

OPERATION UPDATE #5

Lesotho | Droughts

<p>Emergency appeal №: MDRLS008</p> <p>Emergency appeal launched: 06/09/2024</p> <p>Operational Strategy published: 30/10/2024</p>	<p>Glide №: DR-2024-000071-LSO</p>
<p>Operation updates #5</p> <p>Date of issue: 14/11/2025</p>	<p>Timeframe covered by this update:</p> <p>From: 06/09/2024- 30 /10/2025</p>
<p>Operation timeframe: 17 months</p> <p>(06/09/2024 – 28/02/2026)</p>	<p>Number of people being assisted: 87,381</p>
<p>Funding requirements (CHF):</p> <p>CHF 5 million through the IFRC Secretariat ask CHF 7 million Federation-wide EA.</p>	<p>DREF amount initially allocated:</p> <p>CHF 750,000</p>



The picture above illustrates CBRTs training in Mohale's Hoek, a rehabilitated water source in Ha Ntlama , Maseru, Lesotho

• **SITUATION ANALYSIS**

Description of the crisis

Seasonal Observations and outlook 2024/2025 to 2025/2026 and its impact

The 2024/2025 season experienced mixed rainfall patterns and normal to above normal temperatures, further affecting agriculture, infrastructure, and access to water for both agriculture and domestic use. For the 2024/2025 rainfall season, Lesotho officially received its first rains from the second week of October 2024, marking the start of planting and agricultural activities. Seasonal rainfall performance varied significantly across the country with most regions receiving below-normal rainfall between October and December.

For the period of January–March 2025, rainfall conditions improved, with above-normal rainfall in the southern parts, supporting crop growth and replenishing water sources. In contrast, the northwest continued to experience rainfall deficits, which further negatively impacted the agricultural sector. In parallel, the average temperatures across all agro-ecological zones of Lesotho were recorded to be significantly above the long-term seasonal average for the months of December, January, and February (DJF) 2025 period. This persistent warmth, coupled with uneven and often insufficient rainfall distribution, has influenced both agricultural productivity and water resource availability. Recurrent heatwaves experienced in the first quarter of 2025 have accelerated soil moisture loss and increased evapotranspiration rates, further intensifying the effects of existing rainfall deficits.

As a result, climate-sensitive sectors have been adversely affected. In agriculture, higher temperatures (recurrent heat waves) contributed to reduced crop yields, delayed planting and harvesting schedules, and increased vulnerability of emerging crops to heat stress. Water resources have also been strained due to enhanced evaporation from open water bodies and reduced soil infiltration, limiting water availability for domestic use and livestock consumption. Livestock and pasture conditions have similarly deteriorated, particularly in drought-prone regions, where heat stress and limited forage availability have become more pronounced.

During the transition from winter to spring, extending into late October 2025, Lesotho continued to experience unseasonably extreme and frequent mild snowfall events across several highland and lowland regions. Although the snowfall was light in intensity, its recurrence over an extended period had significant cumulative impacts on both livelihoods and economic activities. The persistent cold conditions and snow cover contributed to livestock deaths, particularly among small ruminants, as access to grazing areas and fodder became severely limited.

For the agricultural sector, these conditions delayed and disrupted early summer cropping activities, especially for farmers who had commenced planting in August. Low soil temperatures and restricted field accessibility hampered germination and early crop growth, forcing many farmers to replant or postpone field operations, which may shorten the growing season. Additionally, the snowfall and resulting road blockages interfered with transportation and construction activities, hindering the delivery of inputs and materials, and limiting access to markets and remote communities.

Looking ahead, from October 2025 to March 2026, the country is expected to receive above-normal rainfall and warm temperatures, offering opportunities for improved crop growth but also requiring vigilance against seasonal hazards.

Summary of October Performance and Project OND2025-JFM 2026

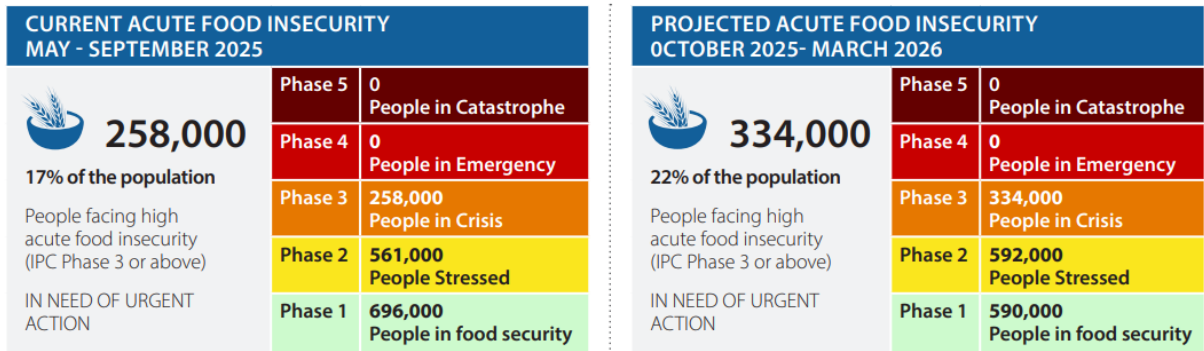
- **Rainfall and Temperature Trends:** The third dekad of October 2025 showed mixed rainfall patterns across Lesotho, with near-normal to above-normal rainfall in some areas and below-normal rainfall in others. Maximum temperatures were above long-term normals across the country, with warmer conditions prevailing.

- **Vegetation and Water Satisfaction Index:** Vegetation health is generally good across the country, with a positive Water Satisfaction Index (WSI) of over 100% as of November 1st, indicating favorable conditions for crop growth and livestock grazing.
- **Weather Outlook (1st to 10th November 2025):** The first half of the dekad is expected to be dry and warm with isolated rain and thundershowers, while the second half will likely experience scattered to widespread rain, thundershowers, strong winds, and hail.
- **Seasonal Outlook (OND-2025 and JFM-2026):** Lesotho is expected to receive normal to above-normal rainfall for October to December 2025, with above-normal rainfall dominating the subsequent periods (NDJ, DJF, JFM 2026). Therefore, farmers are advised to prepare land and sow summer crops like maize, potatoes, sorghum, beans, and horticultural crops, avoiding flood-prone areas. Early maturing varieties, irrigation schedules, and protected structures are recommended to mitigate warmer temperatures and heavy rainfall impacts. Regular consultations with Extension officers and weather monitoring are encouraged.

LESOTHO

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS

MAY 2025 – MARCH 2026
Published on 9 October 2025



The picture above shows the current and project Food insecurity, by LVAC, October 2025

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

The Lesotho Red Cross Society (LRCS) is a key partner in the government's humanitarian response, supporting disaster management efforts through active participation in coordination meetings and by being a member of the National and district-based Drought Humanitarian Response Team. Both the LRCS Secretary General (SG) and Disaster Manager actively participate in Humanitarian Coordination Team (HCT) meetings, collaborating with other NGOs, UN agencies, and key stakeholders at both strategic and technical levels.

LRCS has a Disaster Management department and over two hundred volunteers in five districts, trained on WASH, CEA, PGI and emergency response, who also play a vital role in implementing emergency response operations with technical support from LRCS headquarters. At the district level, LRCS plays a vital and active role as a key member of the District Disaster Management Team (DDMT). In this capacity, LRCS is responsible for representing the organization in all DDMT meetings, ensuring that its humanitarian mandate and perspectives are incorporated into local disaster preparedness, response, and recovery planning. The LRCS contributes technical expertise,

supports coordination efforts, and helps strengthen community resilience by working closely with other stakeholders within the district.

Since launching the Drought Emergency Appeal in September 2024, LRCS, with support from the IFRC and partners, has led efforts to address the country's worsening drought crisis, reaching approximately 17, 523 people. In coordination with government and humanitarian actors, LRCS has implemented key interventions including multipurpose cash transfers, support for food security and livelihoods through the distribution of summer and winter cropping seeds, household homestead vegetable seeds and fruit trees. Additionally, LRCS has provided trainings on climate-smart agriculture and food preservation techniques to enhance the resilience of local communities. According to the LRCS PDM reports and the success stories collected (see attached newsletter), 64% of the trained beneficiaries have adopted improved farming practices for homestead gardening, leading to better household crop production, enhanced dietary diversity, and the sale of surplus produce. However, for field crops particularly beans only 5% of beneficiaries implemented climate-smart agricultural practices, while the majority continued using traditional planting methods. Further monitoring will be conducted in the coming months.

In addition to these efforts, LRCS has also supported nutrition and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) campaigns as well as rehabilitation of water sources in Maseru and Qacha's Nek in all the targeted districts, ensuring comprehensive support to vulnerable communities. Lastly, LRCS also supported the dissemination of early warning messages ahead of the snow episodes in May and June through public gatherings. It also supported the revival and training of local disaster response teams (CBDRTs and VDMTs) to improve preparedness and ensure timely community response to the extreme weather.

The following sections provide further information on the key actions of the National Society through this Emergency Appeal.

- **National Society Capacity Building, Strengthening and Monitoring**

To enhance LRCS's ability to effectively respond to the ongoing Emergency Appeal, IFRC deployed surge personnel, specifically a Finance and Operations Manager, for a four-month period. This strategic deployment aimed at building LRCS's capacity to manage the appeal operations. Furthermore, IFRC conducted a monitoring visit to Lesotho to track the progress of the ongoing interventions and provide guidance to local teams in February 2025. The monitoring team visited three districts Mafeteng, Maseru, and Quthing engaging with key stakeholders such as the Department of Disaster Management (DMA), the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS), the Ministry of Finance (MoF), and the Rural Water Supply division. These meetings ensured alignment with government efforts and provided valuable feedback on the current operations. The community monitoring visit in Dili-Dili, Mohlakeng and Thabana Morena revealed that apart from buying food and basic needs, beneficiaries also utilized the cash transfers to start some income-generating activities, such as starting small businesses, demonstrating the effectiveness of the support in fostering economic resilience.

Between August and September 2025, representatives from the Lesotho Red Cross Society (LRCS) leadership (Senior Management Team representative and Board members) together with volunteer representatives, conducted a joint monitoring mission across all targeted districts. The objective of this mission was to assess the progress, effectiveness, and overall performance of the Emergency Appeal implementation. During the monitoring exercise, the team engaged with key stakeholders, including officials from the Disaster Management Authority (DMA), District Administrators (DAs), district disaster management teams, local authorities such as chiefs and

community councilors, as well as community members and beneficiaries. These consultations provided valuable insights into the operational achievements, existing challenges, and areas requiring improvement within the ongoing emergency response.

The monitoring findings indicated that, despite the strong and timely LRCS response to the declared food security emergency, there remains a need for strengthened verification mechanisms in future interventions. This would help ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches the most vulnerable households equitably and efficiently. The report also emphasized the importance of enhancing community feedback and accountability systems, particularly through the expansion and promotion of toll-free feedback lines. Such systems enable beneficiaries to share their concerns, complaints, and suggestions safely and confidentially, thereby reinforcing transparency and trust between communities and implementing partners.

Furthermore, the findings revealed that during the previous summer cropping season, many farmers were unable to plan adequately or plant on time due to prolonged drought and input delays. As a result, most households postponed planting to the 2025/2026 agricultural season (August–November). While seed distribution for summer crops experienced delays, the distribution for winter crops was well-coordinated, with most crops planted on schedule. Overall, coordination among stakeholders including local authorities, humanitarian agencies, and community structures was assessed as effective and collaborative across all districts.

In parallel, LRCS continued to invest in capacity-building initiatives to strengthen community and volunteer preparedness. A total of 356 volunteers were trained in Cash Transfer Programming (CTP), enhancing their ability to manage and support cash-based interventions during emergencies. Additionally, 25 Community Disaster Risk Reduction Teams (CDRRTs/ 621 volunteers) received specialized training in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), contingency planning, and related thematic areas. These trainings contributed to improved community readiness and resilience, ensuring that local structures are better equipped to respond to future disasters.

- **Multipurpose Cash Transfers**

As part of the Emergency Appeal, LRCS provided financial assistance to 2,500 vulnerable households over a three-month period, ending in December 2024. Each household received a total of three cash transfers, amounting to M1,500.00 (73.86CHF) per transfer, aimed at addressing urgent food security needs. Following updated guidance from the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report and its projections, LRCS expanded the program to reach an additional 800 households across the most affected districts: Maseru, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing, and Qacha's Nek. These newly added households received monthly cash assistance of M1,500.00 for two consecutive months, in alignment with the initial support model.

The distribution of funds was carried out using mobile financial service platforms, including Vodacom Mpesa, Econet Ecocash, and Chaperone C-pay, ensuring efficient delivery and ease of access for recipients in remote and underserved areas. To evaluate the effectiveness of the cash assistance and better understand its impact on household resilience and food security, LRCS conducted three Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys to capture both cash transfers and non-food items such as training and distribution of seeds. The findings from the three surveys provided valuable insights that will guide and improve future humanitarian interventions.

- **Food Security and Livelihoods**

Summer Cropping. To improve household food security and promote sustainable agriculture, the LRCS distributed vegetable seeds and shade nets to 2,500 households and provided field crop seeds such as maize and beans to 500 households in December 2024. However, 30% of the beneficiaries that received field crop seeds reported that they were unable to plant due to delayed distribution and the NS is intending to support and assist the identified beneficiaries to plant during the start of the next summer planting season. In addition, to build long-term resilience, LRCS trained 156 lead farmers as Training of Trainers on climate-smart agriculture and food preservation. These farmers are expected to share their knowledge with their communities, helping to improve drought-adapted farming practices and enhance food security. Of the 70% percent that planted, only 28% of the interviewed during the Post distribution monitoring indicated that they have practiced the farming. Based on the LRCS PDM reports and the success stories 64% of the trained beneficiaries have implemented improved farming practices in their homestead gardens, resulting in increased household crop production, greater dietary diversity, and the ability to sell surplus produce.

Winter Cropping. To further strengthen food security and ensure year-round agricultural productivity, LRCS extended support to 1,500 households for winter cropping activities. Each household received seeds suitable for winter cultivation, including beans, peas, or wheat. This initiative aimed to provide households with an opportunity to continue agricultural production during the colder months, helping to bridge seasonal food gaps and promote a more stable and diversified food supply throughout the year. In addition to seed distribution, LRCS also focused on building local capacity by training 256 lead farmers from the targeted communities. These farmers participated in comprehensive training sessions on climate-smart agriculture and food preservation techniques tailored to winter cropping conditions. The objective was to equip lead farmers with adaptive farming strategies that are resilient to climate variability, enabling them to implement and share best practices with their peers. This dual approach of providing inputs and enhancing skills contributes to the long-term sustainability and resilience of household farming systems across the region. These initiative did not only improve household consumption but also contributed to the overall food security in the country, with the IPC Acute Food insecurity analysis, October 2025-March 2026 indicating a reduction of 5% decrease in number of people in need although this is not only attached to the LRCS response only but to the entire humanitarian response provided by the government and other humanitarian agencies.

- **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)**

A total of 11,845 individuals were reached through targeted Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) campaigns, as well as Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) messaging. These awareness-raising efforts were integrated into key community activities, including climate-smart agriculture and food preservation training, as well as during the distribution of seeds and fruit trees. The combined approach ensured that critical messages on hygiene, gender equality, and protection were delivered alongside livelihood support, contributing to holistic community resilience.

Furthermore, to improve access to clean and reliable water sources in drought-affected areas, LRCS rehabilitated two water sources between May and July 2025. In Ha Ntlama, Maseru, the existing water pump was serviced and maintained to restore full functionality. Meanwhile, in Tebellong, Qacha's Nek, rehabilitation efforts focused on securing and covering the water source to protect it from contamination. These water

infrastructure improvements were critical in enhancing water availability and sustainability for the affected communities, particularly during prolonged dry spells associated with the ongoing drought. The water source in Tebellong also provides water to five villages and a primary school- Tebellong Primary School, while in Ha Ntlama the water sources support eight villages.

- **Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery**

To strengthen community preparedness and enhance resilience to future shocks, LRCS, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, conducted a series of community training sessions focused on climate-smart agriculture. These trainings targeted a wide range of farming activities, including vegetable gardening, open-field summer cropping, and winter cultivation. The aim was to equip farmers with adaptive, sustainable agricultural practices that can withstand the increasing impacts of climate change, such as drought and unpredictable weather patterns.

In partnership with the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) and District Disaster Management Teams, LRCS also revived and trained 15 Village Disaster Management Teams (VDMTs) and 10 Community-Based Disaster Response Teams (CBDRTs) in Maseru, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek. These teams successfully completed comprehensive training sessions covering disaster preparedness and response, cash and voucher assistance (CVA), and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) during emergencies. The training also placed a strong emphasis on first aid and emergency response skills, ensuring that the teams are well-equipped to respond effectively in times of crisis. Out of the 25 trained community groups, 7 have already developed and verified their community contingency plans with technical support from the LRCS Disaster Management (DM) Unit and their respective District Disaster Management Teams (DDMTs). This achievement does not only demonstrate community capacity to withstand future shocks but also demonstrates the improved community readiness to manage and mitigate disaster risks.

Need analysis.

Lesotho is currently facing a severe food insecurity crisis, exacerbated by consecutive La Niña and El Niño-induced weather events over the past four years. During the 2023/24 period, an El Niño-driven drought has significantly worsened the country's food security situation, putting more than 22% of the population at risk of food insecurity between October 2024 and March 2025. According to the May 2025- March 2026, IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis, published on 9 October 2025, more than 258,000 people of Lesotho which is approximately 17 percent of the population analyzed were facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above: Crisis or worse) between May and September 2025. Among the ten districts assessed, eight districts were classified under Stressed, while Mafeteng, Maseru, and Mohale's Hoek were still categorized as being in Crisis. The projections further indicated that from November 2025 onwards, the food security situation is expected to deteriorate further as households exhaust their food stocks and face limited income opportunities. Poorer populations are projected to experience food consumption gaps, relying increasingly on market purchases despite their reduced purchasing power. Without adequate support, these households risk sliding into Crisis conditions. Key factors contributing to this emergency include a decline in income sources, poor agricultural practices, and other socio-economic factors such as increasing food prices, and poor green harvest. The prolonged dry spells and recurring heatwaves that occurred between October and December 2024 have significantly exacerbated the existing vulnerabilities across

affected communities. These extreme weather conditions led to reduced soil moisture, poor crop germination, and declining pasture availability, thereby compromising both household food production and livestock feed sources. Furthermore, the unseasonal mild snowfall experienced between August and September 2025 well outside the normal winter period further disrupted agricultural recovery and grazing patterns. This unusual climatic event placed additional stress on already weakened livestock, resulting in deteriorating animal health and reduced productivity. Collectively, these climatic shocks have worsened food availability and undermined household livelihoods, heightening the risk of acute food insecurity among vulnerable populations. As per current projections, all the eight targeted districts will continue to be in crisis and require immediate, humanitarian support to alleviate these critical food shortages and help the population recover from the ongoing disaster.

Food Security and Livelihoods: Lesotho is facing a severe food insecurity crisis exacerbated by ongoing drought and socio-economic challenges such as declining income sources and rising food prices. Agricultural production has decreased due to prolonged drought, and the 2023/24 summer cropping season has experienced variable rainfall and heatwaves, impacting livelihoods and food access. Rising temperatures and dry conditions have caused premature crop drying, reducing expected harvests, and increasing food prices, which puts vulnerable households at greater risk.

The winter cropping season faced significant challenges due to episodes of mild to heavy snowfall, which further disrupted agricultural activities and negatively affected both crop and livestock production. These adverse weather conditions have intensified pressure on food availability, forcing many households to depend heavily on local market purchases for food, despite experiencing declining income levels and limited livelihood opportunities. Livestock farmers have been particularly hard hit by an El Niño-induced outbreak of Bluetongue disease, which severely affected sheep populations in the Maseru and Mafeteng districts, resulting in substantial livestock losses and reduced household income. This has compounded the food security crisis, further undermining livelihoods and emphasizing the urgent need for humanitarian assistance to protect vulnerable communities.

Between August and mid-September 2025, Lesotho experienced an unseasonal and unusually severe snowfall event, occurring well outside the typical winter period. This abnormal weather episode led to the death of approximately 463 goats and sheep, as well as two herders, who tragically lost their lives due to blocked access roads that hindered movement to and from herding areas. The cumulative impact of these shocks has placed immense strain on rural households, threatening both food access and income stability across affected districts.

Health challenges are also severe, with high rates of malnutrition and stunting, particularly among children aged 2-3. Around 40% of children under five suffer from chronic malnutrition, with significant deficiencies in essential micronutrients like iron and vitamin A. These health challenges, combined with poor food handling in households, call for targeted interventions to improve nutrition and health outcomes for Lesotho's children. The latest IPC report confirms the country is in crisis and requires urgent humanitarian assistance.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:

In most of the targeted districts, community water sources are in a state of severe deterioration, with most requiring urgent rehabilitation to restore functionality and ensure reliable access to safe water. In other villages/communities, there is an immediate need to establish new water infrastructure to support essential community services, including domestic use, livestock watering, and homestead gardening, which are critical for both food security and household resilience. Currently, a significant proportion of communities continue to rely on unprotected and unsafe water sources, such as open wells, streams, and seasonal rivers. This not only exposes

households to waterborne diseases but also increases their vulnerability to climate-related shocks such as droughts, floods, and contamination during heavy rainfall. The limited availability of safe and sustainable water systems undermines efforts to improve livelihoods, nutrition, and health outcomes, particularly for women and children, who often bear the burden of water collection.

In rural parts of Lesotho, poor water quality has also led to an increase in diarrheal diseases, which remain a significant public health concern. These diseases are particularly dangerous for infants and young children and are a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in these age groups. Such illnesses tend to peak during periods of water scarcity, like the current drought. To combat this, it is crucial to implement widespread sanitation and hygiene education to help prevent waterborne diseases and protect vulnerable populations from further health risks.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion: Farmers in Lesotho, who rely on rain-fed agriculture and small livestock, are highly vulnerable to climate-induced shocks like droughts and erratic rainfall. During crises, vulnerable groups such as women, girls, children, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities face even greater risks, including heightened threats of sexual exploitation, gender-based violence, and difficulty accessing services and information. These groups are often isolated, increasing their vulnerability.

Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery: Lesotho continues to experience recurrent climatic hazards that pose serious threats to household food security, livelihoods, and national economic stability. According to the Lesotho Meteorological Service (LMS), the situation in recent seasons has been worsened by persistent heatwaves, prolonged dry conditions and unusual heavy snow leading to premature crop drying and a significant decline in agricultural productivity. These factors have already placed the 2024 dry harvest expected in May 2024 at risk, with potential implications for household food availability and rural income generation.

The country's agricultural calendar is structured around two main planting seasons: the Winter season, which typically begins in June, and the summer season, commencing in August. Effective agricultural planning and community-level interventions must therefore take these seasonal cycles into account to ensure timely and climate-responsive farming practices, as well as the adoption of resilient crop varieties and sustainable land management techniques.

Looking ahead, the seasonal forecast for October 2025 to March 2026 indicates that Lesotho is likely to experience normal to above-average rainfall. While this forecast presents a positive opportunity for improved crop performance and better yields, it also comes with heightened risks. The expected intensified rainfall patterns could lead to localized flooding, soil erosion, and waterlogging, which may negatively affect crops, infrastructure, and public health.

To fully capitalize on the potential benefits of increased rainfall while minimizing the associated risks, integrated risk management approaches including early warning systems, soil and water conservation measures, and climate-smart agricultural practices are essential to safeguard livelihoods and strengthen community resilience.

Additionally, the lack of widespread understanding and limited access to early warning systems significantly impairs communities' capacity to proactively prepare for and respond to disasters. The timely distribution of early warning information is crucial for all sectors, including farmers, schools, and the broader community, as it enables them to take necessary precautions and safeguard lives and livelihoods. However, vulnerable groups such as the elderly, individuals with disabilities, herders, and farmers are often left out of these vital information-sharing

processes, leaving them at greater risk. Closing this gap in communication is essential to ensure that everyone, especially marginalized populations, receives the information they need. By improving access to early warning systems and making them more inclusive, communities can strengthen their resilience and enhance their ability to respond effectively to potential disasters. Effective disaster preparedness initiatives must include mechanisms that ensure all members of the community, especially the most vulnerable, are well-informed and ready to act when needed.

Operational risk assessment

This operation has aligned itself with the IFRC Risk Management Framework where risks are identified, analyzed, monitored, and managed to mitigate their associated impacts. The LRCS and IFRC technical team will be conducting monthly meetings to review and monitor the identified risks and discuss mitigation measures. The National Society has the Finance Director as a Risk Management Focal person who coordinates issues related to risk management. However, the rollout of risk mitigation measures is under the responsibility of the Secretary General in liaison with the Head of the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation in Pretoria. The LRCS has already developed a risk management register in line with the IFRC Risk Management Framework which will be reviewed and regularly updated. The table below provides a summary of some of the risks identified and their mitigation measures:

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
High Staff turnover	high	high	Frequent training of volunteers and newly recruited district managers.
Security Risk	Low	High	LRCS will use mobile FSPs for cash transfers.
Inadequate targeting and duplication of effort	Medium	High	The intense verification exercise will be conducted working closely with relevant stakeholders.
Inflation and Market	Low	Medium	Conduct market assessment to monitor the situation.
Fraud and Corruption:	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LRCS will put measures in place to allow transparency in all its procurement process. LRCS will continuously review the suppliers' register and conduct background checks to suppliers and service contractors.

Limited funding	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the available resource mobilization strategy and plans. Prioritization on activities. Use the NS RM strategy to mobilize the resources locally.
-----------------	------	------	---

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

This Operational Update aims to introduce an additional Non-cost extension (NCE) to the Emergency Appeal for an additional **3 months** until **28th February 2026**.

The extension will provide LRCS with adequate time to effectively implement the pending interventions under the EA, following delays under the Emergency Appeal caused primarily by severe weather and disruption and an organisational realignment.

Unfavourable weather conditions during the current no-cost extension period significantly delayed progress. Heavy snowfall in rural and highland areas, particularly Qacha’s Nek and Quthing districts, led to blocked road networks and restricted access. This delayed the rehabilitation of critical community water sources and hampered field operations, underscoring the need for enhanced logistical planning and adaptive strategies in future interventions.

Additionally, the 2024 strategic realignment strengthened governance through new leadership appointments. While core capacities were retained, the transition required teams to align priorities and relationships, slowing April–May 2025 activities. New project officers also needed targeted technical training, which, when delivered alongside regular duties, also caused stakeholder coordination delays.

The extension will enable LRCS to overcome these combined challenges and deliver the remaining activities with quality and sustainability.

While notable progress has been made across all planned Emergency Appeal activities, certain delays—particularly in the rehabilitation and fencing of water sources—have persisted due to the challenges outlined above. To date, two out of the six targeted water sources have been successfully rehabilitated; one located in Maseru and another in Qacha’s Nek, meaning that LRCS still needs to complete the outstanding four water sources. The two rehabilitated (partially completed) sources are currently awaiting the installation of protective fencing, as recommended by the Rural Water Supply Department (RWSD). Fencing is crucial to prevent contamination and damage caused by free-roaming animals and human activity, which could compromise both the structural integrity of the infrastructure and water quality. In addition to fencing, tap installations at the rehabilitated sites are also pending. The remaining four water sources are scheduled for rehabilitation between November to February, aligning with procurement timelines and contractor availability. Another critical component of the intervention is the formal handover of water sources to the respective communities. This handover process will take place after a period of intensified monitoring and quality assurance, to ensure that each water point is fully functional, meets safety and quality standards, and provides reliable access to clean water. The handover will

include the establishment of community water management committees and user education to promote sustainability and responsible use.

Moreover, given the current seasonal outlook, which indicates a likelihood of increased climate-related risks, it is crucial to strengthen the effectiveness of early warning dissemination systems across all targeted districts. Ensuring that timely, accurate, and locally relevant early warning messages reach communities can significantly enhance their ability to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to potential hazards during the ongoing rainy season, which is expected to bring heavy rainfall and thunderstorms in several areas. A key component of this effort involves building the capacity of Community-Based Disaster Response Teams (CBDRTs) and local leaders to act as trusted channels of communication. By equipping them with appropriate training, communication tools, and information-sharing mechanisms, they will be better positioned to relay early warning messages quickly and clearly, helping communities take protective and preventive actions in a timely manner. In regions projected to receive favourable rainfall, early warning information will also be used to promote proactive and adaptive behaviors, such as adjusting planting schedules, protecting assets, and maximizing agricultural productivity. Strengthening these localized early warning systems not only enhances community preparedness and resilience but also fosters a culture of risk awareness and anticipatory action that is essential for reducing the impact of climate-related disasters in the future.

Lastly, with the current period coinciding with the summer planting season, there is an increased need for joint and coordinated monitoring efforts to ensure that agricultural inputs, particularly seeds distributed to beneficiaries, are being utilized effectively. This monitoring is especially important for households that received seeds but did not participate in the previous planting season, to ensure their active engagement and maximize the intended impact of the intervention. To achieve this, collaborative field monitoring will be conducted jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture’s Extension Office, project staff, and community volunteers. This partnership will help strengthen beneficiary follow-up, provide on-site technical guidance, and address any emerging challenges related to seed utilization, land preparation, or crop management. Furthermore, these joint monitoring visits will serve as an opportunity to collect field data, assess progress, and document lessons learned to inform future agricultural support activities. Strengthening coordination between local authorities, agricultural officers, and community structures will be essential in ensuring efficient use of resources, improving crop performance, and enhancing the overall resilience of farming households during the 2025–2026 agricultural season.

The table below outlines the key activities to be completed during the additional NCE period:

Sector	Activities
WASH	Complete rehabilitation and fencing of 2 remaining water sources.
	Rehabilitation/construction of the 4 remaining water sources
	Official handover of completed water sources to communities
DRR	Continue the dissemination of EWM for the upcoming month November, December and JFM
	improve coordination with agriculture and community stakeholders and conduct continuous monitoring to beneficiaries who received seeds.
FSL	On-site monitoring of planting activities and farmer support
	Monitor that seeds are used during planting season through joint field visits.

	Provide technical guidance to farmers and collect field data.
CEA	Conduct community feedback sessions (CEA integration)
NSD	Continue to train and support project staff and volunteers to improve implementation capacity.

● DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

LRCS, under the coordination of DMA with technical guidance from IFRC, led Emergency Appeal implementation focusing on both immediate needs and long-term resilience. The operation was strategically designed around three main pillars, supported by additional cross-cutting sectors: Pillar 1 - Food Security and Livelihoods, Pillar 2 - Health and Nutrition, and Pillar 3 - WASH.

By addressing both short-term humanitarian priorities and long-range developmental goals, the operation sought to empower communities to better withstand future shocks and disruptions. In addition, a strong emphasis was placed on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), which was fully integrated across all aspects of the operation. This participatory approach ensured that community members were actively involved in decision-making processes, fostering a sense of ownership, trust, and transparency, while reinforcing accountability to those directly impacted by the intervention.

The EA interventions are also part of a broader sub-regional scale-up initiative planned by the IFRC in response to the deteriorating humanitarian conditions caused by the El Niño-induced drought in southern Africa. This comprehensive effort aims to tackle the escalating challenges by integrating sustainable practices and building community resilience. In doing so, it will significantly contribute to the IFRC's Pan-African Zero Hunger Initiative, which is dedicated to eradicating hunger and ensuring food security across the continent through innovative and sustainable solutions.

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

RESPONSE PILLAR 1: FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

	Food Security and Livelihoods	Female > 18: 1120	Female < 18: 9,646
		Male > 18: 836	Male < 18: 6,211
Objective:	Affected communities restore and improve their livelihoods		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual

<i># of beneficiaries identified to receive farm inputs</i>	5000	3,300
<i># of families who received seeds (maize, beans, peas, wheat)</i>	5000	2000
<i># of households who received training in agricultural & homestead gardening</i>	500	2,622
<i># of households who received vegetable seeds/homestead seeds</i>	5000	2500
<i># of households who received fruit trees (apple /peach)</i>	5000	2500
<i># of post distribution conducted</i>	3	3
<i># of lead farmers trainings</i>	40	25

- Between November and December 2024, a total of 2,500 households received vegetable seed packages to promote homestead gardening and enhance household dietary diversity. The seed packages included nutrient rich vegetables such as rape, spinach, beetroot, and carrots. This intervention was specifically designed to empower households to grow their own nutritious food, thereby contributing to improved food security and nutrition at the household level.
- In addition to vegetable seeds, the same 2,500 households were also provided with fruit tree seedlings, including apple and peach trees. These fruit trees are expected to offer long-term food and nutrition benefits while supporting environmental sustainability through increased green cover.
- To facilitate summer cropping activities, 500 households received summer seed packages in November 2024. These included staple crops such as maize and beans, enabling farmers to cultivate their fields during the summer planting season.
- Furthermore, to strengthen winter cropping efforts, an additional 1,500 households were provided with winter seed packages. These included 4 kg each of wheat, peas, and beans.
- The selection of beneficiaries for both summer and winter seed distributions were carried out in collaboration with lead farmers and with technical support from the Ministry of Agriculture. This participatory approach ensured transparency and that the most vulnerable and capable farmers were reached.
- A total of 2,622 lead farmers (25 groups) were trained as Trainers of Trainers (ToTs) in climate-smart agriculture practices and food preservation techniques. The Ministry of Agriculture organized these trainings to promote sustainable and resilient farming practices among rural communities. The trained lead farmers are expected to play a pivotal role in cascading knowledge to other farmers within their communities. The focus on climate-smart techniques ensures that communities are better equipped to adapt to climate change and maintain productivity in the face of environmental challenges.



Multi-purpose Cash

Female > 18: **987**

Female < 18: **9,646**

Male > 18: **679**

Male < 18: **6,211**

Objective:

To improve household food security and provision of immediate relief to affected families

	Indicator	Target	Actual
Key indicators:	<i># of households (beneficiaries) to receive cash assistance</i>	5000	3,296
	<i># of households who received cash</i>	5000	3,296
	<i># of post distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted and reported</i>	3	3
	<i># of monitoring visits and engagement of communities that are documented on the use of cash</i>	3	3

L RCS engaged three Financial Service Providers (FSPs) during the Emergency Assistance program to facilitate the transfer of cash to 2,500 households across five targeted districts. For the first payment, each household received cash through one of the following FSP's platforms: Vodacom's Mpesa, Econet's Ecocash. Some delays in payments occurred due to updates in the Econet system. In response to these issues, L RCS also engaged assistance with Chaperone C-pay to ensure the continuation and completion of the payments.

The success rates for the cash payments were as follows:

- The first payment achieved a collection success rate of 98.8%, using Mpesa, Econet, and C-pay.
- The second payment saw a success rate of 97.2%.

The third payment had a success rate of 96.7%. Following the completion of the third tranche, volunteers were deployed to conduct follow-up visits with the remaining beneficiaries who had not yet received their cash assistance. As a result, 99.1% of the intended beneficiaries were reached. The remaining 0.9% could not be located, as they were reported to have migrated to other districts or to the Republic of South Africa, where they are staying with relatives or seeking employment opportunities.


Furthermore, as part of the scale-up, an additional 800 newly identified households were targeted at receiving assistance. Each of these households was provided with a monthly cash transfer of M1,500 for a period of two months. The disbursements were carried out through mobile money platforms, specifically Mpesa and Ecocash, to ensure efficient and secure delivery of funds. The first payment improved a success rate of 96.2% while the second payment saw a success rate of 98.8%.

As part of the monitoring process, three Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) assessments were conducted. The first PDM took place in November, while the second one in February and the third one in August 2025. During the three monitoring, it was observed that in addition to using the cash for purchasing food and other essential household


items, some beneficiaries reported using the funds to generate income through activities such as opening small scale poultry, piggery farming and other income-generating ventures. The three PDM were also intensified by the joint Board and Senior management team monitoring.

It is important to note that the target of 5000HH was not reached due to limited funding covering the Emergency Appeal, hence only 3 300 HH were prioritized and targeted with the available funding. LRCS, managed to reach 3 296hh and LRCS is still tracking the remaining 4 HH to ensure that they receive assistance. To determine the CVA distribution, the NS used the Cash tracker and not the PDM, this is a reconciliation tool which is updated after each payment. The remaining beneficiaries were delayed due to their lack of valid personal identification documents, which are mandatory for mobile money platforms such as M-Pesa and EcoCash registration.

RESPONSE PILLAR 2: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

	Health and Nutrition (<i>Mental Health and Psychosocial Support / Community Health / Medical Services</i>)	Female > 18: 1311	Female < 18: 5,680
		Male > 18: 473	Male < 18: 5,411
Objective:	<i>Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual
	<i># of nutrition campaigns conducted (2 per district)</i>	4	10
	<i># of people reached with health prevention activities</i>	87,381	12,875
	<i># of groups engaged in the health discussion, training, or consultations (4 per district)</i>	5	20
	Four nutrition campaigns were conducted in Mafeteng, Qacha's Nek and Quthing, reaching 11,592 individuals with key messages on nutrition, food security, and breastfeeding, in collaboration with government-led initiatives. An additional 1283 people were also reached through health prevention messages delivered during lead farmer training and Community Based Disaster Response Teams training sessions. It is important to note that initially, the target was 5 groups with one group per district. However, during implementation more groups were identified, hence an increase in achievement.		

RESPONSE PILLAR 3: WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Female > 18: 987	Female < 18: 9,623
		Male > 18: 679	Male < 18: 6,211
Objective:	<i>Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual
	# of nutrition campaigns conducted (2 per district)	6	2
	# of WASH campaigns	5	6
	# of rehabilitated water sources	6	2
	# of people Reached through WASH campaigns	87,381	17,500
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH campaigns were conducted alongside nutrition campaigns and integrated into lead farmer training sessions. These efforts emphasized safe food preparation and handling, the importance of protecting water sources, and practical demonstrations on home-based water purification methods. In addition to awareness campaigns, two key water sources were rehabilitated in the communities of Ha Ntlama and Tebellow. In Ha Ntlama, the village's water pumping system non-functional for several years due to lack of financial resources was successfully repaired, restoring access to clean water for the local population. In Tebellow, water access was improved by rehabilitating the water source and extending the existing water pipeline closer to residential areas and a neighbor community school (Tebellow LEC Primary School). This extension significantly reduced the distance that community members, particularly children and individuals with disabilities, had to travel to fetch water. Furthermore, the upgraded infrastructure now serves two additional villages that have been facing prolonged water scarcity. 		

CROSS-CUTTING SECTORS

PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION (PGI), COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA), RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION, RESILIENCE, AND RECOVERY

	Protection, Gender, and Inclusion	Female > 18: 987	Female < 18: 9,646
		Male > 18: 679	Male < 18: 6,211
Objective:	<i>Promote equitable access by all to quality basic services by considering basic needs based on gender and other diversity factors</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual
	# of community members reached through gender-based violence and child protection awareness campaigns, disaggregated by gender and age.	87,381	17,523
	# of households identified and registered beneficiaries representing vulnerable groups 5,000	5000	3,300
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the registration process Community Engagement meetings in the form of public gatherings were held to ensure transparency and address grievances about beneficiary identification, with a focus on including vulnerable groups such as the chronically ill, physically challenged, orphan-headed households, the elderly, and large households. Over 17,523 people received Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) messages during seeds, and trees distributions gatherings. PGI was further mainstreamed during the verification, registration, and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) activities through PGI campaigns that include Gender Based Violence and Child protection messaging and campaigns. Additionally, 492 lead farmers were trained in the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and they will help spread PGI messages within their communities. 		



Community Engagement and Accountability

Female > 18: **987**

Female < 18: **9,646**

Male > 18: **679**

Male < 18: **6,211**

Objective:

Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

	Indicator	Target	Actual
Key indicators:	# of people engaged and reached with CEA activities	87,381	17 523
	. # of established CEA Feedback approaches (using toll free line, help desk & suggestion box))	1	1
	% of feedback collected that are successfully treated or responded to	100	90
	# of group discussions conducted (5 per district)	60	13
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the targeting and registration phase, the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach was implemented to promote transparency and effectively address any concerns or grievances related to beneficiary selection. A range of feedback mechanisms were utilized to facilitate two-way communication and build trust with the community. These mechanisms included the deployment of trained volunteers, establishment of help desks, engagement of existing government structures, and placement of suggestion boxes at key locations. As part of the CEA activities, awareness campaigns, community meetings, and feedback sessions, over 17,523 individuals were reached. These efforts were integral to ensuring meaningful community participation and strengthening accountability throughout the LRCS drought response operation. 		



Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

Female > 18: **2,897**

Female < 18: **9,532**

Male > 18: **2,350**

Male < 18: **8,642**

Objective:

Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

	Indicator	Target	Actual
Key indicators:	<i># of participants trained in climate-smart agriculture techniques and food preservation methods, disaggregated by gender and age.</i>	7,000	1,965
	<i># of targeted communities receiving early warning messages based on the upcoming seasonal outlook.</i>	20,000	21,456
	<i># of Community-Based Response Teams (CBRTs) revived and trained, disaggregated by geographic area (7 groups with 20 members each) (Number of each individual under each group is 20).</i>	7	8
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 1,957 lead farmers individuals were trained as Training of Trainers (ToT) on climate-smart agriculture techniques and food preservation methods through training sessions organized by the Ministry of Agriculture. The aim is for each farmer to train more people within their community. Additionally, through the LRCS volunteers and ongoing awareness-raising campaigns, a total of 21,456 individuals were reached with early warning messages (snow and cold waves alert) aimed at helping them prepare for the upcoming winter season. These messages provided vital information on how to mitigate risks associated with harsh weather conditions and protect their households and livelihoods. This initiative is set to expand further in the coming season, with plans to reach even more communities. The dissemination of early warning messages will also be supported by the national meteorological service, which will share the official six-month seasonal climate outlook to enhance community preparedness and resilience. A total of eight (168 individuals) Community Based Disaster Response Teams training sessions were conducted, equipping participants with the knowledge and skills to identify, analyze, and prioritize risks within their communities. These trainings aimed to strengthen local capacity in disaster risk reduction by involving community members in the development of localized preparedness and response strategies. 		

Enabling approaches

National Society Strengthening

Objective:	<i>Strengthening the National Society's capacity to deliver humanitarian</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual
	# of technical volunteers recruited (Communications and DM)	2	2
	#of volunteers insured	80	80
	# of Lessons learnt Workshop 1	1	0
	# of Branding and Visibility materials procured	Banners (3) T-shirts (40) Cap (40)	6 Gazebos; 6 pieces of Red Tablecloth
		10	10
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LRCS, through its branches, deployed 265 volunteers to assist with the drought response activities. Volunteers supported the registration, distribution of seeds, monitoring and conducting PDMs. In addition to these volunteers, two technical experts were brought on board to provide support for Disaster Management (DM) and Communications operations. To enhance visibility and promote LRCS and IFRC's profile, various visibility materials were procured. This included the purchase of six gazebos, each measuring 3x4.5 meters and accompanied by carry bags for easy transport. Additionally, six red tablecloths were acquired to further support the branding and visibility efforts during events and distributions. A total of 10 personnel including key staff such as the Disaster Management Manager, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER) Officer, Accountant, five Project Officers (Divisional Secretaries), and two Disaster Management interns were supported through salary and contribution coverage from January to June 2025. This financial support ensured the continued implementation, coordination, and monitoring of project activities during the reporting period. 		



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:	<i>Enhance coordination and partnerships among Movement and non-Movement partners to support stronger and more localized implementation approaches and effective response delivery</i>		
-------------------	--	--	--

Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual
	<i># of project launch and introductory meeting targeting key stakeholders conducted</i>	1	1
	<i>regular internal coordination meetings conducted involving partners (weekly, monthly)</i>	28	20
	<i># of external coordination meetings with DMA and other national actors (HCT, Inter-agency and cluster meetings)</i>	12	12
	<i># of market assessments conducted</i>	1	0
	<i># of assessment reports submitted PDM</i>	2	2
	<i># of monitoring visits</i>	28	15

- As part of coordination and technical support, LRCS organized 18 internal coordination meetings across five districts, focusing on planning and monitoring the implementation of activities. Four stakeholder review meetings were held in each district, except Mohale's Hoek, to gather project feedback. Continuous multi-stakeholders and reflection meetings are held at both national and district on monthly basis.
- Routine weekly coordination and planning meetings have been held to evaluate progress, discuss future, and monitor the drought situation.
- The LRCS Disaster Manager and the IFRC Operations Manager actively participate in coordination meetings organized by the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) and other humanitarian agencies, where they share updates and discuss operational plans.

- Both the LRCS Secretary General (SG) and Disaster Manager attend strategic and technical meetings of the Humanitarian Coordination Team (HCTs), ensuring strong participation in high-level coordination.
- A total of 15 monitoring field visits has been conducted, involving both LRCS and government officers, to provide on-the-ground technical support for drought operations. These monitoring visits will continue to track the progress of ongoing implementation.
- **Membership Coordination:** LRCS is working closely with IFRC in the drought response, leveraging resources and technical expertise in program operations and finance management. This support was further strengthened by deployment of two surge personnels: the Surge Operations Manager and Surge Finance personnel.
- **Engagement with External Partners:** LRCS, in coordination with IFRC, remains actively involved in drought coordination meetings led by DMA, covering key sectors such as Cash, Health, WASH, Food Security, and Livelihoods. These meetings provide an opportunity to share operational updates and progress.
- LRCS continues to engage with key government departments, including the DMA, Rural Water Supply (WASH), Ministry of Health (for healthcare promotion), Ministry of Agriculture (focused on food security and livelihoods), and the Department of Social Development. LRCS also coordinates with the Meteorological Department to stay updated on weather forecasts, ensuring that operations align with current and upcoming conditions.



Secretariat Services

Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual	
	# of regional surge deployed (Ops Manager and Finance)	2	2	
	Risk registers are set up, mitigation measures identified and monitored once per month.	12	5	
	IFRC Monitoring and supervision	20	15	

- The IFRC surge system deployed a Surge Operations Manager and Finance for technical support starting in October 2024.
- IFRC Surge Operations and Finance continue to provide technical support to LRCS team in implementation of the operation.
- 15 field monitoring were undertaken to the fields to deliver training support, deliver farm inputs and monitor the quality of activities being implemented. In accordance with the IFRC Risk Management Framework, the operation is committed to identifying and analyzing risks associated with activities and operations monthly through a risk register. Risks will be continuously monitored, and the register will be updated on a regular basis to ensure informed decision-making.
- There are no security concerns in the country, but the situation is continuously being monitored.

• FUNDING

As of now, this Emergency Appeal has secured **CHF 1,331,912** in financial contributions, representing 11.6% coverage of CHF 5 million EA funding ask. This amount includes the Loan provided through the DREF, which was instrumental in enabling the timely launch and early implementation of Emergency Appeal activities. Out of the current income, the EA has an expenditure (as of 30.10.25) of CHF 1,266,968. A plan for expenditure for the current balance of CHF 64,945 is in place, and all funds are expected to be absorbed during the NCE period. The following is the list of cash pledges received under this EA. These contributions have been crucial to addressing the urgent humanitarian needs on the ground.

MDRLS008 - Lesotho - Drought

Operating Timeframe: 15 May 2024 to 30 Nov 2025; appeal launch date: 03 Sep 2024

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
DREF Response Pillar				750,000	750,000		
European Commission - DG ECHO	194,476				194,476		
Japanese Red Cross Society	28,432				28,432		
Red Cross of Monaco	9,370				9,370		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	349,635				349,635		
Total Contributions and Other Income	581,912	0	0	750,000	1,331,912	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					1,331,912	0	



Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the Lesotho Red Cross-National Society

- **Secretary General** (or equivalent); Sechaba Mokhameleli, smokhameleli@redcross.org.ls , +26658861206
- **Operational coordination:** Sebongile Hlubi, Operations and Disaster Management Manager, shlubi@redcross.org.ls , +26658014081.

In the IFRC

- **IFRC Country Cluster Support Team:** MS Mercy Laker: Head of the Delegation; email: Mercy.LAKER@ifrc.org, phone: +256772920725
- **Regional Office for Africa:** Rui Alberto Oliveira, Regional Operations Lead; email: rui.oliveira@ifrc.org. phone: +254 780 422276.
- **IFRC Geneva:** Santiago Luengo, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination; email: santiago.luengo@ifrc.org phone: 41 (0) 79 124 4052

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa:** Louise Daintrey, Head of Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilization; email: louise.daintrey@ifrc.org , phone: +254 110 843 978

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** Allan Kilaka Masavah, Head, Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management, Africa; email: allan.masavah@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability support:

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, And Reporting enquiries IFRC Regional Office for Africa: Beatrice Okeyo, beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org PMER Manager Phone: +254 732 203 081

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate, and always promote all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.