



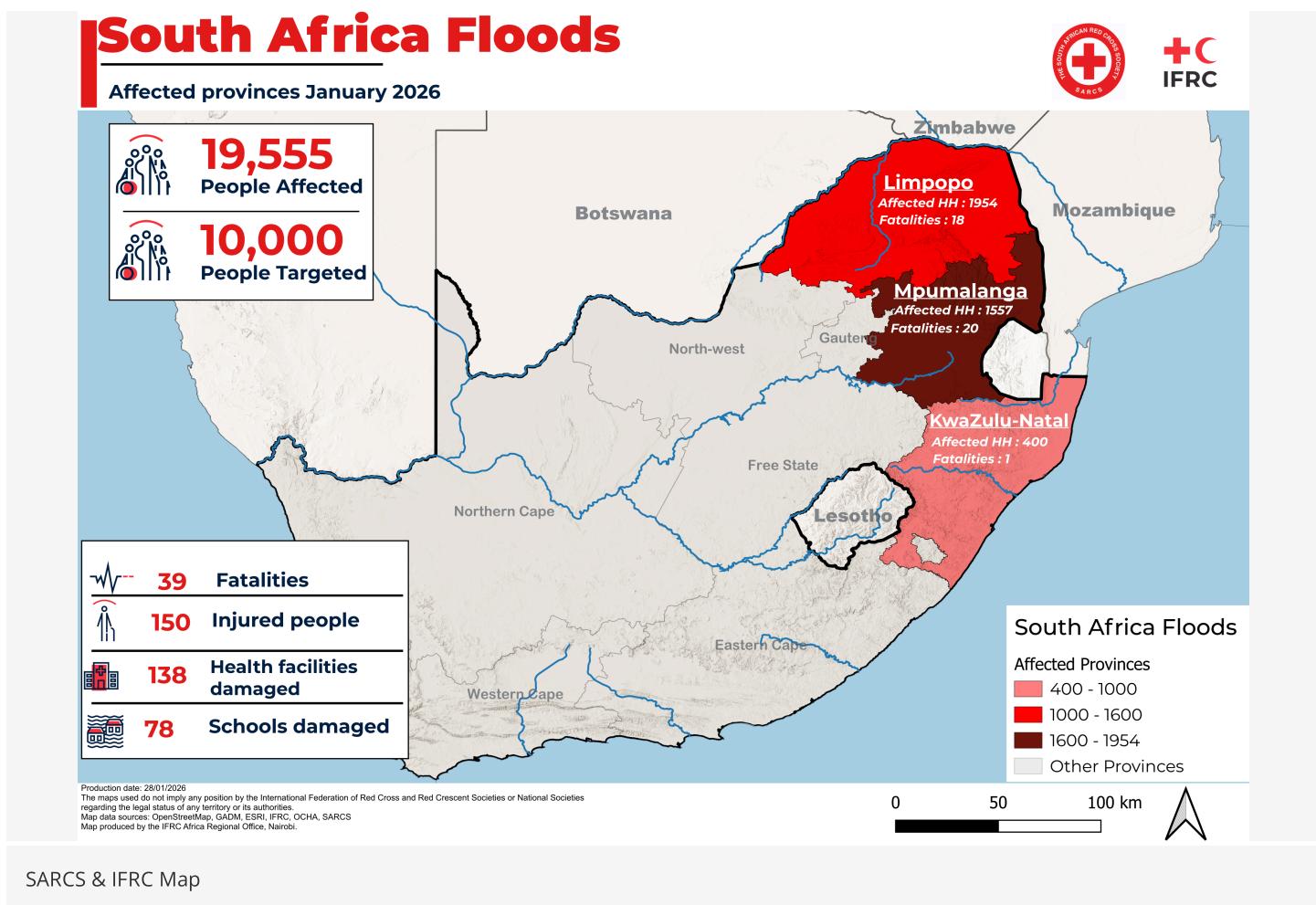
SARCS conducting assessment of damaged household in Mpumalanga

Appeal: MDRZA022	Hazard: Flood	Country: South Africa	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Slow	DREF Allocation: CHF 498,950	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 19,555 people	People Targeted: 10,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 25-01-2026	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 31-07-2026	DREF Published: 01-02-2026
Targeted Regions: Limpopo, Mpumalanga			

Description of the Event

Date when the trigger was met

17-01-2026



What happened, where and when?

On 17 January 2026, the Government of South Africa declared a national state of disaster in response to severe flooding in Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces, marking the escalation of a rapidly deteriorating situation that exceeded provincial response capacities.

This declaration followed days of persistent and intense rainfall and was preceded by a sequence of escalating alerts issued by the South African Weather Service (SAWS). Including a Level 9 (Orange) warning on 10 January 2026, which was subsequently escalated to the highest Level 10 (Red) warning on 15 January 2026, signaling life-threatening flood risks (Ref. SAWS). The forecasts continue to materialize into widespread floods and severe climate events with further intensification of floods recorded on 18 January 2026, causing widespread damage to homes, infrastructure, and livelihoods across multiple districts in both provinces. Further events are expected.

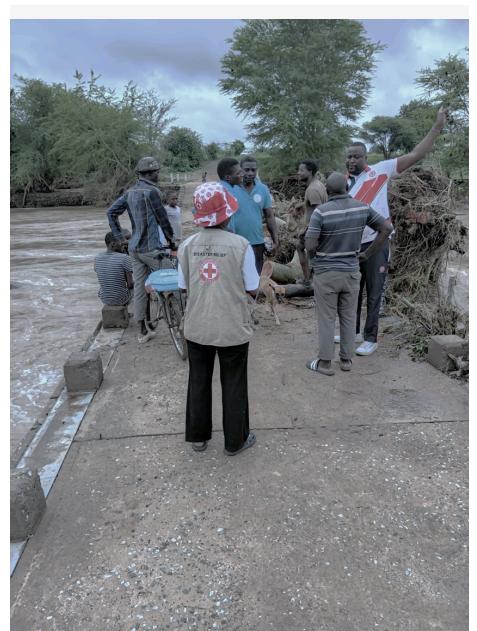
By the time of declaration, more than 3,511 households had already been reported as damaged. SAWS further confirmed that rainfall totals in parts of Limpopo and Mpumalanga over recent weeks were equivalent to six months of average rainfall, underscoring the abnormal scale of the event (Ref. MSN / SAWS).



SARCS doing rapid needs assessments in Limpopo



SARCS assessments in Mpumalanga



SARCS assessments in Limpopo



Flooded households in Limpopo

Scope and Scale

Flooding has severely affected Mpumalanga and Limpopo, with impacts also reported in KwaZulu-Natal but remain limited. The floods follow prolonged and intense rainfall.

Progress in assessments remains slow due to access constraints. Over 3,511 households reported impacted at the time of declaration of National emergency. As of 17 January, 3911 households have been affected (19,555 people) in the three provinces, i.e. Limpopo (1954 HHs), Mpumalanga (1557 HHs) and KwaZulu-Natal provinces (400 HHs). 39 deaths have been reported (i.e. 20 deaths in Mpumalanga), 18

fatalities in Limpopo and (KwaZulu-Natal), and 5 missing people reported while 150 injuries have been reported. 206 Houses have been completely destroyed with assessment still ongoing. Progress is slow due to limited access to these areas. 1,030 people accommodated in evacuation centers in Limpopo province. Many affected communities live in informal settlements or older rural villages near rivers, making them highly vulnerable to flooding. Vulnerable groups, including children, older persons, female-headed households, and people with disabilities, are at greatest risk of losing access to shelter, food, water, and safety.

In Mpumalanga, 1,557 households (approximately 7,785 people) were affected across Ehlanzeni, Gert Sibande, and Nkangala districts, with confirmed damage in Nkomazi, Mbombela, Thaba Chweu, and Bushbuckridge. Floodwaters washed away bridges and made roads inaccessible, isolating communities and constraining emergency response. Essential services were disrupted, including a two-day suspension of schools in Bushbuckridge, and closures and evacuations at Kruger National Park for public safety.

In Limpopo, 1,954 households (approximately 9,777 people) have been affected, including 1,335 households partially damaged and 206 completely destroyed. The floods resulted in 18 confirmed fatalities (13 from drowning and 5 from lightning strikes), with five people still missing in Vhembe and Mopani districts. Significant infrastructure damage includes washed-out roads and bridges in Musina (Mutale River and Nkotswi Bridge), Thulamela Municipality (including Tshidumbi Bridge and surrounding villages), and Giyani (Mbalula village), where 67 houses were destroyed, displacing 102 people, with search and rescue operations ongoing.

Beyond immediate physical damage, the floods have had significant impact on infrastructure and services. Overall, the floods have caused severe humanitarian and infrastructure impacts, with estimated damage exceeding R4 billion, affecting housing, transport, health, education, agriculture, and livelihoods. The events also disrupted schooling, damaged clinics and hospitals, restricted access to essential services, and undermined livelihoods dependent on subsistence farming, informal trade, and livestock. Rural and peri-urban communities in low-lying and flood-prone areas have been most affected, with children, older persons, people with disabilities, and chronically ill individuals facing heightened risks due to displacement, reduced mobility, and limited access to services. The cumulative effect of recurrent flooding, short recovery periods, high poverty levels, and limited adaptive capacity has compounded vulnerabilities, increasing the likelihood of prolonged and escalating humanitarian needs as the rainy season continues. Some data available to date:

- 385 Roads and bridges damaged, limiting access to the affected areas.
- 78 schools damaged, 34 libraries and 138 Health facilities damaged.
- 59 Farms or croplands damaged affecting communities' livelihoods.

Livelihoods have been disrupted as floodwaters have damaged small-scale agriculture, informal trading activities, and household assets. Many affected households in Limpopo and Mpumalanga rely on subsistence farming, livestock, social grants, and informal income, making them highly sensitive to shocks. Loss of crops, tools, and productive assets is expected to exacerbate food insecurity and reduce household coping capacity, particularly among poor and female-headed households. The most affected and vulnerable populations are rural communities living in flood-prone areas near rivers, low-lying plains, and poorly drained land. These communities often experience limited access to durable housing, early-warning dissemination, and disaster-resilient infrastructure. Children, older persons, people with disabilities, and chronically ill individuals face heightened risks due to reduced mobility, dependency on caregivers, and challenges in accessing health services during flooding. Children are particularly vulnerable to injury, drowning, separation from caregivers, and interruption of schooling, as evidenced by ongoing search-and-rescue efforts in affected communities.

SAWS confirmed that rainfall totals in parts of Limpopo and Mpumalanga were equivalent to up to six months of average rainfall, far exceeding normal seasonal variability. Demonstrating an unusual nature of the situation that is still ongoing as further floods events may be registered while assessment for the current ones is still ongoing as access by road improves.

The rainy and flood season in South Africa typically peaks between January and March, with residual flood events possible into April 2026. While the most severe rainfall and flooding have already occurred, the situation is ongoing, and further localized events are likely, particularly in Limpopo and Mpumalanga, where soils remain saturated and river levels elevated. The response plan under this DREF request is therefore designed to cover a six-month period, allowing the National Society to address immediate needs throughout the active phase of the season.

Sources:

1. <https://www.sabcnews.com/sabcnews/limpopo-mpumalanga-floods-declared-national-disaster/>
2. <https://www.msn.com/en-za/news/other/saws-warns-of-continued-heavy-rains-in-limpopo-and-mpumalanga-as-residents-brace-for-damaging-floods/ar-AA1Uzry>
3. <https://www.sabcnews.com/sabcnews/three-people-stranded-in-the-mutale-river-outside-thohoyandou/>
4. <https://dailynews.co.za/news/south-africa/2026-01-15-president-ramaphosas-response-to-limpopo-flooding-a-visit-to-affected-areas/>
5. <https://www.news24.com/news24/southafrica/news/weather-service-warns-of-continued-heavy-rain-across-mpumalanga-and-limpopo-20260114>
6. <https://apnews.com/article/south-africa-floods-weather-kruger-national-park-rains-4611db4d92141aa5f071a1efea626424>
7. <https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2026-01-19-relief-in-the-skies-ruin-on-the-ground-as-deadly-floods-kill-37-trigger-national/>

Source Name	Source Link
1. Newzroom Africa	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3eVeExr1A1U&t=1s



2. Newzroom Africa	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rs1Yn4q_K9w
3. AP News	https://apnews.com/article/south-africa-floods-weather-kruger-national-park-rains-4611db4d92141aa5f071a1efea626424
4. Daily News	https://dailynews.co.za/news/south-africa/2026-01-15-president-ramaphosas-response-to-limpopo-flooding-a-visit-to-affected-areas/
5. SABC News	https://www.sabcnews.com/sabcnews/floods-claim-37-lives-across-mpumalanga-limpopo/
6. SABC News	https://www.sabcnews.com/sabcnews/three-people-stranded-in-the-mutale-river-outside-thohoyandou/

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)	Yes
If yes, please specify which operation	MDZA020

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

Over recent years, floods and storms in South Africa have been recurrent, with cumulative impacts exacerbated by short recovery periods and limited capacity to fully address needs between events. The areas affected under the current operation have not been regularly supported through DREF in recent years. The most frequently affected areas being Free State; KwaZulu-Natal; North West, Northern Cape, Western Cape. While Limpopo and Mpumalanga are flood-prone provinces, most of the floods of smaller-scale events during the past years were largely managed through National resources. A notable exception occurred in October-November 2024, when DREF MDRZA020 was launched following floods affecting approximately 38,000 people across five provinces, with the largest share of impacts recorded in Eastern Cape and Free State. That event marked the first significant flood impact in Limpopo and Mpumalanga in the past five years.

Although floods in 2024 affected several of the same provinces, the geographic pattern of impact differs from the current situation. In Mpumalanga, severe thunderstorms accompanied by strong winds were the primary hazard in October 2024, causing widespread damage in Ehlanzeni District, particularly in Mbombela, Nkomazi, and Bushbuckridge, with Bushbuckridge (including Greater Acornhoek and 16 wards) being most severely affected. In Limpopo, the October 2024 storms impacted Mopani, Vhembe, Capricorn, Sekhukhune, and Thulamela districts. In contrast, the current DREF targets a more focused yet expanded set of districts, namely Vhembe and Mopani in Limpopo, and Nkangala, Ehlanzeni, and Gert Sibande in Mpumalanga. Importantly, Nkangala and Gert Sibande districts were not included in MDRZA020, indicating a shift in the geographic concentration of impact and demonstrating that the current event is not a simple recurrence of the October 2024 operation.

Furthermore, the South African Government's declaration of the 2026 floods in Limpopo and Mpumalanga as a national disaster confirms that the magnitude and severity of the event exceed routine provincial disaster management capacities. The mobilisation of national response assets, including the deployment of the South African National Defence Force for rescue operations and access restoration, further reflects the scale and complexity of humanitarian needs. In addition, the South African Weather Service (SAWS) issued Red Level 10 warnings, its highest alert level, signalling life-threatening flood risks and highly disruptive rainfall in both provinces. Such warnings are reserved for extreme events with a high likelihood of severe impacts on lives, property, and livelihoods, and clearly exceed normal seasonal variability.



Lessons learned:

Experience from the previous DREF (MDZA021) showed that cross-borrowing of funds between projects supported by different donors creates operational challenges. The NS has stopped the practice of cross-borrowing.

Taking into account the learnings from past operations, the main shift will be on the management of this operation. Especially on the financial management. SARCS will ensure that DREF funds are now managed through an approval chain concerning Finance, Programs, CEO. Expenditure is closely monitored against the approved budget, and all transactions follow established budgetary controls. A specific DREF cost centre has been created within the accounting system. Monthly budget-versus-expenditure reviews are conducted, and payments are processed only after verification against the approved DREF budget. Accountability is further strengthened through regular financial reporting, internal reviews, and management oversight. Supporting documentation for all expenditures is maintained, and compliance with IFRC financial procedures is monitored throughout the operation.

Since 2021, SARCS has implemented nine DREF operations for floods and storms. These operations have provided valuable experience in responding quickly and effectively to extreme weather events. Lessons learned from past responses are helping SARCS improve preparedness and planning, including the use of early warning and weather data to guide interventions and identify areas at highest risk.

The Early Action Protocol (EAP) is still in progress. Following an EAP workshop involving the IFRC Cluster, provincial authorities, government stakeholders, and partners such as FAO, the Cluster confirmed receipt of the draft EAPs. These were reviewed at both Cluster and Regional levels, and it was concluded that further work is needed, particularly to fully contextualize the protocols for South Africa. Together, SARCS and the Cluster have mapped out a way forward to prioritize anticipatory action within the National Society. The first step in this process is the submission of an imminent DREF for floods to enhance preparedness based on seasonal forecasts provided by the South African Weather Service (SAWS).

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	Yes
What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:	Medium

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

16-01-2026

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	<p>In Limpopo Vhembe district, 20 kitchen sets were distributed to affected households in Limpopo to support the restoration of basic food preparation and reduce reliance on negative coping mechanisms. The distribution targeted households identified through volunteer-led assessments, with particular consideration given to vulnerable families, including those with children, older persons, and female-headed households.</p> <p>In Mpumalanga, Ehlanzeni district, SARCS distributed 200 blankets, 200 mattresses, and 10 kitchen sets, while food parcels were provided through the Provincial Disaster Management Centre (PDMC). The distribution targeted households identified through volunteer-led assessments, with particular consideration given to vulnerable families, including those with children, older persons, those living with disabilities, and female-headed households.</p>
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery	<p>SARCS is integrating risk reduction and early recovery actions into the flood response to help reduce the impact of future shocks. This includes supporting the dissemination of early warning information issued by the South African Weather Service and local disaster management authorities, and reinforcing community awareness on flood risks and safe behaviours during periods of heavy rainfall. Volunteers are engaging communities in flood-prone areas to encourage preparedness measures such as avoiding river crossings, identifying safer routes and higher ground, and protecting essential household items where possible. SARCS is also promoting basic build back better principles during early recovery, particularly for households whose shelters</p>



	were damaged, to support safer reconstruction and strengthen community resilience to recurrent flooding.
Assessment	The South African Red Cross Society (SARCS) Limpopo and Mpumalanga Provincial disaster response teams, supported by branch volunteers, has been actively conducting rapid and detailed assessments in affected areas to determine the scale of damage and priority humanitarian needs. Despite access challenges caused by flooded roads and damaged infrastructure, SARCS volunteers have reached affected communities to verify household-level impacts, with a focus on shelter damage, displacement, and immediate basic needs.
Resource Mobilization	SARCS has been trying to mobilise resources in support of the flood response in Limpopo and Mpumalanga. This includes the reallocation of available contingency stocks, mobilisation of trained volunteers, and engagement with partners and donors to support immediate relief and early recovery needs. SARCS has also been actively issuing calls for support through funding proposals, media interviews, and public communication platforms to raise awareness of the situation and mobilise additional resources.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>The IFRC is supporting the South African Red Cross Society (SARCS) to initiate and launch a Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operation to enable a timely and effective response to the evolving humanitarian situation.</p> <p>The IFRC is working closely with SARCS to continuously monitor the situation, including the impact on affected communities, emerging needs, and operational gaps. This close coordination ensures that response activities remain relevant, adaptive, and aligned with the changing context on the ground.</p> <p>The IFRC is providing overall coordination, engagement, and monitoring support to SARCS, including regular communication and strategic guidance. A coordination call with SARCS was held on 21 January 2026 to review the situation, discuss response priorities, and agree on next steps.</p> <p>In addition, information sharing is ongoing between SARCS, IFRC and other Movement partners, government authorities.</p>
Participating National Societies	none

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC is present but not contributed to this emergency.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
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National authorities	<p>SAWS has been sharing alerts steadily since 9 January, culminating in a Level 10 (Red) warning on 15 January 2026.</p> <p>On 17 January 2026, the Government of South Africa declared the floods a national disaster, enabling national-level coordination of response efforts (Ref. SABC News).</p> <p>National authorities have activated disaster management mechanisms at both provincial and national levels in response to the flooding in Limpopo and Mpumalanga. Following the escalation of impacts, the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC), under the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), declared the floods a national disaster, enabling the mobilisation of additional resources and interdepartmental support. Provincial and municipal disaster management centres were activated to coordinate response actions, including evacuations, search and rescue operations, damage assessments, and the provision of temporary shelter and basic services. National departments such as Health, Social Development, Human Settlements, Transport, and Public Works have been engaged to support affected communities, restore critical infrastructure, and ensure continuity of essential services, while the South African National Defence Force has supported air and water-based rescue operations in inaccessible areas.</p> <p>Shelter assistance is coordinated through provincial and district Joint Operations Committees (JOCs), led by the Provincial Disaster Management Centres, with participation from government departments, municipal authorities, and humanitarian partners, SARCS and active NGOs.</p>
UN or other actors	<p>Gift of the Givers and Al-Imdaad Foundation are providing emergency shelter materials and relief items to affected households.</p>

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

At the national level, the response is coordinated through the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) under the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), which provides strategic oversight and inter-sectoral coordination following the national disaster declaration. Relevant national line departments, including Health, Social Development, Human Settlements, Transport, and even the National army resources, including South African National Defence Force (SANDF) helicopters, have been utilised for evacuations and rescues where floodwaters have cut off access to towns and settlements are engaged through established disaster management structures.

At provincial and district levels, coordination is led by Provincial Disaster Management Centres (PDMCs) in Limpopo and Mpumalanga, working closely with district and local municipal disaster management structures in affected areas, particularly in Vhembe, Musina, Mopani Districts for Limpopo, and Ehlanzeni, Gert Sebanya and Nkangala for Mpumalanga. Coordination meetings and information sharing are ongoing to align assessments, response activities, and resource mobilisation.

The South African Red Cross Society (SARCS) is an active participant in these coordination platforms at provincial and district levels. SARCS Limpopo Provincial and branch teams contribute assessment findings, community-level information, and response updates. SARCS operates in close coordination with government authorities and other humanitarian actors to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication of assistance. ASARCS is not in a formal lead or co-lead role but is recognised as a key auxiliary to public authorities in the humanitarian field and is well positioned to support through assessments, relief distributions, and volunteer mobilisation.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Provincial reports indicate that more than 1,600 homes in Limpopo have been damaged, with many either completely destroyed, submerged, or suffering critical structural damage that renders them unsafe for habitation, particularly in rural and informal settlements where construction standards are low and flood impacts are most severe. Although the current verification process is still ongoing, preliminary findings in both provinces show that a substantial number of households have sustained either total loss or partial damage that limits their ability to live safely in their homes. (<https://www.sanews.gov.za/south-africa/emergency-housing-team-dispatched-flood-hit-limpopo-mpumalanga>)

Recent government and media reporting confirms that the scale of housing damage far exceeds only those homes that are completely destroyed, and this broader damage justifies a larger household target for relief. According to official statements, in Limpopo alone,



authorities have confirmed that approximately 1,942 houses were damaged by the floods, and in Mpumalanga around 1,808 houses were affected as of late January 2026, with these figures likely to rise as assessments continue (<https://www.sanews.gov.za/south-africa/emergency-housing-team-dispatched-flood-hit-limpopo-mpumalanga>)

Flooding and strong winds have caused extensive damage to housing, particularly in informal and semi-formal settlements and rural villages located in flood-prone areas. Many households have experienced partial or complete destruction of dwellings, including roof loss and structural collapse, leaving families exposed to weather conditions and increasing protection and health risks. Immediate shelter support is required to address emergency shelter needs, reduce overcrowding, and restore safe and dignified living conditions. Assistance includes the provision of blankets, mattresses, and kitchen sets to affected households. Recovery efforts should integrate risk reduction (DRR) measures and Build Back Better approaches to ensure that reconstructed or repaired shelters are more resilient to future flooding and extreme weather events.

Local authorities, agencies and NGOs have been active to cover shelter needs. Couple of distributions have taken place limiting the gaps of assistance for the displaced families. Acknowledging the support already planned and ongoing from other partners and NGOs, SARCS shelter intervention is intended to cover only the gaps in essential households items. See details of ongoing actions under previous sections. SARCS will prioritize 1,000 households for the distribution of blankets and mattresses. Only adding the pending unit to complement the assistance they already received or that is planned to be complemented through other means. To ensure complementarity and avoid duplication, SARCS is coordinating closely with these structures and relevant government counterparts responsible for shelter and housing. Build Back Safer (BBS) messages will be harmonised with government and partner guidance and aligned with national norms and standards.

Continuous assessment are needed as the situation remains dynamic, especially for shelter needs evolution in the four main affected districts in Mpumalanga and Limpopo.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Flooding has disrupted livelihoods, particularly for households dependent on subsistence farming, informal trading, and daily wage labour. Damage to crops, tools, livestock, and small businesses has reduced household income and increased food insecurity. Immediate interventions include the provision of hot meals to displaced families or those whose cooking facilities were destroyed. Support is also needed to prevent negative coping strategies and restore income-generating activities, with particular focus on female-headed and other vulnerable households.

SARCS will provide hot meals to displaced populations for a period of one month in each province, focusing on the most affected districts in Limpopo and Mpumalanga. In each province, the mobile kitchens that were procured during the previous operation (MDZA020) will be deployed and moved from the provincial offices to the most affected districts to ensure timely access to cooked meals for displaced households. In addition to hot meal support, SARCS will provide food parcels to 450 households across the prioritized districts (225 in Limpopo and 225 in Mpumalanga). To support the implementation of hot meal preparation and distribution, stipends will be provided to 30 volunteers engaged in these activities throughout the response period (15 volunteers in each province)



Multi purpose cash grants

Affected households have lost household items, food stocks, and income sources due to flooding and displacement. Multi-purpose cash assistance will enable families to prioritize their most urgent needs, such as food, transport, basic household items, and temporary shelter solutions, while supporting local markets.



Health

With already 150 injuries, and ongoing search and rescue operations, the needs for first aid has been the most pressing. Followed by the support to evacuation, access to health services for the people in need and people with already difficult health conditions. Flooding has also damaged or disrupted 138 health facilities, limiting access to routine and emergency healthcare, particularly for vulnerable groups such as children, older persons, people with disabilities, and those with chronic illnesses.

The widespread destruction is creating favorable conditions for increasing risk of water-borne and vector borne diseases that need to be addressed with preventive messages.

The losses of life, and assets faces in these communities is associated to an increasing the risk of psychological distress, grief, and trauma among affected families. Responders, staff, and volunteers are also exposed to high workloads, stressful environments, and secondary trauma, creating a clear need for structured mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), including early identification, referral of people in distress, and dedicated PSS support for frontline personnel to sustain safe and effective operations.



Health needs have been significant since the onset of the floods. While the government is covering most health service delivery including access to care, management of the 39 fatalities, and first aid during rescue operations, gaps remain in risk communication and psychosocial support. SARCS will ensure continuous messaging on critical health risks and provide psychosocial support (PSS) to affected people, staff, and volunteers. Severe cases beyond National Society capacity will be referred through established pathways in coordination with local health institutions.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Flooding has compromised water sources and sanitation facilities in affected communities, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases. Damage to latrines and contamination of surface water sources have reduced access to safe drinking water and hygiene services. Immediate WASH interventions include the provision of bucket water filters, promotion of safe water use, hygiene kits, and community-level hygiene education. These actions are critical to prevent disease outbreaks, particularly in displacement sites and heavily affected areas.

SARCS will provide 500 hygiene kits to affected households to support the maintenance of basic hygiene and reduce the risk of waterborne and communicable diseases in Mpumalanga and Limpopo. SARCS will prioritize 250 households in each province. Each hygiene kit will include essential items such as soap, sanitary materials, and other hygiene-related supplies tailored to household needs. In addition, SARCS will provide 500 water filter tanks to households in Mpumalanga and Limpopo to improve access to safe drinking water. SARCS will prioritize 250 households in each province. The water filter tanks will enable households to treat and store water safely at the household level, thereby reducing exposure to contaminated water sources and strengthening community resilience against water-related health risks.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Flood affected populations face increased protection risks, including displacement, loss of privacy, family separation, and heightened vulnerability for women, children, older persons, and people with disabilities. Crowded living conditions and damaged housing may increase risks of gender-based violence, exploitation, and exclusion from assistance. Protection-sensitive programming and inclusive targeting are essential to ensure safe, equitable access to assistance, uphold dignity, and reduce vulnerabilities during emergency response and recovery phases.

SARCS will conduct two awareness sessions on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) targeting evacuation centres in Vhembe (Limpopo) and Ngkangala (Mpumalanga). These sessions will focus on increasing community understanding of GBV and SGBV risks, prevention measures, and survivor-centered approaches.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

As indicated under the health thematic section, the main gaps are for the access to families kits, protection, food and restoration of livelihood. The shelter and health being major needs but essentially under Government lead.

The scope of the DREF provides essential assistance with a focus to the most vulnerable but Limited funding and available materials make it difficult to scale up distributions. SARCS continue to seek funding to ensure there is enough staff, volunteers, transport, and relief supplies to reach all affected areas. The response team also work with the following limitations, ensuring adjustments to maintain an effective and impactful intervention:

Operational Challenges

Flooded roads, damaged bridges, and continued heavy rain are slowing down assessments and relief operations. Some communities remain difficult to access, and communication gaps make it harder to fully understand the scale of impact.

Coordination Issues

Coordination at national and provincial levels exists but some sectors, such as livelihoods recovery and protection, are still underrepresented. There are minor overlaps and gaps in response coverage due to uneven information sharing between municipalities and humanitarian actors.

Limitation of available demographic breakdown by group

Some vulnerable groups may not have been fully captured in the assessment, including children, older persons, people with disabilities, female-headed households, and displaced families in remote areas. These groups may need targeted support to ensure they are included in the response.

[Assessment Report](#)



Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The overall objective of the operation is to provide immediate relief and early recovery support to approximately 2,000 of the most vulnerable households (10,000 people) affected by the January 2026 floods across Limpopo (1,000 households) and Mpumalanga (1,000 households) provinces.

The operation aims to address the urgent needs of affected populations by achieving the following results across priority sectors:

- Affected and displaced people have access to essential protection and prevention services, reducing exposure to protection risks during the emergency phase.
- Displaced and homeless households meet their immediate food and basic household needs in the first days of the crisis through access to ready-to-eat meals and essential household items.
- Most vulnerable households within available resources receive flexible cash assistance to meet priority needs in their current situation. Include food after the hot meal, health care, and other essential expenses as per their preference and specificity.
- Health and WASH: Health and WASH conditions are improved through strengthened prevention, hygiene promotion, and community awareness, reducing the risk of disease outbreaks.

Operation strategy rationale

This operation aims to provide immediate relief and early recovery support to 2,000 households affected by the January 2026 floods, reaching an estimated 10,000 people based on the standard South African multiplier of five people per household. The response prioritizes 1,000 households (5,000 people) in Vhembe and Mopani districts of Limpopo and 1,000 households (5,000 people) in Ehlanzeni and Nkangala districts of Mpumalanga. The most urgent needs identified include emergency shelter, WASH support, food assistance, livelihood support, and protection measures. While the overall number of households targeted is consistent across sectors such as shelter, exceptions are made for hygiene kits and water filter tanks, where quantities are lower due to support provided by other partners, including NGOs such as Gift of the Givers, to avoid duplication and ensure broader coverage. Priorities for this response were chosen because of the following:

-Shelter and household support is prioritised as many homes in the affected areas were destroyed or damaged by flooding and strong winds, leaving families exposed to weather and health risks. SARCS will target 1,000 households in the most affected districts, acknowledging that each household will receive at least two blankets and two mattresses, complementing assistance from partner to the most vulnerable displaced families. Based on detailed household-level assessments conducted by trained SARCS volunteers and staff over three days in the two provinces, criteria for shelter support. Particular focus will be given to Vhembe and Mopani districts in Limpopo and Ehlanzeni district in Mpumalanga to ensure that assistance reaches the most vulnerable communities, including displaced families, households residing in unsafe or temporary shelters, and those with limited coping capacity. SARCS will conduct four community awareness sessions on Building Back Safer/Better, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Anticipatory Action, with two sessions in Limpopo (Vhembe and Mopani) and two in Mpumalanga (Ehlanzeni and Nkangala), to strengthen preparedness for future hazards. Immediate shelter support protects lives and dignity, while guidance on "Building Back Safer/Better" ensures that future reconstruction is more resilient to seasonal floods.

-Food and livelihoods support: Most affected households depend on subsistence farming, informal trade, and daily wage labor, which have been disrupted by the floods. To meet immediate food needs, SARCS will provide hot meals to those in evacuation centres in Limpopo, prioritizing the Vhembe district. A total of 1,000 people will be reached over one month using mobile kitchens relocated from provincial offices, avoiding the purchase of new equipment. Fifteen SARCS volunteers will support food preparation, distribution, and crowd management to ensure assistance is delivered in a dignified manner.

-WASH interventions: Communities in Limpopo and Mpumalanga largely rely on rivers and boreholes for water supply, which have been contaminated by the floods, significantly increasing the risk of waterborne diseases. To address this, SARCS will distribute 500 hygiene kits to flood-affected households, reaching an estimated 2500 people, with 250 kits allocated in Limpopo (targeting Vhembe and Mopani districts) and 250 in Mpumalanga (covering Gert Sibande, Nkangala, and Ehlanzeni districts). Additionally, 500 water filter tanks will be distributed at the household level with 250 tanks in Limpopo and 250 in Mpumalanga, prioritizing households living along riverbanks, while partner NGOs support adjacent communities to ensure broad coverage and avoid duplication. These filters will improve access to safe drinking water, reduce reliance on unsafe water sources, and prevent waterborne diseases, particularly in rural and flood-affected areas.

- Under Health SARCS will support early identification and referral of people in psychological distress through the deployment of one social worker in each province for 20 days per month over at least two months. Social workers will conduct community-based screening and ensure referral of moderate and severe cases of water-borne or vector borne diseases or MHPSS cases through established health and MHPSS pathways. The NS has established a standard referral mechanism in coordination with the Provincial Disaster Management Centre and local health facilities. Volunteers will identify cases during assessments and refer them through municipal emergency systems and nearby clinics. Awareness messages will be raised by volunteers during activities and visits on health risks. Focusing on recurrent diseases, prevention, referral pathways. Psychosocial support (PSS) sessions for staff and volunteers will be delivered to mitigate stress and secondary trauma linked to the response. At least one PSS session will be conducted at local (LP), middle (MP), and headquarters (HQ)



levels to strengthen wellbeing and sustain operational capacity.

-Cash Voucher Assistance: To further address urgent household needs, SARCS will implement a one-off multi-purpose cash voucher of ZAR 2,500 per household for 2,000 households (1,000 in Limpopo and 1,000 in Mpumalanga). Each household will receive only one distribution, reaching an estimated 10,000 people. Thirty trained volunteers will conduct household assessments over five days to verify eligibility and ensure assistance reaches the most vulnerable, including female-headed households, persons with disabilities, older persons, and children. Volunteers will receive refresher training on cash distribution principles, including targeting, distribution protocols, financial accountability, and risk mitigation. Following verification, volunteers will support and monitor distribution over five days, providing guidance on cash use and ensuring adherence to safety protocols. Post-distribution monitoring over three days will evaluate effectiveness, beneficiary satisfaction, and lessons learned for future operations.

- Protection and inclusion: Flooding increases protection risks, particularly for women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities, who are often disproportionately affected during displacement and recovery. SARCS will integrate Protection, Gender, and Inclusion principles throughout the operation, conducting awareness sessions on GBV and SGBV at one evacuation centre in each province. These sessions will focus on risk awareness, prevention, survivor-centered approaches, and available referral services for health, psychosocial, legal, and protection support, strengthening community-level protection mechanisms.

- Community Engagement and Accountability: SARCS will ensure that community engagement and accountability (CEA) principles are integrated throughout the response. Volunteers and staff in Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces will receive CEA orientation to strengthen their capacity to engage with affected communities effectively. Regular communication channels will be established for community feedback, including community meetings, information sessions, and the use of social media, ensuring that community concerns, questions, and suggestions are collected and addressed in a timely manner. Dialogue platforms will also be facilitated to leverage local knowledge in both provinces, promoting participatory approaches that enhance the relevance and effectiveness of interventions. In addition, SARCS will secure six media interview slots (three in Mpumalanga and three in Limpopo) with particular focus on the most affected districts of Vhembe and Ehlanzeni. These engagements will provide information to affected communities about available assistance, targeting criteria, and how and where support can be accessed, while also promoting key public messages on safety, health, and disaster preparedness. SARCS will also use the media to promote the NS. The combination of CEA orientations, feedback mechanisms, dialogue platforms, and media platforms will strengthen transparency, trust, and accountability between SARCS and the affected populations.

National Society Development: Operational and support costs have been budgeted to ensure effective implementation, coordination, and oversight across Limpopo, Mpumalanga, and Headquarters. This includes mileage for project activities, monitoring visits, enhanced provincial supervision, and the engagement of technical staff, including one Disaster Management Officer and one Project Administration and Finance Officer, to ensure effective management, reporting, and financial oversight. Volunteer insurance has been included for 30 volunteers and approximately 100 staff, ensuring protection and mitigating fatigue. Allocations have also been made for visibility materials, DHL courier services, ICT, and three lessons-learned workshops to document good practices and strengthen future disaster response capacity.

The proposed strategy relies on SARCS volunteers and branch teams, who have local knowledge and access, to deliver aid quickly despite damaged roads and bridges, ongoing rainfall, and isolated communities. The operation also works in coordination with national and provincial disaster management structures, including the NDMC and provincial disaster management centres, ensuring that SARCS interventions complement government response efforts rather than duplicate them.

Acknowledging that rainfalls will continue and this DREF reached its maximum scope for the crisis level, SARCS strategy also includes measures for continuity of response based on scenario.

- In case of crisis escalation, SARCS will ensure flexibility to activate additional resources. Under the scope of the DREF, flexibility for scale-up will be explored within eligible scope.

- In the case of other scenario, NS internal capacity may support continuity of few activities, including continued monitoring of rainfall and flood impacts, coordination with local authorities, maintenance of key interventions such as early warning, WASH, education continuity. SARCS active branches will ensure continuous data collection and monitoring to inform research of funding for livelihood support, and essential relief distributions, and preparedness to scale up the response if conditions deteriorate.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The operation aims to assist 2,000 households (10,000 people) in Limpopo (1,000 households, and 5,000 people) and Mpumalanga (1,000 households, and 5,000 people) Province. In Mpumalanga the targeted districts are Ngkangala, Gert Sebana, and Ehlanzeni with more of a focus on Ehlanzeni and Nkgangala. In Limpopo, the targeted districts are the Mpoani and Vhemba districts.

The targeting strategy prioritized the most vulnerable groups, including child-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, and persons living with disabilities. During the beneficiary selection process, SARCS prioritises households whose homes are completely destroyed, leaving them without essential items and means of survival. The planned gender and age disaggregation presented in the Total Targeted Population table is based on estimated proportions of women, men, girls, and boys within the targeted households.



These estimates draw on available secondary demographic data and findings from rapid needs assessments conducted by National Society volunteers in the affected areas.

Limpopo and Mpumalanga are established internal and cross-border migration corridors, particularly for seasonal and informal labour in agriculture, domestic work, and informal trade. These migration patterns contribute to a higher proportion of adult women in affected households, including female-headed households, women living independently or with extended family members, and women on the move, often with children remaining in other provinces or with relatives. This contextual dynamic explains the higher representation of women within the targeted population and underpins the demographic proportions used for planning and reporting purposes.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection process prioritized individuals and households that had suffered significant impacts from the disaster, including the loss of homes, livelihoods, or access to essential services.

As many affected communities live in informal settlements or older rural villages near rivers, making them highly vulnerable to flooding. Vulnerable groups, including children, older persons, female-headed households, and people with disabilities, are at greatest risk of losing access to shelter, food, water, and safety. This explain why special consideration is given to them but also to vulnerable and socially marginalized groups. This targeting strategy is recognizing their increased risk and unique challenges during emergencies. By focusing on these groups, the response sought to uphold their safety, dignity, and specific needs throughout the intervention. The selection criteria were designed to be inclusive and culturally sensitive, ensuring equitable access to assistance while reinforcing the protection and rights of all affected individuals, particularly those who are most at risk.

For the shelter and relief assistance:

Completely destroyed households will be targeted for the extend of damaged but remains only one category of impact and need. Therefore, focusing exclusively on that would exclude many households that have been severely impacted and whose homes remain unsafe, lack basic services (water, sanitation, shelter integrity), or are no longer habitable without urgent repair. Damage categories of households that will be targeted include partially destroyed homes with collapsed roofs, compromised foundations, flooded interiors, damaged doors and windows, and other structural issues that effectively displace households even if the home is not fully "destroyed." Given the continuous rainfall and flood risk throughout the season, these conditions are likely to deteriorate further without intervention, warranting broader targeting.

Total Targeted Population

Women	4,200	Rural	75%	
Girls (under 18)	1,106	Urban	25%	
Men	2,989	People with disabilities (estimated)	45%	
Boys (under 18)	1,705			
Total targeted population	10,000			

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes



Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

The areas affected by the floods in Limpopo are generally not conflict zones, but some districts have high-crime pockets, particularly around informal settlements and isolated rural areas. Theft and opportunistic crime may increase in flood-affected areas, especially where homes are damaged and communities are displaced. SARCS personnel, volunteers, and beneficiaries may be at risk when moving through isolated areas or distributing relief items.

The primary safety risks during this operation are related to flooded and damaged infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and river crossings. Access to some villages may require navigating fast-flowing rivers or slippery terrain, which poses risks of injury or drowning. Strong winds and unstable buildings further increase the risk to staff and volunteers operating in heavily affected areas.

Health risks are also significant. Flooding has contaminated water sources, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea and cholera. Volunteers and staff are at risk of exposure to these hazards during distributions, assessments, and relief operations. Additionally, mosquito-borne diseases may rise in stagnant water areas.

To ensure the safety of personnel, volunteers, and beneficiaries, the operation will implement several measures, with a strong focus on safer access to affected communities. Relief delivery will follow carefully assessed and continuously monitored safe routes, prioritizing roads and bridges that are structurally sound and avoiding areas at risk of flooding or collapse. Volunteers and staff will receive comprehensive safety briefings before deployment, covering flood hazards, first aid, and community engagement protocols. Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), including life jackets where necessary and high-visibility clothing, will be provided to all personnel. SARCS teams will coordinate closely with local disaster management structures, police, and community leaders to identify secure access points and safe distribution locations. Health precautions will be observed, including the use of hand sanitizer, gloves, and safe handling of water and food items, to reduce the risk of waterborne and mosquito-borne diseases. In addition, a clear incident reporting protocol will be in place to enable rapid response and support if any staff, volunteers, or beneficiaries face security or safety threats.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	Yes
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Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 79,195

Targeted Persons: 5,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# detailed assessment conducted	2
# of households reached with Mattresses and blankets distribution	1,000
# of people reached through raise awareness on safe shelter on building	5,000
# of volunteers deployed to conduct CCAA and DRR activities	30



Priority Actions

- Conduct detailed assessment.
- Procurement and delivery of mattresses and blankets.
- Conduct DRR and CCA activities as part of Building Back Better.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 3,609

Targeted Persons: 1,000

Indicators

Title	Target
#of people supported with hot meals for 1 month in displacement	1,000
#of volunteers deployed to assist with hot meal preparation and food parcel distribution	15

Priority Actions

- Provision of hot meals in Limpopo.
- Movement of mobile kitchen from provincial office to most-affected district.
- Volunteer stipends for hot meal preparation and distribution.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 248,162

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of staff and volunteers provided with CVA refreshers training session	60
% households verified and successfully receive cash vouchers after being identified and processed for support.	100
% of target Households beneficiaries expressing satisfaction after cash distribution	2,000
# of volunteers deployed to do PDM	30

Priority Actions

- Household profiling and beneficiary verification by 30 volunteers for 5 days.
- Refresher training of volunteers and staff on CVA in LP and MP.
- Deployment of volunteers to support and monitor the cash transfer process to the beneficiaries for 5 days.
- Conduct post distribution monitoring (PDM) of the response - 30 volunteers for 3 days.



- CVA Information Management.
- Distribution of multi-purpose cash voucher assistance for basic needs and shelter (once off).

Health

Budget: CHF 9,561

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of staff and volunteers who received mental health and psycho-socio support in this operation	90
# of households who received mental health and psycho-socio support in emergency situations	2,000
# of people reached with health messaging, include on waterborne and mosquito-borne diseases.	10,000

Priority Actions

- Identification and referral of people in distress, 20 days for 2 months for 1 social worker in each province.
- PSS for staff and volunteers (1 in session in LP, MP and HQ).
- Health messaging on waterborne and mosquito-borne diseases.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 32,209

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers provided with refresher training on WASH in Emergencies	30
of households reached through awareness/sensitization sessions to communities	2,000
# of households reached with effective water treatment material (water filter tanks) and promotion of recovery	500
# of water filter tanks procured	500
# of household hygiene packs distributed	500

Priority Actions

- Provide hygiene kits for households.
- CBH and Wash in Emergencies Training.



- Provision of water filter tanks.
- Delivery of water filter tanks to 3 districts in MP, and 2 districts in LP.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 579

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
#people reached with Awareness sessions on GBV, SGBV and referral mapping	10,000

Priority Actions

- Awareness sessions on GBV, SGBV and referral mapping



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 3,670

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# media interview slots	6
# of sessions held to facilitate dialogue platforms to leverage local knowledge (MP and LP provinces)	4
# of volunteers and staff reached through CEA orientation	60
# of households reached through communication channels for community feedback (community meetings, information sessions, social media LP and MP provinces)	2,000
# of households reached through dialogue platforms to leverage local knowledge (MP and LP provinces)	2,000

Priority Actions

- Securing media interview slots.
- Facilitate dialogue platforms to leverage local knowledge (MP and LP provinces).
- CEA orientation for volunteers and staff mpumalanga and Limpopo province.
- Establish Regular communication channels for community feedback (community meetings, information sessions, social media LP and MP provinces.





Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 498,590

Targeted Persons: 70

Indicators

Title	Target
# of monitoring visits conducted by IFRC	4

Priority Actions

- Field monitoring by IFRC.
- Technical support.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 70,745

Targeted Persons: 70

Indicators

Title	Target
# of field visits conducted by HQ	4
# of lessons learnt workshops conducted	3
# volunteers insured	30
# of volunteers and staff reached with visibility material	60

Priority Actions

- Field monitoring and supervision
- Lessons learnt workshop
- Volunteer mobilization and strengthening
- Visibility materials
- Communications and public relations strengthening
- Maintenance and running costs of vehicles
- Staff and volunteer wellness
- Wellness activities for staff at Provincial and HQ and volunteers (once a month)



About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

The operation will involve a combination of SARCS staff and trained volunteers. A total of 30 volunteers will be mobilized to support response activities, working alongside staff from the Limpopo provincial office and local branches.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

The SARCS volunteer team has been put together to reflect the communities we are assisting in Limpopo. We have made sure to include female volunteers to support female-headed households and other vulnerable groups, so that beneficiaries feel safe and comfortable. Many of the volunteers are from the local area, which helps with language, culture, and building trust when conducting assessments, distributions, and protection work.

There are still some gaps, particularly in volunteers with experience supporting older people or people with disabilities. To address this, SARCS is pairing less experienced volunteers with staff and senior volunteers, and providing training on inclusive and protection-sensitive approaches. This ensures the team can provide support that is respectful, culturally appropriate, and meets the needs of everyone affected by the floods.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

All procurement activities for this operation will be led by the South African Red Cross Society (SARCS) National Society, in line with its standard procurement procedures and accountability frameworks. The National Society will be responsible for sourcing all relief items, including blankets, mattresses, WASH items water filter tanks, and other items.

How will this operation be monitored?

The operation will be closely monitored by SARCS at the HQ, provincial, and branch level. Monitoring mechanisms include monthly activity reports from volunteers and staff, regular field visits, and updates from community focal points to track distributions, household needs, and emerging challenges.

Regular monitoring will be done through 4 monitoring visits.. SARCS will coordinate with local authorities and disaster management structures to ensure alignment with broader response efforts. IFRC monitoring visits may be conducted to provide additional oversight, guidance, and support in implementing best practices

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

SARCS will maintain a visible media presence throughout the response to raise awareness of the humanitarian situation and ongoing needs. This includes engagement with national and local media through interviews, press statements, and field coverage, as well as regular updates on SARCS social media platforms. These channels will be used to share key messages on the impact of the floods, response activities, early warning information, and calls for public and partner support.



Budget Overview

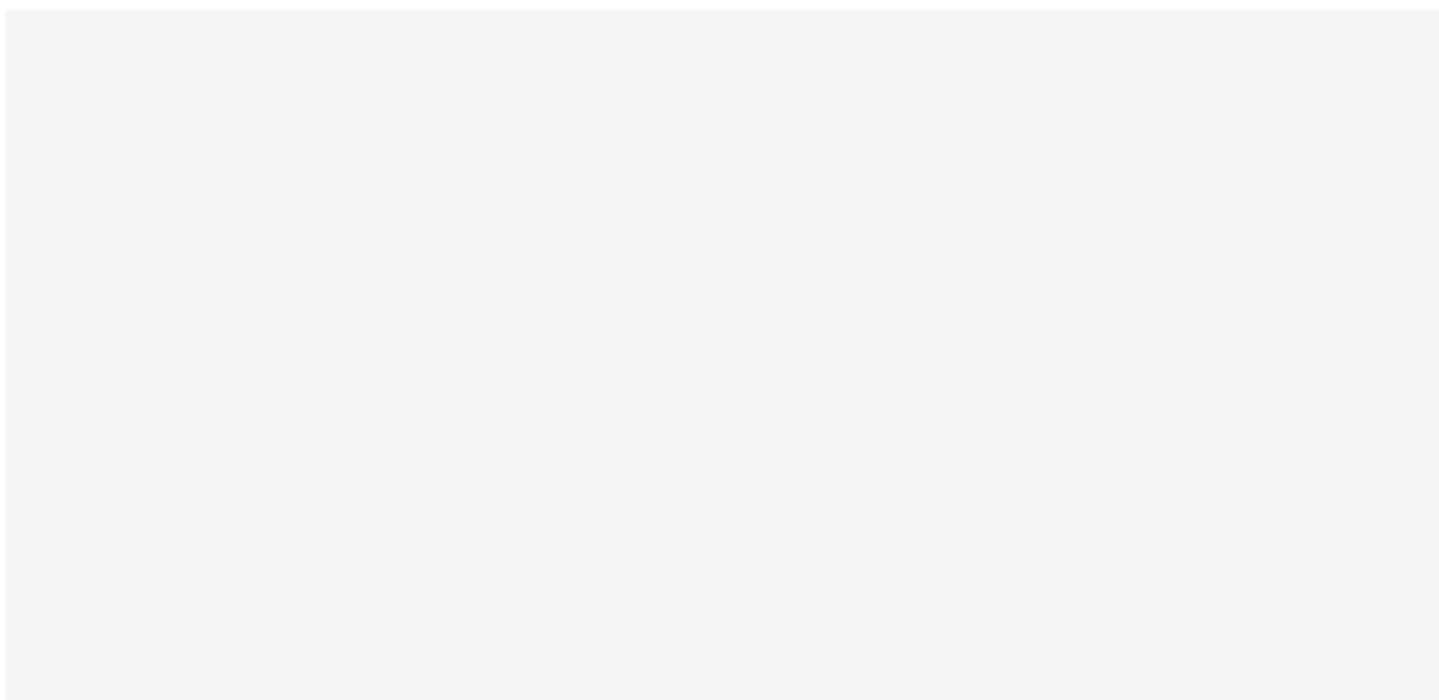
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

V2025.01.2

DREF budget tool for National Societies

National Society	Operation	Appeal Code	Currency (LC) &	Exchange Rate	Date					
South Africa RC	Floods	Code	CHF	0.04829	21/01/2026					
do not copy/paste to these cells, use drop down list										
Output Code	Description	Block [select]	Implemented by [select]	Budget Group	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost LC	Total Cost LC	Total Cost CHF	Review / Comments
AP005	Detailed assessment of the needs and vulnerabilities, damages of affected households by volunteers and staff for 3 days in 2 provinces (1 assessment per province)	Response	667	2.00 Assessment	15,000.00		30,000.00		1,448.70	
AP005	Blanket	Response	510	2,000.00 Blanket	380.00		760,000.00		36,700.40	
AP005	Mattresses	Response	510	2,000.00 Mattress	380.00		760,000.00		36,700.40	
AP005	Delivery of blankets and mattresses in LP and MP	Response	510	2.00 Lumpsum	15,000.00		30,000.00		1,448.70	
AP005	Community awareness on building back safer/better, DRR, AA activities and awareness building 2 in LP and 2 in MP	Response	667	4.00 Communities	15,000.00		60,000.00		2,897.40	
TOT_AP005	Shelter assistance to households						1,640,000.00		79,195.60	
P001	Shelter and Basic Household Items						1,640,000.00		79,195.60	
AP007	Provision of hot meals to the displaced people for a month in Limpopo	Response	520	1.00 Stock	60,000.00		60,000.00		2,897.40	
AP007	Movement of mobile kitchen from the LP provincial office to the most-affected district (Vhembe)	Response	520	1.00 Lumpsum	8,000.00		8,000.00		386.32	
AP007	Volunteer stipends for hot meal preparation and distribution	Response	667	15.00 Volunteer	450.00		6,750.00		325.96	
TOT_AP007	Improvement of income sources						74,750.00		3,609.68	
P002	Livelihoods						74,750.00		3,609.68	
AP081	Household profiling and beneficiary verification by 30 volunteers for 5 days	Response	667	30.00 Volunteer	450.00		13,500.00		651.92	
AP081	Refresher training of volunteers and staff on CVA in LP and MP	Response	680	2.00 Workshop	6,000.00		12,000.00		579.48	
AP081	Deployment of volunteers to support and monitor the cash transfer process to the beneficiaries for 5 days	Response	667	30.00 Volunteer	450.00		13,500.00		651.92	
AP081	Conduct post distribution monitoring (PDM) of the response - 30 volunteers for 3 days	Response	667	2.00 Monitoring	10,000.00		20,000.00		965.80	
AP081	FSP charges	Response	760	2,000.00 Transaction	15.00		30,000.00		1,448.70	
AP081	CVA Information Management	Response	760	1.00 Lumpsum	50,000.00		50,000.00		2,414.50	
AP081	Distribution of multi-purpose cash voucher assistance for basic needs and shelter (once off)	Response	578	2,000.00 Cash vouchers	2,500.00		5,000,000.00		241,450.00	
TOT_AP081	Multi-purpose cash grants						5,139,000.00		248,162.31	
P003	Multi-purpose Cash						5,139,000.00		248,162.31	
TOT_AP107	NS health capacity						0.00		0.00	
TOT_AP108	Health services						0.00		0.00	
AP109	Identification and referral of people in distress, 20 days for 2 months for 1 social worker in each province	Response	667	2.00 Province	18,000.00		36,000.00		1,738.44	
AP109	PSS for staff and volunteers (1 in session in LP, MP and HQ)	Response	667	9.00 Sessions	18,000.00		162,000.00		7,822.98	

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Contact Information

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)

