



SARCS and IFRC staff at uMzimkhulu bakery project which was funded through this emergency appeal.

<p>Emergency appeal No: MDRZA012 Emergency appeal launched: 21/04/2022 Operational Strategy published: 13/06/2022</p>	<p>Glide No: FL-2022-000201-ZAF</p>
<p>Operation update #1 Date of issue: 31/10/2023</p>	<p>Timeframe covered by this update: 19 April 2022 – 01 October 2023</p>
<p>Operation timeframe: 19 months (19/04/2022 - 01/12/2023)</p>	<p>Number of people being assisted: 37,000 (7,500HH)</p>
<p>Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 7 million through the IFRC Secretariat CHF 8 million Federation-wide</p>	<p>DREF amount initially allocated: 332,000 CHF</p>

- This Operations Update (OU) reports on the accomplished objectives achieved since the beginning of the Emergency Appeal (EA). The South African Red Cross Society (SARCS) Emergency Appeal for floods in KwaZulu Natal province has managed to conclude 70% of the planned response interventions.
- There have been major delays in implementation due to tension between government officials and affected communities, which brought about challenges of access for SARC to continue with the implementation. Activities also had to be postponed to ensure the safety of the staff and volunteers involved in the response until the situation improved.
- This Operations Update has also been done to inform of the timeframe extension of the Emergency Appeal until 1 December 2023. This extension is being requested as part of the planned transition of the activities from the Emergency Appeal to the response operation. As part of the Unified Planning modality, at the completion of the EA timeframe, the remaining activities will be transitioned and implemented as part of the country's Unified Plan. Nonetheless, it is important to note that all financial mechanisms will remain in place until the response is finalized to ensure accountable reporting. In the month leading to the end of the EA, a revised operational strategy will be released to reflect how final activities will be implemented. This will be launched as an annex to the Unified Country Plan.
- The additional timeframe requested for the operation is needed to finalize activities planned as recovery interventions aimed at building community resilience (e.g., drilling more boreholes, installation of water pumps and support livelihoods), raising community awareness and training response teams in disaster risk reduction, preparedness, first aid, and CBHFA. Following the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) full assessment which the SARCS embarked on early this year, there has been enhanced capacity and readiness to conduct major operations. There is a great need to enhance community preparedness and build resilience for them to withstand the impact of future incidents; the implementation under the Unified Plan will be also used to support this.
- Lastly, through this operational update, the original indicators and targets under the Operational Strategy (OS) are also being updated. Revised indicators and targets are included in the sections below.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

It has been 18 months since the devastating floods that occurred in KwaZulu Natal (KZN) province in April 2022. The floods left infrastructure severely damaged, with over 128,743 people displaced, 435 reportedly dead, and 80 missing, with the impact primarily localized in the eThekweni, iLembe, King Cetshwayo, uGu, uMzimkhulu and Zululand districts. The calamitous flood was characterized as the most catastrophic natural disaster ever recorded in KZN in terms of lives lost, homes and infrastructure damaged or destroyed, and economic impact since the floods that ravaged KZN in the 1840s. A total of 19,113 households with 128,743 people were affected by the disaster. The April 2022 storm recorded approximately 300mm of rain in just over 24 hours, making it the worst storm to hit South Africa in recent history, surpassing even the 2004 storm.



Figure 1: SARCS staff and volunteers conducting assessment.

On 13th April 2022, three days after the pounding rain that has caused one of the deadliest natural disasters in South Africa's recent history it was declared National State of Disaster. Since then, SARCS has been working diligently as KwaZulu-Natal has been hit by terrible flooding, with reports of more people being displaced and evacuated to safe places, and more roads and houses being devastated. As the El Niño climate phenomena returns, forecasts show worsening extreme weather conditions ranging from heatwaves to floods, as seen by the heavy rains that continue to batter the recuperating province in January and February this year.

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

On the path of recovery and resilience building the South African Red Cross Society (SARCS) Guided by its operation strategy which was developed after conducting Emergency Needs Assessment (ENA). SARCS efforts embarked on numerous emergency response strategy interventions which were focused on 3 phases that addressed the immediate needs of the affected population, early recovery, and resilience building SARCS, being well-known for the abilities of its volunteers as first responders, worked in collaboration with the Government's Disaster Management Committee. As a result, the SARCS acquired the trust of the communities with whom it works, allowing it to maintain access to these areas and to serve vulnerable populations. The SARCS collaborates with local governments and other humanitarian organisations. The SARCS works with local authorities and other humanitarian partners. SARCS has made significant efforts towards restoring the livelihoods and food security situation of the communities affected by the floods through various Livelihood initiatives funded by the IFRC Emergency Appeal funds. SARCS continues to actively participate in Joint Operational Committee (JOC) which is spearheaded by both the province and district municipalities to ensure well-coordinated recovery intervention with minimised duplications. Moreover, SARCS has embarked on integrated response and recovery intervention with different donors and partners such as ICRC, IFRC, UNICEF, UNDP, American Embassy, Hulett's sugar company, Heineken, and many other companies.

For this update SARCS recovery intervention will focus on ensuring that when this project ends:

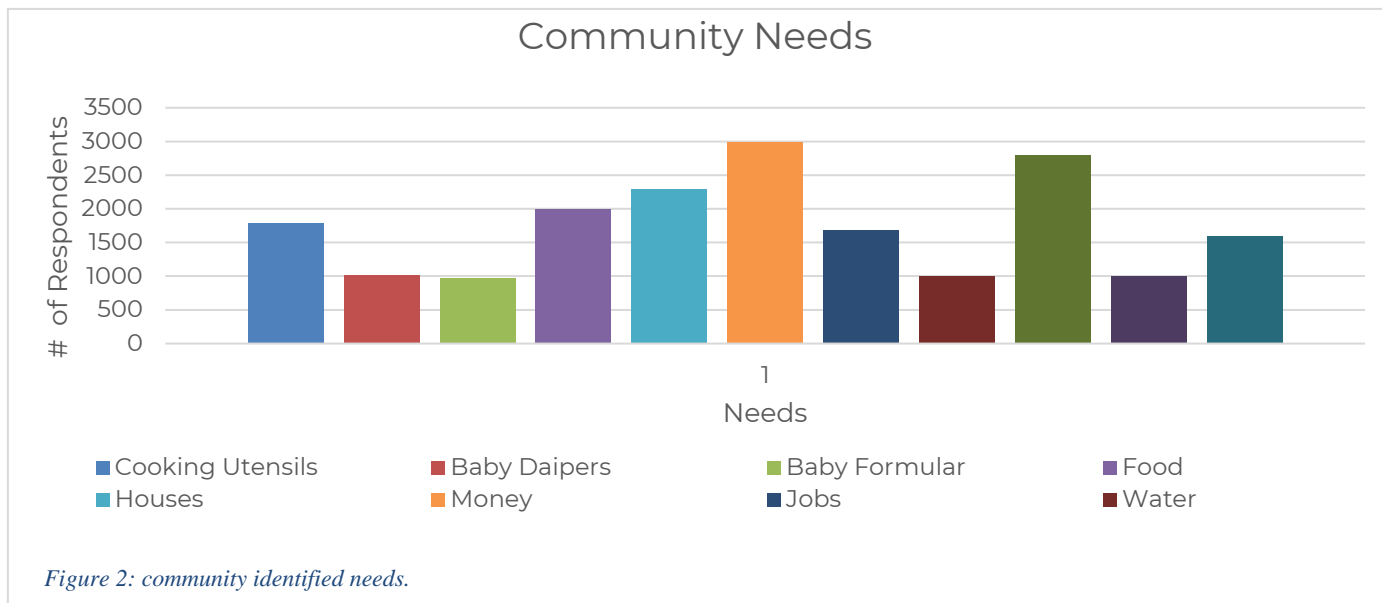
- Support all the outstanding small-scale businesses.
- Revival and restoration of livelihoods and food security initiatives that were affected by floods.
- Conduction of all outstanding trainings such as training response teams in disaster risk reduction, preparedness, first aid and community-based first aid training,.
- Drilling of boreholes and installation of water pumps.




Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country


The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) through its Cluster Delegation office in Pretoria continues to support SARCS in managing the floods emergency response, The IFRC continues to provide PMER, finance, and operational technical support. The NS has biweekly calls as a platform for information exchange with the IFRC technical leads and this is also a platform where critical operational decisions are made. In addition, protection of family links services was supported through ICRC, which comprises phone calls, phone charging, and referral for further services. The Belgium RC provided bilateral support to the NS covering areas of first aid skills and the Qatar Red Crescent bilaterally supported the NS with medical relief items.

Needs analysis

The SARCS continues to monitor the evolving needs in the country since the launch of the Emergency Appeal. SARCS had coordinated with other actors to avoid overlap of actions and complement the efforts of the Government in responding to the disaster, however, some of the community's identified basic needs are described in Figure 2 below, which were addressed through this Emergency Appeal.



 <p>Livelihoods and Basic needs</p>	<p>KwaZulu-Natal's economy contributes more than 16% of South Africa's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Unfortunately, 5.7 million individuals in the country live below the poverty line. As of 2022, KwaZulu-Natal is most notable for its impressive manufacturing capabilities and export businesses. The most significant economic industries in KwaZulu-Natal are manufacturing and exporting natural resources. However, KwaZulu-Natal's floods destroyed the port city of Durban, and the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition have on has revealed that at least 826 companies were affected by the floods, with the cost of the damage estimated at R7 billion, whilst eThekweni Municipality alone accounts for 68% of the 31 220 affected jobs. Based on the surveys and focus group discussions, the community's most immediate needs were food; shelter; money; water; clothes, cooking equipment; blankets; hygiene materials</p>
 <p>Health and Care</p>	<p>Many displaced people lost all their possessions including their chronic medications, especially for HIV, TB, diabetes, and hypertension, in the floods. They struggled to access health services due to the scale of infrastructural damage, and the steep challenges of daily survivals. The NS needs to intensify the COVID-19 vaccinations in collaboration with Department of Health on traditional vaccination programs. Due to the trauma experienced by the affected families, several people are left distressed and worried about the loss of their assets, needing psychosocial support.</p>
 <p>WASH</p>	<p>The devastating floods caused damage to key water storage and distribution infrastructure leaving people with unsafe sources of water. WASH facilities are very important for lactating women, babies, and toddlers and they also</p>

	need to be easily accessible to people with disabilities or mobility challenges, for whom special considerations must be made
	The provision of relief materials like hygiene and dignity packs (including baby diapers and menstrual hygiene management packs) are key to promoting safer hygiene practices and ensuring limited exposure to COVID-19 and various waterborne diseases in evacuation camps and hosting households. Local government at municipality levels have played a crucial role to ensure that there is water supply in evacuation camps, but the challenge is limited hygiene materials among affected people to use
 <p>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</p>	The floods came with the risk of family separation, severe distress for children due to the shock and loss of homes and disruption in daily life, as well as a potential increase in gender-based violence (GBV) due to a breakdown in community structures, law and order, and a lack of physical protection. The need for protection were considered, especially for population groups that have challenges coping with the aftermath of the floods like children, women, older persons without support, persons with disabilities, unaccompanied children, female- or child-headed households, pregnant and lactating women/girls and mentally or chronically ill individuals. Toys for child protection programs were amongst the immediate needs of children in evacuation centers.

Operational risk assessment

Kwa Zulu Natal has been prone to recurrent and devastating floods, which posed a significant operational risk for this Emergency appeal. More so parts of the province also experience tornadoes and thunderstorms early this year which exacerbated the vulnerabilities of people who were affected by initial floods of April 2022. More so, the affected province has been experiencing sporadic incidents of social unrest especially related to delays by the government to provide sustainable shelter solutions to affected people. These caused delays towards for the NS to roll-out response interventions as planned interventions and exposed it to several risks, as highlighted below, for which the National Society had mitigation measures in place to ensure targeted communities receive the needed support.

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
Delay in borehole drilling	High	High	The NS continues to approach various companies for fasten the drilling of boreholes and installation of water pumps to be able to reach target and finalize the activity
Beneficiaries not redeeming their cash	Medium	High	The NS discuss with FSP to Include a 'Red Cross Relief' statement as part of the notification sent to beneficiaries to avoid confusion.
Makeshift evacuation centers	High	Medium	The NS continues to engage with existing community structures and depend on Staff and volunteers to ensure that the genuinely most vulnerable people are the ones getting support
Anticipated El Ninos	Medium	High	Continued DRR awareness campaigns
Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)	medium	High	Continuous awareness of the Movement Code of conduct and the 'Do no harm' principle amongst by staff and volunteers. Ongoing sensitization of SGBV awareness in affected communities and map referral pathways for survivors.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

Currently the South African Red Cross Society (SARCS) for this Kwa Zulu Natal Floods response Emergency Appeal has managed to conclude 70% of the planned response interventions. There have been major delays in the implementation of some interventions due to social unrest incidents in most affected areas due to delays for sustainable shelter interventions which affected communities were expecting from the government. It is in this regard that SARCS is requesting a 1month extension of the Emergency Appeal, and then activities will be transitioned to the emergency response under the Unified Plan. This additional time and transition will enable the NS to enhance capacity of community response teams with lifesaving skills like first aid, CBHFA, and local level preparedness as part of implementing some aspects of the Plan of Action (PoA).

SARCS has been able to restore the livelihoods of several communities by providing affected communities with multipurpose cash, and gardening inputs, for instance, the Sibusiso Mahlangu project, supporting a baking project, a sewing project, and upscaling several small businesses. SARCS continues to use existing community structures to implement the operation's activities through the ensured involvement of key stakeholders such as community leaders and people with special needs are prioritized. Furthermore, SARCS ensured that the most vulnerable families with limited or no savings were provided with unconditional multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs. 1,500 households were targeted to receive cash grants through mobile money to the value of R2,250. The amount was calculated based on a month's worth of basic food basket and household items. The Most of the CVA beneficiaries used the cash transfer to purchase shelter materials, food, pay for labour of rebuilding houses, buy school uniforms and pay their children school transportation. The selection criteria for the target population were households that were severely damaged with priority given to child-headed households, people living with a disability, and those with very low or no income.

In previous operations, SARCS faced challenges in the procurement of groceries, food parcels, as well as shelter-related relief items. With the multipurpose cash grant, the target populations were enabled the flexibility to purchase their immediate basic needs. Beneficiary satisfaction survey showed that 93% of the respondents were very happy with this response modality.

In all our work with the affected communities, SARCS ensures that community engagement and accountability (CEA) and protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) aspects are integrated into all the response interventions as the community were continuously participating and were involved in this response. The SARCS continues to use existing community structures to implement the operations ensuring the involvement of key stakeholders such as community leaders and ensuring people with special needs are prioritized.

There are continued engagements with the Government relevant departments as the NS advocates for longer-term resilience programming. The NS continues participating in the JOC meetings with the Government and other Humanitarian Agencies to coordinate on the tasks when there is emergencies to avoid duplication of efforts.


The volunteers are constantly on the ground monitoring the situation and being available to support the communities where need be.



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C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT


STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:

Objective: *Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual
	# of people provided with basic emergency shelter that is safe and adequately enables essential household and livelihoods activities to be undertaken with dignity	500HH	17,016people (3404 HH)
	# of people (and households) provided with durable / sustainable shelter that is safe and adequately enables essential household and livelihoods activities to be undertaken with dignity.	500HH	3,404 (17,016)
	# of people who attended training / awareness raising sessions on safe shelter.	500HH	5,285 People (1,057 HH)
	# Of displaced households in evacuation centers	500HH	1,057HH (5,285 People)

For shelter purposes government established evacuation centers for displaced affected people. In response to the humanitarian crisis the NS identified only 28 evacuation centers which accommodate households that were displaced. National Society was able to provides 17,016 people with basic emergency shelter that was safe and adequately essential to the affected households .In the established evacuation centers NS managed to provide blankets, and mattresses to 5,285 people to restore the affected population dignity to the evacuation shelters ,even though some of the people have gone back to rebuild their houses, While others were relocated to availed new accommodation which the KwaZulu Natal provincial government has recently availed for the 531 families that were remaining in the evacuation centers in December 2022 last year .SARCS had a challenge regarding not having enough adequate shelters for accommodation of affected people. In addition, the affected population complaining and wanting to leave the community halls as it was not conducive for them, not having privacy and feeling safe due overcrowding and community hall not being gender sensitive (Both women and men sharing same room).

 Livelihoods	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Total target		12000

Objective: *Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual
	% of households (and people) receiving essential on-farm, off-farm and non-farm inputs/materials/tools from RCRC are satisfied with the types of items received	100	85%
	# of targeted households (and people) reached with food (in-kind)	12000	634HH (3170 People)
	# of targeted households (and people) reached with essential on-farm, off-farm and non-farm inputs/materials/tools for livelihoods activities	12000	120HH (600 people)
	#of targeted households (and people) who have completed practical and real-time training /awareness-raising sessions on improved income-generation risk management practices		120HH (600 People)
	# of people participating in community projects assisted with early recovery livelihoods funds assistance such as market gardening, bakeries, clothes making, livestock replacement	140	120



Figure 3: SARCS drilling borehole and installing solar panel pump at Sibusiso Mahlangu Food Garden

The livelihoods of many people have been affected as some companies have closed, some people were relocated to stay in areas far from where they used to work which has really affected people's lifestyles. Those who had gardens have also lost their source of food, yet these vulnerable families still need food to eat. SARCS ensured people had food through the provision of food parcels which was provided to 3,170 people with support from Heineken. With support from Pick 'n Pay 5,273 people were reached with hot meals throughout the 28 evacuation centers the NS was supporting. With Support from UNDP, and through CVA, SARCS was able to support 45 small-scale farmers with agricultural materials. SARCS in supporting early recovery supported 28 community projects which are food gardens, a bakery, clothes making (Sewing project), and 20 small-scale businesses. The National Society has been able to provide hot meals to ensure people are not sleeping on an empty stomach. SARCS had installed 5 boreholes that use solar to pumps which included SARCS two most productive food gardens which is Empangeni and Sibusiso Mahlangu which would be used for irrigation and assist the surrounding community who are not having shortage of water for drinking.



Multi-purpose Cash

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective:

Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs

Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual
	#Of people (and households) who successfully received cash vouchers after being identified and processed for support.	1 500 HH	2102 HH (10510 People)
	Percentage of beneficiaries reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, respectful, accessible, accountable and participatory manner	100	100%
	% of targeted households reached with multipurpose cash transfers (MPCT) funding that is support appropriate to meet their emergency needs	100	100%

SARCS distributed multipurpose cash vouchers grant to 2,102 households, which we ensured that people with limited or no saving to have access to food (based on monthly food basket in south Africa) as well as provision of household essentials. This unrestricted cash transfer allowed families the flexibility to use the money based on their specific needs. The 1,500 households from the emergency appeal and 602 from American Red cross which accumulate to 2,102 households which were provided with R2,250 once-off multi-purpose cash, Which all the beneficiaries Managed to redeem their cash. Amongst the challenges that the NS observed was that the mobile money notification that people received did not include the name 'South Africa Red Cross' as a result, some people dismissed the messages as spam. The NS addressed this concern with Nedbank as the Financial service provider who agreed to include the name of the South African Red Cross Society in the mobile money notification. Furthermore 35 volunteers involved in the operation were instrumental in the implementation of the project as they were further deployed to support the post distribution monitoring or beneficiary satisfaction survey.



Figure 4: SARCS engaged with partners and other stakeholder in a Lesson learned workshop



Health & Care

(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective:

Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening

Key indicators:

Indicator

Target

Actual

#of people reached by other NS health service delivery in emergencies

100,000

42,921

of people reached with first aid services

On need basis

50

of people reached with health promotion as a response to an emergency by community-based volunteers

100,000

38,347

of people who receive mental health and psychosocial services in emergency situations from RCRC

100,000

18,782

SARCS provided first aid support to 50 people who suffered injuries with support from Belgian Red Cross and referred others to clinics and hospital for more professional assistance. The health of affected people is a priority for SARCS as we have been engaging in mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services provided to affected populations.

The NS staff and volunteers offered PFA support to individuals and families in distress to ensure calm and rebuild hope whilst identifying people with severe medical and psychological needs for referral to specialized services. Follow ups were done to find out how families are coping, and feedback was shared with livelihoods and WASH teams on emerging needs at family and community level. SARCS through health services and promotion reached out to 812,268 people (8,225 males and 10,557 females).

In collaboration with Department of Social Development (DSD) that provides support in the areas of MHPSS the NS was able to provide 18,782 people (8,225 males and 10,557 females) one on one sessions and other serious cases were referred directly to DSD to offer specialized services. However, it is important to note that provision of MHPSS/PFA sessions was not limited to the affected populations, the NS staff and volunteers were also getting PSS.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator

Target

Actual

of people reached by WASH assistance

100 000

26405
People(5281HH)

% of people (and households) that have access to sufficient safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality in the response period	100	27%
% of people (and households) that have an improved sanitation facility within 50 meters of their home during the response phase (source inspection plus spatial analysis of proportion of households within 50-meter radius)	100%	27%
Number of people (and households) reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period	100,000	26,405 People(5,281HH)
Number and % of people (and households) that have access to sufficient safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality in the recovery period	100%	27 %
% of people (and households) that have an improved sanitation facility within 50 meters of their home during the recovery phase	100,000	27%

With support from IFRC 35 volunteers went through a hygiene and health refresher training ahead of the 6 hygiene and health sensitization sessions that were conducted were SARCS was able to reach 26,405 people(17,291 females and 9,114 Males). Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion services were ensured, including the distribution of essential hygiene-related materials such as hygiene kits. SARCS provided 5,267 hygiene kits to the affected population targeting women, children, pregnant women, lactating women, the elderly, and people with disability with support from Qatar Red Crescent.

Safe and clean water was provided in evacuation shelters by 8 water tanks and distributing household water treatment products and safe storage items as part of Qatar Red Crescent supporting 8 evacuation centers. With support from the MSF, the NS was able to provide to the 14 emergency toilets (5 for men and 9 for women) in consultation with the community for proper waste management

 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	Female > 18:	Female < 18:	
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:	
Objective:	<i>Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual
	#of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion services	100 000	35109
	# of referrals made (SGBV, Child Protection or other) via a common referral pathway Programme has completed the IFRC Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis	On need basis	250

Number and % of RCRC staff and volunteers trained on Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Response	100%	35%
#of Programme has completed the IFRC Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis	10	6 sessions

35 volunteers participated in a PGI briefing session on Minimum Standards for PGI in emergencies to equip them with the necessary skills they needed to be able to support the affected communities.

SARCS has ensured that PGI is integrated into all programs by providing SGBV, PSEA, and Child Safeguarding awareness-raising campaigns in evacuation centers. To date, there have never been a recorded case of abuse, especially among women and children in the shelters. SARCS has provided dignity kits, targeting mothers, caregivers, and SGBV survivors on a need basis.

SARCS has recognized child-friendly spaces as of utmost importance to improve children's psychosocial well-being by strengthening and nurturing children's cognitive, emotional, and social development. They can strengthen children's internal and external support systems by offering socializing and structured play activities with peers and these are very important aspects, especially in an emergency. In efforts to ensure that children's needs are well catered for SARCS donated toys to children at the evacuation centers with support from UNICEF and as part of the Movement response, ICRC supported SARCS in establishing jungle gym play areas for children.



Figure 5: SARCS donated toys in one of the shelters

SARCS continue to coordinate with local stakeholders to establish referral pathways for child protection and sexual- and gender-based violence (SGBV), with support from UNICEF the NS was able to carry out child protection awareness raising sessions at the 20 shelters, with community leaders and community members to increase male engagement on SGBV prevention and response. With support from ICRC 3 430 people were supported with protection of family links (PFL) services (free phone calls, charging, internet connection, RC messaging and referral system for further services. SARCS collaborates closely with the Department of Social Development (DSD), which helps in the areas of MHPSS and PSEA. In cases when Individuals requiring further intervention are referred to DSD.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:

Indicator	Target	Actual
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Key indicators:	# of satisfaction/Post distribution monitoring surveys completed	1	1
	#of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability	50	60
	# of people surveyed who report receiving useful and actionable information through different trusted channels	2000	1987



Figure 6: Community attending health services awareness campaign

35 volunteers participated in a CEA orientation session to equip them with the necessary skills as they support the intervention. SARCS through CEA approaches, ensures the engagement and involvement of all stakeholders including the communities being supported throughout the response. The National Society managed to conduct field supervision and engaged in field missions providing technical support to the team actively involved in the operations and strengthen the implementation actions for this operation to be effective. To sustain this operation, three methods of community engagement were used by having a contact with the affected community, engaging them in a meeting and through loud hailing within communities providing early warning including when conducting assessments. The post distribution survey was conducted to 1,987

people (1,305 female and 682 males) to help capture the beneficiaries and communities sentiments regarding the Multi-purpose cash distributed to assist the affected population to restore their lives .

 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:

Objective:			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual
	#people reached with DRR/CCA key messages	7000	0
	#people trained in DRR/CCA and disaster response skills	400	0

The NS plan to intensify community awareness on DRR and climate adaptation during this operation. This will be done in collaboration with IFRC cluster delegation which will provide technical support to the NS technical team to ensure community response teams are well capacitated.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:

Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual
	National Society has successfully articulated short-term emergency and NSD objectives with long-term NSD ones		Yes
	National Society has improved their preparedness, contingency, and response plans as a result of the recommendations and evidence of the operation		Yes
	National Society has in place capacities to conduct Emergency Needs Assessment		Yes
	National Society is engaged in structured preparedness for response initiatives that inform/complement the NS operational priorities.		Yes

During this operation the NS successfully conducted Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) full assessment which was facilitated by the region and cluster delegation. The assessment engaged key disaster management focal points from the field, technical teams from at national office, Senior Management Team (SMT) and members of the governing board. Thorough reflection on NS both short term and long term NSD objectives using different benchmarks was done and a Plan of Action was developed which continues to guide the NS in their operations.

In addition, the NS also enhanced its preparedness, contingency and response plans through capacity building workshops and trainings which were facilitated by cluster delegation and co-facilitated by the NS technical team. The NS contingency plans were updated drawing some lessons learnt from the ongoing operation. The results of Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and Lessons Learnt workshop complement NS priorities during this operation.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:

Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual
	# Of Movement coordination meetings organized, and updates are provided to the Movement partners	On need basis	203

Through this appeal SARCS has advocated with relevant decision makers, donors, and other stakeholders to take appropriate steps to rebuild KZN communities in a safe and dignified manner. To strengthen coordination and partnerships in this response, SARCS participated in a total of 203 meetings which were hosted by Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and other relevant external factors including the government, UN agencies and private sectors. Also, the platform for coordination meetings has been established by IFRC Pretoria where information

exchange and updates on emergency appeal are done biweekly until the termination of the KZN emergency appeal response.



Secretariat Services

Objective:

Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual
	#DREF / Appeal procedures applied during the implementation of the operation	n/a	3
	#Rapid response personnel support the operation	n/a	60

SARCS initially applied for a DREF but due to the intensity of the disaster it evolved into an Emergency Appeal. The Cluster Delegation has a taskforce team that is on standby to support the NS with the implementation of the Appeal. A roving operations manager was deployed to assist the NS in the transition from the DREF to the Emergency Appeal. In addition, the Cluster Snr DM Officer works closely with the whole team both from NS and Cluster to ensure coordination of operation and implementation. The Cluster and NS PMER work very closely in developing necessary monitoring and reporting tools for the operation. With support from the Cluster Senior Finance Officer, the NS Finance team has all the necessary technical support needed to ensure financial systems for the operation are set up and are being implemented well. SARCS activated 25 staff and 35 volunteers for this operation response.

D. FUNDING

- The final tranche to be transferred: **154,224.18 CHF (R3,225,552.00)**
- The expenditure is sitting at 434,783 CHF and budget implementation: 58%

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Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

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 (NGOs) 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 promote at all times 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.