

DREF final report

Lesotho: Floods

DREF operation n° MDRLS001 GLIDE n° FL-2011-000019-LSO 22 December, 2011

The International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross Red Crescent response to emergencies. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of national societies to respond to disasters.

Summary: CHF 244,036 was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) in February 2011. The DREF had a dual purpose of supporting the national society in delivering assistance to flood affected households, and to replenish depleted disaster preparedness stocks following a draw down during the earlier stages of the response. 2,000 families, equivalent to 10,000 beneficiaries received assistance.

The LRCS launched a DREF operation to address the immediate humanitarian needs following the devastating floods at the beginning of 2011. The funding covered sanitation areas such as the provision of water makers, water buckets, toilet and latrine construction. It also catered for temporary shelter. Tarpaulin sheets, shelter kits and tents were provided to the affected households. The assistance extended to the provision of blankets and kitchen sets. Between 1,000 and 1,339 families were reached and provided with non-food relief items which included 1,500 water buckets, 1,000 toilet sets, 2,300 blankets and 1,200 kitchen sets. In total, 905 temporary emergency shelter kits were provided and 128 latrines were constructed.



Lesotho Red Cross Society' volunteers handing out non food items to beneficiaries

In addition to the non-food items, the operation also provided training for volunteers and beneficiaries on hygiene promotion and use of safe water, as well as hands-on training of volunteers on the construction of latrines. Health talks on HIV and AIDS transmission, prevention and behaviour change were delivered and training given. Hygiene promotion campaigns concentrated on the most affected areas and likewise emphasised aspects of behaviour change. Hygiene promotion posters, brochures and pull-up banners were designed, developed and printed for distribution.

Fifty volunteers received shelter kits, latrine construction and hygiene promotion training sessions. Approximately 5 400 people from seven districts received hygiene promotion education and health talks. At least seven hygiene campaigns were conducted in each of the seven districts, totalling 49 campaigns. During its field operations, the distribution team established that more people were affected by the floods than had been initially estimated.

The Netherlands and Canadian Red Cross Societies and Governments contributed to the DREF in replenishment of the allocation made for this operation. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy,

Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the U.S.A., as well as DG-ECHO, the U.K. Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich Foundations and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, thanks all for their generous contributions.

Details of contributions to DREF are found at: www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010_2010.pdf for 2010, and at: www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010_2011.pdf for 2011.

[<click here for the final financial report, or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

Lesotho experienced above normal rains between November and December 2010. The rainfall disrupted the normal seasonal agricultural activities as the soil was waterlogged, making it difficult to use any mechanical equipment or any other farming implements. Infrastructure was also destroyed as more heavy rains continued to fall between December 2010 and March 2011. Roads were destroyed, rendering access to health facilities extremely difficult. In total, 672 houses in seven districts were destroyed, and the most impact was felt in the districts situated in the northern part of the country. There was extensive damage to houses as walls were crumbling due to excessive moisture and roofing giving in as the structures could not withstand the weight. The water table was saturated and water seeped through the floors. Safety was threatened and households lost most of their belongings. Livestock deaths were reported and small stock (poultry, goats, sheep, etc.) were the worst affected. There was also an outbreak of animal and crop diseases. Some households surrendered their houses and opted for temporary shelter. The sanitation situation was severely compromised, creating a health hazard. There was an outbreak of diarrhoea due to contaminated water. Most health facilities across the country failed to cope due to inadequate medication to contain the spread. A joint rapid assessment was conducted by the Disaster Management Authority (DMA), line ministries, other local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the Lesotho Red Cross Society (LRCS).

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The rapid needs assessment that was conducted revealed that seven out of the ten districts that were assessed were badly affected by the floods. These are Berea, Butha Buthe, Leribe, Mokhotlong, Qacha's Nek, Quthing, and Thaba-Tseka. The emergency assistance therefore targeted these districts. Several meetings were conducted between the LRCS and the disaster management authorities to establish the target groups entitled to receiving assistance. The beneficiary identification and registration exercise was conducted in a transparent manner. It was done in collaboration with the DMA immediately after the rapid assessment process, during the early days of the floods.

The people in all the affected districts were categorised based on the extent of the loss and impact they had suffered, as well as by village and specific needs. This was done with the help of the communities, the chiefs and with the local counsellors. Shelter, food, sanitation and water were identified as the most urgent and critical needs of the affected households.

Achievements against outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: Distribute non-food items to 5000 (1000 families) flood-affected people for a period of three months with on-going evaluation to determine if further assistance is required.

Outputs (expected results) and activities planned:

- Distribute buckets to 1 000 households
- Distribute 600 shelter kits to affected rural families and 100 tents to affected urban families.

Impact: Between 1,000 and 1,339 families were reached and provided with non- food relief items. Some 1 150 households with 2 300 beneficiaries were reached and assisted with blankets. Local shops could only supply clothing for 50 households with a total of 250 beneficiaries. A total of 1 000 families were also supplied with hygiene kits and these benefited 4 500 people. Water buckets were distributed to 1 500 households. Some 1 200 kitchen sets were distributed during the flood operation, and these benefited 1 200 households. Emergency shelter tarpaulins for temporary shelter were distributed to 905 households (4 525 beneficiaries) for temporary shelter.

All the relief non-food items delivered were kept in a storage house at the LRCS national office in Maseru. During the operation period, goods were transported from the pre-positioned stocks to the divisional offices in the affected districts by the LRCS vehicles. The water makers were pre-positioned at the Red Cross divisional offices and had not yet been distributed to individuals and communities. Priority in distribution of non-food items was given to the homeless households whose houses had been completely destroyed. Table 1 below provides a breakdown of all the non-food items distributed during the flood relief operations.

Table 1: Breakdown of non-food items distributed

Relief items	No. of items received	Already in stock	No. of items distributed	No. of h/holds	No. of beneficiaries
Blankets	2,000	300	2,300	1,150	2,300
Clothes	-	500	500	50	250
Hygiene kits	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	4,500
Buckets	2,000	-	1,500	1,500	4,500
Bar Soap	3,000	-	3,000	1,500	4,500
Kitchen sets	1,000	200	1,200	1,200	4,800
Water Makers	450,000	-	Prepositioned at divisions	-	-
Tents	96	-	-	-	-
Tarpaulins	1,200	406	2,715	905	4,525
Shelter kits	600	-	100	100	500
First Aid Kits	10	-	10 (1 per division)		

Community education campaigns were conducted on the use and handling of water makers, however, there was still some concern that communities might fail to use them as directed. Follow-up demonstrations were held for the volunteers on the use of water makers. The volunteers subsequently conducted demonstrations for every village whose community source of water is a natural spring. Plans for more demonstrations by the Department of Water Affairs were made for the other villages to conduct before and after treatment water tests. Any remaining water makers would be stored as stock for future use.

Table 2: Breakdown of non-food items distributed by district

Relief items	Number of items distributed per district village						
	Berea	Leribe	Botha Bothe	Mokhotlong	Qacha's Nek	Quthing	Thaba Tseka
Blankets	17	8	10	7	16	17	12
Clothes	3	3	2	0	4	3	0
Hygiene kits	17	8	10	5	16	17	12
Buckets	17	8	10	7	16	17	12
Bar Soap	17	8	10	7	16	17	12
Kitchen sets	17	8	10	5	16	17	12
Tarpaulins	10	6	4	4	8	9	7
Shelter kits	6	12	9	3	3	2	4

The communities improvised using locally available materials to erect their temporary shelters while the LRCS provided shelter kits. The number of the needy households soared from the 672 that were identified in the initial rapid assessment to more than 1 500 households. Priority had to be given to the most vulnerable and extended to the others where stocks permitted. Some of the relief items had to be procured from outside the country as there were either no local suppliers or supplies were limited. The process was costly and faced logistical challenges that resulted in a delay of field operations. Field operations had to be fast-tracked to make up for the lost time. Construction operations were severely affected by extremely cold and snowy weather conditions in the rural areas where most of the destruction had occurred.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: Provision of safe water, adequate sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion to reduce the risk of water-borne and water-related diseases (including dysentery).

Outputs (expected results) and activities planned:

- **Conduct training/information programmes for Red Cross volunteers and beneficiaries, in particular on the safe use of water treatment products (aqua tablets).**

- **Conduct hygiene promotion campaigns targeting 2,000 families in and around the affected area focusing on behaviour change**
- **Assist with the construction of 200 latrines.**
- **Disinfect and clean 17 water sources that were contaminated during floods**
- **Reconstruct three systems that were destroyed by heavy rains**
- **Procure water testing reagents, sanitary inspection and analysis of water quality parameters**
- **Conduct Participatory Hygiene And Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) sessions in villages, schools and at health centres**
- **Construct VIP latrines at eight schools.**

Impact:

5 043 volunteers and beneficiaries in the seven districts received training on the hygiene promotion, use of safe water and hands-on training on the construction of latrines. They were also involved in health talks on HIV and AIDS transmission, prevention and behaviour change. Hygiene promotion campaigns concentrated on the most affected areas and their emphasis was on also behaviour change. At least 49 hygiene campaigns were conducted in all the affected districts. Hygiene promotion posters, brochures and pull-up banners were designed, developed, printed and distributed to the communities for continuous and consistent reference. The communities observed and interpreted the posters presented to them by the volunteers and made their conclusions which created awareness in communities. A total of 50 volunteers received shelter kit sessions, latrine construction and hygiene promotion training. The volunteers disseminated sanitation education to the communities. Communities had improved understanding and appreciation of health challenges during emergencies, and this helped to minimise outbreaks in the areas of operation.

At least 128 permanent Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines were constructed by the LRCS with the help of volunteers for the vulnerable households whose toilets were destroyed by the floods in the seven districts. 28 volunteers in the seven districts received intensive training on latrine construction. Berea, Leribe, Mokhotlong, Qacha's Nek and Thaba-Tseka each had four volunteers trained while Botha Bothe and Quthing had three and five volunteers trained respectively. The volunteers assisted with the construction of pit latrines for the selected beneficiaries.

Table 3: Distribution of the latrines constructed

District	No of latrines	No. of households	No. of Beneficiaries	Comment
Qacha's Nek	20	20	99	The standard average size of a household in Lesotho is five, and households ranged between four and six people.
Quthing	20	20	87	
Berea	16	16	80	
Leribe	16	16	81	
Botha-Bothe	16	16	81	
Mokhotlong	20	20	97	
Thaba-Tseka	20	20	101	
Totals	128	128	526	

The Ministry of Health, the National Commission and stakeholders provided supplementary educational materials and condoms. The community training on the use of water treatment chemicals was done by both the LRCS water and sanitation officer and volunteers under close supervision by the Department of Rural Water Supply. More emphasis was on the cleaning of water sources, since most villages did not have running and reliable water sources. The distribution of the chemicals would be done at a later stage under the joint venture framework for sanitation between the LRCS and UNICEF. The LRCS worked jointly with the DMA from the conducting of the rapid assessment until the distribution of relief items, where they partnered with the government Water and Sewage Authority in all the districts.

Table 4: School sanitation and rehabilitation programme

District	School name	Boys		Girls		Teachers	
		No. boys	No. of latrines	No. girls	No. of latrines	No. teachers	No. latrines
Berea	Tsoelang-pele primary school	127	5	173	6	7	2
Butha-buthe	Liphakoeng primary school	96	4	78	3	7	2
Mokhotlong	Mofolaneng primary school	86	3	67	3	4	2
	Ts'epong primary school	107	4	100	3	7	2
Quthing	Makana primary school	98	3	123	4	7	2
	Pokane secondary school	60	4	110	5	9	2
Maseru	Seleso primary school	97	3	113	4	6	2
	Phaphamang pre-school	23	1	37	1	2	1
TOTAL		694	27	801	29	49	15

VIP latrine construction was conducted at Tsoelang-pele primary school in Berea, Liphakoeng primary in Butha-buthe, Tsepong and Mofolaneng in Mokhotlong, Ha Mokhehle and Ha Tsekelo, and Makama and Pokane secondary schools in Quthing, as well as Seleso primary school and Phaphamang in Maseru. Progress on the rehabilitation of water supplies was made at Ha Mokhehle and Ha Tsekelo in Berea district, Mohapi primary in Quthing district, Semonkong in Maseru, and Ha Ralisale, Moeaneng, Maloaloaneng and Letsatseng Thaba-Tseka district. Initial consultative and planning meetings were done with the Departments of Environmental Health and Education. The construction of the latrines and the rehabilitation of the water supply points were conducted simultaneously.

Although the initial plan was to construct 200 latrines, it was not possible due to the high costs of materials for the recommended standard latrine. Latrines construction materials were more expensive than was originally budgeted for. The IFRC authorised reallocation from less spent budget lines, and the affected households contributed in kind by providing the labour for digging of the new pits, collecting stones and sand while the volunteers carried out the construction.

Emergency health

Outcome: reduce the risk of communicable diseases through community health activities focusing on the community-based health and First Aid (CBHFA) approach

Outputs (expected results) and activities planned:

- Conduct hygiene promotion campaigns in all the seven affected districts
- Conduct HIV and health education talks
- Distribute condoms
- Provide education on the safe use of water treatment products
- Distribute water treatment chemicals
- Monitor the outbreak of any water-borne disease

Table 5: Health promotion activities provided during and after distribution flood operation

Health promotion activity	District for Community-Based Health and First Aid Activities						
	Berea	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Mokhotlong	Qacha's Nek	Quthing	Thaba-Tseka
hygiene promotion campaigns	1,103	756	904	788	603	667	579
hygiene promotion posters, distributed	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
HIV education/health talks	290	285	285	285	285	285	285
Condom distribution	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Education on safe use of Water	243	300	245	200	245	322	158

Treatment Products							
Distribution of water treatment chemicals	6	4	-	4	7	7	4
Monitoring dysentery and other public health risks due to flooding	5	3	4	3	3	3	3
TOTAL	1 661	1 362	1 452	1 294	912	1 289	1 043

The LRCS concluded an agreement with UNICEF to further reduce morbidity and mortality due to water-borne diseases among people living with HIV/AIDS, orphaned and vulnerable children in particular, by improving or restoring access to safe domestic water and rehabilitate sanitation systems in schools and in 20 communities in six of the seven districts that were affected by heavy rains. 71 VIP latrines were constructed under this agreement for 694 boys, 801 girls and 49 teachers.

Table 6: Joint LRCS-UNICEF latrine construction programme

District	Name of School	Category of users and number of toilets per school					
		Boys		Girls		Teachers	
		No. of boys	No. of latrines	No. of girls	No. of latrines	No. of teachers	No. of latrines
Berea	Tsoelang-pele Primary school	127	5	173	6	7	2
Butha-buthe	Liphakoeng Primary school	96	4	78	3	7	2
Mokhotlong	Mofolaneng Primary school	86	3	67	3	4	2
	Ts'epong Primary school	107	4	100	3	7	2
Quthing	Makana primary school	98	3	123	4	7	2
	Pokane Secondary school	60	4	110	5	9	2
Maseru	Seleso primary school	97	3	113	4	6	2
	Phaphamang pre-school	23	1	37	1	2	1
TOTAL		694	27	801	29	49	15

Lesotho Red Cross Society (LRCS) through the Water and Sanitation (WatSan) Project started to implement a joint project with UNICEF Lesotho aimed to assist schools and communities that were affected by floods in December 2010 and January – March 2011. The project is being implemented in six districts of Berea, Butha-Buthe, Mokhotlong, Thaba-Tseka, Maseru and Quthing. The LRCS division office works in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare through the Environmental Health Department and the Department of Rural Water Supply (DRWS). The project is confined to those districts where water supply systems are to be rehabilitated.

The LRCS has not yet done any recovery activities to restore livelihoods and improve the living conditions of the affected households. However, individual households have started to fetch grass to re-roof their house. Very few had resumed their gardening activities. The harsh winter months and residual moisture still hampered livelihoods activities. Food insecurity is expected to severely affect the communities since maize fields were affected by the floods, and the frost most of the remaining plants. It would be important for LRCS to conduct an in-depth assessment to inform the National Society on the households that urgently need food assistance as well as to plan more activities for recovery and rehabilitation. Funding would be required for this in-depth assessment to take place.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Lesotho:** Tebeho Kiteli, Secretary General phone: +28.66.22313911, Fax: +28.6622310166; email: tkiteli@redcross.org.ls
- **IFRC Regional Representation:** Mirkka Henttonen, Acting Regional Representative; phone: +27.11.303.9700; +27.11.303.9772; fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230; email: mirkka.henttonen@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Zone:** Daniel Bolanos, Disaster Management Coordinator, Africa; phone: +27 (0)11 303 9735, mobile: +27 (0)835566911; email: daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org
- **Geneva:** Pablo Medina, Senior Officer, Operations Quality Assurance; phone: +41 22 730 4381; email: pablo.medina@ifrc.org
- **Regional Logistics Unit (RLU):** Kai Kettunen, Regional Logistics Delegate, phone +971 4457 2993, email: kai.kettunen@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **IFRC Zone:** Pierre Kremer, Acting Head of Resource Mobilization; phone: +41 792264832; email: pierre.kremer@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting)

- **IFRC Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate, Johannesburg; phone: +27.11.303.9744; email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org



Click here

1. DREF Final financial report **below** (remaining balance of CHF15, 070 has been returned to DREF)
2. Click **here** to return to the title page

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

MDRLS001 - Lesotho - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 08 feb 11

Appeal Timeframe: 08 feb 11 to 08 may 11

FINAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/02-2011/09
Budget Timeframe	2011/02-2011/05
Appeal	MDRLS001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	244,036					244,036
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	244,036					244,036
C4. Other Income	244,036					244,036
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	244,036					244,036
D. Total Funding = B + C	244,036					244,036
Appeal Coverage	100%					100%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	244,036					244,036
E. Expenditure	-228,966					-228,966
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	15,070					15,070

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		244,036					244,036	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	67,000	59,786				59,786	7,214	
Construction Materials		4,206				4,206	-4,206	
Clothing & Textiles	10,000	6,519				6,519	3,481	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	43,500	46,222				46,222	-2,722	
Medical & First Aid	1,000	3,708				3,708	-2,708	
Utensils & Tools	33,000	27,176				27,176	5,824	
Other Supplies & Services	30,000						30,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	184,500	147,617				147,617	36,883	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	1,000	11,714				11,714	-10,714	
Distribution & Monitoring	12,000	13,469				13,469	-1,469	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	2,214	8,222				8,222	-6,008	
Logistics Services		5,831				5,831	-5,831	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	15,214	39,236				39,236	-24,022	
Personnel								
International Staff	2,025						2,025	
National Staff	3,860						3,860	
National Society Staff	10,000	1,868				1,868	8,132	
Volunteers		11,762				11,762	-11,762	
Total Personnel	15,885	13,629				13,629	2,256	
General Expenditure								
Travel	1,500	2,804				2,804	-1,304	
Information & Public Relations	7,000	7,907				7,907	-907	
Office Costs	1,500	2,657				2,657	-1,157	
Communications	3,043	2,215				2,215	828	
Financial Charges	500	-1,771				-1,771	2,271	
Other General Expenses		697				697	-697	
Total General Expenditure	13,543	14,509				14,509	-966	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	14,894	13,974				13,974	920	
Total Indirect Costs	14,894	13,974				13,974	920	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	244,036	228,966				228,966	15,070	
VARIANCE (C - D)		15,070				15,070		