

Date 22 March 2026



Community Based Disaster Risk Teams training, Malifatjana, Ketane, Qhoasing Community Council, Mohale's Hoek: Name the photographer: Lesotho Red Cross Society

EAP EAP2022LS01	Nº:	Operation Nº: MDRLS006	EAP November /2022	approved:
EAP timeframe: 5 years 01/01/2023 – 31st/12/2027		EAP triggered:	Period covered by this report: 01/01/2025 to 31/12/2025	

EAP Annual Budget: 44, 358 CHF
EAP Budget: 549, 991.00 CHF

SUMMARY OF THE EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL

The Lesotho Red Cross Society (LRCS), with support from the IFRC Anticipatory Action (AA) pillar through the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF), is implementing the Drought Early Action Protocol (EAP) with a total allocation of **CHF 549,991**. This funding is intended to support the implementation of the EAP alongside a range of preparedness and readiness activities. The overall objective of the allocation is to strengthen anticipatory action, enhance community preparedness, and reduce the adverse impacts of drought in Lesotho.

Through the EAP, a set of early actions was collaboratively identified and agreed upon in advance to enable timely and proactive response ahead of drought impacts as aligned with the [EAP Summary](#).



Climate Change, DRR and CVA training Maseru, IDM

The EAP is at year 3 of its implementation. This annual report offers an overview of activities and expenditures incurred in 202

Lesotho Drought Early Action Protocol Overview

Lesotho Red Cross Society with the support from IFRC is implementing Early Action Protocol (EAP) for drought. This protocol is a set of predefined and agreed-upon actions that are triggered by specific forecasts or early warning signals indicating the imminent occurrence of a disaster or crisis. By defining clear triggers, roles, and actions in advance, the Early Action Protocol (EAP) enables humanitarian actors to take timely, anticipatory measures that help minimize and mitigate the impacts of drought before they fully materialize.

This proactive and anticipatory approach does not only help to reduce the severity of drought impacts on vulnerable communities but also strengthens local resilience and preparedness. Furthermore, aligning and integrating the EAP with the national disaster management contingency plans of LRCS has enhanced coordination, improved operational efficiency, and expanded the overall reach and effectiveness of disaster management interventions.

During the current reporting period marking the third year of EAP implementation for drought, LRCS carried out a range of targeted interventions in drought-prone areas identified as having high and moderate risk. These activities were strategically designed to strengthen community capacity to interpret and act on climate information and forecasts, enhance preparedness for future shocks, and build the institutional capacity of LRCS to respond swiftly and effectively to impending hazards, particularly drought.

The primary goal of the EAP (Early Action Plan) is to proactively address drought by anticipating its occurrence, mitigating its impact whenever feasible, and minimizing human suffering and losses. Within this framework, the Lesotho Red Cross Society (LRCS) has identified two key priorities for early intervention. Firstly, enhancing access to early warning messages which is crucial to empowering communities with timely information, enabling informed decisions and prompt actions. Secondly, providing unconditional cash transfers (UCT) to vulnerable households which is essential to help vulnerable community members to meet their basic food needs during drought periods.

To ensure preparedness, LRCS has conducted comprehensive training sessions. Specifically, refresher training sessions were organized for key Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) structures, targeting community-based structures such as Community Based Disaster Risk Teams (CBDRTs), Village Disaster Management Teams (VDMTs) and Red Cross youth volunteers at community level. Six VDMTs and 4 CDRTs from the prioritized districts from Mafeteng, Quthing and Mohale's Hoek districts participated in these targeted trainings. The trainings delivered during the reporting period focused on strengthening knowledge and skills in key areas such as climate change, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and the effective dissemination of early warning messages. These sessions were designed to enhance both communities understanding and LRCS capacity to anticipate and respond to climate related hazards such as drought. In addition, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) trainings were conducted for staff and youth volunteers of the Lesotho Red Cross Society (LRCS), with a focus on cash transfer programming, data collection methodologies.

Alongside the CVA trainings, volunteers and staff were all trained on the dissemination of early warning messages and existing early warning structures and tools that can be used. Furthermore, LRCS facilitated a trigger review and alignment workshop in collaboration with partner organizations and with support from internal stakeholders. The outcome of this process confirmed that the existing drought triggers remain valid, while emphasizing the importance of strengthened, collaborative monitoring mechanisms by both LRCS and LMS. Therefore, LRCS through the support of Netherlands Red Cross 510 established the Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) system aimed at enhancing the accuracy and timeliness of early action activation.

Furthermore, to test LRCS and key stakeholders (DMA, LMS) and community readiness, a joint simulation exercise for drought and cold wave was conducted in Butha-Buthe District. For institutions, these simulations assessed stakeholders' preparedness to activate the EAP, as well as their understanding of roles and coordination mechanisms. At the community level, the exercises focused on assessing how early warning messages are received, understood, and acted upon, including the effectiveness of local communication channels and response practices. Beyond trainings and simulation exercises, LRCS also continued to review and maintain key operational agreements, including contracts and Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs), with three Financial Service Providers (FSPs): Chaperone, Vodacom, and Econet. These partnerships are critical for enabling timely and secure delivery of cash assistance once the EAP is activated.

Lastly, LRCS strengthened collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development and national disaster management structures, including social workers operating in drought-prone areas. This collaboration supported community sensitization on early actions and facilitated the pre-identification of eligible beneficiaries, ensuring that assistance can be delivered quickly and effectively when triggers are activated.

SUMMARY OF EAP IMPLEMENTATION

The LRCS did not trigger for the Early Actions, but it continues to strengthen its preparedness for Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) as part of its 2025 priorities in the Unified Plans and the LRCS broader strategy to respond to drought and climate related shocks by investing in capacity building, partnerships, and institutional development. LRCS **staff (10) and volunteers (103)** were given a refresher training on CVA and data collection to ensure efficient implementation of CVA should they trigger the EAP.

Through the Early Action Protocol (EAP), the Lesotho Red Cross Society (LRCS) significantly strengthened community-level disaster preparedness by building the capacity of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) structures, including 10 Village Disaster Management Teams (VDMTs) reaching 335 people and 58 members of the Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction Teams (CBDRTs), with a strong focus on climate change adaptation, risk reduction, and effective dissemination of early warning messages.

2,640 vulnerable households were verified and pre-registered across four districts to enable timely unconditional assistance upon EAP activation.

Training of Disaster Risk Reduction Structures at community level on Climate Change, DRR and the effective dissemination of early warning messages.

Village Disaster Management Teams Trainings (VDMTs)

Through this EAP, LRCS aims to enhance the community's capacity to anticipate and respond to disasters, particularly in drought prone areas. A key priority under this protocol is to strengthen early warning systems, which are crucial for providing communities with timely and relevant information. By improving access to accurate early warnings, LRCS empowers individuals and communities to make informed decisions and take prompt action, when necessary, thereby helping to mitigate the impact of impending disasters. **Ten community** structures received inclusive of VDMTs received training on Climate Change, DRR component, community risk mapping and the effective dissemination of early warning messages. These trainings were conducted in Qacha's Nek, Mafeteng, Qacha's Nek and Mohale's Hoek. A total of **335 VDMTs** were trained.



VDMT training Mafeteng

Verification and pre-registration of vulnerable households

Alongside the drought Emergency Appeal, 2,500 households were registered from the Mafeteng, Mohale's hoek, Quthing, Qacha's Nek. The registered households also formed part of the Drought EAP pre-identified beneficiaries eligible to receive assistance if the EAP is activated. This activity was done under DMA at district level and with support of the District Disaster Management Teams.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL PROGRESS BY PLANNED OPERATIONS

 Multi-purpose Cash (Unconditional Cash transfers)	Readiness Activities Readiness Activities: Work with MoSD and DMA and social workers in drought prone areas to identify waiting list and sensitizing communities about Early Actions (Annual pre-registration /benefit identification with the PA Programme to create drought-sensitive "waiting lists"). Training for volunteers/staff on cash transfers and EWM. Check contract/MoU with FSPs (SMS) and annual review of LVAC market analysis	
	Budget CHF 15 55.25	Actual: CHF 30,666.11

Narrative description of achievements

Trainings for volunteers and staff on cash transfer programming

As part of its preparedness and response strategy to drought and other climate-related shocks, Lesotho Red Cross Society (LRCS) continues to invest in strengthening institutional and community capacity. A key focus of this strategy is Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), which has proven to be an effective and flexible modality for supporting vulnerable communities during emergencies. To enhance readiness for future CVA implementation, LRCS conducted CVA trainings aimed at strengthening internal structures and equipping

volunteers with practical knowledge and skills. The training specifically targeted youth volunteers, who form the backbone of LRCS field operations and are most actively engaged in CVA activities at community level.

CVA training was conducted across four districts: Maseru, Berea, Quthing, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, and Qacha's Nek, as part of preparedness actions to improve LRCS's operational capacity. A total of **103 (26 Males, 77 Females) Red Cross youth volunteer** aged between 18 to 35 years. The CVA training significantly enhanced LRCS's preparedness and institutional capacity to implement CVA interventions effectively and accountably in future emergency responses. By building the technical competence of youth volunteers, LRCS strengthened its structures and ensured the availability of trained personnel at district and community levels. Engaging volunteers in CVA preparedness not only improves operational efficiency during emergencies but also contributes to sustainable capacity building, community trust, and rapid response capability during droughts and other humanitarian crises.

Table 1: Number of volunteers trained on CVA per district

District	Sex	
	Male	Female
Quthing	5	13
Mafeteng	5	14
Qacha's Nek	8	13
Mohale's Hoek	1	14
Berea	5	11
Maseru	2	12
Total	26	77

Meetings with the Financial Services Providers (FSP) supporting CVA

As much as the LRCS did not conduct an LVAC market analysis, they were able to conduct a separate meeting with three Financial Service Providers (FSPs), namely Vodacom (M-Pesa), Econet (EcoCash), and Chaperone (C-Pay). The primary objective of this meeting was to review the existing financial arrangements with each provider and identify areas to be improved. The meetings also focused on assessing the best practices, and identify challenges related to the implementation of cash transfer programs.

During these discussions, several important lessons emerged. A key takeaway was the critical importance of timely and effective communication between LRCS and the FSPs. Ensuring that funds are pre-positioned and readily available with service providers was identified as essential for facilitating faster and more efficient cash disbursements to beneficiaries.

In terms of challenges, a common issue across all three FSPs was the limited access to mobile financial services among certain segments of the population who are mostly vulnerable to families. This was largely attributed to the requirement for individuals to possess valid personal identification documents in order to register for mobile money services. As a result, it was recognized that closer collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs is necessary to address documentation barriers and enhance the inclusivity and reach of mobile cash transfer initiatives.

Appointments of new CVA points with LRCS

In 2025, LRCS strengthened its capacity for Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) programming through the recruitment of a new CVA Project Officer and an Accountant. These positions were strategically filled to address existing staffing gaps and to enhance the organization's overall preparedness and operational readiness to design and implement CVA interventions effectively. The recruitment process was aimed at ensuring that LRCS has the necessary technical and financial expertise in place to support the planning,

coordination, and delivery of cash transfer programme in a timely and accountable manner. By filling these critical roles, LRCS has improved its ability to respond to emergencies and scale up CVA activities when required.

In addition to the recruitment efforts, 5 designated CVA focal points from both the Finance and Programme teams (2 from finance as authorizers of the payment, CVA & DM intern responsible for validating and initiating transfers and the ODM who is responsible for approving transfers) were identified and capacitated through targeted training. This training focused on the use of Financial Service Provider (FSP) payment systems, equipping staff with the practical skills needed to manage and process cash transfers efficiently. As a result, LRCS has enhanced its internal coordination and technical competency, contributing to more effective and streamlined CVA implementation.

Verification of public assistance waiting lists

Through the support of DMA, department of social protection and members of the District Disaster Management Teams (DDMTs), LRCS conducted the verification exercise public assistance waiting list beneficiaries using community gatherings approach. The exercise even went further during the activation of the pre-activation trigger. LRCS ensured **2-way community feedback channels** were implemented during the annual implementation of the EAP. All concerns, rumors and words of encouragement from the communities to the LRCS were responded to, especially during community gatherings where open discussions were used as feedback sessions. After each training LRCS collected feedback from community members and responded either in the follow-up trainings, responding to them urgently depending on the level of urgency.

 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Readiness	Readiness Activities: Capacity building of communities (VDMTs, Local authorities) on DRR and Climate Smart Agriculture; Dissemination of EW messages when seasonal outlook forecasts below normal rainfall. Sign EWM agreements. Trigger Interagency alignment review (workshop). EAP simulation exercise.
	Budget CHF 1,866.30	Actual: CHF 5,264.15 CHF

Narrative description of achievements:

Training of Disaster Risk Reduction Structures at community level on Climate Change, DRR and the effective dissemination of early warning messages.

VDMT training Mafeteng



Through this EAP, LRCS enhanced the community's capacity to anticipate and respond to disasters, particularly in drought prone areas. A key priority under this protocol is to strengthen early warning systems, which are crucial for providing communities with timely and relevant information. By improving access to accurate early warnings, LRCS empowers individuals and communities to make informed decisions and take prompt action, when necessary, thereby helping to mitigate the impact of impending disasters.

Ten community structures received inclusive of VDMTS received training on Climate Change, DRR component, community risk mapping and the effective dissemination of early warning messages. These trainings were conducted in Qacha's Nek, Mafeteng, Qacha's Nek and Mohale's Hoek.

A total of **335 VDMTs** were trained. The VDMTs are more responsible for identifying local hazards, developing community level DRR plans and managing overall disaster risks at the village level as a link between the community and the district level disaster management authorities.

Table 2: VDMTs training per district

District	Sex	
	Male	Female
Quthing	15	48
Mafeteng	39	64
Qacha's Nek	18	21
Mohale's Hoek	48	82
Total	120	215
335		

In addition, monitoring and refresher training were conducted in **twelve VDMTs** in Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek to assess their progress and the effectiveness of the training. These are the teams that were trained in 2024. The teams are composed of a total **335 people (120 Males & 215 Females)**. The goal of these sessions was to ensure that community-level teams are equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively utilize early warning systems and implement timely early actions. The monitoring process focused on tracking the progress of the trained VDMTs, evaluating the quality of their work, and ensuring that the skills gained during the training were being applied effectively in real-world scenarios. [Video](#)

Community Based Disaster Risk Teams (CBDRTs) Training

As part of its broader preparedness strategy, the LRCS held capacity building for LRCS volunteers, which aimed at strengthening volunteer competence at community level. A total of **58 volunteers (42 females and 16 males)**, who are members of Community-Based Disaster Reduction Teams (CBDRTs) from Mohale's Hoek, Quthing, Qacha's Nek Mafeteng Districts, participated in the training. The CBDRTs are the members of communities trained in practical skills such as First Aid and Early warning dissemination; this group is trained to act immediately during an emergency. The training covered key thematic areas, including Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), climate-smart agriculture, first aid and early warning dissemination with a strong emphasis on practical application at community level. Through DRR sessions, volunteers were equipped with skills to identify local hazards, assess vulnerabilities, promote risk reduction measures, and support preparedness planning within their communities.

The climate-smart agriculture component focused on promoting adaptive agricultural practices that enhance resilience to drought and climate variability, thereby supporting household food security and sustainable livelihoods. The first aid training equipped volunteers with essential life-saving skills, enabling them to provide immediate assistance during emergencies while awaiting professional medical support.

In overall, the training contributed significantly to strengthening community preparedness and resilience, while enhancing the operational capacity of CBDRTs to support disaster prevention, preparedness, and early response. By empowering volunteers with multi-sectoral skills, LRCS reinforced its community-based approach to disaster risk management and ensured that trained volunteers are well-positioned to support vulnerable communities during emergencies.



During the CBDRT trainings

Simulation Exercise- Botha Bothe

A total of **565 People (167 Males, 398 Females)** participated in the joint simulation exercise in July 2025 held in 'Moteng Botha Bothe, the LRCS, in collaboration with the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) and the Lesotho Meteorological Services (LMS), conducted and other stakeholders both private and local stakeholders conducted an Anticipatory Action Simulation Exercise (SimEx) in Moteng, Butha-Buthe District. The simulation was designed to test the district's preparedness and operational readiness in responding to drought and extreme cold wave hazards through anticipatory actions. The exercise was done in collaboration with the Cold Waves EAP. The primary objective of the SimEx was to enhance AA awareness and assess the functionality of trigger activation mechanisms for anticipatory action and the timely dissemination of early warning messages (EWMs) to communities.

Additionally, the simulation focused on drought and cold wave scenario-based activities that allowed stakeholders to practice preparedness, coordination, decision-making, and response actions for a drought and cold wave before they actually occurs. The scenarios designed were well aligned with the Drought EAP and ensured good understanding of weather forecasts, roles and responsibilities of actors' preparedness, the real-time use of Early Warning Systems and the activation of anticipatory actions following a forecast-based trigger.

The simulation exercise was conducted in strong coordination with the DMA and brought together members of the District Disaster Management Team (DDMT) and a wide range of key stakeholders. These included the Lesotho Mounted Police Service (LMPS), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Forestry Department, Lesotho Meteorological Services, Roads Directorate, Kao Mine, Vitality Clinic, local authorities, and LRCS staff and volunteers. This multi-sectoral participation strengthened collaboration and reinforced a shared understanding of roles and responsibilities during cold wave emergencies.



During Simulation Exercise in Botha Bothe

A key gap identified in the simulation exercise was the limited involvement of the LRCS volunteers in the dissemination of the EWM, LRCS has noted the gap and will be working on ensuring that the LRCS volunteers are the first responders in disseminating these EWM. This gap was also identified as resulting from not having formalized MoU's with the National Met Services and the DMA which is something the LRCS is currently in discussions with to ensure that for future intervention LRCS volunteers disseminate EWM to the communities.

Verification and pre-registration of vulnerable households

Alongside the drought Emergency Appeal, 2,640 households were registered from the Southern lowlands and Senqu valley area which include Mafeteng, Mohale's hoek, Quthing, Qacha's Nek. The registered households also formed part of the Drought EAP pre-identified beneficiaries eligible to receive unconditional cash assistance if the EAP is activated. This activity was done under DMA at district level and with support of the District Disaster Management Teams.

 Secretariat Services	Readiness	Readiness Activities IFRC EAP Preparedness & Operations Officer (15%) IFRC Finance Officer (5%) Bank Charges Field monitoring Activations and Operations
	Budget: CHF 9, 058	Actual: CHF 9, 058

Narrative description of achievements

To ensure the smooth and effective implementation of the Drought Early Action Protocol (EAP), the IFRC Secretariat provided sustained technical and operational support to the Lesotho Red Cross Society throughout the implementation period. This included conducting regular monitoring and support visits to track progress, identify challenges, and provide real-time technical guidance to improve implementation quality and compliance with EAP standards. The EAP further contributed to the staff costs of the Finance officer, the EAP Preparedness and Operations Officer and bank charges.

To further strengthen institutional capacity and learning, IFRC facilitated and ensured LRCS participation in multiple peer-to-peer exchange forums and cross-border learning opportunities. These engagements enabled LRCS to share experiences, learn from other National Societies implementing EAPs, and adopt best practices to enhance drought preparedness and anticipatory action programming.

 National Society Strengthening	Readiness	Readiness Activities: Procurement of Stationary & Communication EAP Manager (100%) Cash readiness officer (50%) Project Officer (50%)
	Budget: CHF 31 878.24	Actual: CHF 31 878.24

Narrative description of achievements

LRCS ensured smooth implementation through close collaboration with government and stakeholders to ensure that the EAP complemented the other initiatives within the LRCS including the Drought Emergency Appeal and the Cold wave EAP. Staff costs for the EAP Manager and Cash Readiness Project officer were paid for during the implementation of the EAP to boost staff morale and ensure fair compensation for their efforts. The LRCS was able to procure stationery and enhance the visibility of the EAP activities through getting some airtime and featuring in the newspaper articles.

Coordination

LRCS, in collaboration with Lesotho Meteorological Services, maintained ongoing monitoring of triggers, while partners such as DMA continued their vital roles in project coordination and monitoring throughout its duration. This collaborative effort involved LRCS and LMS actively monitoring trigger points that would prompt intervention under the EAP. Concurrently, DMA and other partners played crucial roles in coordinating activities and ensuring effective monitoring across all phases of the project. Through consistently monitoring triggers and maintaining strong coordination among stakeholders, LRCS and its partners aimed to enhance the responsiveness and effectiveness of the EAP.

CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED, PROPOSED AJUSTMENTS

Joint implementation of Anticipatory Action initiatives through multi-sectoral collaboration bringing together government institutions, private sector actors, and academia not only strengthened the overall quality and effectiveness of programme implementation but also accelerated the design, decision-making, and execution of key interventions. This coordinated approach enhanced resource sharing, promoted innovation, and ensured that technical expertise and operational capacities were leveraged efficiently, ultimately leading to faster and more impactful anticipatory actions at both national and community levels.

FINANCIAL REPORT

During the migration from the Business Object (old system) to ERP, all PSSR budget lines were consolidated and imported under a single budget line. As a result, the individual budget lines reflected in the ERP exclude their respective PSSR allocations, while one consolidated budget line contains the total PSSR budget for the entire project. Consequently, variances observed at the individual budget-line level are attributable to the budget migration and allocation methodology rather than actual overspending or underspending.

A detailed financial report is below.

DREF Operation

EAP2022LS01 - INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRLS006 - Lesotho - Drought (EAP2022LS01)

Operating Timeframe: 21 Dec 2022 to 31 Dec 2027

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/01-2025/12	Operation	MDRLS006
Budget Timeframe	2024/01-2027/01	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30/Apr/2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	549,991
DREF Anticipatory Pillar	549,991
Expenditure	-152,329
Closing Balance	397,662

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items			0
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	285,121	12,423	272,699
PO04 - Health			0
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			0
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	54,283	57,488	-3,204
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	339,405	69,910	269,494
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	46,943	17,224	29,719
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	163,643	65,194	98,448
Enabling Approaches Total	210,586	82,419	128,167
Grand Total	549,991	152,329	397,662

DREF Operation

EAP2022LS01 - INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRLS006 - Lesotho - Drought (EAP2022LS01)

Operating Timeframe: 21 Dec 2022 to 31 Dec 2027

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/01-2025/12	Operation	MDRLS006
Budget Timeframe	2024/01-2027/01	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30/Apr/2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Land, vehicles & equipment		3,453	-3,453
Computers & Telecom		614	-614
Others Machinery & Equipment		2,840	-2,840
Personnel	23,250	35,510	-12,260
National Staff	23,250	11,299	11,951
National Society Staff		24,147	-24,147
Volunteers		64	-64
Workshops & Training		12,053	-12,053
Workshops & Training		12,053	-12,053
General Expenditure	23,693	12,332	11,361
Travel	23,693	3,151	20,542
Information & Public Relations		1,678	-1,678
Office Costs		837	-837
Communications		474	-474
Financial Charges		1,740	-1,740
Shared Office and Services Costs		4,452	-4,452
Contributions & Transfers	469,480	79,683	389,797
Cash Transfers National Societies	469,480		469,480
National Society Expenditure		79,683	-79,683
Indirect Costs	33,568	9,297	24,270
Programme & Services Support Recover	33,568	9,297	24,270
Grand Total	549,991	152,329	397,662

Contact information.

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

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Reference



Click here for:

[EAP Summary](#)

[EAP Update 1](#)

[EAP Update 2](#)