

Appeal 2003-2004



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

SOUTH AFRICA

Appeal no. 01.20/2003

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	2003 (In CHF)	2004 ² (In CHF)
1. Health and Care	374,545	395,000
2. Disaster Management	282,995	300,000
3. Organizational Development	439,007	460,000
Total	1,096,547¹	1,155,000

National Context

South Africa held its second multiracial elections in June 1999, with the African National Congress (ANC) securing almost two-thirds of the seats in parliament. Though ANC has a clear majority, there is a reported power struggle within the tripartite political alliance. A major issue which has split the party has been the position adopted by the President on an HIV/AIDS policy. A U-turn in mid 2002 may help to heal some of the damage this controversial issue has brought for the government.

Economic growth is expected to be a modest 2.4% in 2002 but is expected to rise to 3.4% in 2003. This is still not sufficient to make a material impact on development needs. A large gap exists between the “haves” and the mass of “have nots”. While 11.5% live on less than USD 1 a day, 35.8 % of the population live on less than USD 2 a day.

Human Development Indicators at a Glance

	South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	World
Life expectancy at birth (years)	52.1	48.7	66.9
Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above), 2000	85.3	61.5	~
Adult literacy rate (female as % of male), 2000	98	77	~
Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%), 1999	93	42	65
GDP per capita (PPP\$), 2000	9,401	1,690	7,446
People living with HIV/AIDS, adults (% age 15-49), 2001	20.1	9	1.2
Refugees (thousands), in/out, 2000	15/~	~	~

Source: UNDP HDR 2002

¹ USD 750,511 or EUR 745,257.

² These are preliminary budget figures for 2004, and are subject to revision.

Challenges facing the government include the need to boost economic growth, tackle the unemployment crisis, continue to build houses for the many who continue to live in sub-standard accommodation, improve access to health services and education, and reduce the very high level of violent crime in the country.

HIV/AIDS presents a major challenge for the people of South Africa from the health and socio-economic point of view. Those infected with HIV or living with AIDS are estimated to exceed 20% among the sexually active population. About 40% of the adult deaths in the age group 19-49 years were due to HIV/AIDS (2000).

Prone to several natural disasters, South Africa faces flooding and drought, and cyclones on its eastern seaboard. Township fires are particularly prevalent. Cholera has become endemic in parts of the country and is spreading south from Kwa Zulu Natal. There is also an increase in malaria. Resources for public health activities are limited and services severely stretched. The resources for health are even more constrained given the prevalence of HIV and AIDS and the incidence of opportunistic diseases. Widespread poverty increases the vulnerability of the mass of the population to HIV/AIDS, other diseases and natural disasters.

National Society Priorities

The South African Red Cross Society (SARCS) works to improve the lives of the most vulnerable by alleviating suffering from natural disasters, the HIV/AIDS pandemic and poverty-related unemployment. The National Society also advocates against violence and crime especially among youth, and advocates for disaster preparedness and measures to fight HIV-related stigma.

The SARCS has been in the process of transformation since the early nineties. A change process was initiated to make the organisation more responsive to needs in the new South Africa. Organisational change was effected through a constitutional amendment that strengthened national structures to give more focus to Red Cross activities nationwide. Difficulties were experienced in implementing these changes and this was exacerbated by growing financial deficits that threatened insolvency. A Recovery Plan (2000-2001) was introduced in 1999 and with Federation support, some of the financial problems were relieved but the Recovery Plan did not yield the expected results, partly due to internal difficulties within the national bodies. These internal difficulties are currently being addressed. The next General Assembly is scheduled on 18 October 2002.

At a Glance

	Year	Comment
Recognition	1928	SARCS founded in 1921, recognised by ICRC in 1928 and admitted to the International Federation of RC/RC Societies in 1929. Statutes were last revised in 1992.
Strategic Development Plan	2001	Recovery Plan (2000-2001). Evaluation of Strategic Plan carried out in 2001. Review of NS Strategic Plan scheduled for 2003.
Appeal	yearly	Linked to Federation annual appeals
CAS	1999	1st generation CAS developed in 1999. Development of 2nd generation CAS will begin in 2003
Self-Assessment	2001	Finalised. Roll-out and expansion to regions and branches.
Elections	2002	Next general assembly is scheduled for October 2002
Audit		

The SARCS mission statement was first adopted in 1993/1994 and last amended in 2001. An evaluation of the three strategic plans produced in the nineties was made in 2001; the Federation's Strategy 2010, Ouagadougou Declaration and South Africa Government policies were reviewed;

situational and needs analysis workshops were held throughout the National Society; and national statutory bodies conducted further assessments of the results. Following this evaluation process, in which the current strengths and weaknesses of the National Society were identified, a strategic plan with five core programme areas was agreed in May 2002.

In addition, the National Society conducted a self-assessment at the national level in July 2002. This exercise is yet to be followed up and areas identified for national society development through this tool have to be integrated within the National Society's long-term development plan. The self-assessment exercise is planned to be expanded to the regional and branch level in order to have all regions and branches assessed countrywide and future development monitored using this tool.

The strategic planning process, leading to a realistic and consolidated long-term development plan of the National Society, is not yet complete. The Federation and other partners are committed to assist the National Society to continue this process to ensure that countrywide the National Society understands the Federation priorities in accordance with Strategy 2010 and that the National Society's planning is focused and in line with the criteria of a well-functioning national society.

The SARCS' priorities include capacity building to strengthen the structures and resource base to reach many more vulnerable people through quality service delivery in the five core programme areas, disaster management, community-based primary health care, dissemination and tracing, volunteer management, and training. Capacity building efforts need to focus on organisational development in order to ensure that the National Society is able to deliver services to vulnerable people in accordance with its mandate.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

A Cooperation Agreement Strategy (earlier called Country Assistance Strategy) was developed in 1999 to cover the period of the Recovery Plan. The Federation has issued guidelines for a new generation of CAS in 2001. As soon as the long-term development plan is consolidated and finalised, the Federation will lead a process for drafting the CAS in which the Movement partners will clearly articulate their support towards the development of the National Society. In June 2002, the Movement partners indicated in the partnership meeting held in Cape Town that they are supporting or interested in supporting SARCS in the following areas.

A bilateral delegate from the British Red Cross is supporting the National Society with the implementation of its HIV/AIDS programme. Funding is provided for HIV/AIDS programme activities. The Icelandic Red Cross has provided a bilateral delegate to assist with branch development and funding is provided for HIV/AIDS activities. The Norwegian Red Cross has supported HIV/AIDS activities and institutional development in the past.

The Southern Africa Regional Delegation supports SARCS by providing technical and financial support for capacity building and organisational development. As of August 2002, the Federation has a representative in South Africa who will be based in Cape Town. The Finnish Red Cross is supporting this post.

Finally the ICRC provides technical advice and funding for information, dissemination and tracing activities. The ICRC has also funded the Home Based Care HIV/AIDS project in Soweto in 2001 and 2002.

Primary Support from the Movement in 2002

Partner	Health	Relief	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Other
ICRC				xx		
Federation*	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	

British RC	xx					
Finnish RC				xx	xx	
Icelandic RC	xx				xx	
Norwegian RC	xx				xx	

*Federation support comes from multilateral RCs

Priority Programmes for Secretariat Assistance

Based on the National Society request, the Federation assigned a Representative in mid August 2002 for South Africa based in Cape Town to 1) support the overall capacity building of the National Society through an organisational development programme based on the current strategic planning process, 2) coordinate the CAS process, and 3) represent the International Federation in South Africa. In 2003-2004, the Federation Secretariat will focus on the capacity building process of the National Society through a clear organisational development programme based on the terms of reference of the Federation Representative. One important part of the work will be the assistance in updating the constitution and in promoting with government the enactment of a Red Cross Act to officially establish its auxiliary status.

The Federation Representative for South Africa is also a member of the Federation's Southern Africa Management Team and will facilitate and/or coordinate the other technical programming support to SARCS channelled through regional programmes, namely: disaster management, HIV/AIDS, water and sanitation and volunteer management. The Secretariat has an important role to play in mobilising and coordinating the provision of resources for external sources mainly through the CAS process.

It is envisioned that SARCS becomes more fully engaged in sharing experience and skills with neighbouring societies and it looks to the Southern Africa Delegation to help strengthen the networks in the region.

In times of disaster where external assistance is needed, SARCS will expect support from the Federation in mobilising resources, including making available people from the region with experience and skills to work alongside SARCS. Some of SARCS regional offices are currently participating in the Secretariat-managed food insecurity operation based in Johannesburg. It is expected that this relief operation will facilitate some capacity building in emergency response in the branches involved.

1. Health and Care W [<Click here to return to the title page>](#)

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The SARCS health programme is integrated with HIV/AIDS, the activities are limited to health education on common health conditions and First Aid which empowers communities to prevent and cope with minor ailments and injuries. The integration of health activities with HIV/AIDS has enabled the National Society to implement its planned health activities without major financial difficulties since there are more funds for HIV/AIDS than general health. However it has been very difficult to measure the impact of the health interventions due to lack of baseline data and wide spread activities.

SARCS has been involved with HIV/AIDS prevention and care programmes for some years. These activities have been designed and implemented at regional and branch level. In 2001, a national plan for home-based care projects was formulated with the assistance of the Federation, with the goal to establish 18 projects around the country. Funding to date covers seven projects and further projects are being established as resources become available. The National Society wants to extend its prevention activities, especially through youth peer education.

As a result of the high HIV/AIDS prevalence rate, TB has re-emerged at an alarmingly high incidence rate of 495/100,000. In 2000, South Africa suffered a major cholera epidemic which affected the Kwazulu Natal province with more than 100,000 people affected and 400 deaths. The waterborne disease has continued to threaten with outbreaks even in 2002.

SARCS has a very strong first aid programme that could be shared with other national societies in the Southern Africa region, however this does not filter to the community level due to lack of resources for training fees. The participation of SARCS in the Regional CBFA ToT will facilitate the introduction of CBFA in the community.

The capacity of the National Society and the limited resources available have affected the implementation of health projects. However, SARCS is committed to improve on the design and implementation of health projects in line with ARCHI and to develop a proposal for submission to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria. In order to do this they will need technical support in the area of training and baseline surveys.

Overall Goal

The vulnerability to diseases is reduced in the targeted communities in two provinces.

Programme Objective

A sustainable improvement in the general health and reduction in HIV/AIDS transmission of targeted vulnerable communities through the provision of community-based health and care interventions.

Expected Result

The capacity of the South Africa Red Cross Society to design and implement health projects that contribute to the reduction of morbidity and mortality from common health problems is strengthened.

- Six SARCS health staff trained and able to design, implement, monitor and evaluate CBHC projects.
- Eight first aid teams with 400 volunteers trained in two provinces.
- 10.000 families in target areas have received first aid training and are able to respond to common health conditions.
- SARCS are members of National Immunisation and County coordination body.
- Improved immunisation coverage in the targeted areas to 100%.
- A proposal has been developed by SARCS and submitted to the GFATM.
- 100 Red Cross volunteers in two provinces are involved in prevention and respond to cholera outbreaks and 5000 families benefited.
- SARCS have partnerships with other organisations.
- The SARCS is recognised both nationally and internationally as a key actor in the fight against HIV/AIDS, through advocacy and communications strategies directed at media and authorities.

2. Disaster Management W [<Click here to return to the title page>](#)

Background and achievements/lessons to date

Over the past five years, SARCS has been involved in various disaster interventions and through them gained valuable experience and capacity, especially at provincial level. During the Cape town floods, August 2001, the National Society provided meals, blankets and clothes. During Cyclone Eline in 2000, the National Society provided assistance in various ways, and in Kwa Zulu Natal, in the past two years, the National Society has built latrines, constructed bore holes and provided health education following recurrent outbreaks of cholera. These operations all received technical support from the Secretariat's Southern Africa Delegation.

Most recently, the National Society was called upon to assume camp management responsibilities in the event of refugee influx across its northern border. The contingency planning was heavily

supported by the Southern Africa Delegation in capacity building and general disaster management techniques including: coordination, SPHERE standards, Code of Conduct and the Better Programming Initiative.

During this exercise SARCS realised that its capacity in coordination, distribution, warehousing, reporting and cooperation was not adequate and that it needed to focus on development of a disaster management policy and plan, training of staff and volunteers, consolidation and coordination of strengths and weaknesses so as to improve the response capacity of the SARCS as a whole.

Overall Goal

Implementation of characteristics of a well-prepared National Society has improved the South Africa Red Cross Society in three key areas, namely: Know-how, capacity and performance.

Programme Objective

The Secretariat's support to SARCS in disaster management increases the National Society's disaster response capacity to ensure adequate and fast response in disaster situations.

Expected Result

The capacity of the South Africa Red Cross Society to provide appropriate and timely support to the people threatened or affected by disasters is increased.

- Disaster management policy and plan is developed and operationalized as well as disseminated to all stakeholders by the end of 2003.
- Hazard mapping and VCA conducted in 36 branches in 5 regions in the at-risk areas by December 2003.
- Disaster management units/teams established in 36 branches in 5 regions.
- Ninety staff and 720 volunteers trained in disaster management action teams established.
- Community based disaster management information disseminated to vulnerable communities by end of 2004.
- Audits of all human, material and technical resources conducted and disaster response capacities enhanced by end of 2004.
- Disaster management coordination networks with other stakeholders established by mid 2003.
- Country wide EWS network on situation monitoring established by end of 2004.

3. Organisational Development W [<Click here to return to the title page>](#)

Background and achievements/lessons to date

In order to meet the strategic objectives for the five core programmes, SARCS also identifies the importance of an organisational development programme to build capacity to deliver appropriate services in core programme areas throughout the country. The National Society is committed to moving forward in building a well-functioning national society in South Africa.

Governance and management structures need to be strengthened, systems and procedures need to be improved to assure timely and quality service delivery and accountability, the image of the National Society needs to be promoted and an income generating strategy successfully implemented. The Society's national organisation needs to be strengthened to assure effectiveness in communicating between the different levels of the National Society.

The National Society identifies the following as priorities:

- Complete a realistic long-term development plan for the National Society and implement it effectively.
- Develop a functional structure for the National Society at the national, regional, branch and community levels.

- Develop policies and procedures that are harmonised and provide clear guidance in line with Federation strategic documents.
- Revise constitution in accordance with the Federation guidelines
- Strengthen human resource management including development of a staff policy.
- Develop branches and local committees that are sustainable and self-reliant in all regions.
- Develop financial management and accountability by developing financial procedures for the National Society.
- Strengthen the financial and resource base of SARCS and raise sufficient funds to meet the demands for core costs and programme implementation.
- Develop longer term partnerships with South Africa Government and the private sector, diplomatic missions, international organisation, non-governmental organisations and others.
- Improve communications skills and knowledge to promote Red Cross activities and values in a competitive and professional way aiming at improving the image of the National Society.

Overall Goal

The capacity of the South African Red Cross Society is strengthened.

Programme Objective

Through Secretariat support, the National Society is better able to deliver effective and appropriate services in core programme areas throughout the country.

Expected Result

The National Society meets the basic requirements of a well-functioning national society and is a recognised player in the humanitarian sector in South Africa.

- SARCS is familiar with Federation policies, strategies and requirements.
- SARCS understands its role and mandate.
- SARCS understands IHL and the Fundamental Principles of the RCRC Movement and the need to disseminate knowledge of these.
- SARCS has approved an appropriate and affordable organisation and structure for the National Society.
- SARCS has adopted a revised constitution in accordance with the Federation guidelines for national society statutes.
- SARCS has submitted updated Red Cross laws to the government for recognition of the National Society and the use and protection of the emblem.
- SARCS has adopted strategies and policies for national society intervention in line with Strategy 2010.
- SARCS has approved and adopted a long-term development plan for the National Society.
- SARCS has established partnerships with the Republic of South Africa, Diplomatic missions, EU and UN agencies and other NGOs.

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BUDGET 2003

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.20/2003

Name: South Africa

PROGRAMME:

	Organisational Development	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Federation Coordination	International Representation	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & textiles	0	19,500	0	0	0	0	19,500
Food	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	15,000
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	30,000
Teaching materials	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	15,000
Utensils & tools	0	2,800	0	0	0	0	2,800
Other relief supplies	0	9,600	0	0	0	0	9,600
SUPPLIES	0	91,900	0	0	0	0	91,900
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	284	0	0	0	0	0	284
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	284	0	0	0	0	0	284
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicules	22,326	4,800	0	0	0	0	27,126
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	22,326	4,800	0	0	0	0	27,126
Programme Support	28,535	24,345	18,395	0	0	0	71,275
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	28,535	24,345	18,395	0	0	0	71,275
Personnel-delegates	153,600	0	144,000	0	0	0	297,600
Personnel-national staff	120,102	201,600	0	0	0	0	321,702
Consultants	23,586	3,000	0	0	0	0	26,586
PERSONNEL	297,288	204,600	144,000	0	0	0	645,888
W/shops & Training	47,668	9,700	70,000	0	0	0	127,368
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	47,668	9,700	70,000	0	0	0	127,368
Travel & related expenses	20,020	16,600	40,400	0	0	0	77,020
Information	0	7,000	10,200	0	0	0	17,200
Other General costs	22,886	15,600	0	0	0	0	38,486
GENERAL EXPENSES	42,906	39,200	50,600	0	0	0	132,706
TOTAL BUDGET:	439,007	374,545	282,995	0	0	0	1,096,547