

Mid-Year report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Southern Africa Regional Programme

Appeal No. MAA63001

31 October 2011

This report covers the period 1 January to 30
June 2011



Namibia Red Cross Society volunteers erect a pit latrine Oshakati region of Namibia. SARO

In brief

Programme outcome: In line with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) Strategy 2020, the expected outcome of the Southern Africa Regional Office (SARO) is strengthened capacity of the ten National Societies in the region to deliver services aimed at enhancing community resilience to disasters and public health emergencies, with protected livelihoods and strengthened capacity to recover from disasters and crises, whilst promoting healthy and safe living, social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Programmes summary: During this period, the SARO provided support for the disaster management, health and care, National Society development / capacity building and the principles and values programming activities for all the southern Africa National Societies. The disaster management programme continued to support the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and the regional long-term food security programmes for the National Societies. Additional support was also provided in disaster preparedness, disaster response and recovery, disaster risk reduction, food security within the framework of the Zambezi River Basin Initiative (ZRBI) for Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The regional team also provided support to National Societies which were responding to floods that hit a number of countries in the region. This included support within the framework of Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) for Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa, and subsequently, an emergency appeal was launched for Namibia.

Under the health and care programme, SARO continued to provide support for the health activities within the framework of community based health and first aid (CBHFA), emergency health, water and sanitation, as well as HIV and AIDS.

More collaborative and networking activities, leadership and management development, and branch development to ensure more effective service delivery to the vulnerable communities was prioritized. Attention was also given to defining systems and procedures as well as management and capacity development for volunteers. Steps were also taken to strengthen the capacities of National Societies' structures, particularly in the areas of finance management and programme management to improve

programmes performance and accountability. Support was also provided to National Societies in the area of youth development, and progress was made under the Youth as Agents of Behaviour Change (YABC) initiative.

The principles and values programming activities focused on the promotion and operationalization of the fundamental principles and humanitarian values, sensitisation and prevention of sexual and gender violence. Furthermore, programming also focused on the promotion of respect for diversity and non-discrimination. This marked the commencement of the consultative process for the Ubuntu Initiative that is being designed to address the humanitarian needs of vulnerable migrants and work with migrants and host communities towards respect for diversity and social inclusion.

Financial situation: The total 2011 budget is CHF 5,192,710 of which CHF 3,485,930 (67 per cent) was covered during the reporting period (including opening balance). Overall expenditure during the reporting period was **CHF 1,822,354** (35 per cent of the budget and 52 per cent of the available funds).

[Click here to go directly to the financial report](#)

Number of people we have reached: SARO provided technical assistance in the coordination of programmes as well as in resource mobilisation directly to all ten National Societies in the southern Africa region, i.e. Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Across all programmes, National Societies estimated reaching 4 924 657 people in the region.

Table 1: Number of people reached

Programme	Number of people reached
Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF)	17 138 ¹
HIV/AIDS prevention activities	4 200 769
Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (OVC)	120 314
People living with HIV and Home Based Care support	57 436
Emergency water and sanitation	60 000
TB - Multi Drug Resistance and Direct Observation Treatment	45 500
Malaria	423 500
Total	4 924 657

Our partners:

IFRC-SARO and all National Societies in the region express their appreciation to all partners for their support to this appeal and for their collaboration during 2011. The partners include American, Australian, Belgian, British, Finnish, German and Swedish Red Cross societies. Other active partners are FAO and OCHA, USAID (as the key donor for the ZRBI), and DFID. SARO also works with the member country governments, the Global Alliance for Risk Reduction, International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), the EU, SADC, universities and research institutions, among other regional and global partners.

Context

During this period, the southern Africa region experienced floods caused by heavy rainfall resulting in death, displacement of thousands of people and widespread damage to property, crops and livestock. Infrastructure was destroyed, rendering access to a large number of communities impossible. While most of the countries in the region were affected, the worst affected were Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa. SARO supported the National Societies in the concerned countries to respond to the situation by providing immediate emergency assistance to affected communities. In Lesotho, the IFRC allocated CHF 244,036 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Lesotho Red Cross in delivering relief assistance (non-food items and hygiene promotion) to 10,000 beneficiaries over a three-month period. Similarly, in Namibia, where large-scale flooding led the country's president to declare a state of emergency, the IFRC launched an emergency appeal for CHF 1,811,530 to support the Namibia Red Cross in delivering an effective response to 37,450 displaced people over a period of six months.

¹ The Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) was set up for Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa only.

On the socio-political front, this period witnessed civil unrest in some parts of the region. For instance, in Zambia, civil disturbance was seen leading up to the general elections scheduled for September 2011. The anti-government protests resulted in loss of lives, injuries and destruction of public infrastructure and government vehicles. In addition, Botswana experienced a six-week national strike by the civil servants who were demanding better salaries and working conditions. Approximately 90,000 public servants withdrew their services in most sectors of the government, including the health sector, leading to a severe shortage of manpower and slow service delivery. The National Societies in both countries mobilized their volunteers to respond to the situations.

The floods and civil unrest had adverse impact on implementation of the National Societies' programmes in affected countries, as these put their limited resources under pressure. However, despite some constraints and delays, the National Societies continued to make significant progress in implementing programmes laid out in the 2011 plan, with support from the IFRC and other Movement and non-Movement partners.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster Management

Programme component 1: Disaster preparedness
Outcome 1: Capacity in skilled human, financial and material resources is optimized for effective community-based disaster preparedness in the ten National Societies.
Outcome 2: Ten National Societies develop and implement disaster management master plans (DMMPs).
Outcome 3: IFRC logistics unit and counterparts at ten National Societies are better prepared to respond to disaster management requirements during emergency operations.

Achievements

The disaster preparedness and response capacities of National Societies in the region improved significantly as a result of support, networking and collaboration with relevant partners. Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique and Namibia developed functional and effective early warning systems in disaster prone districts along the Zambezi river basin. Lessons were drawn from Namibia where advanced disaster preparedness and functional early warning systems that were monitored by community disaster committees, contributed to saving of lives as no deaths were reported during the 2010 floods.

Support continued to be provided to the National Societies of Malawi and Angola through the institutional strengthening (IS3) capacity building programme, funded by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID). Activities that were supported included monitoring, reviewing and updating of national risk maps, and the data update for preparedness planning.

Support also continued to be provided to National Societies in the region with their disaster management master plan (DMMP) planning, implementation, monitoring and reviewing. The DMMP aims at ensuring planned growth of National Societies, along with development of robust and responsive systems that withstand the current and future challenges to ensure responsiveness, preparedness, risk reduction and recovery from disasters. All the National Societies embarked on the implementation of their disaster management activities in line with the DMMP. They also continued to review and share their plans with Partner National Societies, ICRC and other relevant partners for implementation and ongoing resource mobilisation.

The region maintained relief stocks for about 5,000 families at the regional warehouse in Harare. The introduction of regional prepositioning has significantly improved operational efficiency notably on the delivery period and movement of relief stock in emergencies. For instance, in Namibia, stocks were delivered within five days following the floods. Support was also provided to National Societies to help them take stock of prepositioned relief items in their warehouses.

A training audit to assess the training needs for disaster preparedness was conducted at the beginning of the year. Further, a preparedness questionnaire was sent to all National Societies as part of routine annual assessments. Disaster management focal points from all National Societies in the region were trained on community based disaster preparedness in April 2011 in Johannesburg. Support was provided to vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCAs) conducted in March 2011 in Swaziland and Lesotho. Support continued to be provided to National Societies to encourage knowledge sharing and educational exchange visits amongst themselves, along with the documentation of best practices and case studies.

Programme component 2: Disaster response and recovery
Outcome 1: The capacity of ten National Societies and their volunteer bases to respond to disasters is improved.
Outcome 2: Sustainable livelihoods are restored in communities affected by disasters.
Outcome 3: Effective and efficient (timely) logistics support during emergency response operations.

Achievements

SARO responded to floods in Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa between January and March 2011. Mozambique also faced a cholera outbreak in addition to the floods. All the four countries launched DREFs, and Namibia subsequently launched an emergency appeal in March 2011, due to the intensity of flooding situation in the country. Though Angola also experienced floods, no DREF was launched as the Angolan government managed to provide the necessary assistance to the affected communities.

Table 2: Disaster Response Emergency Fund 2010/2011

Country	Nature of disaster	DREF (in CHF)	Beneficiaries (households)
Lesotho	Floods	244,036	2,000
Mozambique	Floods and cholera	345,207	4,000
Namibia	Floods	542,514	9,364
South Africa	Floods	236,780	1,774
Total		1,368,537	17,138

Source: IFRC

The regional disaster response team (RDRT) database was reviewed and updated to ensure preparedness for deployment in the event of any disaster. Assistance was also provided for the review and implementation of National Society contingency plans. Members of the regional disaster management team attended National Societies' disaster task force meetings and, along with National Society representatives, were part of joint assessment and operation missions with other partners. These proved to be both effective and efficient as they reduced costs and time taken in responding to disasters.

The regional disaster management team conducted a number of meetings in April 2011 for the disaster management focal persons from the National Societies in the region. Training was provided on the IFRC tools for assessments, risk assessment, operational planning, development of DREF and emergency appeals application. These sessions were of benefit to new staff members and it improved the quality of documentation from all National Societies, for instance the DREF application process and operational reports.

National societies were supported to review their programmes and align interventions to the framework for community safety and resilience. Floods mitigation material was prepared and shared with all National Societies. Advocacy and support on climate change continued to be provided through regional bodies and the Global Alliance with OCHA and the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC).

Programme component 3: Disaster risk reduction (DRR)
Outcome 1: Ten National Societies have enhanced institutional capacity building with a focus on disaster risk reduction.
Outcome 2: National Societies' capacities increased to engage communities in disaster-prone areas in activities that reduce risks and vulnerability to disasters as well as build community self-reliance on disaster prevention.

Achievements

All National Societies were supported to assist vulnerable communities in setting up food security and livelihoods projects. They worked with communities on the use of local indigenous systems such as the use of traditional seed varieties which are tolerant to droughts, construction of traditional granaries to store crops during floods, as well as the use of community seed banks to assist communities that lose their harvest during disasters. Further, information was disseminated on environmental conservation and climate change adaptation at national, provincial, district and community levels.

This period saw the extension of DFID funding through the British Red Cross, for DRR programmes in Angola and Malawi for another two years (up to 2013). The funding is to support the development of a sustainable exit strategy as well as to build capacities for disaster management policy implementation and alignment of National Societies' disaster management policies and guidelines with those of government. In Malawi, the focus was on increasing food production and the use of renewable energy for irrigation in the drought prone Salima district near Lake Malawi. The main benefit of the irrigation system has been the increased food

production cycle for the communities from one to three times a year, thereby improving their livelihoods and economic well being. In March 2011, the communities in drier areas were assisted by the Malawi Red Cross Society and SARO to construct water harvesting reservoirs for irrigation. In January 2011, the regional DM team trained the Angola Red Cross Society and identified target communities to adapt to high-yield varieties of crops that are tolerant to drought and resistant to pests and diseases. As a result of this, communities' seed preservation and storage for future seasons increased.

The Norwegian Red Cross, through the Global Alliance, continued to support the DRR initiatives of the National Societies of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. The food security projects in these countries have assisted communities to introduce school and community gardens to enhance nutrition.

Programme component 1: Food security (Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland and Zambia)
Outcome 1: Households and communities in five National Societies have improved food availability.
Outcome 2: Households and communities in five National Societies have improved food access.
Outcome 3: Households and communities in five National Societies have improved food utilization.

Achievements

Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland and Zambia continued to be a part of the regional long-term food security (RLTFS) programme. They attended an internal mid-term zonal food security technical review for RLTFS projects, held in Nairobi, Kenya in March 2011. The regional team also attended this meeting and presented food security case studies from southern Africa². All participating National Societies reviewed the reporting and monitoring tools of the projects, as well as developed proposals for income generation projects. SARO, through the global office, worked with these National Societies to review the food security proposals for presentation to a larger number of donors for funding. The National Societies were requested to adopt the same standard tools as well as produce case studies and lessons learnt.

All National Societies in the region continued to receive support for the implementation of food security programmes that were integrated with HIV/AIDS initiatives. Most of them also aligned their food security strategies to their governments' agricultural policies. SARO supported the provision of basic disaster management training to National Societies' food security officers. The training focused on livelihoods assessment, food preservation and processing. The Lesotho Red Cross Society produced a draft food processing manual in March 2011, and SARO would assist with the editing and production of this manual by the end of the year.

As part of the regional food security cluster working group, SARO has improved its technical support to National Societies by sharing regional food security and disaster risk reduction publications, along with information dissemination on marketing and crop forecasts from different regional and international sources.

A first of its kind joint proposal submitted by SARO and FAO to USAID was approved to support food security projects along the Zambezi river basin (for the Zambia and Namibia Red Cross Societies). The regional team assisted the National Societies with their agricultural production plans and budgets. This is an innovative integrated project that incorporates mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS and nutrition in food security programming. The project also seeks to address the challenges of food security during disaster situations.

Programme component 4: Zambezi River Basin Initiative (Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe).
Outcome 1: The risk and impact of disasters among communities living along the Zambezi River basin is reduced through community preparedness.
Outcome 2: Access to adequate and nutritious food commodities is increased among communities along the Zambezi River basin.
Outcome 3: The number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases is reduced among communities along the Zambezi River basin.
Outcome 4: The capacity of the seven National Societies to implement disaster preparedness, response and recovery operations in the Zambezi River basin are increased.

Achievements

The Zambezi River Basin Initiative continued to make progress towards improving the quality of lives and livelihoods of vulnerable communities living along the Zambezi river basin, through comprehensive, sustainable and integrated disaster management, branch development, and health and care programmes. Cross-border partnerships were promoted, along with longer-term partnerships with governments in the

² These case studies were subsequently presented by SARO at a meeting of the Global Alliance on disaster risk reduction in Syria in May 2011.

region, corporate and national/regional development agencies such as the SADC for resource mobilisation, cooperation and coordination, to ensure sustained delivery of objectives. In March and June 2011, the regional DM team attended two DRR-SADC partnership meetings in Botswana and Swaziland, to finalize the DRR-SADC policy. The Swaziland meeting focused on the development and management of water as a shared resource for economic growth and security in the region.

Constraints or Challenges

The National Societies continued to experience high staff turnover, which compelled them to keep channelling resources for capacity development. The National Societies are trying to address this by improving staff conditions including providing longer-term contracts, as well as job security and satisfaction, to ensure competitiveness and staff retention.

Health and Care

Programme component 1: Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)
Outcome 1: Ten National Societies have improved capacity on community-based health and first aid programmes towards healthy communities, which are able to cope with health and disaster challenges.
Outcome 2: Ten National Societies providing first aid services with particular emphasis on harmonization of material and accreditation.
Outcome 3: National Societies have strengthened their capacity in surveillance, preparedness and response measures to protect the most vulnerable groups from malaria and Tuberculosis (TB).
Outcome 4: Access to immunization services to children and mothers improved in all ten countries.
Outcome 5: National Societies working on specific campaigns to increase pool of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors (VNRBD) through the Club 25 Methodology.
Outcome 6: National Societies develop and use Humanitarian Pandemic Preparedness (H2P) and response mechanism and have the capacity to respond to an influenza pandemic.

Achievements

During this period, the National Societies of Mozambique, Malawi, Namibia and Zimbabwe began community level implementation of CBHFA. Partner National Societies supported the roll-out by ensuring that CBHFA is used as the common approach in community-based health activities. CBHFA was also recommended as the standard approach for community health interventions under the Zambezi River Basin Initiative. The African First Aid Material was launched in June 2011 by the Belgian Red Cross Flanders. This material can be used by National Societies as an expansion of the CBHFA module that deals with first aid in communities. A number of National Societies in the region continued to engage in commercial first aid as a means of fundraising.

SARO assisted the Angola, Malawi and Namibia Red Cross Societies with education and sensitisation activities, including the use of mosquito nets. A total of 850 volunteers were actively involved in this initiative in the region. During the first half of 2011, over 423,500 people in target areas were reached with malaria messaging. The Malawi Red Cross Society made a promotional documentary about its malaria activities and this was made available on the IFRC website. SARO maintained good relations with SADC on the Trans Zambezi Malaria Initiative.

This period saw the launch of the advocacy TB report in South Africa on 25 March 2011, a day after the World TB day. The launch took place during a humanitarian diplomacy dialogue held in Pretoria. There was wide media coverage with the regional health team being interviewed on both radio and television. During the first half of 2011, the South Africa Red Cross, through the IFRC, focused on home visits and delivery of essential services to multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) patients, including Directly Observed Treatment (DOTS), psycho-social support and health education to the patient and family. A total of 45,500 home visits were undertaken during this period. Further, the National Societies of Botswana, Mozambique and Namibia also continued to implement TB programmes, sponsored by the Global Fund. Activities included early case findings in communities, home based and clinic DOTS, compliance improvement and adherence. Funding from Eli Lilly is expected to further help train volunteers on TB in Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia.

Following the incorporation of immunisation activities in IFRC health programming, volunteers continued to educate household members, during home visits, on the importance of getting routine vaccinations, especially for pregnant women and children under the age of one. No vaccine preventable outbreak was reported in the region during the first half of 2011.

Programme component 2: Emergency health
Outcome 1: The technical areas of first aid, psychological support and water and sanitation have been

further developed and are included in National Society emergency protocols.

Achievements

Emergency water and sanitation services were provided to communities affected by flooding in the region. South Africa, Namibia and Lesotho launched flood-related DREF operations that required household water treatment, sanitation improvement and hygiene promotion interventions, to support approximately 60,000 people.

In Zimbabwe, the cholera situation continued to affect the country and a DREF was launched to support 30,000 people with water supply improvement and construction of institutional latrines.

Programme component 3: Water and sanitation

Outcome 1: Six targeted National Societies have the capacity to deliver quality and timely water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion projects in line with sector best practices (community managed, demand responsive approaches) by 2011.

Outcome 2: Sound and sustainable environmental services are established for 260,000 vulnerable people by 2010 and 370,000 by 2011 in hygiene promotion, sanitation and water supply, through projects implemented by five National Societies in coordinated health and care programmes.

Outcome 3: National Societies have capacity to respond to disasters requiring water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Achievements

During this period, support was provided for an evaluation of a water and sanitation project implemented by the Namibia Red Cross Society. The evaluation revealed that the project reached 69 percent of the target population with water supply, and over 93,000 people received training and awareness on good hygiene practices. A total of 654 sanitary facilities were constructed. Further, in Mozambique, the water and sanitation project in Nampula province was extended until June 2012, and the drilling of boreholes was underway. A water and sanitation project in Nsanje district of Malawi was completed. The project worked towards ensuring a safe and secure water source for 3,150 people through the rehabilitation of six boreholes, hygiene promotion and strengthening community-based management for sustainability. A water and sanitation trainee delegate from the Chinese Red Cross started a one-year mission in the region.

Funding of CHF 25,000 was received from the Sport for Water Foundation, Geneva, and channelled to the Lesotho Red Cross Society to support the construction of a spring to serve a school in Maseru district. The project will benefit an estimated 200 pupils and an additional 300 community members as the spring is the only water source during the peak of the dry season. A limited sanitation component and hygiene promotion will also be implemented. Further, the European Union office in Zimbabwe provided the IFRC with a grant for a Euro 2.64 million (CHF 3.19 million) project in Masvingo province. The water and sanitation delegate made a presentation of the project to the WASH cluster in Harare.

Programme component 3: HIV and AIDS

Outcome 1: Prevent further infections through targeted community based peer education and information education and communication activities for specific most at risk populations, key drivers of the HIV epidemic and promote uptake of services including male circumcision, voluntary counselling and testing (VCT), parent to child transmission (PPTCT) and mother and child health (MNCH).

Outcome 2: Provide nursing care in homes and communities for chronic illnesses that still require it. Provide support for PLHIV and children who are on antiretroviral therapy (ART) through counselling on adherence, ART literacy, nutrition, psychosocial support, livelihoods and support groups. Provide holistic support for orphans and vulnerable children including educational, material, livelihoods, psychological and social support and ensure implementation of the regional Child Protection Strategy.

Outcome 3: Reduction of stigma and discrimination by engaging in advocacy, promoting human rights, and tackling sexual and gender based violence at community level including promotion and implementation of work place programmes for staff and volunteers.

Outcome 4: Strengthen planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) training in resource mobilization, strengthen branch and volunteer management systems, establish relevant partnerships at regional and country level, developing guidelines, good practices, organizing country and regional meetings and facilitating participation in regional and international conferences and seminars.

Achievements

During this period, National Societies in the region reached 4.2 million people with prevention messages, using a number of approaches. The National Societies reached approximately one million young people in schools and out of school through peer education. The availability of the youth peer education, sexual and reproductive health and life skills training package that was developed in 2010, has strengthened National Societies' capacities to roll out the training at community level. In order to support the National Societies, SARO reprinted the prevention training package and information, education and communication (IEC) materials, as well as produced 10,000 activity kits, 10,000 t-shirts and 1,000 journalist khaki jackets. A final evaluation conducted in June 2011 revealed that peer education approaches varied across National Societies but contributed to the goal of reducing new infections. Prevention has been prioritized by all National Societies in the new HIV plans 2011-2015, with some like the Malawi and Botswana Red Cross Societies having started working with sex workers and prisons respectively.

Table 3: Overview of number of people reached with prevention activities during Jan-Jun 2011

Country	Total	People reached by peer education	People reached by IEC programmes	People referred to VCT services	Pregnant women referred to PMTCT services	PLHIV supported on positive prevention	Peer educators
Angola	33,476	1,230	30,249	1,201	346	450	140
Botswana	107,123	102,560	2106	1895	400	162	120
Lesotho	51,189	1,278	6,902	40,249	2301	459	200
Malawi	1,102,896	250,456	830,800	18,000	1,540	2,100	588
Mozambique	245,713	13,509	230,155	169	320	1,560	350
Namibia	51,082	32,146	15,000	1,316	900	1,720	125
South Africa	1,701,417	280,735	1,324,268	32,180	10,234	54,000	1,450
Swaziland	418,488	10,687	402,469	3,826	600	906	186
Zimbabwe	489,385	432,903	50,367	2,899	786	2,430	400
Total	4,200,769	1,125,504	2,892,316	101,735	17,427	63,787	3,559

Source: National Society reports 2011

The total number of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) who received services during the reporting period was 40,890. Interviews with National Societies' staff, community leaders and representatives of relevant government departments, as well as focus group discussions with OVC, grannies groups and home based care clients indicated that National Societies' OVC work was highly valued and had improved the quality of life of OVC. Interventions resulted in improved school attendance and performance among OVC. These initiatives are setting standards for what should be done for sustainable and high impact OVC support, to be advocated as a minimum package for OVC.

The OVC working group meeting was held in April 2011. The objectives of the meeting were to discuss updates and plans for OVC programming and to share good practices, case studies and experiences on OVC interventions. The meeting was attended by six OVC officers from Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

The final evaluation indicated that home based care (HBC) remained an effective strategy. However, there was an emerging challenge of the changing scope of activities as most clients were now on ART. HBC facilitators interviewed indicated that there were few bed-ridden clients and that the majority of the clients were physically well but required psychosocial support, including treatment, literacy and adherence.

Table 4: Overview of OVC reached with services during Jan-Jun 2011

Country	OVC receiving Red Cross services	OVC receiving food assistance	OVC receiving educational support	OVC receiving material support	OVC receiving psychosocial support	OVC reached by children or youth clubs
Angola	200	124	130	300	200	5
Botswana	191	63	10	50	191	50
Lesotho	5,500	10,225	743	4,790	3,476	3,888
Malawi	8,661	1,756	396	4,328	1,400	2,560
Mozambique	3,120	1,832	3,457	2,456	3,097	346
Namibia	4,100	237	207	829	863	275
South Africa	2,301	1,265	1,897	823	9,340	5,103
Swaziland	1,026	265	239	300	800	34
Zimbabwe	15,791	1,389	1,342	200	6,000	2143
TOTAL	40,890	17,156	8,421	14,076	25,367	14,404

Source: National Society reports 2011

The total number of PLHIV supported during the reporting period reduced to 45,323 compared to the number supported at the end of 2010. Beneficiaries were provided with psychosocial support, food and materials. Adherence counselling and monitoring were some of the activities conducted by volunteers, to ensure that beneficiaries on ART took their treatment as prescribed by health practitioners.

Table 5: Overview of PLHIV supported through HBC related activities during Jan-June 2011

Country	Number of HBC projects	Number of PLHIV supported through HBC	Number of care facilitators/ volunteers	Number of PLHIV in support groups
Angola	1	573	287	10
Botswana	1	210	46	95
Lesotho	5	2,246	184	639
Malawi	12	2,151	508	1,600
Mozambique	29	4,764	551	595
Namibia	7	5,826	383	1,577
South Africa	24	18,334	437	2,913
Swaziland	8	1,192	365	1,319
Zimbabwe	19	10,027	930	3,365
Total	106	45,323	3,691	12,113

Source: National Society reports 2011

In an effort to reduce stigma and discrimination, support groups were being strengthened to build up the resilience of PLHIV, OVC and their families. A plan was been put in place for SARO to work with networks of PLHIV to develop guidelines towards this end. National Societies trained 347 trainers by the end of June 2011, using regionally developed materials, and these trainers in turn would train volunteers to pass on messages to communities.

During this period, 24 participants from nine National Societies in the region, along with six participants from the IFRC, attended a UN facilitated training workshop on sexual reproductive health and gender in emergencies in Sandton, South Africa.

Constraints or Challenges

Limited funding support for some National Society health programmes constrained the implementation and technical support to National Society activities. For instance, the termination of projects due to reduced funding meant the number of OVC reached during the reporting period reduced by almost 50 percent compared to the number reached in December 2010.

National Society Development / Capacity Building

Programme component 1: Regional and sub-regional collaboration and networking
Outcome 1: Promotion and development of regional and sub-regional networks (SAPRCS-OD/HR/SOL) for effective National Society programming in terms of coordination and resources sharing.
Outcome 2: National Societies have operational sub-regional groupings towards increased capacity for better service delivery to the vulnerable communities.
Outcome 3: National Societies have well defined problems and suggested solutions.

Achievements

National Societies in Southern Africa embarked on the implementation of a sub regional strategy for enhanced networking and peer coaching. Each of the three sub-regional clusters identified the cross-cutting issues around which tasks were put together in a job description, and later a personnel specification.

Despite the challenges of resource mobilisation, progress was made in the recruitment of sub regional OD advisors. The first cluster comprising Botswana RC, Angola RC and Namibia RC was expected to finalise deployment of a sub regional OD advisor in July 2011. The identified advisor is from the Botswana RC and he would be working very closely with the Secretaries General and OD counterparts in the three National Societies under the technical supervision of the Regional Representative.

The two other sub regions were at various stages of implementing this innovative approach to sustainable NS development. SARO continued to provide technical support and coordination to the various sub groups and to dialogue with the National Societies and partners in these areas.

SARO organised the Annual SAPRCS meeting in April 2011 bringing together the leadership from all the 10 National societies to discuss issues affecting their work, and to consider reports of the various sub committees. The humanitarian diplomacy sub committee was created to spearhead efforts for promoting advocacy and resource mobilisation in National Societies. In addition, several action points were agreed for the strengthening of the regional network.

The recovery processes in South Africa RC and Swaziland RC were supported by SARO in partnership with several stakeholders. This support included technical assistance in drawing up proposals, meetings with government officials, and continued engagement with both Movement and external stakeholders.

Programme component 2: Leadership and management development
Outcome 1: National Societies have functional and strengthened leadership (governance and management) structures and capacity for optimal organizational performance and accountability.
Outcome 2: Leadership development initiative is piloted and promoted in the southern Africa region.

Achievements

As part of the leadership development, SARO convened induction meetings for Board members of several National Societies including South Africa RC and Swaziland RC. In addition, SARO supported the nomination and participation of leaderships from the region in a number of global and regional programmes.

The region successfully piloted initiatives such as joint senior management and Board meetings as an approach towards ensuring synergy between governance and management, as well as fostering accountability and transparency at all levels. This was done at Zambia RC, South Africa RC and Swaziland RC. Leaders were assisted to access courses on the e-learning platform and to attend tailor-made programmes such as the HR seminar due in Geneva later in the year.

Programme component 3: Well-functioning organization
Outcome 1: National Societies have in place well-defined systems and procedures that facilitate efficient and effective service delivery to the most vulnerable communities.
Outcome 2: National Societies have well functioning IT systems with adequate infrastructure.
Outcome 3: National Societies have reliable financial management systems towards a new work culture to facilitate tight financial management controls and accountability.

Achievements

During this period, a joint mission (with the head of human resources from the Africa zone) was undertaken to the Lesotho Red Cross Society to conduct personnel cost analysis and job evaluation, as well as to develop a post audit action plan. A joint mission was also undertaken to the South African Red Cross Society to develop a concept paper for the implementation of an intensive finance development programme. Terms of Reference were developed to engage an independent institution for conducting assessment at all provincial levels of the

National Society. Specific focus on would be on staffing, income and expenditure, resource mobilization, internal control, financial compliance, reporting and record keeping. Further, the Angola Red Cross Society was supported with the development of a concept note to help appoint an accounting firm to complete its financial statements from 2007 to 2010.

A greater part of the first half of the year was spent on developing terms of reference for an evaluation of the programme, scheduled to take place between 18 September and 4 October 2011, in 10 southern African countries along with Liberia, Rwanda and Burundi. The evaluation team was selected and a team leader appointed.

Support was provided to the Namibia Red Cross Society to conduct five-day training on planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) in January 2011, for 14 regional and national staff and supervisors. Similarly, support was also provided to the Mozambique Red Cross Society to conduct a PMER training workshop in May 2011, for 35 staff from the National Society.

In an effort to improve financial management, National Societies in the region were supported to purchase a three-year Navision financial software licence to strengthen their capacity in accounting and financial reporting. A workshop was held in Johannesburg for 15 finance managers to train them on current financial management and procedures. Navision training was also organised for the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society in June 2011. Support visits were carried out to assist National Societies in the region address financial challenges, including delayed reporting.

Six videos were produced as part of profiling of the work of National Societies and documenting good practices. The videos documented OVC, HBC, prevention and food security activities in Lesotho; food security and livelihoods initiatives in Swaziland; and interventions for sex workers, income generation activities, as well as Malaria and Masambo fund support in Malawi. This documentation would be shared at a fundraising event in November 2011.

Programme component 4: Branch development and services

Outcome 1: National Societies supported to operate nationally with sustainable and vibrant branches.

Achievements

Under the auspices of SAPRCS and its Sub Committees, SARO supported efforts for the prioritisation of branch development in Botswana RC, Namibia RC and Angola RC. This led to the appointment of a sub regional OD advisor from Namibia RC to work closely with the management of the three NS to design appropriate strategies.

In addition, National Societies shared the learning from the Intensified Capacity Building programmes in Namibia RC as well as success stories from Burundi RC in East Africa.

Programme component 5: Volunteering management

Outcome 1: National Societies have well-defined volunteer management policy and guidelines.

Achievements

As part of the World Red Cross day celebrations, SARO supported National Societies in profiling the work of volunteers. Meetings were held by volunteers in several National Societies to discuss policy matters related to recruitment and retention. SARO also led National Societies in activities for the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers. This included facilitating preparations by several NS in the region including Mozambique RC, Zambia RC, Botswana RC, Swaziland RC and Malawi RC to effectively participate in the forthcoming Global Volunteer Conference scheduled to take place in September 2011 in Budapest, Hungary.

Programme component 6: Youth development

Outcome 1: National Societies have a vibrant Red Cross youth that offers relevant services to advance the mission and vision of the Movement.

Achievements

During this period, support was provided to the Malawi Red Cross to draft a national youth policy that was subsequently approved by the National Society's board. To date, eight National Societies, with the exception of Angola and Mozambique, have approved youth policies in place. Support was provided to the National Societies to integrate regional youth objectives in their in-country plans.

Support also continued to be provided to the Southern Africa Youth Network (SAYnet) on various global youth matters including nomination for representation on the youth commission, obtaining signatures for pledge 129, and consolidation of youth contribution to the review of the youth policy. Request for support was received for the regional youth camp to be held in Zimbabwe in October/November 2011.

Constraints or Challenges

Resourcing National Society development continues to be a challenge in terms of both financial and technical support. In addition, the architecture for NSD support for the Africa Zone needs to be re-visited to ensure better coordination at the Zone strategic management level. This important role is presently being undertaken by the Southern Africa Regional Representative as an additional delegated function.

The high labour turnover at National Societies is a cross-cutting issue. This has been partly addressed by bringing back the responsibility for NSD under the Secretaries General, and the appointment of sub regional OD advisors. However, the latter has received little budget support even when the initiative is generally acknowledged as highly relevant and effective.

Principles and Values

Programme component 1: Promotion of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values
Outcome 1: Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values are disseminated as an integral part of all National Societies' programmes and activities.
Outcome 2: Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values are promoted amongst public authorities, stakeholders, collaborating partners and communities by the National Societies through their activities and actions.
Programme component 2: Make operational the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values
Outcome 1: The promotion of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values is integrated into operational programmes (disaster management, health and care, and organizational development) at National Society level.
Outcome 2: National Societies and local communities have improved capacities to address the most urgent situation of vulnerability.
Programme component 3: Prevention of sexual and gender-based violence
Outcome 1: National Societies have increased programmes that are gender sensitive (including both men and women participation).
Outcome 2: National Societies have improved collaboration with other stakeholders and active role in civil society forums which seek to address gender based violence.
Programme component 4: Promotion of respect for diversity and non-discrimination
Outcome 1: National Societies have monitored trends in population movements and actively engaged governments in dialogue to ensure the protection and humane treatment of migrants.
Outcome 2: National Societies have increased their efforts to utilize special occasions (Women's Day, Refugee Day, AIDS Day, etc.) to hold campaigns against stigma and discrimination against disadvantaged groups (women, migrants, PLHIV etc.).

Achievements

SARO continued to promote gender and equality, non-discrimination, non-violence and youth as agents of behavioural change. Gender and equality is an integral part of the IFRC's goal to promote respect for diversity and human dignity and to reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion, create gender programming and ensure that a gender perspective is included in all operational activities. Non-discrimination initiatives fulfil part of the mandate to help vulnerable people by assisting communities fight discrimination, stigma and xenophobia. The programme continued to work towards translating action into beliefs by cultivating mutual respect and understanding, increasing access to services for vulnerable people, and building National Societies' abilities to influence a shift in attitudes in communities.

South Africa RC participated in a training workshop organised by the Federation in Dakar, Senegal to equip leaders with knowledge and skills necessary for the prevention of gender-based violence.

The Youth as Agents of Behaviour Change initiative also continued to be implemented during this period, in an effort to empower youth to positively influence mindset, attitudes and behaviour in their communities towards a culture of respect and diversity. The initiative promotes non-discrimination, inter-cultural dialogue, social inclusion and a culture of non-violence. It exclusively relies on peer education using unconventional non-cognitive methodology, and equips young people with necessary skills to inspire behavioural change.

Ubuntu Initiative:

In order to promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace, the South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and Zimbabwe Red Cross Societies started developing proposals within the framework of the 'Ubuntu Initiative'. A concept paper has been developed with technical support from the IFRC, ICRC and Partner National Societies, along with the Regional Inter-agency Coordination Support Office (RIACSO) and UN OCHA.

The Ubuntu Initiative aims to support the positive effects of migration, counteract its negative effects, and facilitate increased social inclusion in both sending and receiving communities throughout the region, especially communities on major regional migration routes. This will be achieved through adapting existing areas of work and introducing new approaches in:

- Regional Coordination and Migration Mainstreaming;
- Community-based Health;
- Disaster Preparedness, Risk Reduction and Response;
- Organisational Development.

The focus is on addressing and strengthening National Society capacity to provide humanitarian services in cases of urban violence and to design programmes that enhance and encourage harmony and tension diffusion between the host communities and migrant communities. The concept of Ubuntu is deeply enshrined in IFRC's Principles and Values as it embodies the aspect of social cohesion between locals and migrants.

This initiative is a response to the 2008 xenophobic attacks experienced in South Africa. The importance of the initiative was further justified by the vulnerability study conducted by the South African Red Cross Society, IFRC, OCHA and the School of Forced Migration at Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg. Following the tightening of immigration controls in Europe, South Africa has become the next best preferred destination for regional immigrants. A concept paper was developed during the beginning of 2011, and in May a consultant was contracted to conduct extensive stakeholder consultation and finalisation of the project documentation, in preparation for the launch of the initiative in October 2011.

Constraints or Challenges

While consistent with the Strategic Aim 3 of the Federation's Strategy 2020, Ubuntu is a pioneering initiative that will require the support of all stakeholders. While initial feedback has generally been good, National Societies will require more hours of extended technical support especially in the area of migration and management of socially inclusive projects. Appropriate indicators need to be developed and regularly monitored and reported. SARO is positioning itself to be able to perform these roles, and to be able to document and share learning.

Working in partnership

The regional disaster management unit continued to work through partnerships, networking and collaboration with relevant organizations in the humanitarian and development sphere, resulting in improved preparedness and response in the region and at national level. National Society and regional teams carried out joint operations and missions with other partners. This reduced costs and made response more effective and efficient.

SARO is a member of the Regional Inter-agency Coordination Support Office (RIACSO) of the UN which is coordinated by OCHA and Southern African Development Community (SADC). Other partnerships at regional level are with Famine Early Warning System Information Network (FEWSNET) of the USAID, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Witwatersrand School of Forced Migration and School of Public Health in Johannesburg. The regional team also worked with FAO and WFP on food security initiatives. All the ten National Societies continued as members of the national disaster committees, and through this forum information was shared on early warning, preparedness and response coordination between the different agencies.

Contributing to longer-term impact

SARO continued to be committed to reducing the risk and impact of disasters through community preparedness, increasing community access to adequate and nutritious food, reducing deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases in communities, as well as increasing the capacity to implement disaster preparedness, response and recovery operations in an integrated manner with other programmatic areas. Technical and resource mobilisation support continued to be provided to National Societies in the region to align their programmes with the IFRC Strategy 2020 and the Johannesburg Commitments, while taking into account

emerging issues such as climate change and migration. This has contributed to strengthened disaster preparedness and response, community based health as well as capacity development for both National Societies and the communities they serve. The integrated approach promoted by SARO also enhances the quality of service delivery, which was modelled to ensure holistic support to vulnerable communities. Steps have been taken to ensure sharing of best practices and lessons learnt between National Societies.

Looking ahead

SARO plans to continue systematically increasing technical support in areas prioritised by the National Societies, focusing on existing and future regional and sub-regional initiatives. The roll-out of regional initiatives such as the National Society master plans, long-term food security, the Zambezi River Basin Initiative and the Ubuntu Initiative will continue to constitute the key delivery mechanisms, covering all National Societies.

The National Societies' technical teams will be supported, particularly through knowledge and experience sharing visits. Documentation of best practices will also be encouraged. Further, support will be provided to build National Societies' capacities for national fundraising and diversification of resource mobilization efforts beyond the traditional Partner National Societies. Addressing of inequalities and gender based violence will be strengthened during the second half of the year.

How we work	
<p>All Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the <u>Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief</u> and is committed to the <u>Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere)</u> in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.</p>	
<p>The IFRC's vision is to:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Contact information	
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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA63001 - Southern Africa Region

Mid-year Report 2011

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/6
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAA63001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	1,114,997	3,451,610	368,835	0	257,268	5,192,710
B. Opening Balance	66,909	2,456	15,926	325	1,427	87,042
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>DFID Partnership grant</i>	10,984					10,984
<i>Eli Lilly Export SA</i>		73,460			27,000	100,460
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		7,663				7,663
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>		43,423				43,423
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>		247,598				247,598
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>		418,223				418,223
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	1,239	13,329	0			14,567
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	29,734		0			29,734
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		242,475				242,475
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>		1,851,602	0			1,851,602
<i>United States Government - USAID</i>	34,031	11,797				45,828
C1. Cash contributions	75,988	2,909,568	0		27,000	3,012,556
Inkind Personnel						
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>					54,600	54,600
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>					21,233	21,233
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		24,267				24,267
<i>United States Government - USAID</i>		-3,813				-3,813
C3. Inkind Personnel		20,454			75,833	96,287
Other Income						
<i>Balance Reallocation</i>	-2	208,695	-229	-325	325	208,464
<i>Services Fees</i>					30,156	30,156
<i>Sundry Income</i>					51,425	51,425
C4. Other Income	-2	208,695	-229	-325	81,906	290,045
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	75,986	3,138,718	-229	-325	184,739	3,398,888
D. Total Funding = B + C	142,895	3,141,174	15,697	0	186,165	3,485,930
Appeal Coverage	13%	91%	4%	#DIV/0	72%	67%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	66,909	2,456	15,926	325	1,427	87,042
C. Income	75,986	3,138,718	-229	-325	184,739	3,398,888
E. Expenditure	-324,404	-1,307,246	-24,769		-165,935	-1,822,354
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	-181,509	1,833,928	-9,072	0	20,230	1,663,577

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA63001 - Southern Africa Region

Mid-year Report 2011

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/6
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAA63001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

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)		1,114,997	3,451,610	368,835	0	257,268	5,192,710	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Construction Materials			-2,192				-2,192	2,192
Clothing & textiles			103,065				103,065	-103,065
Food			7,887				7,887	-7,887
Seeds & Plants			-8,645				-8,645	8,645
Medical & First Aid			94				94	-94
Teaching Materials	14,500		81,296				81,296	-66,796
Other Supplies & Services			-38				-38	38
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	14,500		181,466				181,466	-166,966
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom			1,219	11,423			12,641	-12,641
Office & Household Equipment			2,055	2,326			4,381	-4,381
Total Land, vehicles & equipment			3,273	13,749			17,022	-17,022
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	6,600	17,721	2,669				20,390	-13,790
Distribution & Monitoring	2,000		-5				-5	2,005
Transport & Vehicle Costs	11,000	3,606	5,465	637		1,258	10,967	33
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	19,600	21,327	8,129	637		1,258	31,352	-11,752
Personnel								
International Staff	788,892	141,834	308,845	152		93,662	544,494	244,398
National Staff	335,529	86,787	57,200	17,837		22,982	184,806	150,723
National Society Staff	33,000	20,074	14,180	57		-1,650	32,661	339
Volunteers		135	8,726				8,860	-8,860
Total Personnel	1,157,421	248,830	388,951	18,046		114,994	770,822	386,599
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	90,000	1,153	161,827				162,980	-72,980
Professional Fees	6,000		1,916			47	1,963	4,037
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	96,000	1,153	163,743			47	164,942	-68,942
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	376,001	49,322	305,535	-5,107			349,750	26,251
Total Workshops & Training	376,001	49,322	305,535	-5,107			349,750	26,251
General Expenditure								
Travel	340,567	26,886	82,585	5,106		2,612	117,189	223,378
Information & Public Relation	154,330	16,986	-28,050			316	-10,748	165,078
Office Costs	2,000	-92,314	4,904	1,712		26,075	-59,623	61,623
Communications	10,300	5,020	10,719	219		1,750	17,709	-7,409
Financial Charges	2,000	8,400	8,444	1,079		9,110	27,033	-25,033
Other General Expenses	2,696,158	4,791	6,311	64		326	11,492	2,684,666
Shared Support Services		71,945	72,710	14,850		10,702	170,207	-170,207
Total General Expenditure	3,205,355	41,715	157,623	23,031		50,890	273,259	2,932,096
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		-62,172	-4,213	-13,441		-6,754	-86,580	86,580
Total Operational Provisions		-62,172	-4,213	-13,441		-6,754	-86,580	86,580
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	323,833	19,724	77,724	1,506		5,499	104,453	219,380
Total Indirect Costs	323,833	19,724	77,724	1,506		5,499	104,453	219,380
Pledge Specific Costs								
Earmarking Fee		1,032	10,927	97			12,056	-12,056
Reporting Fees		200	3,611				3,811	-3,811
Total Pledge Specific Costs		1,232	14,538	97			15,867	-15,868

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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)		1,114,997	3,451,610	368,835	0	257,268	5,192,710	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	5,192,710	324,404	1,307,246	24,769		165,935	1,822,354	3,370,356
VARIANCE (C - D)		790,593	2,144,365	344,066		91,333	3,370,356	