

FINAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

SOUTH AFRICA: CHOLERA

12 April, 2002

This Final Report is intended for reporting on emergency appeals

Appeal No. 32/00

Launched on: 8 November, 2000 for 6 months for CHF 676,142; programme extended by four months for a total implementation period of 10 months.

Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated: CHF 100,000

Beneficiaries: 70,000

“At a glance”

Appeal coverage: 89.9%

Overview: Responding to the cholera outbreak, the deployment of the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) to this project proved to be very successful and cost-effective. The South African Red Cross Society (SARCS) project personnel received on-the-job training on managing cholera situations. The SARCS WatSan Officer and the DP Officer also benefited from the actual RDRT training, which gave an added value to the capacity of the SARCS' emergency relief response.

The remaining balance of CHF 54,739 was used for contingency planning and training activities.

The Context

An outbreak of cholera in the Kwazulu Natal province, on South Africa's eastern seaboard was first confirmed in mid-August, 2000. The outbreak quickly spread to various communities up to the province's southern coastal regions. An average number of 400 new cases were reported per week with a fatality rate of over 1% during the initial 5 weeks. Over 4,000 cases and 32 deaths were recorded by the end of October, 2000.

The South African community had not previously suffered any serious cholera outbreaks, hence the government had no experience with how to handle the outbreak. The volunteers of the South African Red Cross Society (SARCS) assisted with disseminating health education, water source chlorination, and the distribution of oral re-hydration salts (ORS). Due to under-reporting on the part of the government, the actual extent of the outbreak was not well determined until it became an emergency in mid-August, 2000.

The SARCS requested Federation support to prepare and launch an appeal. In response, the Federation sent Regional Disaster Response Team (RDTP) which had been locally trained in the

region to carry out an assessment and to support the implementation of relief activities using the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF). The result was the launch of appeal number 32/2000 for a total of CHF 676,142 targeting 70,000 people for a period of 6 months.

The region continued to support the operation by deploying regionally recruited technical support persons to the project, who in turn provided on the job training to the SARCS project personnel. Delegates from the region also periodically visited the project up to the beginning of the second phase. A review indicated that the SARCS had built the required capacity to carry on with the project, and direct technical personnel support was subsequently withdrawn.

Inconsistent funding for phase two activities necessitated the extension of the project by 4 months giving a total implementation period of 10 months.

Objectives

The overall objective of the Red Cross and Red Crescent intervention was to assist the South African government to contain the epidemic and to control morbidity/mortality rates through the reduction of risk factors, such as polluted water, poor sanitation and low cholera awareness. Two highly affected areas (Qwabe and Dhlagubo) south and north respectively were targeted.

Specific objectives included the building up of the SARCS capacity to deliver: chlorination of all domestic water supplies in both areas backed up by a door to door hygiene education and a promotion campaign during the initial phase. The second phase looked at the construction of 25 boreholes and construction of 800 pit latrines, winding up with the training of 100 caretakers for the boreholes, four for each borehole.

Achievements

During the initial phase, 50 volunteers were trained on dissemination of hygiene education to communities on cholera control and prevention. Schools and local leaders were also targeted and 20 local leaders and 10 school patrons received training on community mobilisation towards cholera control. Two drama groups were formed and over 20 drama performances on cholera awareness and prevention were performed. The trained volunteers carried out door to door hygiene education campaigns and distributed over 3,500 sachets of one litre water chlorination powder and 4,000 tablets of five litre water chlorination each (aqua tab). The volunteers also assisted with the erection of four sentinel and dehydration centers and the actual administration of ORS and other fluids. Two cholera kits were deployed and over 100,000 ORS sachets were distributed.

The impact of this intervention was clearly observed through the sudden sharp fall in both the cholera morbidity and mortality rates in both project areas, with the Red Cross viewed in the country as a fine example of a humanitarian relief organisation. The status has been maintained to date.

Phase two started at a slower note due to a lack of funding. To date the project has rehabilitated 2 boreholes, and completed the construction of 11 boreholes and 442 latrines. 15 more boreholes and 82 latrines are under construction. No training for water point caretakers has been conducted. The table below shows the activity coverage to date.

Objectives	Expected Outputs	Actual Achievement	% coverage	Constraints & Remarks
Develop SARCS capacity to control and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 volunteers trained • Provincial project structure developed 	➤ 50 volunteers trained	100 % coverage	

manage cholera outbreaks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key staff trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2 project officers employed ➤ 4 SARCS key staff trained in RDRT(3 from the project province) ➤ Project structure for two areas put in place 		
Promotion of community hygiene and sanitation education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 drama groups formed • 10 community groups trained • 800 individual door-to-door campaigns conducted • 20 school sessions on cholera awareness carried out. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 4 drama groups formed ➤ 20 village community leaders trained ➤ 800 door-to-door education visits made ➤ 16 schools formed cholera action groups ➤ Material for IEC in cholera awareness produced 	100% coverage	
Mass treatment of domestic water supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,200,000 water maker sachets distributed • 500 aqua tabs distributed • 600 pot chlorinating performed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 3,500 -1 litre water sachets distributed ➤ 4,000 - 5 litre aqua tabs distributed ➤ 680 water pot chlorination conducted 	Over 90% coverage	As the first boreholes become operational water treatment was reduced
Improve the management of cholera cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 cholera kits deployed • 100,000 ORS sachets distributed • 5000 tablets of soap distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2 cholera kits deployed ➤ Over 100,000 ORS sachets distributed ➤ 5000 soap pieces distributed 	100% coverage	
Promote use of latrines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 800 latrines constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 442 VIP latrines completed ➤ 82 under latrines under construction 	55.25% coverage	There was a delay in material procurement, which was later affected by lack of funds
Provide safe water supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 boreholes constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 11 new boreholes completed ➤ 4 boreholes rehabilitated ➤ 15 boreholes under construction 	60% coverage	The area was difficult for under-ground water development. 8 dry boreholes necessitated drilling of alternative sites

Constraints

The SARCS had been going through some in-house transformation which affected the cash flow to the project areas and delayed beginning the phase two implementation. The project also did not receive full appeal coverage.

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All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For support to or for further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

This operation sought to administer to the immediate requirements of the victims of this disaster. Subsequent operations to promote sustainable development or long-term capacity building will require additional support, and these programmes are outlined on the Federation's website.

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES					
				Interim report	
				Annual report	
				Final report	X
Appeal No & title: 32/2000 South Africa Cholera					
Period: year 2000, 2001 up to February 2002					
Project(s): PZA502					
Currency: CHF					
I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL					
FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL
	Contributions	Reallocations	Goods/Services	Personnel	INCOME
Appeal budget	676'142				
less					
Cash brought forward					
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	676'142				
Contributions from Donors					
American Red Cross (DNUS)	41'025				41'025
Austrian Red Cross (DNAT)	55'776				55'776
British Red Cross (DNGB)	24'100				24'100
DFID - British Government (DFID)	45'036				45'036
Danish Red Cross (DN DK)	847				847
German Govt. via German Red Cross	67'171				67'171
German Red Cross (DNDE)	31'071				31'071
Icelandic Red Cross (DNIS)	3'893				3'893
Netherlands Red Cross (DNNL)	15'016				15'016
Norwegian Govt. via Norwegian Red C	270				270
Norwegian Govt. via Norwegian Red C	83'475				83'475
Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO)	30				30
Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO)	9'275				9'275
Spanish Red Cross (DNES)	45'293				45'293
Swedish Red Cross (DNSE)	60'025				60'025
DREF	100'000				100'000
Denmark			24'014		24'014
Switzerland			1'561		1'561
TOTAL	582'303		25'575		607'878
Coverage	86.1%		3.8%		89.9%
II - Balance of funds					
				Opening balance	
				CASH INCOME Rcv'd	582'303
				CASH EXPENDITURE	-527'564

				CASH BALANCE	54'739

Appeal No & title: 32/2000 South Africa Cholera						
Period: year 2000, 2001 up to February 2002						
Project(s): PZA502						
Currency: CHF						
III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures						
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Description	Appeal Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel	Expenditures	
SUPPLIES						
Shelter & Construction	310'000	189'149			189'149	120'851
Clothing & Textiles						
Food/Seeds						
Water						
Medical & First Aid	20'500	21'164	24'014		45'178	-24'678
Teaching materials						
Utensils & Tools	20'270	6'985			6'985	13'285
Other relief supplies	65'400	12'796			12'796	52'604
Sub-Total	416'170	230'093	24'014		254'107	162'063
CAPITAL EXPENSES						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles						
Computers & Telecom equip.	6'000	3'770			3'770	2'230
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures		157			157	-157
Sub-Total	6'000	3'927			3'927	2'073
TRANSPORT & STORAGE						
	26'400	47'116			47'116	-20'716
Sub-Total	26'400	47'116			47'116	-20'716
PERSONNEL						
Personnel (delegates)	78'990	718		1'561	2'279	76'711
Personnel (local staff)		104'087			104'087	-104'087
Training						
Sub-Total	78'990	104'805		1'561	106'366	-27'376
GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts		15'682			15'682	-15'682
Travel & related expenses	12'000	14'570			14'570	-2'570
Information expenses	6'500	10'274			10'274	-3'774
Administrative expenses	55'706	29'796			29'796	25'910
External workshops & Seminars						
Sub-Total	74'206	70'322			70'322	3'884
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	74'376	51'242			51'242	23'134
OPERATIONAL PROVISIONS						
Transfer to National Societies		12'301			12'301	-12'301
		7'759			7'759	-7'759
TOTAL BUDGET	676'142	527'564	24'014	1'561	553'139	123'003
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Consumption rate:	Expenditures versus income		91%			
	Expenditures versus budget		82%			