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DREF final report

South Africa: Urban Violence

Preparedness

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation n° MDRZA004

12 October, 2011

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

Summary: CHF 213,905 was allocated from the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent's (IFRC's) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the South African Red Cross Society (SARCS) to respond to urban violence by strengthening its disaster response capacity to deliver assistance to beneficiaries displaced by threat of violence against foreign nationals.

There were concerns that South Africa would have a repeat of the May 2008 'xenophobic' urban violence targeting non-nationals from Zimbabwe and other African countries, in the aftermath of the 2010 FIFA World Cup. Such concerns initially proved to be justified, with two deaths reported, as well as the burning and destruction of a number of temporary shacks in informal settlements. As a result, 177 displaced persons sought refuge in safe shelter centers set up by the Western Cape Provincial Government. However, in 2010, the Government was better prepared in their response, and acted decisively in dealing with the perpetrators of the violence.

This DREF operation enabled SARCS to procure relief stocks and position them in targeted provinces and to build preparedness by strengthening the capacity of its staff and volunteers. Specifically, SARCS strengthened the capacity of 278 volunteers and staff members in the three most affected provinces, Gauteng, Western Cape and Limpopo. Training focused on Community Based Disaster Management with a Restoring Family Links component included, Safer Access as well as Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA). These training activities ensured that SARCS could respond to eventual attacks on non-nationals, particularly to prepare for the possible mass deportation of Zimbabwean nationals. It is important to note that the training was also timely in helping SARCS to respond to the devastating floods that occurred during the first quarter of 2011.

This DREF operation was partially replenished by European Commission- Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO). The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, Danish Red Cross and government, ECHO, the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish Government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich Foundations, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Details of all contributions to the DREF for 2010 can be found on:
http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010_2010.pdf and for 2011 on:
http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010_2011.pdf

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

The situation

Since the advent of its democratic dispensation in 1994, South Africa has become a primary destination and point of transit for people from across the African continent and beyond. In addition, there is a mix of people who come to South Africa seeking prosperity, or passage, whilst a small but important number of this population are migrants who have been forced to flee their respective countries for various reasons and seek safety in South Africa. These people come from different parts of Africa with the largest numbers originating from Zimbabwe, Somalia, Mozambique, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Angola, Burundi and Rwanda. The advent of the 2010 World Cup in South Africa, the ongoing turmoil in Somalia, the political situation in Zimbabwe and the worsening economic or political situation in many African countries has made travel and settling in South Africa more attractive to those seeking economic security and safety.

The May 2008 'xenophobic' urban violence left 62 people dead, several hundreds injured and thousands displaced, amongst South African nationals and foreign nationals from other African countries. Various informed sources predicted a likelihood of similar civil unrest following the end of the 2010 World Cup.

Such concerns initially proved to be justified, with two deaths reported, as well as the burning and destruction of a number of temporary shacks in informal settlements. As a result, 177 displaced persons sought refuge in safe shelter centers set up by the Western Cape Provincial Government. Here SARCS continued to provide assistance in the form of cooked meals, hygiene kits and blankets, as well as the provision of first aid and referrals as required, within the centers.

In Musina, there were reports of a heavy presence of displaced Zimbabweans at the Beitbridge border post crossing from South Africa into Zimbabwe. There were also reports of increased passage of returning Zimbabweans at Plumtree, which borders Zimbabwe and Botswana. The Zimbabwean Civil Protection Unit was reported to have set up some large tents with provision for 10,000 blankets, 20 boxes of laundry soap and 1,000 buckets of water for returnees.

Some of the foreign nationals did not flee to their countries of origin but to provinces that were perceived to be safer, such as Northern Cape (Kimberley) and Eastern Cape (Port Elizabeth) which reported a huge influx of foreign nationals.

Despite concerns that South Africa would have a repeat of the May 2008 violence, in 2010, the Government proved to be better prepared in their response, and acted decisively in dealing with the perpetrators of the violence. The South African Police Service (SAPS) and the SA National Defense Force made their presence felt in affected areas and quickly controlled difficult situations. There were reports of sporadic isolated attacks on foreign nationals i.e. informal shops looted or burnt down and people displaced because their lives were threatened. A SARCS team from the Soweto Branch conducted an assessment of the situation in Gauteng Province. A high presence and intervention of police and security teams within the affected areas is reported to have prevented much higher casualties.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

On 12 July, after the FIFA Soccer World Cup, the SARCS Secretary General sent a message to all the SARCS Regional Offices to put on high alert in preparation for any outbreak of violence. Reports of violence especially in Wellington and Paarl (Mbekweni Township) in the Western Cape Province affected a total of 177 people who were forced by to abandon their homes or shops. SARCS distributed 177 blankets to the affected people and has been providing them with food in the form of two meals per day. Hygiene education commenced on 19 July 2010, targeting displaced foreigners based at Franchhoek and Antoniesvlei camps.

In Gauteng Province, civil unrest was reported in Kya Sands in Kagiso in Johannesburg. Assessments were also carried out by SARCS field teams in Ryger Park, Gauteng, which is one of the hot spots of the 2008 urban violence. Police and army units were deployed to the area.

The SARCS disaster management coordinator and tracing officer visited the Musina/Beitbridge border areas from 5 to 9 July. Observations from this visit revealed the relative readiness of municipalities in the area to respond to the situation. Officials from SARCS and Zimbabwe Red Cross met in Musina to discuss key areas of cooperation and support as well as to update one another on the situation regarding movement of foreign nationals from South Africa into Zimbabwe. The meeting also revealed an urgent need to revive and strengthen the SARCS presence (office, staffing, volunteer training and visibility) in the Musina area, especially in the light of the critical stakeholder relationships, where organizations like the UN, MSF, IOM etc, are represented at relatively high levels.

SARCS volunteers conducted a social mobilisation campaign and carried anti-discrimination messages. The campaign was initiated by the SAPS with the objective of promoting respect for diversity and human dignity, and to reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion between host and migrant communities.

The focus however was to build disaster response teams and SARCS succeeded in training **278 volunteers and staff**.

Achievements against outcomes

This operation mainly focused on strengthening the capacity of SARCS to be able to respond to the current and potential violence against foreign nationals living in South Africa. The SARCS also carried out anti-discrimination campaigns targeting host communities. The campaigns used existing and new materials developed by IFRC and SARCS to promote respect for diversity and human dignity, and reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion.

Disaster Preparedness and Response

Objective: SARCS has effective Disaster Preparedness and Response mechanism for efficient delivery of emergency response and recovery assistance.

Activities planned:

- Training 100 volunteers on integrated disaster management training in Gauteng, Western Cape and Limpopo Provinces.
- Developing a national and three provincial contingency plans for Gauteng, Western Cape and Limpopo Provinces.
- Conducting three training sessions on Safer Access in Gauteng, Western Cape and Limpopo Provinces.
- Pre-positioning 100 volunteer kits in prone provinces.
- Pre-positioning relief stocks for 2,500 families in Gauteng, Western Cape and Limpopo Provinces.
- Procurement and pre-positioning of 45 tracing kits in nine regional offices.
- Developing and disseminating tracing guidelines to nine regional offices.

Activities completed

A week long training of trainers (ToT) session in basic disaster management (DM) targeting SARCS staff and volunteers was conducted in Limpopo, Gauteng and Western Cape Provinces. The training covered such topics as Community-Based Health and First Aid, Basic Disaster Management, Restoration of Family links and dissemination. A total of 47 staff and volunteers were trained as trainers, cascading to roughly 100 volunteers and staff members in each of the three provinces of Gauteng, Western Cape and Limpopo. SARCS volunteers comprised both foreign and South African nationals. A breakdown of the participants is shown in the table below.

Province	Participants
Limpopo	117
Gauteng	66
Western Cape	95
Total trainers trained	278

The inclusion of foreign nationals in the training contributed in building bridges towards tolerance, social inclusion, mutual respect and learning from one another.

In cooperation with the ICRC, SARCS also conducted training in First Aid and Safer Access for 263 volunteers and staff countrywide. With guidance from the DM Coordinator and collaboration with local partners, SARCS produced contingency plans for the three provinces of Gauteng, Western Cape and Limpopo.

SARCS also prepositioned food parcels, hygiene packs, blankets, jerry cans and mattresses in the three provinces. Additional jerry cans were dispatched to Kwa-Zulu Natal, Eastern Cape and Northern Cape provinces due to the influx of foreign nationals fleeing from the most volatile provinces. The breakdown of the pre-positioned relief items is shown in Table 2 below.

Province	Food Parcels	Blankets	Hygiene Packs	Jerry Cans	Mattresses
Gauteng	200	3,500	300	900	200
Limpopo	150	1,500	200	600	100
Western Cape	150	1,500	150	800	100
Northern Cape				600	
Free State				600	
Kwa-Zulu Natal				800	
Eastern Cape				700	
Total	500	6,500	650	5,000	400

With the support of the ICRC, SARCS also distributed 654 Red Cross vests and 195 First Aid kits to the targeted provinces.

Impact

The provinces all reported that the fact that they now have local disaster response teams in the province means that can monitor and respond to threats to non-nationals quicker, e.g. assist with the drawing up of contingency plans when the deportations of Zimbabweans are imminent.

Such response teams also permit effective response to natural disasters, i.e. floods. Moreover, pre-positioning of stock also assists provinces to respond to local disasters more speedily, ensuring that SARCS motto 'Always needed, Always there' is upheld.

Challenges

The implementation of the planned activities were disrupted during the nationwide civil servant strike that resulted in over 1 million staff not reporting to work. This included staff in Government Hospitals and other essential services. Volunteers and staff of the Red Cross moved in to assist in caring for the in-patients.

Principle and Values

Objective: Promote respect for diversity and human dignity, and reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion.

Activities planned:

- Conducting ten training sessions on Red Cross Principles, Humanitarian Values and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) for 100 SARCS staff and volunteers.
- Dissemination of Red Cross Principles, Humanitarian Values and IHL to eight provinces targeting local administration and leaders.
- Printing and distribution of 10,000 pamphlets on anti-discrimination

Activities completed

A total of 90 staff and volunteers were trained on dissemination which covered the following topics, key messages of the National Society in context of urban violence, principles of: humanity, voluntary service, neutrality and impartiality. Training on dissemination of Red Cross Principles and Humanitarian Values was also conducted in the affected provinces targeting local administration leaders in the provinces of Western Cape, Gauteng and Limpopo.

Emergency Health

Objective: The Capacity of SARCS volunteers, staff and community members is increased, in order to provide community-based First Aid (CBHFA) service planned:

Activities planned:

- Training of 300 volunteers on CBHFA in Gauteng, Western Cape and Limpopo Provinces. Procurement and pre-positioning of 100 hundred First Aid kits in Gauteng, Western Cape and Limpopo Provinces.
- One training in each province to sensitise volunteers on psychosocial programming (PSP) interventions and referral systems.

Activities completed:

A Training of Trainers (ToT) session on CBHFA targeting SARCS staff and volunteers was conducted in Limpopo, Gauteng and Western Cape. A total of 282 staff and volunteers were trained who will now cascade the training to roughly 100 volunteers and staff members in each of the three provinces of Gauteng, Western Cape and Limpopo. A breakdown of the participants is shown in the table below.

Province	No of participants
Limpopo	96
Gauteng	91
Western Cape	95
Total trained	282

This was the first time that SARCS introduced CBHFA as a key training component of an emergency response and it was very successful. CBHFA can be used to gain entry into a community as well as access to foreign nationals to assist them to be first responders in 'hot spot' areas. 100 First Aid Kits were procured and positioned in the provinces.

Communication

Objective: SARCS develops a comprehensive communication strategy.

Activities planned:

Developing a national communication strategy.

Development and publication of an anti-discrimination campaign DVD.

Activities completed:

SARCS printed and distributed 1,500 UBUNTU against violence t-shirts and 10,000 pamphlets communicating anti-discrimination messages.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In South Africa:** Winnie Ndebele, Acting Secretary General, Pretoria, phone: +27 83.649.4709, email: wndebele@redcross.org.za
- **In IFRC Southern Africa Region:** Ken Odur, Regional Representative, Johannesburg, phone: +27.11.303.9700, Fax: + 27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230 email: ken.odur@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Zone:** Daniel Bolanos, Disaster Management Coordinator, Africa; phone: +27 (0)11 303 9735, mobile: +27 (0)835566911; email: daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org
- **In Geneva:** Pablo Medina, Senior Officer, Operations Quality Assurance; phone: +41 22 730 4381; email: pablo.medina@ifrc.org
- **Regional Logistics Unit (RLU):** Aysegul Bagci, Regional Logistics Delegate, phone: +971 4 457 2993, email: aysegul.bagci@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

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

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

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



[Click here](#)

1. Final financial report [below](#) (balance of CHF 6,586 returned to DREF).
 2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page
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How we work

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

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
 2. Enable healthy and safe living.
 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
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MDRZA004 - South Africa - Urban Violence

Appeal Launch Date: 16 jul 10

Appeal Timeframe: 16 jul 10 to 16 oct 10

FINAL

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2011/8
Budget Timeframe	2010/7-2010/10
Appeal	MDRZA004
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	213,905					213,905
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	213,905					213,905
C4. Other Income	213,905					213,905
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	213,905					213,905
D. Total Funding = B + C	213,905					213,905
Appeal Coverage	100%					100%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	213,905					213,905
E. Expenditure	-207,319					-207,319
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	6,586					6,586

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)	213,905						213,905	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	31,000	19,086					19,086	11,914
Clothing & Textiles	27,000	77,913					77,913	-50,913
Food	20,000	18,987					18,987	1,013
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,750	12,929					12,929	-9,179
Medical & First Aid	6,000							6,000
Utensils & Tools	20,000							20,000
Other Supplies & Services	15,050							15,050
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	122,800	128,915					128,915	-6,115
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage		6,225					6,225	-6,225
Distribution & Monitoring	7,000	1,332					1,332	5,668
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4,500	8,877					8,877	-4,377
Logistics Services		859					859	-859
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	11,500	17,293					17,293	-5,793
Personnel								
International Staff	3,450							3,450
National Staff	13,100							13,100
National Society Staff		8,246					8,246	-8,246
Volunteers		1,487					1,487	-1,487
Total Personnel	16,550	9,733					9,733	6,817
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	21,000	15,707					15,707	5,293
Total Workshops & Training	21,000	15,707					15,707	5,293
General Expenditure								
Travel		1,281					1,281	-1,281
Information & Public Relations	20,000	14,362					14,362	5,638
Office Costs	3,000	754					754	2,246
Communications	6,000	6,447					6,447	-447
Financial Charges		174					174	-174
Total General Expenditure	29,000	23,018					23,018	5,982
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	13,055	12,653					12,653	402
Total Indirect Costs	13,055	12,653					12,653	402
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	213,905	207,319					207,319	6,586
VARIANCE (C - D)		6,586					6,586	