

PROGRAMME UPDATE



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

31 July 2005

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 181 countries. For more information: www.ifrc.org

In Brief

Appeal No. 05AA014; Programme Update no. 1, Period covered: January to June 2005; Appeal coverage: 23.1%; Outstanding needs: CHF 758,427 (USD 589,299 or EUR 485,934).

Click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List, also available on the website.

Appeal target: CHF 985,817 (USD 783,000 or EUR 635,000).

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: N/A

Programme summary: The HIV/AIDS programme gave priority to further developing orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) projects. The South African Red Cross Society¹ responded to minor disaster such as fires in Cape Town, a tornado in Kwazulu Natal and a minor earthquake in Stilfontein. In organizational development, that national society conducted a workshop on governance, management and volunteer management in Soweto branch. Other activities implemented were linked to external relations and resource mobilization.

The national society was appointed by the government to coordinate fundraising campaigns to assist the Tsunami victims. The campaign managed to raise at least CHF 6 million. Upon request by the national society, the Federation's representative in South Africa provided technical advice to all projects.

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This Programme Update reflects activities to be implemented over a one-year period. This forms part of, and is based on, longer-term, multi-year planning (refer below to access the detailed logframe documents). All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

¹ South African Red Cross Society- <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=158>

For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Operational developments

South Africa demonstrated its solidarity to human suffering by donating ZAR 30 million (CHF 5,835,000) towards the international emergency response, relief and rehabilitation efforts following the tsunami disaster that affected South East Asia and East Africa. The image and knowledge on Red Cross role has been strengthened and the national society has an opportunity to build upon partnerships created during the fundraising campaign.

More than 15,000 people were left homeless following a fire near Cape Town, which claimed a child's life. The South African Red Cross Society worked closely with the local disaster management authorities, the housing department authorities as well as other non-governmental organizations to provide the necessary assistance. The national society provided meals to 12,000 people, in cooperation with other organizations, until the situation normalized. In Greystone town area in the midlands of Kwazulu Natal, eight people died and more than 40 families were left homeless following a tornado and heavy rains that swept through. Following the request of the mayor of Ngubane, the South African Red Cross Society sent a team of twelve volunteers to assist in the assessment process.

On 9 March 2005, an earthquake measuring 5.3 on the Richter scale occurred at a mining area in Stilfontein and two surrounding towns of Klerksdorp and Orkney, 200 km from Johannesburg. 3,200 gold miners in Stilfontein were evacuated, some with minor injuries. The national society was in touch with the disaster management authorities in the area and put skilled volunteers on standby; in case their services were required. The nearest local branch of the national society, Krugersdorp, was immediately mobilized to support the rescue and evacuation efforts led by the local authorities. Fortunately, the disaster management teams of the mining company and the municipality effectively managed the disaster. Southern Africa regional delegation received the Federation disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) of CHF 70,000 to conduct assessment and consequences of the earthquake as well as enhance response to disasters and emergencies in the region. A provision of CHF 10,000 was made available for review of the national disaster management policy and plan in South Africa.

The disaster management programme has not attracted any funding through the 2005 appeal and had been putting all efforts to raise funds locally. A number of planned activities have therefore not been implemented. The ICRC has agreed to fund the disaster management/conflict preparedness activities for the period June to December 2005. The activities will include; disaster management/conflict preparedness (DM/CP) training for branches not covered in 2004; first aid training for volunteers receiving the DM/CP training; pilot vulnerability and capacity assessments in Gauteng; development of DM/CP training materials and development of community DM/CP educational materials.

On 13 to 15 June, the national society conducted a strategic business solutions, SGS NGO benchmarking, audit. Recommendations of the audit are to be used as monitoring tools for further developing the national society. The South African Red Cross Society's president committed the national society to take part in the SGS NGO benchmarking through the new partnership of African Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (NEPARC) structures. This exercise will complement the thorough self-assessment process that the national society went through in 2002 and 2003 at national, provincial, branch and local committee levels. It will further assist in identifying gaps in the national society's development process.

Health and care

Goal: The vulnerability of people to HIV is decreased and the quality of life of people is improved for people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS and other diseases.

Objective: The capacity of the national society to provide health and HIV/AIDS education and care and support to the most vulnerable communities, particularly those affected by HIV/AIDS is increased.

Achievements

Improved knowledge on STI/HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB).

- The HIV/AIDS youth peer education project is being implemented in the Western Cape, Gauteng, Northern Cape and Frees State provinces with the financial support of bilateral funding received at the provincial level.
- About 3,200 youth received the “Together We Can” peer education training through collaboration with schools. South African Red Cross Society partnership with Love Life and Soul City, two organizations that focus on mass media interventions and use information in the form of booklets in peer education and life skills development at community level, enabled the national society to conduct additional peer education activities in some provinces.
- Health education, with the focus on HIV/AIDS, reached 18,750 people in the period January to March 2005 through the community home-based care project (CHBCP). Activities were conducted at various venues within the community including clinics, schools and churches. Topics covered included STI/HIV/AIDS, hygiene and nutrition among others, depending on the needs identified in the community.
- Health education, information, communication and education materials (IEC) were distributed during health education sessions. The IEC materials currently distributed are mostly supplied by the Department of Health. The health education sessions also included education and promotion of the correct use of condoms.
- Condoms were provided at the national society’s premises and community condom depots by the Department of Health (DoH) and AIDS training, information and counselling centres (ATICC). A limited number of female condoms were availed to the national society for demonstration purpose.

Promotion of voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) and the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

- 528 people are currently enrolled on a PMTCT programme, which also targets young and expectant mothers.
- Voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) has been promoted through health education activities as well as through the home-based care (HBC) and support. The percentage of persons counselled at the VCTs ranges from 17% to as high as 70% in the project areas.

Improved care and support to people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS and other disease.

- The volunteers and facilitators recorded 99,914 home visits during the first quarter indicating that good contact is being made between the project and the PLWHA. A total of 930 new PLWHA were registered during the quarter. The majority of these PLWHA were referred through the community and the project itself while 40% were referred from the health facilities.
- Referrals to the department of social development and assistance to PLWHA in obtaining social grants continued to improve, with 52% of PLWHA in the project areas receiving some form of social grant.

Table 1: HIV/AIDS project indicators 2001 to 2005 (Accumulated figures)

Indicator	March 2001	March 2002	March 2003	March 2004	March 2005
No. of facilitators	59	72	119	132	173
No. of volunteer caregivers	188	543	491	616	686
No. of PLWHA assisted	1,128	4,636	5,247	5,573	5,768
No of family members benefiting	6,375	27,225	34,280	38,260	32,832
No. of OVC	48	889	1,644	2,188	2,814

- A total of 4,316 food parcels were distributed to PLWHA and their families while there are 960 “door step” food gardens to supplement on the food.
- “Power food” was provided, monthly, to about 320 PLWHA on ART by the Department of Health (DoH). Non-food relief items such as blankets were distributed to about 2,325 clients during the first quarter of 2005.
- Out of 42,000 PLWHA, about 1,200 are active in support groups and 588 involved in self-help projects-including dressmaking, beadwork, catering and shoemaking. 519 PLWHA under the HBC are on ART.

Table 2: HIV/AIDS indicators for the period January to March 2005

No. of facilitators	127
No. of volunteer caregivers	686
No. of PLWHA registered in 2005	931
Percent of PLWHA referred from health sector	40%
Total PLWHA supported	6299
No. of family members benefited	28832
Ratio female to male PLWHA	65:35
Percentage of PLWHA receiving government grants	52%
Percentage PLWHA who have been for VCT	37%
No. of PLWHA on government PMTCT programme	528
No. of PLWHA on anti-retroviral treatment	519
No. of PLWHA active in income generating projects	588
No. of PLWHA with food gardens	960
No. of PLWHA part of support group	1194
No. of home visits by facilitator	36375
No. of home visits by volunteer	63539
No. of food parcels distributed	4316
No. of non-food relief distributed	2325

Improved psycho socio-economic conditions of HIV/AIDS orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC).

- The number of OVC receiving care and psychological support through the community home-based care projects is currently 2,814. The OVC are receiving the same support as PLWHA under HBC.
- During the reporting period 892 OVC received food and 301 non-food relief- such as clothing and blankets. There are 13 support groups for OVC.
- South Africa Red Cross Society has established day crèches for OVC in Zululand and one in Nyanga, Cape Town. A total of 145 children attend these crèches, which are run almost entirely by the community.



A volunteer giving psychological support to OVC and their grandmother at Richard's Bay in Kwa Zulu Natal

- The memory work, including the memory box, project is being implemented throughout the projects.
- The DoH, through clinics in some areas, is providing training for facilitators who will in turn educate communities and provide adherence support to people on ART.

Stigmatization and discrimination against People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) is reduced.

- Stigma and rights issues were addressed during health education sessions as well as through the PLWHA support groups. Most PLWHA disclosed their status to families and friends.

Adequate psychosocial support for caregivers.

- A total of 450 volunteer caregivers received the national government's incentive of ZAR 500 (CHF 97) per month per person, with 50 others receiving the incentives through the provincial government. The remaining caregivers received parcels from other partners.
- Group and individual psychological debriefing sessions were provided for psychologists and counsellors. The volunteers also held regular retreats and monthly meetings to share experiences and support each other.

Impact

- The physical wellbeing of PLWHA was improved through the HBC provided by family members who are empowered through education and training.

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- During the reporting period, the PLWHA witnessed improved access to treatment through the referral system, adherence support for treatment, directly observed TB therapy short course (DOTS), ART, improved knowledge on nutrition, receipt of emergency relief such as food parcels and blankets, and improved access to basic nursing materials contained in the HBC kit.
- The mental wellbeing of the PLWHA was enhanced by the counselling provided directly by the project and indirectly through the referral system. The breaking down of stigma barriers between family members and the PLWHA greatly contributed to the same.
- Having support from the project in cases of discrimination, improved knowledge of their rights and access to support groups gave the PLWHA a sense of social acceptability.
- Access to financial grants and learning skills within the support group boosted the economic and esteem of PLWHA.
- OVC training provided to the project personnel assisted them in acquiring skills to guide orphans and other vulnerable children as they now go to school/ crèche and life skills camps.
- Consistent maintenance of school attendance by OVC will improve their long-term development.
- The OVC are now better integrated into the society and feel that they are part of it.
- The project has also impacted on volunteerism as the volunteers themselves come from the same communities affected by poverty.

Constraints

- Due to the limited accesses to VCT centres, some areas such as Zululand have a relatively low uptake of VCT.
- There is still need for all projects to implement training for facilitators on ART to be able to educate communities and provide adherence support to people on ART. The expansion of training is hindered mainly by the government's limited capacity to facilitate
- Training of volunteer caregivers in the government's community home-based care courses in some provinces has been delayed due to the unavailability of trainers.
- The lack of national level health and HIV coordinator hindered effective running of the health sector programmes.
- Poverty within the targeted communities and budgetary constraints impacted negatively on the projects since the demand for food was much greater than supplies.
- Food insecurity, lack of adequate access to clean water, limited access to health facilities in the rural areas and lack of proper housing.
- Stigma remains a barrier to success of certain interventions such as full community ownership and commitment to the project.
- Adequate financial support for the peer education project is needed to ensure the survival of the project on a national level.
- There is a lack of structures and capacity to support timely implementation at national level, given the size of the project.

Disaster management

Goal: The vulnerability of communities at risk to disasters is reduced.

Objective: The capacity of the South African Red Cross Society to be prepared for and to respond effectively to disasters is increased.

Achievements

The capacity of South African Red Cross Society to respond to disasters is strengthened.

- The national society's standing committee for disaster management played a more active role this year by responding to the Tsunami disaster. The committee discussed disaster management policy development and the implementation of the ten-point action plan developed at a meeting held about the feedback on the Tsunami fundraising campaign.
- A decision was taken to conduct a policy review workshop in second quarter of the year, in cooperation with the government authorities and University of Cape Town.

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South African Red Cross Society is able to respond to disasters in minimum time.

- The South African Red Cross Society played a key role in coordinating the country's response and raising funds and relief items for those affected by the 26 December 2004 Tsunami disaster. About CHF 6 million was received by the national society and transferred to the Federation's global Tsunami appeal. In addition, in what must be one of South Africa's biggest responses to a disaster, hundreds of tons of relief items were received and transferred to the affected countries.
- The national society undertook a relief operation to assist more than 2,000 people affected by a tornado that struck KwaZulu Natal, on 2 January 2005, causing extensive floods and destroying homes, agricultural fields and farming stocks. Relief operations included the distribution of food parcels, clothing and blankets.
- On 15 January, a fire razed shacks and possessions of more than 15,000 people in the Joe Slovo informal housing area of Khayelitsha, Cape Town. The national society's staff and volunteers responded by providing those affected with tents for temporary accommodation, meals and other relief items.
- 1,500 people were rendered homeless when 250 shacks burnt down on 17 January in Stellenbosch, Western Cape. The South African Red Cross Society volunteers, in collaboration with some members of the community, provided meals for the fire victims for three days. The Stellenbosch municipality disaster management team assisted the national society in the relief work. Homes are currently being rebuilt and the situation is normalizing.
- On 9 March 2005, an earthquake measuring 5.3 on the Richter scale occurred at a mining area in Stilfontein. The nearest local branch of the national society, Krugersdorp, was immediately mobilized to support the rescue and evacuation efforts led by the local authorities. 3,200 gold miners employed by a private mining firm were evacuated, some with minor injuries. 40 of the miners were trapped about 2.4km (1.5miles) underground after rocks fell and blocked access tunnels. 24 of the injured were stabilised, underground, by paramedics before being brought to the surface.
- A disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) allocation of CHF 70,000 was forwarded to regional delegation to increase the region's disaster preparedness through the training of a regional disaster response team (RDRT) and better telecommunication. A provision of CHF 10,000 was made available to the national society.

Impact

- The CHF 70,000 disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) allocation will ensure that the national society is becomes more skilled in responding to disasters, through training.
- With full support from the government, media, corporate sector and civil society, the success of the Tsunami fundraising campaign considerably raised the profile of the South African Red Cross Society.

Constraints

- The national society does not have a disaster management coordinator at national level, which is affecting the coordination and implementation of projects.
- Lack of funding, infrastructure and human resources, as well as a weak national structure.
- Inadequate planning at the national level.

Lessons learnt

- The South African Red Cross Society should take a much more active role in marketing its disaster management sector through preparedness and response programming and campaigns especially now that the national society has a high image and profile after leading the Tsunami response efforts in South Africa.
- Active negotiations for partnership development with the government and other potential donors to mobilize resources for this sector should take place at the governing board and management level, especially in the national society's capacity as an auxiliary to the public authorities

Humanitarian values

Goal: The South African Red Cross Society is able to implement its humanitarian work in the spirit of the Red Cross Movement.

Objective: The capacity of the South African Red Cross Society to implement its humanitarian work in the spirit of the Red Cross Movement is improved.

Achievements

Improved visibility of the Movement's identity and image.

- With the Federation's support, the national society conducted an image and public opinion survey in late 2004. The process was coordinated by an external consultant and was completed during the first quarter of 2005. Results and recommendations were submitted to South African Red Cross Society management for discussion and action.
- The national society coordinated the Tsunami fundraising campaign which managed to net over ZAR 30 million (CHF 5.8 million). A total of ZAR 20 million has already been transferred to the Federation so that it can be channelled to the affected countries, whilst the remaining was earmarked for relief and rehabilitation efforts in East Africa.
- Partnerships with local organizations- including the South African Broadcasting Cooperation (SABC), Netcare 911, Pick 'n Pay and e-TV- offered an opportunity to disseminate the Red Cross principles and ideals to the public, corporate sector, other organizations and the government.

Dissemination of Fundamental Principles, the Geneva Conventions, IHL, the Red Cross emblem and Red Cross activities.

- In April, the national society engaged an intern communications student from Cape Peninsula University to assist in the production of a special newsletter, 'Humanity in Action'. The newsletter was produced to thank the South Africa community for the generous support given to the Tsunami victims through the South African Red Cross Society.

Impact

- The success of the Tsunami fundraising campaign and the support from all stakeholders, including the government, enabled the national society to earn credibility and reposition itself as a leading humanitarian organization in the country.
- The Tsunami disaster response fundraising campaign to a great extent enhanced the national society's visibility and image within the country and beyond. Many stakeholders now have a better understanding of the Red Cross role, principles and values. It is hoped that more partnerships will be built from this good working relationship developed during the campaign.
- If effectively implemented, the recommendations of the public opinion and image surveys undertaken by the national society will assist in further improving its image and visibility.

Constraints

- The dissemination coordinator left the national society early this year. The absence of a technical person in the department affected progress and continuity of the communications and information activities of the national society. Although dissemination activities continued at regional level, there was serious lack of guidance from the national office during the reporting period; hence a consolidated report could not be compiled.

Organizational development

Goal: The lives of vulnerable people in South Africa are improved.

Objective: The South African Red Cross Society meets the basic requirements of the characteristics of a well-functioning national society and is a recognized player in the humanitarian sector in South Africa.

The organizational development (OD) programme includes six projects: development of governance and management; administration and financial management; human resources; external relations and resource mobilization; branch and volunteer management; and youth empowerment, focus on young women in development.

Though the Federation's financial support was directed to governance and management and external relations and resource mobilization, the Federation's representative provided technical advice on all projects- at the request of the national society. This report highlights the three projects where there was concentrated Federation's support during the reporting period.

Governance and management development

Objective: The capacity of South African Red Cross Society governance and management is developed for better practice of their roles and responsibilities.

Achievements

Familiarity with South the Movement policies, strategies and requirements

- The governing board met twice during the reporting period and recommended that the national society effectively implements and follows up on the Algiers plan of action. The Federation's representative assisted the regional delegation to develop a monitoring tool for the implementation of the Algiers plan of action.
- The national society has started strategic and operational planning for the next three years, based on the existing five-year development plan 2003-2007. The process was initiated at the senior management meeting held in Cape Town. The secretary general led the process and provincial managers are scaling up their programme activities through branch development, especially those related to HIV/AIDS. The plans are expected to form the basis of the operational plans to be presented through the Federation appeal process, now covering 2006 – 2007.

Understanding of the role and mandate of the Red Cross, especially in the management of the national society.

- The key performance objectives (KPOs) were discussed at both governance and management level. It is expected that the governing board and the secretary general will systematically and actively implement the agreed KPOs, prior to the annual general meeting (AGM) planned for later in the year- where they will report on achievements.

Revision and adoption of Statutes.

- The revised statutes were adopted in September 2004 AGM. The process of developing the rules of procedures for implementation is still being undertaken by the constitution advisory committee (CAC) and is expected to be complete by the time this year's AGM is held
- The Federation representative shared a comprehensive model for the rules of procedures with the management and the CAC. The model has been adopted and is being used to suit the South Africa situation.

A Red Cross Act is processed with the government.

- The national society has been in contact with the government to pass the Red Cross Act. A follow-up meeting was held with the departments of health and foreign affairs on 28 February. During the meeting, the president of the South African Red Cross Society, who was accompanied by the Federation's head of Africa department and the Federation's representative, informed the government about the 7th Pan African Conference (PAC) to be hosted by South African Red Cross Society in 2008.
- The South African Red Cross Society handed over the final draft of the Act, which includes comments from ICRC and the Federation's legal advisors, to the Department of Health on 10 May- in the presence of ICRC, Federation representatives.
- The ICRC handed over the latest draft of the Geneva Convention bill to the government in early June. The bill includes an Act on the use and protection of the Red Cross and Red Crescent emblems. ICRC had been processing the bill, through the Ministry of Defense, since 1999.

Adoption of at least nine policies for intervention, in line with the Federation's policies.

- After the South African Red Cross Society revised constitution was adopted at the September 2004 AGM, the governing board and its standing committees were active in developing and drafting policies, especially on awards, disaster management and resource mobilization/fundraising. The working group submitted the final draft of the South African Red Cross Society Awards policy to the governing board on 15 May. The aim is to have the policies ready for adoption at the next AGM.

Establishment of partnerships with the government, the Movement partners, foreign missions, EU, UN and other international organizations, NGOs and local corporate sector.

- After the government announced, on 3 January, that it encouraged the public and all potential partners to channel their donations for Tsunami victims through the South African Red Cross Society, both the public and corporate sector made over 20,000 deposits into the South African Red Cross Society Tsunami appeal account. The resource mobilization to aid Tsunami victims helped the national society to establish stronger links with partners.

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- A national memorandum of understanding (MoU) on cooperation, particularly in health and care and disaster management sectors, was drafted. After receiving comments from the Federation and national society's legal advisors, the national society will present it to the government for further discussions and considerations.

Decrease of the debt and payment of the arrears of statutory contributions to the Federation.

- The management and governance of the national society identified four options for servicing the debt incurred over the past years. Arrears incurred from the "pay as you earn" (PAYE) income tax have been reduced by 50% through gradual payments. Statutory contributions to the Federation have been paid to the end of 2001 and the national society continues to negotiate with the government for assistance to clear the remaining arrears, for 2002 through 2005.

Impact

- Following the success of the resource mobilization to aid Tsunami victims, the national society realized that partnership development for programming support and sponsorships with the corporate sector needs full-attention that can take the process forward through corporate social investment initiatives. One idea discussed extensively was the possibility of requesting a company to second a public relations/marketing person for one year to South African Red Cross Society to develop these partnerships.
- The national society is progressing in a focused manner, especially at the headquarters level. Active negotiations with the government during the reporting period further strengthened the partnership development although final agreements are yet to be approved, i.e. the MoU and the Red Cross Act.

Constraints

- Though statutory contributions to the Federation have been paid to the end of 2001, the national society is yet to clear the 2002 to 2005 arrears.
- The national society still faces the challenge of repaying a CHF 740,000 soft loan that it was granted by the Federation.

External relations and resource mobilization

Objective: The ability of South African Red Cross Society to advocate and market its programming and to mobilize its own resources is developed.

Achievements

Implementation of external relations, marketing and resource mobilization strategies and policies.

- A resource mobilization/fundraising policy has been revised and a task force formed by the governing board is working at its finalization, with the support of the Federation's representative.

Setting and realization of resource mobilization targets at the national, provincial and branch level.

- The national society has improved on systematic planning and activity-based project budgets are being developed each year at national level. Marketing tools are available at all levels and to managers responsible for mobilizing resources at the national, provincial and branch level. The managers can mobilize resources locally based on their needs.

Production of external relations, resource mobilization and fundraising materials.

- With the assistance of a professional web designer, the South African Red Cross Society's website www.redcross.org.za has been upgraded. The national society is discussing the possibility of online fundraising and the posting the 'Scoop' newsletter on the website.
- The national society is developing roll-up banners focusing on programmes and projects for each core area while looking at the opportunities of using outdoor advertising and displays such as information signs.

Impact

- The visibility and publicity of the national society was greatly improved during the reporting period due to the highly profiled resource mobilization campaign to support the Tsunami victims.
- The visibility and image has given the national society a challenge to maintain the established partnerships for long-term programmes' support.

Constraints

- Lack of adequate human resource capacity.
- The need to strengthen provinces and branches on planning, so as to enable the production of quality proposals.

Volunteer management and branch development

Objective: The South African Red Cross Society's branch structure and its management capacity is developed ensuring improved service delivery and the ability of the South African Red Cross Society to recruit, develop, manage and retain volunteers is improved.

Achievements

Finalization, adoption, dissemination and implementation of volunteering and development policies, structures and systems.

- The report for the branch development and volunteer management assessment conducted in Soweto branch in late 2004 was finalized. The report recommended the need for the branch committee members and relevant branch staff to receive training in branch development and governance, financial, project and office management, leadership skills and volunteer and youth development management, if the branch is to effectively fulfil its mandate and mission. Based on the recommendations of the report, a plan of action for further development of Soweto branch was finalized by the national society and will be funded by the ICRC and the Spanish Red Cross.

Definition, approval and dissemination of volunteer management system at the national level.

- Following recommendations from the branch development and volunteer management workshop, a task force representing all five regions was formed. The governing board co-opted two members to the task force at a meeting held in May.

Establishment of a database for volunteer recruitment and maintenance at the national level.

- The national society has contracted a consultant to develop a comprehensive database to capture information on volunteers, members, partners and other relevant contacts. The national society is brainstorming on the database design.

Impact

- The assessment conducted in Soweto branch serves as a model for a similar process in other branches
- Implementation of the Soweto branch plan of action has attracted potential funding from the ICRC and the Spanish Red Cross.

Constraints

- Insufficient financial resources.
- With a newly established task force, the project needs a designated person at the national level to take the process forward at the national level as there is lack of human resources to provide coordination, guidance, advice, mentoring and coaching.
- The national society needs to critically look at its planning process and resource mobilization strategies for programming support to ensure effective implementation of plans that can make an impact.

Coordination, cooperation, and strategic partnerships

Representation, implementation and management

- A delegate from the Norwegian Red Cross is supporting the planning process for bilateral assistance for orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) programme in Free State. The idea is to replicate the Lesotho OVC programme model, which is also supported by the Norwegian Red Cross.
- The British Red Cross also supports an OVC programme in KwaZulu Natal.
- The Finnish Red Cross desk officer visited the Soweto branch of the national society and met with its president before leaving for the regional delegation in Harare.
- Cooperation between the South African Red Cross Society and the Air Mercy Service (AMS) continued, especially in sharing of information.

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- The president of the South African Red Cross Society attended the New Partnership of African Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (NEPARC) meeting held in Nairobi, Kenya in April. During the meeting the president represented the national society in committing to take part in the SGS non-governmental organisations benchmarking process.
- The president of the national society was seconded to the Department of Provincial and Local Government for four months, further strengthening partnerships.
- The president of the national society also participated at the standing commission's ad hoc working group meeting held in Geneva and the 7th Pan African Conference the preparatory planning meeting held in Senegal.
- The national society hosted the Southern Africa Partnership for Red Cross Societies (SAPRCS) meeting held in March, which it chairs.

International representation

- The Federation's country representative, the South African Red Cross Society and an external consultant coordinated the preparations for the OVC advocacy campaign launch held in Johannesburg on 15 June. The launch was attended by partners and stakeholders including the government, ICRC, UN agencies, EU and other international organisations, NGOs and the media.

Country office management

- The governing board requested the Federation to extend the presence of the current Federation's representative in South Africa for one year, until end of July 2006, so as to support the national society's development process. The board is also considering requesting for technical support for some of its programming areas.

[Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

						TOTAL COVERAGE
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				985,817		23.1%
OPENING BALANCE				14,487		
FINNISH - GOVT/RC		98,000	EUR	151,753	20.01.05	ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		100,000	NOK	18,750	10.02.05	FEDERATION REPRESENTATIVE
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				184,990	CHF	18.8%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
FINLAND	DELEGATE(S)			42,400		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				42,400	CHF	4.3%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	