

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

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

10 August 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. 05AA018; Programme Update no. 1, Period covered: January to June 2005; Appeal coverage: 127.5%; Outstanding needs: N/A. (See below).

[Click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List, also available on the website.](#)

Appeal target: CHF 3,553,941 (USD 2,822,800 or EUR 2,289,200). This programme update revises the appeal budget from CHF 3,553,941 to CHF 3,070,989 to remove the C-project.

[Click here to go to the attached revised appeal budget.](#) Adjusted appeal coverage: 150.4%.

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: N/A

Programme summary: The regional orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) advocacy campaign was successfully launched a day before 'the day of the African child' commemoration, in order to bring the plight of OVC to the attention of local and international media and communities.

The national societies of Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe implemented Federation-supported long-term development water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion projects. The Zambia Red Cross Society provided WatSan services to Congolese refugees in northern Zambia while the Malawi Red Cross Society provided the services to multinational refugees- Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian- in Dzaleka and Luwani camps. The water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion projects in Namibia, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Mozambique were supported through bilateral agreements with partner national societies (PNS).

The regional disaster management programme made progress in supporting national societies, mainly on disaster response capacity building. Effective disaster response mechanisms, which include operational deployment procedures for the regional disaster response team (RDRT), have been strengthened. The disaster management programme also coordinated food security monitoring through early warning mechanisms, disaster management information systems (DMIS) and the promotion and application of the Code of Conduct and SPHERE minimum standards. It also played an important role in mobilizing and coordinating responses and the provision of resources from external sources.

Regional organizational development programme supported national societies on finance development, change processes, integrity, capacity building, volunteer and branch development. Focus was on assessment of financial management systems in national societies and the development and finalization of internal financial control supervision guides. Strategic plans review was in line with the mid-term review of the Federation's Strategy 2010 and national societies' re-organization support.

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For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- *In Zimbabwe: Françoise Le Goff, Federation Head of Southern Africa Regional Delegation, Harare; Email: ifrczw02@ifrc.org; Phone: +263.4.70.61 55, +263.4.70.61.56; Fax: +263.4.70.87.84.*
- *In Geneva: Terry Carney, Federation Regional Officer for Southern Africa, Africa Dept.; Email: terry.carney@ifrc.org; Phone: +41.22.730.42.98, Fax: +41.22.733.03.95.*

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.

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

In line with the Federation's global thinking, the regional disaster programme is shifting its focus from disaster response to a more proactive disaster risk reduction approach. It is focusing on community awareness and disaster reduction initiatives. There is an integrated support to national societies in addressing vulnerabilities as a way of arming resilient communities with capacities to cope with disasters in light of all the economic, social, political and environmental issues in southern Africa.

In anticipations of flooding due to rising water levels in the Zambezi and Pungwe rivers, specific attention was on Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The Federation is closely monitoring the looming food deficit in the region by consulting with national societies and other agencies. Information Bulletins on southern Africa food insecurity were issued on the Federation's web site and a regional appeal is likely to be launched in August, after a food security assessment in the six affected countries is completed. The new food security officer commenced work and will strengthen the response to food insecurity issues in the region by providing technical assistance to the national societies. The GBP 1 million per year, over a three year period, Department for International Development's (DFID) risk reduction proposal for southern Africa has been approved. Finer details of personnel and budgets were finalized during a planning meeting for the four national societies and concerned stakeholders, held on 14-15 June 2005 in South Africa.

The southern Africa region's national societies enjoyed impressive media visibility in their respective countries for their operations and special events in raising funds for victims of the unprecedented tsunami disaster that hit South East Asia and East Africa. The regional information department coordinated the response in the region by giving advice and sharing information with national societies. Two stories were posted on the Federation's web site; one on the South Africa fundraising initiative and the other on efforts of Africa's Red Cross societies. The story with the headline, 'Africa donates towards tsunami' went on to be one of the most read on Alertnet. Apart from being picked by many web-based news agencies, it was also published by INDWE- an in-flight publication of South African Airways.

The Federation assisted the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society¹ in contingency planning for the national parliamentary elections held in March. Questions and answers were developed and shared with the national society's provincial offices to harmonize the flow of information on the role of the Red Cross in the politically volatile situation. However, the elections were peaceful. The Federation also assisted Zimbabwe Red Cross Society in handling the political and operational sensitivity of the 'clean up campaign' operation. Press releases and news stories were issued to profile the response of the national society to the crisis which left over 400,000 people homeless. The 'clean up campaign' was launched on 19 May after the government of Zimbabwe endorsed a crackdown on illegal

¹ Zimbabwe Red Cross Society- <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=13>

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settlements in major towns and cities. Authorities claimed that the operation was aimed at ridding urban areas of informal flea markets and illegal residential shacks and houses, saying they had become havens for criminals.

Following an outbreak of Marburg hemorrhagic fever in Angola, which had evolved into a serious situation by March 2005, the Federation supported Angola Red Cross² with a disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) allocation of CHF 65,000. The regional disaster management technical manager and a RDRT delegate were sent in to conduct an assessment and provide social mobilization training for staff and volunteers. The first cases of Marburg virus had been reported in October 2004 in Uige province and had resulted in three deaths. By end of June 2005, a total of 353 cases had been detected, with only nine infected people surviving. The epidemic- the deadliest ever worldwide- is now under control. However, Angola Red Cross will continue conducting social mobilization activities and distributing food and non-food items for another month.

The regional Red Cross advocacy campaign for OVC was launched on 15 June 2005 in Johannesburg. More than 150 invited guests from the government, NGOs, UN agencies, local and international media attended. The slogan for the launch and for the advocacy campaign was, "Our Children – Our Future". Highlights of the launch included performances by the Soweto Red Cross children's choir, the recitation of a poem, "Come Closer", by an orphaned young man and a presentation by a vulnerable child from an organization called Mad About ART about his life and how he has benefited from



Soweto children's choir performing at the OVC launch

educational and psychological support through anti-retroviral therapy (ART). The new Federation's video- "Our Children, Our Future"- was also shown. A Red Cross volunteer working with OVC in Soweto and a grandmother caring for three orphans also gave moving speeches on their plight.

Integration of water and sanitation (WatSan) activities within health and care interventions is increasing. Long-term projects in Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe are being implemented in coordination with HIV/AIDS projects while in Zambia they are being implemented in coordination with a mission hospital's home-based care (HBC) project. Hygiene promotion volunteers were trained and are active in health and HIV/AIDS awareness promotion. Whereas the WatSan project in Zimbabwe focuses on HBC clients, Zambia's WatSan operation for the Congolese refugee camp in northern Zambia is fully integrated as part of Zambia Red Cross Society's service to refugees. The same applies to the Malawi Red Cross Society's refugee programme.

The Federation's finance development delegate conducted an in-depth assessment of the Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society³ and Zambia Red Cross Society⁴. The senior organizational development (OD) officer, in collaboration with the Danish Red Cross's southern Africa representative, visited Botswana Red Cross Society⁵ following a request by the national society for OD support. The national societies of Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe received support in planning and were guided in reviewing their existing financial manuals. The Angola and Namibia national societies, through the capacity building fund, continued to implement organizational development activities. The Malawi and Namibia national societies reviewed their strategic plans, in April and May respectively. The regional planning and reporting officer conducted reporting workshops for the Lesotho Red Cross Society⁶ and the national societies of Malawi, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

² Angola Red Cross- <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=18>

³ Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society- <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=163>

⁴ Zambia Red Cross Society- <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=12>

⁵ Botswana Red Cross Society- <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=34>

⁶ Lesotho Red Cross Society- <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=102>

Health and Care: HIV/AIDS

Goal: Sustainable improvement in health and well being for poor people affected by HIV/AIDS.

Objective: Capacity of national societies to resource and deliver quality health and care programmes to poor people affected by HIV/AIDS is increased.

Progress/Achievements

Capacity to improve the quality of life for persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and orphans and other children vulnerable (OVC) through home-based care (HBC) and psychological and material support.

- The region's national societies continued to consolidate their HBC programmes and begun to integrate OVC and antiretroviral therapy (ART) interventions. A mid-term evaluation revealed that 85% of PLWHA interviewed related the improvement in their quality of life to the services provide by Red Cross volunteers.
- The regional delegation in Harare facilitated an exchange and orientation visit for the HIV/AIDS coordinators from Lesotho and Zambia. The coordinators visited Zimbabwe Red Cross Society's HBC projects as a model to strengthen their projects.
- A training curriculum for integrated HBC programmes was drafted and will be implemented in the second half of the year.

Strengthened capacity to address stigma and discrimination.

- The Geneva-based anti-stigma senior officer attended the Southern Africa Regional AIDS Network (SARAN) meeting and gave a briefing on the "Come Closer" campaign.
- A regional HIV/AIDS partnership officer was recruited in June to provide technical support to the national societies on anti-stigma and other advocacy issues. The officer will also support national societies in fostering meaningful relationships with their respective national associations of PLWHA.

Promotion of anti-retroviral therapy

- Three ambassadors of hope from Malawi, Namibia and Zimbabwe were sponsored to attend the Network of African People Living with HIV/AIDS (NAP+) ART treatment literacy and advocacy workshop that was held in Johannesburg in April 2005. The ambassadors will now collaborate with the national societies in their respective countries in mobilizing communities and providing technical support on treatment, literacy and advocacy.
- The Federation contracted Southern Africa AIDS Information Dissemination Service (SAFAIDS) to develop ART toolkits.
- In May, a meeting to develop ART modules was held in Harare and attended by HIV/AIDS coordinators from Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, participants from East and Southern Africa regional delegations and other partners. The national societies of Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe are piloting the 'access to care and anti-retroviral therapy' model. The national societies held stakeholders' meetings and the programme started in mid 2005. Zimbabwe has already received USD 2 million from the Danish International Development Agency (Danida) through the Danish Red Cross Society to commence ART for 1,500 people.

Strengthened national societies' capacities to improve knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding HIV/AIDS prevention.

- The regional prevention task force held its first meeting in June and drafted a prevention strategy. Members in attendance included the national societies of Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe and Swaziland, the British Red Cross and the regional delegation. The strategy looks at prevention aspects of not only HIV/AIDS but also other public health issues. National societies in the region have committed to adapting the regional strategy to their local situations and implement it.

Improved capacities of national societies to provide care and support for OVC.

- The regional OVC working group developed a regional OVC strategy and presented it during the South Africa Partnership of Red Cross Societies (SAPRCS) meeting held in Johannesburg in March 2005. All secretaries general endorsed the strategy and committed to implementing it during the meeting. The emphasis of the strategy is on integrating OVC programmes with HBC programmes to build a holistic approach which includes: social support, psychological support and material support- food/nutrition, shelter, health and education.

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- As a first step to implementing the strategy a regional advocacy campaign for OVC was launched with the slogan, “Our Children – Our Future”. All national societies will launch their individual advocacy campaigns within the next six months up to the commemoration of World AIDS Day in December.
- The regional delegation provided technical support to Botswana Red Cross Society to carry out a situational analysis on OVC in Kasane, Kanye and Moshupa. The analysis offered recommendations that have formed the basis of a project proposal for OVC support.
- Partnership meetings were held with UNICEF and Regional Psychosocial Support Initiative (REPSSI). The regional HIV/AIDS delegate attended the Namibia National OVC conference and assisted at the parallel meeting for children and young people.
- The Swedish Red Cross has pledged funding for the OVC support programmes for a number of national societies.

Bolstered capacities of national societies to enable improved access to nutrition by PLWHA and OVC.

- Support groups continue to develop nutrition gardens as a way of addressing food insecurity and generating income. Nutrition gardens and fields have also been developed for OVC in Lesotho and Zimbabwe.
- The regional delegation administered food security questionnaires to the ten national societies to collate information on current and planned food security interventions. Feedback has so far been received from the national societies of Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- In addition, a list of generic indicators to be used by the national society in tracking HIV/AIDS project progress, process and impact was prepared with commonly used indicators for HIV/AIDS prevention activities. The monitoring and evaluation information will be used for continuous monitoring and sharing of lessons learned.

Increased capacities of national societies in programme management.

- The regional finance officer and the finance development delegate supported some national societies to strengthen their financial management skills. Visits were made to Namibia and Botswana to provide technical support in financial management and HIV/AIDS projects.
- During the SARAN meeting, all HIV/AIDS coordinators worked on their budgets and were oriented on the new financial reporting format. Monthly financial updates were provided to national societies to enable them track their expenditure.
- The regional planning and reporting officer conducted a one-day workshop, during the SARAN meeting, mainly focusing on the Federation’s standard reporting guidelines.

Impact

- The mid-term evaluation that was conducted in five countries revealed that the programme assisted PLWHA to improve their quality of life and enhanced livelihoods. Some previously bedridden clients are now able to walk while some have even gone back to their normal day-to-day work.
- Through educational support, hundreds of OVC have managed to go back to or remain in school and work towards realizing their dreams.
- As a result of the HIV/AIDS programme finance officer's visit to Namibia and Botswana, there is better understanding on finance issues among programme staff. There has also been a marked improvement on financial reporting in the two national societies. The monthly financial updates provided have improved the capacity of the national societies to monitor their expenditure.
- Good practices have been adopted by most national societies. They include the involvement of chiefs in Malawi; promotion of prevention among commercial sex workers, truck drivers and soldiers in Angola; and, an integrated project at Sigombeni in Swaziland, which comprises of HBC, VCT ART, prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT), nutrition and water and sanitation.

Constraints

- Dealing with all the issues in the integrated programme has overloaded the national societies’ staff and volunteers.
- Support to PLWHA and OVC has not been adequately scaled up to respond to hunger needs and consolidate the existing programmes to ensure that they are of the highest quality.

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- Communication with national societies has been difficult as many do not use e-mail while telephones are not always efficient.
- National societies are often slow in responding to requests for updates, reports and statistics among other issues.

Health and Care: Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Objective: Capacity of five national societies to assess, design, resource, implement, monitor and evaluate water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion projects in integrated health and care programmes is increased.

Progress/Achievements

Effective and efficient implementation of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion projects in line with sector best practices and creating synergy with other health and care projects.

- With support from the regional WatSan office, project managers in Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia are in the process of improving and documenting the implementation of community management and hygiene promotion as best practices.
- Software managers responsible for the implementation of the community management and hygiene promotion aspects of the WatSan projects have been recruited in Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia. Significantly, there is an improvement in the hygiene and community management implementation in these projects. In Zimbabwe the current project manager is a software specialist.

Establishment of sound and sustainable hygiene promotion, sanitation, and water supply services for 125,000 most vulnerable people in defined local government administrative areas.

- The number of beneficiaries of the Federation-supported long-term development projects is 100,000. The regional WatSan office strategy is for the number of Federation-supported long-term development projects to remain at four national societies of Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe as the need for WatSan interventions is highest in these four countries. Fundraising for the four countries is also realistic.
- Malawi Red Cross Society's WatSan and the HIV/AIDS programmes have integrated their projects. The focus on working in defined local government administrative units to raise the water supply and sanitation services to minimum service levels as detailed in the appeal has been achieved in Malawi and Zambia.
- Zimbabwe Red Cross Society is currently implementing an alternative integrated approach, focusing interventions on HBC clients.

The five national societies have capacity to respond to disasters requiring water, sanitation and hygiene promotion response.

- Though there were no disasters requiring WatSan intervention in the region during this reporting time, the national societies have trained technicians who are ready to respond immediately in the event of a disaster. Among them members of the regional disaster response team (RDRT).
- Zambia Red Cross Society provides WatSan services to 30,000 Congolese refugees in the northern part of Zambia while Malawi Red Cross Society has been providing the services to 8,000 multinational refugees since 1986.

The five national societies successfully advocate for increased sector resource and contribute to national sector policies, best practices, coordination and cooperation.

- Income for the long-term development projects has been increased in Zambia. Capacity building for the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society's WatSan team will start within the second half of 2005 when human resources are in place.

Impact

- The national societies of Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe are increasingly becoming credible partners for WatSan interventions as evidenced by the invitations they receive to contribute to sectoral coordination meetings and the visits they receive from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that needed advice in the sector.

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Constraints

- In Zimbabwe, an engineer has not yet been recruited to improve the engineering capacity of the WatSan programme.
- The targeted number of beneficiaries of the Federation-supported long-term development was not attained because not all projects were fully funded.
- The proposed activities for 2003 and 2004 in Zimbabwe are still on implementation process because of some management problems that resulted in a large carry over of funds- and thus activities- from 2003 to 2004, then to 2005. Though it was expected that income would increase in 2005 once capacity has been built, minimal funding resulted to fewer activities.
- Lack of funding due to non-payment of some soft pledges by partners delayed the recruitment of a local/ regional software specialist.

Disaster management

Goal: Reduced vulnerability to disasters of communities in the southern Africa region with the support of well-prepared national societies

Objective: National societies' capacity in disaster management is strengthened through development of human resources to design and implement disaster risk reduction programmes.

Progress/Achievements- Disaster preparedness

Strengthened capacities of three national societies in disaster management through basic training and establishment of national disaster response teams.

- The regional disaster management team provided technical support to Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society in conducting basic disaster management workshop for 48 volunteers and staff who will make the national disaster response team. Two community-based disaster committees were established in Piggs Peak and Sigombeni and the communities agreed to establish community disaster reduction initiatives.

Three national societies supported in conducting vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA).

- A proposal to the Department for International Development (DIFD) for support of the risk reduction programmes of Namibia, Mozambique, Lesotho and Zambia national societies was approved to the tune of GBP 1 million per year, over a three year period.

Promotion of community-based disaster management (CBDM) programmes that develop more resilient communities.

- For the third year, the regional disaster management department assisted the Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society in finalizing its plan of action and budget for the community-based food security pilot project.

National societies are working in partnerships with other stakeholders within local communities through integrated, multi-sectoral/ multi-disciplinary team approaches.

- National societies in the region continued to participate in their national disaster management units, national vulnerability assessment committees, health services boards, national AIDS councils and cooperating with other relevant stakeholders, including UNICEF.
- During the Marburg relief operation in Angola, the Angola Red Cross coordinated effectively with other stakeholders, including the government, WHO and UNICEF. A task force committee made up of relevant government departments and Red Cross representatives was instituted and was the decision making body for the Marburg relief operation.

Progress/Achievements- Disaster response

Disaster response capacity for the region is improved.

- In response to a storm which occurred on 25 January 2005 in the Manzini region of Swaziland- causing extensive damage and rendering 250 households homeless- the Federation allocated CHF 35,550 from its DREF to the Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society. The financial support enabled the national society to provide shelter, blankets and food to 15,000 affected people.

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- Following potential flooding along the Pungwe River, the Mozambique Red Cross Society was, in February 2005, supported with USD 600 to conduct a disaster assessment. Early warnings urging the communities to move to higher ground were issued thus eliminating danger.
- In March, the Mozambique Red Cross Society was assisted with CHF 16,000 to respond to a cholera outbreak which had been raging in Manica and Sofala provinces since January 2005. 295 cholera cases were registered, resulting in eight deaths.
- Angola Red Cross was, in March, also awarded a DREF allocation of CHF 44,171 to respond to floods in Dondo city. The floods were a result of the Kapacala and Kwanza Norte Rivers bursting their banks. 300 houses were completely destroyed while an additional 1,200 houses were partially destroyed. At least 10,000 people from 2,100 households were affected.
- On 20 March 2005, the Angola Red Cross launched its response to the deadly Marburg hemorrhagic fever that claimed the lives of at least 314 people. The Federation supported Angola Red Cross with a disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) allocation of CHF 65,000. The regional disaster management technical manager and an RDRT delegate were sent in to conduct an assessment and provide social mobilization training for staff and volunteers.
- On 9 March 2005, an earthquake measuring 5.3 on the Richter scale occurred at a mining area in Stilfontein and the two surrounding towns of Klerksdorp and Orkney near Johannesburg, South Africa. Some 3,200 gold miners were evacuated. The national society maintained communications with the disaster management authorities in the mining area and put relevantly skilled volunteers on standby in case their services were required. The South African Red Cross Society received a DREF allocation of CHF 70,000 to conduct an assessment on the consequences of the earthquake and enhance its capacity to respond to disasters emergencies in the region.

National societies are knowledgeable about international disaster response tools and procedures –ERU, FACT, RDRT, DMIS, DREF and FedNet and how to access them.

- The regional office was able to share information about the disaster response tools with all national society disaster management officers and how to access them. Following minor emergencies that occurred during the reporting period, six national societies received Federation's DREF allocations. Disaster management information system (DMIS) was effectively used by the national societies of Namibia, Mozambique and Zambia as they have reliable Internet services.
- The regional office, through its disaster preparedness and organizational development officers, facilitated the second phase of SPHERE training of trainers for GOAL. The support was offered through consultancy and this has helped in promoting SPHERE and resource mobilization for the organization.

A roster of RDRT personnel who can respond effectively when needed is regularly updated.

- Trained RDRT members have become an invaluable resource in their national societies. Of the 134 trained people, 64 have attained various levels of competencies.

Disaster management agreements with national societies, government, and partners exist and there are smooth handovers, both in planning and at the end of emergency response.

- During the response to the Marburg hemorrhagic fever outbreak, Angola Red Cross entered into partnership with UNICEF to support and provide relief services for the children affected by the fever.

Refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnees within the region receive quality service.

- With funding from the UNHCR, the national societies of Zambia, Malawi and Botswana continued to provide refugee services in their countries.

Impact

- The approval of the proposal submitted to DFID will ensure that VCA are conducted in Namibia, Mozambique, Lesotho and Zambia.
- The DREF allocations awarded during minor emergencies in the region boosted the national societies' capacities to alleviate human suffering by assisting those affected by the disasters: a storm in Swaziland, floods and Marburg hemorrhagic fever outbreak in Angola, a cholera epidemic in Mozambique and capacity building for disaster management personnel of the South African Red Cross Society.

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- The five-day training in disaster response conducted in Geneva from 1 to 5 May 2005 that was attended by the regional disaster management coordinator and the regional disaster management technical manager attended enhanced their capacity building skills in disaster management to the benefit of the region.
- With the inclusion of Namibia, Mozambique, Lesotho and Zambia national societies in the phase 2 of the risk reduction programme, they are now sure of funding and can plan realistic activities. New disaster management agreements will ultimately be entered to.

Constraints

- Swaziland and Zimbabwe national societies have not yet received any funding to enable them to conduct basic disaster management training.
- No VCA could be supported during this reporting period due to lack of funding.
- Transfer of funds to the Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society for the project was delayed due to technical procedures.
- 30 RDRT members left moved to 'greener pastures' or succumbed to HIV/AIDS.
- The national societies of Zambia, Malawi and Botswana continued to provide refugee services in their countries with no funding from the annual appeal.

Humanitarian values

Goal: The Movement's fundamental principles and humanitarian values are known and respected across the region.

Objectives: The capacity of national societies in Southern Africa to generate a high degree of visibility, credibility, cooperation and support for Movement activities is strengthened.

Progress/Achievements

The region's national societies have strong and well-developed communication capacities.

- An information workshop⁷ was held in March 2005 with an objective of bringing all national societies' information officers, the Federation and ICRC delegations to a common vision. Among the major achievements of the workshop was the establishment of a communication forum called, South Africa regional communications forum (SARCOF), which is a grouping of all Red Cross information people in the region under the chairmanship of Namibia Red Cross Society. The forum immediately drafted a declaration, which was passed on to Southern Africa Partnership of Red Cross Societies (SAPRCS) that accepted the issues therein.
- A plan of action and a standard job description for national societies' information officers were prepared in an effort to standardize the operations of the all information departments.

Strengthened links with the local and international media to ensure high profile of the Red Cross.

- All articles written for the Federation's website on Southern Africa Red Cross and Red Crescent societies have been published on international website such as Reliefweb, AlertNet and IRIN.
- Following the information workshop in March, there has been generally increased use of the Reuters AlertNet facility by some national societies in profiling their work. This has helped raise the profile of the Red Cross in the region and beyond.
- Several stories from Zimbabwe, South Africa, Lesotho and Namibia have been posted on Alertnet whilst stories on South African Red Cross Society fundraising project for the Tsunami assistance attracted a lot of attention Africa-wide, together with an interview with the head of regional delegation.
- The Federation continues to be a corporate member of a South Africa-based Foreign Correspondents Association (FCA), a source of information for many news agencies in Southern Africa, to improve on the dissemination of information especially news stories on Red Cross activities.

Increased awareness of Movement principles and humanitarian values amongst key external stakeholders.

- Apart from earning a good reputation in linking the impact of HIV/AIDS on food insecurity in the region, the commemoration of World Tuberculosis Day, World Water Day, International Women's Day, World

⁷ The terms information workshop and communications workshop are used interchangeably.

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Health Day, Africa Roll Back Malaria Day, the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day and the World Refugee Day profiled the national societies amongst community members and the international community. Specific messages aimed at influencing behavioural change and policies were disseminated on these days.

- The theme, 'Our children- Our future' for the OVC advocacy campaign was widely disseminated across the region, continent and beyond with a view to draw the attention of the governments, private sector, international media and the international community to support the scaling up of OVC activities.
- The Federation, in consultation with the HIV/AIDS team, continues to advocate for anti-stigma and anti-discrimination in a region where HIV/AIDS statistics are very high.
- The Federation and national societies in the region continued to lobby for support of ART through web-stories and other media activities. A story on the agreement between Angola Red Cross Society and Luta Pela Vida Association was posted on the Federation's website and widely picked up by many web-based news agencies, regionally and internationally.
- A documentary highlighting the impact of HIV/AIDS on affected families was produced, whilst several stories and media interviews were done to promote the OVC scaling up exercise.
- In an effort to promote volunteerism among all stakeholders, a story on Zimbabwe Red Cross Society's longest serving volunteer was drafted and shared with the international and regional media and was posted on the Federation's website.

The Federation and national societies in the region will receive high media coverage at times of disasters or major events.

- Following the tsunami disaster that affected South East Asia and East Africa, the Red Cross in southern Africa gained a lot of visibility as most of the national societies were involved in fundraising activities. South African Red Cross Society, as the national coordinator for the Tsunami response fundraising, managed to collect ZAR 16 million. Stories that were drafted to support these initiatives attracted a lot of attention from regional and international media.
- The Federation coordinated the Tsunami response in the region by giving advice and sharing information with national societies and the regional delegation in Nairobi.
- During the same time, when the world's attention was on the tsunami, some parts of South Africa were hit by a tornado, a fire outbreak and an earthquake which claimed several lives. Stories were prepared for these disasters and a lot of media inquiries were received.
- Following the outbreak of Marburg virus in Angola, two stories and a press release were prepared and published on the Federation's website, Alertnet, Reliefweb and shared with other media organizations. The information department, together with the DM team continue to monitor the situation in Angola although they are indications that the situation is now under control.
- Following the "clean-up operation" launched by the Zimbabwe government, several thousands of people being displaced. As part of emergency preparedness, the regional delegation assisted by preparing an interim media policy, key messages and a question and answer paper to standard response to the media during these period. A story was also prepared and published on the Federation's website and other news organizations to demonstrate the role the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society played in responding to this crisis.

Integration of communication component in all regional programmes.

- Prior to a successful launch that was held in South Africa, the regional information office spearheaded the development of the OVC advocacy strategy to be used by all national societies. A twenty-minute video documentary was also produced to go with the launch and the campaign and been now largely distributed to all partners.
- In an effort to promote documentation of success stories in the region, the regional information department coordinated the compilation of the best practice on "improving food security for PLWHA through agricultural input schemes." The final draft has been completed and is awaiting designing and publication.

Impact

- Apart from creating harmony and coordination among the information departments, there has been a tremendous increase in the number of stories since the regional information workshop. Besides the stories that appeared in local news agencies, 50% of the stories on the Africa section of the Federation's website were from southern Africa region despite the fact that there were no major disasters in the region. There is

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generally good communication and information sharing among national society information officers, the Federation and ICRC following the workshop. A common understanding of issues to be dealt with among all components of the Movement, especially national society information officers has also been developed.

- Relations with local, regional and international media in the region have improved and maintained through issuing of press release, news stories and interviews.
- By being a corporate member of a South Africa-based Foreign Correspondents Association (FCA), the regional office helped in mobilizing the media for the OVC launch and attracting the media on other Red Cross issues.
- Awareness on the Red Cross principles and humanitarian values has generally increased through constant advocacy campaigns and media visibility on the Red Cross' activities.
- The tsunami experience reaffirmed the Red Cross' credibility in the region such that many partners, including governments, have become so much interested in working closely with their national societies.
- The launch of the OVC advocacy campaign has renewed media interest in the impact of HIV/AIDS especially on OVC.
- The involvement of the regional delegation in issues of management in Zimbabwean crisis helped in ensuring that Red Cross maintained its humanitarian reputation in complex situations. As a result of that, the Red Cross has been able to operate in difficult situations where other organizations might find difficult to work. The Red Cross received high media publicity in the country, which subsequently influenced the creation of humanitarian space.

Constraints

- Although there has been great improvement in the way programme staff understand the role of information in the region, there are some national societies whose information department still remain under-equipped.
- Not all national societies have adopted the new job description format, which is more publicity oriented. Their failure to do so is likely to slow down progress in the implementation of the SARCOF plan of action.
- Many national societies do not have access to Internet or email facilities, posing a big communication challenge. At the moment, only three national societies; Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa have reliable communication networks.
- Lack of funding for SARCOF plan of action may result in failure to achieve some of its objectives.
- Lack of basic equipment, such as cameras, is also a setback that affects quality and flexibility in the production of information materials by many national societies.

Organizational development

Goal: National societies in the southern Africa region have improved their performance and impact on the lives of the vulnerable by operating according to the characteristics of a well-functioning national society.

Objective: The capacity of national societies in the region to apply the characteristics of a well-functioning national society to the implementation of all programmes and internal processes has increased.

Progress/Achievements

National societies have increased and strengthened their governance and management according to the tenets of a well functioning national society.

- The national societies of Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe held their regional/provincial assemblies and elected board members of these structures.
- With the exception of Swaziland, all the other national societies have held their annual general assemblies/meetings with their new board members.
- Angola and Namibia national societies held management programme meetings that included the regional managers in Namibia, and provincial secretaries in Angola.
- The Danish Red Cross and the regional delegation undertook a mission in March 2005 which recommended that a technical person be seconded to the Botswana Red Cross Society, for three months, to focus on financial management and programme streamlining. Consequently the Danish Red Cross's representative to

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southern Africa agreed to provide technical support to Botswana Red Cross Society. There are already indications that the national society is in deficit and was operating without a budget. The national society has agreed to work towards correcting the anomalies and is finalizing a proposal to support the branch development and holding of the general assembly.

National societies have improved the planning, implementation, follow-up on projects and reporting through the use of the project planning process (PPP) approach.

- In March 2005, the regional planning and reporting officer was in Lesotho and Swaziland to support the national societies through one-day workshops and disseminated the Federation's reporting standard requirements on quality, timeliness and donor requirements.
- Another workshop was held in Malawi where all the programme officers, including those from the districts, attended. The workshop encompassed planning and reporting lines of the Federation and specific donors in line with standard requirements and specifications.
- The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society conducted a one-day workshop on annual report writing where the regional planning and reporting officer co-facilitated alongside the head of delegation, Harare. The report workshop was a result of difficulties faced in assisting the national society to consolidate reports for the Federation.
- During the SARAN and the disaster management officers' meetings, training in planning and reporting was conducted by the regional planning and reporting officer.

National societies have updated their statutes and have well defined policies and guidelines in place.

- The national societies of Malawi and Namibia conducted strategic planning review workshops in March and May 2005 respectively. For Malawi it was a follow up to the implementation of the recommendations from the Management Review report of August 2004.
- The regional delegation and the Federation's country representative in South Africa are technically facilitating the Namibia strategic plan review based on the needs that were identified as priorities by the national society. A national society review team was set up by Namibia Red Cross Society to spearhead the process. Namibia has also set up another team to review its statutes.
- Angola has set up three commissions: one to develop its strategic plan, a legal commission to review statutes and a Red Cross Law fundraising commission for finance management and resources mobilisation. The commissions have already started their work, with financial support from the capacity building fund.

National societies have achieved sufficient capabilities in finance management, development and resource mobilization.

- Assessment of financial management systems was conducted for the national societies of Swaziland and Zambia. The national societies responded positively and the Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society received 100% coverage of their budget, based on the recommendations, and has already started some of the implementations.
- Zambia Red Cross Society was able to employ the new head of finance and an accountant to rejuvenate the finance department.
- In early 2005, six out of ten national societies responded to the internal financial control questionnaire sent by the organizational development department, with the support of the finance development delegate, in June 2004. The completed questionnaires were used as the basis for the selection of the four priority countries: Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Based on the analysis of the questionnaires, the regional finance development delegate was able to design internal financial control supervision guides that helped the national societies to strengthen their financial control mechanisms. The secretariat risk management and audit and organizational development departments have approved the financial control supervision guides.
- The delegation has distributed the document to all the national societies in the southern African region, heads of regional delegation and worldwide heads of finance units in the spirit of sharing knowledge and practice. The finance development department has also been accepted to the Federation international internal control network team.
- In assisting national societies to develop financial management system and procedures, an in country financial management workshops for non-finance managers were held in Swaziland, Namibia and Zambia. The workshops aimed at strengthening the working relationship between the finance and the programme

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department and to put into effect the non-finance managers responsibility of managing their programme funds in a more transparent and accountable manner.

- Zimbabwe, Namibia, Mozambique have already completed their 2004 global audits. Swaziland and Zambia are finalizing their 2004 financial statements, which will pave way for the global audit to commence. It is encouraging to note that in all the national societies the finance development department is working with have automated accounting system in their headquarters.
- With the help of a consultant, the finance development delegate was able to assess the configuration of two national societies accounting system and appropriate changes in the system were made to have the best possible set up. These changes provided the national societies with a system that is user friendly and also provided the management with all the required reporting functionality to make sound managerial and financial decisions.
- The finance development delegate was able to negotiate with Microsoft South Africa to release license keys, which were paid for but never released, to the national societies of Mozambique and Swaziland. Since the two national societies are using new accounting software, the delegation has received a confirmation letter from Microsoft that these two license keys could be transferred to other national societies interested in the region. In addition, Microsoft confirmed modules, which was paid for but no longer needed can be cancelled and replaced. This means that enhancement would be paid only on the functionality needed.
- In assisting national society's financial management controls and cooperation between national societies' headquarters and branches as well as redefining the roles and responsibilities of management with regards to financial authority and responsibilities, the national societies of Swaziland and Zimbabwe requested the finance development delegate to prepare job descriptions for the head of finance as well as organigrams for finance departments.
- The finance development delegate also advised Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe national societies in the recruitment of a new head of finance and the restructuring of the finance departments.
- Regional internal financial control supervision guide has been designed by the regional finance development programme and has been distributed to the national societies.
- Two follow-up visits were made to Mozambique Red Cross Society's income generation projects. A comprehensive report was prepared and recommendations were given for the necessary action to be taken by the senior management. A positive feedback was received from the national society's senior management especially the financial analysis of the Chiomo training centre and the work-in-progress income generation activities.
- The Mozambique Red Cross Society is holding income generation meetings in Oslo, Norway to market its income generation proposals to partners. The Norwegian, Icelandic, Finnish and Danish partner national societies confirmed their participation.

National societies' programme design and implementation originates from the branches.

- The national societies of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland have made effort in creating branches that are responding to the needs of the vulnerable communities. Angola has held election of all its provincial boards and its branches. Botswana is currently linking up its OVC projects with the development of its northern branches. Lesotho has held elections in its division and allocated some of its bilateral projects to these divisions as a way to develop their branches. The general assembly in Mozambique was held in June after all the provinces had conducted their assemblies and elections.

National societies recruit, train, retain, motivate, support, reward and manage volunteers who actively participate in the development of programmes at local, regional and national levels.

- A reporting format based on the Algiers plan of action was developed and sent to all national societies, as follow up on how far they were in implementing the agreed plan of action.

Impact

- The person providing technical support to Botswana Red Cross Society has already indicated that the national society was in deficit and was operating without a budget. The national society has agreed to work towards correcting some of the anomalies.

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- Based on the analysis of the internal financial control questionnaires sent by the organizational development department, the regional finance development delegate was able to design internal financial control supervision guide that help the national societies to strengthen their financial control mechanisms.
- The effective use of the financial control supervision guide will complement efforts to minimize waste and theft, if not totally eradicate it within all levels of the national societies. In addition, this will help improve financial management controls at national societies' headquarters and branch levels.
- Through the capacity building funds, the national societies of Angola and Namibia were been able to implement their planned organizational development change processes.
- Zimbabwe, Namibia and Zambia national societies improve their computerised financial management systems, with Zimbabwe Red Cross Society currently in the process of updating its financial regulation manual.

Constraints

- Though follow up plans are underway to ensure that the audits are done, the finance development department has expressed its concern about the delay by Swaziland and Zambia to conduct 2004 global audits.
- So far none of the national societies is using computerized accounting system at the provincial branches level.
- Zambia could not finalize its volunteer policy during this first half of the year due to funding problems.
- It is evident that most national societies' staff require capacity building on planning and reporting writing.
- The major challenge during the first half of the year was lack of funding to enable the national societies implement planned activities, especially for organizational development.
- High staff turnover in some national societies still affects the implementation of some organizational development activities that require skilled human resources.

Representation, implementation and management

Coordination, cooperation, and strategic partnerships

The regional delegation created a food security task force that encompasses the country delegation, the regional delegation and partner national societies' staff. The tasks of the team are:

- Monitoring the rainfall patterns in the region;
- Monitoring all IRIN reports on the subject;
- Gathering and researching information on WFP/FAO crop assessments in the region;
- Researching and gathering information on government policies/actions on food security in the region;
- Contacting national societies so as to get information on plans of action, and
- Mapping home-based care (HBC) projects and drought areas.

The desk officers of the British, Spanish and Swedish partner national societies (PNS) visited Zimbabwe to discuss relations, programme and to analyse the needs of southern Africa with the regional delegation senior management and technical staff. All partners were satisfied with the evolution of the regional support to national societies and appreciated the open dialogue and ideas shared for future involvement of PNS in the region. They expressed their confidence in the direction taken by the Federation's management and the motivation of the staff and delegates team.

The Swedish Red Cross confirmed its priorities as health and organizational development and expressed its willingness to engage in long-term planning. The British Red Cross confirmed its commitment to disaster management, HIV/AIDS and WatSan with priority countries being South Africa, Mozambique and Lesotho. The Finnish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Danish, Netherlands, Swiss, Japanese and Canadian PNS are maintaining/developing their support to the region and will continue liaising with the regional delegation for effective coordination.

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During the Southern Africa Partnership of Red Cross Societies (SAPRCS) meeting that took place on 19 to 20 March 2005, in Johannesburg, the regional delegation's consolidation of the implementation of the strategy for change, external relations and resources mobilization proposal was rejected. SAPRCS issued official statements supporting ART in Zimbabwe, encouraging the involvement of youth in decision-making bodies and strengthening HIV/AIDS programmes. The meeting requested a formal review of the strategy 2002-2007 of the regional delegation and on recruitment of African delegates. At the meeting, a new OVC strategy was endorsed and national societies promised to work on ways to implement it at country level. The creation of South Africa regional communications forum (SARCOF) was approved and the regional delegation was requested to continue in its effort to monitor the food security situation in the region.

Relationship with ICRC continued to be cordial, regular and focused on areas of common interest: advocacy, national society capacity building, governance and management support, disaster management.

The regional delegates met under the auspice of southern Africa management team (SAMT) to review, comment on and analyze the outcomes of the SAPRCS meeting and deliberate on the way forward. It was proposed that a 'strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats' (SWOT) analysis of the regional delegation be conducted. At the SAMT forum, the role and presence of Federation's delegations in southern Africa were discussed with the SAPRCS chairperson, the Pan-African coordination team (PACT) coordinator, the Federation's board member in the region and the head of Africa department.

Effective representation and advocacy

On 22 March 2005, the head of southern Africa regional delegation and the head of Zimbabwe delegation met with the regional director of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in Johannesburg, to discuss the food security situation in the region. They shared views and agreed to work more closely in the future and provided feedback on the new strategic framework for working with NGOs.

Governance support

In her capacity as the Federation's representative, the Federation's board member in the region- the Namibia Red Cross Society's secretary general- was mandated by SAPRCS to deliver a strong message from the region to the board of the Global Fund about partners to fund ART provision in Zimbabwe.

The PACT members of the region were assisted in preparing for the PACT meeting in Johannesburg and sending the progress report questionnaires. The response was, unfortunately, slow and it was clear that another strategy is needed ensure that updates on the progress made in the implementation of the Algiers plan of action will be effective and useful in the future.

Delegation management

The head of southern Africa regional delegation held a meeting for all budget holders to discuss better monitoring of budgets in order to avoid deficits, effectively raise funds, to control expenses and to report on time.

The finance delegate prepared a new template to assist monthly financial monitoring by budget holders in reviewing situations in each programme. The decision to change the budget approval system in Geneva was much welcomed to decrease the bureaucracy between field and Geneva and to give more time regional delegation for fundraising.

On 18 April 2005, the finance department conducted training for all budget holders to refresh the best use of the CODA system, to address the difficulties encountered in manipulating the system and to encourage all staff and delegates to be more active in handling their budget and fundraising plan. The head of regional delegation and Finance delegate reviewed the needs in the region and the perspective for finance support in view of planning well in advance the human resources adjustments that might be needed. They also compared some of the Federation's issues in finances with ICRC and looked at common/joint approaches in some areas.

As costs in housing and security are blowing up in Zimbabwe, due to inflation, close monitoring was put in place to avoid any risk.

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From June 7 to 10 2005, the regional human resources manager attended the annual human resources meeting in Geneva. Among issues discussed in the meeting were:

- Human resources;
- Disaster management review;
- Basic training course (BTC);
- Abuse of power and sexual exploitation;
- Stress management;
- Organizational development, and
- Performance appraisals.

The human resources manager also made a presentation on HIV/AIDS in southern Africa and shared some of the interventions implemented by the Harare regional delegation, including the recruitment of a partnership officer for PLWHA and the planned revision of the HIV/AIDS workplace policy. The manager also reported on how staff stress is managed in the region through regular stress management questionnaires every six months. She recommended that the report of the Geneva human resource review be shared with all regions, BTC procedures be further clarified to all staff in the delegation and that the medical insurance cover is revised to include immediate dependents.

The fluctuations in share prices, real interest rate and escalation in inflations- due to Zimbabwe's socio-economic situation- prompted the chairman of the finance committee in Geneva to grant flexibility to the regional delegation to allow it to react promptly to the volatile situation in Zimbabwe. The professional background and experience of the regional finance delegate in such transactions is a guarantee for the regional to use this facility with extreme prudence and in full coordination with the finance committee.

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

Southern Africa Regional

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 05AA018

PLEDGES RECEIVED

29/08/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				3,553,941	TOTAL COVERAGE 131.7%	
OPENING BALANCE				2,205,571		
BOTSWANA - RC		1,984	USD	2,246	10.02.05	SAPRCS
BRITISH - DFID				484,492	01.05.05	DISASTER REDUCTION PHASE II
BRITISH - RC		15,000	GBP	32,715	14.01.05	WATER/SANITATION
BRITISH - RC		23,500	GBP	51,254	01.06.05	WATER SANITATION DELEGATE
BRITISH - RC		25,000	GBP	54,525	07.01.05	OVC
DANISH - GOVT				21,985	05.01.05	PROCUREMENT DELEGATE
DANISH - RC				103,650	07.06.05	REGIONAL HEALTH & CARE COORDINATOR
GREAT BRITAIN		5,000	GBP	11,298	22.08.05	
ICELANDIC - RC				44,000	01.01.05	REGIONAL FINANCE DELEGATE
ICELANDIC - RC				128,450	16.08.05	REGIONAL DELEGATION
NETHERLANDS - RC		2,674	USD	3,441	08.08.05	COSTS RECRUITMENT
NORWEGIAN - RC		600,000	NOK	112,200	07.12.04	REGIONAL FINANCE DEVELOPMENT DELEGATE
SPANISH - RC				10,388	04.07.05	FINANCE DEVELOPMENT
SWEDISH - GOVT		900,000	SEK	153,900	01.06.05	WATER SANITATION
SWEDISH - GOVT		2,550,000	SEK	429,165	16.06.05	OVC INITIATIVE
SWEDISH - GOVT		35,000	SEK	5,890	27.07.05	ACP-EU WATER FACILITY BID
SWEDISH - GOVT/RC		1,000,000	SEK	171,000	19.05.05	REGIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT
SWEDISH - GOVT/RC		2,000,000	SEK	342,000	19.05.05	FINANCE DEVELOPMENT, ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
SWEDISH - RC		620,000	SEK	106,020	02.06.05	HEALTH COORDINATOR
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				4,474,190	CHF	125.9%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
GREAT BRITAIN	DELEGATE(S)			60,400		
ICELAND	DELEGATE(S)			73,000		
NORWAY	DELEGATE(S)			73,000		

Southern Africa Regional

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 05AA018

PLEDGES RECEIVED

29/08/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				206,400	CHF	5.8%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

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

BUDGET 2005

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 05AA018

Name: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & textiles	576,000	0	0	0	0	0	576,000
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	2,500
Medical & first aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching materials	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relief supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	580,500	0	0	0	0	0	580,500
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000
Warehouse & Distribution	3,600	8,000	0	0	0	0	11,600
Transport & Vehicules	87,370	22,580	0	20,480	40,960	0	171,390
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	90,970	30,580	0	20,480	40,960	0	182,990
Programme Support	126,699	28,248	0	31,019	13,648	0	199,614
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	126,699	28,248	0	31,019	13,648	0	199,614
Personnel-delegates	213,890	140,400	0	127,200	293,800	0	775,289
Personnel-national staff	401,395	265,980	0	42,900	202,020	0	912,295
Consultants	55,503	0	0	16,750	0	0	72,253
PERSONNEL	670,788	406,380	0	186,850	495,820	0	1,759,837
W/shops & Training	66,560	43,000	0	101,100	35,600	0	246,260
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	66,560	43,000	0	101,100	35,600	0	246,260
Travel & related expenses	101,356	28,850	0	54,550	13,100	0	197,855
Information	77,400	1,500	0	5,200	750	0	84,850
Other General costs	234,943	-103,967	0	63,016	-389,910	0	-195,918
GENERAL EXPENSES	413,699	-73,617	0	122,766	-376,060	0	86,787
TOTAL BUDGET:	1,949,216	434,591	0	477,215	209,968	0	3,070,989