

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 لجمعية الصليب والهلال الأحمر

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAMMES AND NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITY BUILDING

MAA063001
17 July 2006

The Federation's vision is to strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity. Its 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 185 countries.

In Brief

Programme Update no. 1.

Period covered: January to May 2006.

Appeal target: CHF 16,327,000 (USD 12,445,000 or EUR 10,551,000).

Appeal coverage: 29.7%.

Outstanding needs: CHF 11,483,000 (USD 9,336,000 or EUR 7,314,000).

Appeal 2006-2007: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual06/MAA63001.pdf>

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

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals:

The programmes herein are aligned with the Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission:

- *Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.*
- *Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.*
- *Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.*
- *Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.*

Programme summary: The Southern Africa regional programmes and capacity building Appeal covers the regional programmes and the national societies (NS) of Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland. This Programme Update focuses on the Federation regional delegation's support and coordination activities toward national societies' capacity building.

Disasters in the region included cholera outbreaks in Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe; floods in Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and an earthquake in Mozambique. An Emergency Appeal was launched for a cholera response operation in Angola. The Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated for cholera and floods in Zambia, cholera in Mozambique as well as floods in Namibia and Malawi.

Southern Africa Regional Programmes and National Society Capacity Building: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA063001; Programme Update no. 1

The disaster management department coordinated the implementation of disaster risk reduction (DRR) projects in **Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia**. The project is funded by the British government's Department for International Development (DFID), for a period of three years. The programme is designed to enhance community and household resilience as well as build the capacity of the NSs through an extensive strategy for lesson learning and knowledge sharing among the implementing partners.

The Federation regional delegation in Harare continues to support the implementation of the food security operation launched in October 2005. The food security Emergency Appeal supports an integrated operation to support approximately 1.5 million beneficiaries through three broad areas of intervention: food assistance to individuals and households affected by HIV and AIDS; reinforcing coping mechanisms and livelihoods through the provision of seeds and fertilizers; water and sanitation (WatSan) support through borehole drilling, the rehabilitation of water-points, latrine construction, small-scale irrigation schemes as well as hygiene education and promotion. The operation has been extended to September 2006. For more information about the food insecurity emergency appeal, refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/05/05EA023.pdf>.

The Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe Red Cross societies are implementing Federation supported long-term water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion projects. The **Zambia** Red Cross Society provides WatSan services to Congolese refugees in northern parts of **Zambia** and the **Malawi** Red Cross Society to multinational refugees (Congolese, Somali, Rwandans and Burundian) in Dzaleka and Luwani refugee camps. WatSan activities in **Namibia** as well as some provinces in **Malawi** and **Mozambique** are supported bilaterally by partner national societies (PNSs).

An organization development unit was established at the Federation regional delegation to coordinate support on institutional development, finance development, resource mobilization, planning, monitoring, reporting and information dissemination. Management and governance support was extended to a number of NSs at different levels and **Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe** reviewed their Constitutions and have submitted them to the Joint Commission for approval. **Angola** and **Botswana** were supported in developing and reviewing the strategic plans. **Zambia** and **Botswana** conducted governance and management induction to increase the understanding of the elected board members and management roles and responsibilities.

The **Malawi, Namibia and Zambia** Red Cross societies were supported financially and technically to update and review their financial manuals. **Namibia** and **Zimbabwe** submitted applications to shift from working advance to cash transfer systems. **Namibia, Zambia** and **Zimbabwe** Red Cross societies were supported to move to the new Navision accounting system which will improve efficiency in financial reporting.

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Botswana:** Norah Mophabane, Secretary General, Botswana Red Cross Society, Gaborone; Email: brcs@info.bw; Phone +267.35.24.65; Fax +267.35.23.52
- **In Lesotho:** Thabelo Ramatlapeng, Secretary General, Lesotho Red Cross Society, Maseru; Email: redcross@redcross.org.ls; Phone +266.31.39.11; Fax +266.31.01.66
- **In Malawi:** Lawson Kasamale, Secretary General, Malawi Red Cross Society, Lilongwe; Email: mrcs@eomw.net; Phone +265.1.775.290; Fax +265.1.775.590
- **In Namibia:** Razia Essack-Kauaria, Secretary General, Namibia Red Cross, Windhoek; Email: secgen@redcross.org.na; Phone +264.61.235.216; Fax +264. 61. 228.949
- **In South Africa:** Mike Tainton, Acting Secretary General, South African Red Cross Society; Email: mtainton@redcross.org.za; Phone +27.21.418.66.40; Fax +27.21.418.66.44
- **In South Africa:** Seija Tyrninoksa, Federation Representative in South Africa, Cape Town; Email: seija.tyrninoksa@ifrc.org; Phone +27.82.450.38.94; Fax +27.21.418.66.44
- **In Swaziland:** Sibongile Hlope, Secretary General, Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society, Mbabane; Email: sibongile@redcross.org.sz; Phone +268.404.25.32; Fax +268.404.61.08
- **In Harare:** Françoise Le Goff, Head of Southern Africa Regional Delegation, Harare; Email: francoise.legoff@ifrc.org; Phone +263.4.70.61.55, +263.4.72.03.15; Fax+ 263.4.70.87.84
- **In Geneva:** Terry Carney, Federation Regional Officer for Southern Africa; Email: terry.carney@ifrc.org; Phone +41.22.730.42.98; Fax +41. 22.733.03.97

Southern Africa Regional Programmes and National Society Capacity Building: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA063001; Programme Update no. 1

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 quality and accountable 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

The Southern Africa region experienced a wider range of humanitarian challenges ranging from localized flooding, disease outbreaks and minor earthquakes. In **Mozambique**, an earthquake measuring 7.5 on the Richter scale hit the country on 23 February 2006, the epicentre in Manica province. Earth tremors and after shocks were also experienced in **Zimbabwe** and **South Africa** but damage in these two countries was limited. In Mozambique, four deaths occurred, 32 people were injured and 49 poorly constructed houses were destroyed. Two more tremors were also experienced in March with minimal damage experienced.

Although there are indications that the food security situation has improved from last year, where more than 12 million people were food insecure, some countries have already indicated that they could face some food supply deficits. This is attributed to lack of agricultural inputs and economic hardships. These factors have greatly led to the reduced planting area during the 2005/2006 planting season. HIV and AIDS pandemic remains a humanitarian and developmental challenge which has so far reversed decades of economic and social development, as well as had a severe impact on food security. The struggle against AIDS is interwoven with wider developmental challenges such as distribution of income and power, resources and opportunities; gender disparities; public sector capacity; terms of incorporation into global economic systems as well as access to and costs of new technologies. The HIV and AIDS pandemic has weakened traditional coping strategies among many communities. Through the long-term integrated HIV and AIDS programme coordinated by the Federation regional delegation, the national societies seek to establish a better understanding of the consequences a holistic perspective and implementing options for better coping mechanisms.

Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe reported outbreaks of cholera since the beginning of the rain season in November 2005. The common causes of the spread of cholera in the affected countries are poor sanitation and lack of clean and safe water. Historical factors such as prolonged civil wars and poor infrastructural development, including poor health delivery systems, caused countries such as **Angola, Zimbabwe and Zambia** – with already collapsing local health systems to be overwhelmed by response to health emergencies. The need to address prevention and control of cholera has seen governments calling upon humanitarian agencies for support.

Incessant rainfall across many parts of southern Africa left thousands of people homeless in a region where ironically more than 12 million people were faced with a severe food crisis following erratic rain seasons in the last three years. In **Malawi**, flooding occurred in the lower Shire districts of Nsanje and Chikwawa which is about 173km and 50km south of the commercial capital Blantyre, affecting over 35,000 households. Over 1,794 houses were destroyed, over 24,000 hectares of planted crops were washed away and roads and bridges became impassable. Reports from **Mozambique** indicated that the incessant rains caused extensive damage to crops and houses leaving more than 40,000 impoverished families homeless. On 22 and 23 February 2006, heavy rains in central **Namibia** caused swelling of three rivers in the Mariental constituency catchments areas. Due to the risk of collapsing the Hardap Dam by the pressure of water, Namibia Water (local water supply parastatal) opened the gates of the dam. The water was released in the 'Fish River' situated between Hardap Dam and the town of Mariental with 14,000 residents, located 273 km south of the capital Windhoek, causing flooding in Mariental and displacing 2,100 people (330 households).

Food security

The Federation regional delegation in Harare conducted food security taskforce meetings regularly while regional meetings representing all the countries involved were held monthly. The disaster management department also contributed to the administration and definition of real-time evaluation of the food security operation, which was conducted in **Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Mozambique**, where the operation was advanced. In February 2006, the Federation regional delegation extended technical support to **Lesotho and Namibia** to assist in the start up of the relief operation, in the absence of relief delegates.

Southern Africa Regional Programmes and National Society Capacity Building: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA063001; Programme Update no. 1

Cholera

Angola: Since 13 February 2006, Angola Red Cross with support from Federation has been responding to a cholera outbreak that has affected 11 provinces. The total number of cases registered as of 30 June 2006 was 47,037 with 2,000 deaths, translating to a mortality rate of 4%. In response to the crisis, the Federation allocated a total of CHF 200,165 from DREF (CHF 50,165 on 24 February and CHF 150,000 on 14 April 2006) and, with support from the Federation regional delegation in Harare, a Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member from the Mozambique Red Cross Society was deployed to assist them in the operation.

Based on the escalating needs, the Federation deployed a Field Assessment Coordination Team (FACT) specialized in health, WatSan, information, media, telecommunication and logistics for three weeks. The FACT and RDRT worked effectively as a team during the assessment. A preliminary Emergency Appeal was launched on 18 May, for CHF 1,206,656 to assist 30,000 beneficiaries. On 22 June, the Appeal was revised– the budget was adjusted upwards to (CHF 1,392,404 and, the number of beneficiaries was increased to 1,000,000). The short-term activities included social and volunteer mobilization, clean water supply, sanitation and training. Long-term activities, based on the recommendations from the FACT/RDRT assessment, include the construction of latrines and water-points for communities, capacity building and preparedness activities for Angola Red Cross volunteers.

Mozambique: The Mozambique Red Cross Society received a CHF 50,000 from DREF to support response to the cholera outbreak in Nampula province where a total of 19,500 people were affected. The national society conducted health and hygiene campaigns and distributed chlorine, disinfectants and oral rehydration solutions (ORS).

Zambia: Through the DREF support of CHF 50,000, the Zambia Red Cross Society responded to a cholera outbreak which started in the slum areas of Lusaka and spread to 21 other districts. A further CHF 38,000 was requested to continue supporting response efforts.

Zimbabwe: The government managed the cholera outbreak at the beginning of the year, with support from World Health Organization (WHO).

Floods

The **Malawi** Red Cross Society, with the support from a CHF 99,826 DREF allocation was able to provide temporary shelter and WatSan initiatives for the affected households.

Localized flooding occurred in several districts where the **Botswana** Red Cross Society conducted assessments, with financial support from the Federation regional delegation. The government of Botswana was able to provide all the assistance required with Red Cross volunteers involved in distribution of relief items.

The **Namibia** Red Cross, with support from a DREF allocation of CHF 90,000, assisted 2,000 people in Mariental after Hardap Dam flooded the area. Response activities included provision of temporary shelter and WatSan interventions. Support from the Federation regional delegation in Harare included deployment of a RDRT member from the Zambia Red Cross Society and the regional WatSan officer. Emergency stocks deployed from the warehouse in Harare included water purification sachets, blankets, jerry cans and tents.

Heavy rains caused flooding in the Kazungula district in the southern parts of **Zambia** affecting 4,000 people. Approximately 2,500 of them needed assistance in the form of shelter, food and WatSan interventions. A DREF allocation of CHF 60,000 supported the Zambia Red Cross Society to assist the displaced people with relief items whilst the government provided shelter through the establishment of a camp.

Minor Earthquakes

The Mozambique Red Cross Society responded by participating in a needs assessments conducted by the government in Manica and Gaza provinces. A total of 15 Red Cross volunteers were deployed into the three administrative posts in Espungabera, Mussorize and Machaze districts of Manica province – to monitor the situation in coordination with the respective District Emergency Committees. The Federation regional delegation is under alert and is monitoring the situation to ensure quick response in case of future earth tremors in the region.

Southern Africa Regional Programmes and National Society Capacity Building: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA063001; Programme Update no. 1

National society capacity building

The Federation regional delegation established an organizational development (OD) unit to coordinate support to NSs in capacity building, finance development, resource mobilization, planning, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, communication and information dissemination. This positive development ensured additional support in the areas of quality performance and creative fundraising which will be sustained by good relationship with donors. Funding for the regional OD has been above average. However, funding is still low for the entire national society capacity building Appeal. Bilateral contributions being given to national societies are mostly one-off donations of very minimal amounts. The national societies require sustainable funding to implement their long-term development projects.

A year-managed support agreement was signed between the Microsoft Business Solution Partner – Strategix and the Federation regional delegation in Harare. The agreement ensures 12-hour monthly support through a call centre service for all national societies on Navision accounting system. This will include dial up and emails, remote system support and on-site support. The Federation regional delegation took the initiative and discussed the implementation of the global agreement between the Microsoft and the Federation Secretariat with the Microsoft office in South Africa. The implementation of activities within the agreement will be driven at Microsoft's Europe, Middle East and Africa level (EMEA) by the Partnership Governance Committee as well as in-country projects and needs will be identified by the same committee. At the local level, contacts between Microsoft South Africa and the Red Cross will be facilitated by the Federation regional delegation.

The Federation regional delegation, in conjunction with the Red Cross Societies in southern Africa, conducted a home-based care symposium under the theme '*Caring together... Come closer*' on 6 and 7 April 2006 in Johannesburg, South Africa. The purpose of the symposium was to share the experiences of the Red Cross in care and support for people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA). The symposium also aimed at promoting partnerships and recognizing/acknowledging the tireless work of the Red Cross volunteers. It attracted approximately 300 participants from the Red Cross in southern Africa, Geneva and other Africa regions. The southern African governments, UN agencies, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), other agencies, regional and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the corporate sector, embassies and media agencies attended the symposium. Presentations from the main speakers such as the first president of the Republic of Zambia (Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda) and South Africa's Minister of Health (Professor H. Coovadia) profiled the work of the Red Cross in the region. The symposium commemorative gala was held on 6 April to celebrate, honour and present humanitarian awards to Red Cross volunteers. Five Red Cross volunteers from each of the ten NSs received awards. The **South African** Red Cross Society presented a humanitarian award to South Africa's former president Nelson Mandela. It was the first time in the region that the Red Cross volunteers were profiled at such an international event.

Health and care

The Federation regional delegation recruited a health and care coordinator, thus strengthening the capacity and coordination of support to NSs. The health coordinator has been mapping the capacities of the Red Cross societies in terms of response to health and care emergencies. A regional task force was established to look at the Avian Influenza preparedness.

Goal: The general health of the community is improved.

Objective: National societies are equipped with skills to implement community-based health care (CBHC) interventions in order to improve the health of the vulnerable people.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

Expected result 1: Capacity of national societies to provide effective CBHC including first aid, malaria, tuberculosis, hygiene promotion and education, cholera, routine and public immunization campaigns, family and reproductive health, health in emergencies and nutrition is strengthened with emphasis on the use of ARCHI toolkits.

Southern Africa Regional Programmes and National Society Capacity Building: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA063001; Programme Update no. 1

Following a request by **Botswana, Namibia, Mozambique** and **Zimbabwe** for the Federation assistance in scaling up their first aid programmes, the regional health department is strengthening its support towards the initiative. The regional health officer initiated discussions with the Kenya Red Cross Society – which has a good model of first aid programmes – to visit the region. All national societies have indicated interest in knowledge sharing and the educational visit but they need funding to sponsor the trip. Preparations for the establishment of a community-based first aid (CBFA) programme in **Namibia** are in progress. Between 5 and 16 June 2006, a training of trainers' (ToT) workshop was held.

Expected result 2: Community-based health projects target local vulnerabilities.

The planned piloting of ARCHI tool kits was not done. However, three NSs namely **Malawi, Namibia** and **Zimbabwe** were identified as the countries in which the tool kits would be piloted. In this regard, the regional health officer discussed with the NSs about the need to make use of the available ARCHI toolkits. The Federation regional delegation is sourcing for more toolkits to be distributed to national societies.

Expected result 3: Increased integration of programmes at national society level with a more holistic approach to community health problems.

The Federation regional delegation developed a national society health programme assessment form where a questionnaire on mapping health programmes in Africa was administered. All ten Red Cross societies responded positively and provided detailed information on the set up of their health departments, programmes, donor mapping and PoAs. The information obtained works as a baseline for the provision and implementation of other health programmes.

Expected result 4: National societies have established community-based malaria and tuberculosis interventions and activities in existing home-based care (HBC) projects and in contributing to national campaigns.

The regional health officer supported **Lesotho, Namibia** and **Zimbabwe** Red Cross societies in participating in the ongoing measles and malaria campaigns in their respective countries. Red Cross volunteers in the three countries contributed through community mobilization. Assistance was given to **Lesotho** in the management of primary health care (PHC) clinics and in working on resource mobilization for the refurbishment of clinic buildings.

The Federation regional delegation provided technical assistance and guidance to Red Cross societies assessing the national tuberculosis (TB) programmes in their countries. Red Cross societies are engaging the ministries of health (MoHs) in their countries to map the way forward in the implementation of tuberculosis programmes. The regional health officer participated in the TB Working Group meeting which was held in Geneva. The meeting provided an opportunity for the participants to get a wider understanding of the global TB response plans, actions and also to share experiences and knowledge on project design and implementation.

The Namibia Red Cross was supported in developing a plan of action (PoA) for the implementation of a TB programme in partnership with the ministry of health (MoH). Guidance and technical support was provided to the Malawi Red Cross Society in planning for the malaria programme in Mwanza and Chiradzulu districts. A meeting was held in Malawi with representatives from the Finnish Red Cross, the Federation Secretariat and MoH representatives in the two districts. The Mozambique Red Cross Society received technical assistance in the implementation of a malaria programme in Sofala and Maputo. Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe are meant to benefit from the World Swim for Malaria Programme, which will see each country receiving 3,000 insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs).

Expected result 5: support provided to national societies in response to epidemics such as cholera and other communicable diseases.

Technical assistance was provided to **Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia** and **Zimbabwe** in response to cholera outbreaks. Red Cross volunteers were mainly involved in community mobilization, health education and promotion, hygiene promotion, identification of cases and distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) materials.

Southern Africa Regional Programmes and National Society Capacity Building: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA063001; Programme Update no. 1

The Federation regional delegation continued to be on the alert for Avian Influenza. Although no case of human to human infection has been reported in the region, a task force which comprises the health officer, disaster management, reporting and information officers was formed to coordinate the regional monitoring and response actions. The regional health officer participated in the Avian Influenza Preparedness regional meeting in South Africa between 7 and 9 March 2006. The meeting brought together all stakeholders such as the veterinary, health and animal health specialists from Southern Africa region.

The NSs in the region are at different stages of preparedness for Avian Influenza. The key activities on their implementation plans include community awareness, mobilization, case detection and reporting. Plans are underway to develop a regional Red Cross/Red Crescent societies Avian Influenza preparedness plan .

Expected result 6: Regional health programmes and national societies have partnerships with other organizations.

Consultations are going on with other stake holders such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the MoH. The success of the plan depends on the establishment and functionality of community-based volunteers. The regional health officer has initiated a discussion with the **South African** Red Cross Society to make preparations for providing first aid services to sports people and the public participating in the 2010 World Cup, to be hosted in the country.

Impact

- The Federation regional delegation health and care department has been strengthened in terms of capacity and hence support to the national societies is enhanced.
- The role played by the Red Cross volunteers in community mobilization during campaigns such as malaria prevention and control, TB control and management and preparedness for Avian Influenza in the region was commendable. Governments in the region have recognized the Red Cross societies as important partners in responding to health emergencies. This has improved their working relationships.
- The participation of **Malawi** Red Cross Society in malaria prevention has brought together the important players in the sector such as the Centre for Disease Control (CDC), the MoH and the Federation. The partnership established in the programme has started a long-term relationship for future implementation of malaria programmes in Malawi.

Constraints

- Most NSs in the region have not established CBFA programmes which are pivotal in the provision of health services to the communities. The unavailability of funds for training of communities in the CBFA approach makes it difficult for the NSs to implement other health activities.
- The integration of CBFA with other health projects poses a challenge of overworking the volunteers. The CBFA programme works well with volunteers who are driven by the spirit of volunteerism. However, the competition brought by other NGOs with higher incentives de-motivates the Red Cross volunteers.

Water and Sanitation (WatSan)

The long-term WatSan projects in **Malawi, Mozambique** and **Zimbabwe** were implemented in coordination with HIV and AIDS HBC projects. In **Zambia**, the WatSan project was implemented in coordination with a mission hospital HBC operation. The hygiene promotion volunteers are being trained and becoming active in health as well as HIV and AIDS awareness. In **Zimbabwe**, the WatSan projects are integrated with the HBC projects, where the volunteers are also trained on hygiene promotion. The WatSan operation for the Congolese refugee camp in northern **Zambia** is a fully integrated part of the Zambia Red Cross Society services to the refugees; the same applies for the **Malawi** Red Cross society refugee programme. The Red Cross societies still require Federation support in the long-term due to current scaling up of the WatSan projects, which accessed funding from African, Caribbean and Pacific - European Union (ACP-EU) Water Facility.

Goal: The vulnerable population of southern Africa has greater access to water supply and sanitation.

Objective: The capacity of Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe Red Cross societies to assess, design, resource, implement, monitor and evaluate water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion projects in integrated health and care programmes is increased.

Southern Africa Regional Programmes and National Society Capacity Building: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA063001; Programme Update no. 1

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

Expected result 1: Four national societies in the region deliver quality water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion projects on time and within the budget in coordinated health and care programmes in line with sector best practices (community managed, demand responsive approaches).

The monitoring reports from 2005 conducted by the regional WatSan department reflected that projects were implemented efficiently and effectively in line with sector best practices, and created synergies with other health and care initiatives. **Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia** and **Zimbabwe** will document the community management and hygiene promotion projects in order demonstrate the best practices and facilitate organizational learning.

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**. However, a lot has to be done this year on training the software officers to be able to implement the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) process as required. This will improve the implementation of hygiene and community management projects. In **Zimbabwe**, the present project manager, who is a software specialist, has agreed to recruit an engineer to improve the engineering capacity of the project.

Expected result 2: Establishment of sound, sustainable environmental services for 100,000 vulnerable people by 2006 and 350,000 by 2009 in hygiene promotion, sanitation and water supply, through the projects implemented by the four national societies in coordinated health and care programmes.

Zambia and **Zimbabwe** are still waiting for the approved funds from the ACP-EU Water Facility in order to start implementing the planned activities. **Malawi's** application was not successful and **Mozambique** is still in the waiting list for the EU funds. The Irish Red Cross has shown interest in funding Malawi's WatSan activities for 2006, while the British Red Cross has shown interest in supporting Mozambique.

The Federation-supported long-term development projects are targeting approximately 75,750 beneficiaries. This is a decrease from the planned figures because **Malawi** did not succeed to secure the ACP-EU funding. The **Mozambique** Red Cross Society scaled its activities down in 2006 as it is still on reserve list for EU funding. The regional WatSan strategy is to increase the number of national societies to five, supported through the Federation by extending the facility to Namibia. The requirement for WatSan interventions is the highest in these five countries: the Red Cross societies' capacity to implement the project and fundraising for these countries is realistic. The regional WatSan office is working with the PNSs in supporting the **Malawi, Mozambique** and **Namibia** Red Cross societies to submit proposals for the second call, which is in progress until 30 June 2006.

The objective of working in defined local government administrative units to increase water supply and sanitation facilities to minimum service levels, as detailed in the appeal, has been achieved in **Malawi, Mozambique** and **Zambia**. The Federation regional delegation has increased its support to the **Zimbabwe** Red Cross Society to enable the achievement of this objective by the end of 2006.

Expected result 3: The four national societies have the capacity to respond to disasters requiring water, sanitation and hygiene promotion response.

The Federation regional delegation extended WatSan support towards the cholera operation in **Angola** and **Zimbabwe** as well as the floods in **Namibia**. RDRT members experienced in WatSan intervention were deployed to support the NSs in the respective countries. The national societies have trained technicians with the capacity to respond to WatSan emergencies. The **Zambia** Red Cross Society provides WatSan services to 30,000 Congolese refugees in Mwanze and Mporokoso refugee camps in the northern parts of **Zambia**. The **Malawi** Red Cross Society is also assisting 8,000 multinational refugees in Dzaleka and Chiladzulu camps in **Malawi**.

Southern Africa Regional Programmes and National Society Capacity Building: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA063001; Programme Update no. 1

Expected result 4: The four national societies are successful advocates for increased sector resources, and contributions to national sector policies, best practices, coordination and cooperation.

Income for the long-term WatSan development projects has been increased by five times in **Zambia** and **Zimbabwe** but it remained the same in **Malawi** and **Mozambique**. The proposed activities for 2005 in Zimbabwe are still being implemented as a result of a large carry over of funds from 2003 and 2004, then to 2005. In 2004, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society had limited capacity to implement the projects which led to the carry over of activities. The WatSan proposals for **Zambia** and **Zimbabwe** are for three years (up to 2008) and a total of CHF 4,364,329 is required for the two countries. **Malawi**, **Mozambique** and **Namibia** will submit their three-year proposals (2007-2009) to the ACP-EU Water Facility programme, supported by the Federation regional delegation.

Impact

- With support from the Federation regional delegation in Harare, WatSan project are being implemented within the planned timeframe in **Malawi** and **Zambia**.
- The Red Cross societies implementing WatSan projects are recognized as major sectoral agencies in their countries as evidenced by the consultation and invitations received from the governments and other NGOs.

Constraints

- Delays in submitting the financial returns from **Malawi** and **Zimbabwe** Red Cross societies affects timely reporting to the donors.
- Funds for the project implementation are not being secured on time, resulting in national societies paying WatSan staff from other programmes' funds.

Disaster management

From January to May 2006, the Federation regional delegation provided technical support to **Angola**, **Malawi**, **Mozambique**, **Zambia** and **Zimbabwe** in response to the cholera outbreaks. The International Federation allocated funds from DREF to the NSs and ensured quick response to floods in **Malawi**, **Namibia** and **Zambia** as well as to the countries affected by cholera. Technical support also continued for the seven countries implementing the food security initiatives and the **Zimbabwe** Red Cross Society's response to the government's initiative – 'clean-up' exercise, where thousands of people were made homeless.

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 adequate human resources to design, implement and monitor disaster risk reduction projects based on community participation.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

Expected result 1 (Disaster preparedness): National societies in the region operate with an integrated food security/livelihoods strategy tailored to country specifics and encompassing regional effort.

In terms of the food security strategy development for the region, the Federation regional delegation has developed a strategy concept paper, which has been shared with all the NSs in the region. The disaster management (DM) department is now developing guidelines to assist NSs in developing of their country-specific strategies, which will form the basis for the regional strategy. A PoA for the development of the DM strategies has been agreed with the NSs.

Capacity building of personnel on food security issues is also being highlighted in the region. With support from the Geneva Secretariat, training on how to conduct food security assessment is scheduled for mid-September 2006.

Southern Africa Regional Programmes and National Society Capacity Building: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA063001; Programme Update no. 1

Expected result 2: Community-based disaster management (CBDM) with specific focus on community-based disaster risk reduction (DRR) approach is implemented in the region.

The disaster risk reduction (DRR) programme was initiated in May 2005 and is scheduled to run for three years in **Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia** and **Zambia**. Memoranda of understanding have been signed between the Federation regional delegation and the four NSs. The regional DM technical officer supported the **Lesotho** Red Cross Society in training and facilitating the Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA), while the food security officer supported the **Namibia** Red Cross for the same in April 2006. The VCA has assisted the two countries in identifying hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities within the target areas. **Zambia** and **Mozambique** will conduct their VCA in the next reporting period.

Technical support also involved programme reviews conducted by the regional technical DRR officer and a consultant between 19 April and 9 May 2006. The programme reviews aimed at studying the current project implementation mechanisms and to make recommendations for future projects. The Global coordinator for the programme, based in Geneva, also visited the region in May to meet with the consultant and regional technical DRR officer.

Expected result 3: National societies and the Federation communication in disaster situation is improved, utilizing effective and reliable systems.

In May 2006, the regional food security officer attended the United Nations (UN) Contingency meeting on disaster management. The meeting focused on disaster contingency planning, particularly on developing Zimbabwe's DRR plans. The officer also attended the **Zimbabwe** Red Cross Society's food security planning meeting where a presentation on operationalization of the sustainable livelihoods approach was shared.

The regional DM department continues to support NSs in establishing and strengthening partnerships with relevant agencies such as the World Food Programme (WFP), National Aids Councils (NACs) and Ministry of Agriculture extension offices to support food security interventions, and with relevant government department in disaster response.

Expected result 4: Regional logistics capacity increased.

The DM department continues to ensure that the warehouse in Harare is maintaining non-food emergency stocks for 1,000 households. The regional logistics office started mapping logistics capacities for the ten NSs. Due to limited funding, the purchase and repositioning of emergency stocks for 500 families in five NSs has not yet been done. In addition, due to emergencies in the past few months, emergency stocks that were used to support the NSs have not been replaced, thus leaving a shortfall on the emergency stocks. In February, following the floods in **Namibia**, emergency stocks were dispatched for the relief operation; these included 15,000 water purification sachets, 2,000 blankets, 660 jerry cans and 100 tents. During the cholera outbreak in **Zimbabwe**, 100 kg of chlorine was distributed to the affected district health offices.

The DM department continues to render logistic support to the regional delegation including managing the vehicle fleet services. Within the reporting period, eight new vehicles were received from Dubai and seven old vehicles were sold through a tendering process. Key border points within the region have been identified and discussions are to be held with the relevant governments on Red Cross requirements for exporting and importing goods during emergencies. Effort is being put in strengthening working relationships with the government of Zimbabwe.

Expected result 5: Disaster response capacity for the region is improved.

The DM department continues to improve disaster response capacities by supporting regional coordination of local disasters when the national society capacities are overwhelmed. The department is also promoting the use of international disaster response tools and procedures – Emergency Response Unit (ERU), FACT, RDRT, DREF, Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) and FedNet by all national societies. During the reporting period, the DM department supported the **Angola** and **Namibia** Red Cross societies by deploying RDRT members to assist in cholera and floods relief operations. A regional RDRT team is in existence and members are frequently

Southern Africa Regional Programmes and National Society Capacity Building: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA063001; Programme Update no. 1

utilized within their own countries. For example, following cholera outbreaks and flooding situations in **Botswana, Namibia, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia** and **Zimbabwe**, in-country RDRT members conducted assessments in their respective countries with financial, technical and material support from the Federation regional delegation.

A standby roster for disaster response comprising regional taskforce members and RDRT members was put in place for the region in consultation with the NSs. Review of the current RDRT team members and updating of the database is continuously done to ensure that appropriate disaster response teams are well positioned.

The southern Africa 2000-2005 RDRT programme was reviewed in February and the report is still awaiting final comments before publication. A planning schedule and timeframe for the 2006 RDRT was agreed and shared with other colleagues at the regional coordination meetings. Preparations for the annual RDRT basic training scheduled for September are in place.

Impact

- The support extended to emergency food security operation has enabled immediate food support as well as enhancing livelihood and productive capacities of the vulnerable households. The training provided to the NS staff involved in the food security operation has strengthened food security and livelihood programming.
- Funding extended to **Lesotho, Namibia, Mozambique** and **Zambia** for the implementation of the DRR programme will ensure capacity building of the NSs and communities towards reducing the impact of disasters. VCA in **Lesotho** and **Namibia** empowered communities by providing an opportunity to identify their own needs and priorities as well as designing appropriate DRR initiatives. Community members expressed this empowerment during VCA feedback meetings.
- Through the promotion of the use of international disaster response tools and procedures, NSs have increased their awareness and utilization of the tools.
- The DREF allocations made response to disasters more efficient and assisted in building the capacities of the national society staff and volunteers. The relief operations have also assisted in capacity building and disaster mitigation systems in the communities.
- Posting of situation reports on DMIS has enabled sharing of information with relevant stakeholders.
- The continuous maintenance of the RDRT database and roster has ensured early deployment of technical staff to provide support during emergency situations when NSs are overwhelmed.
- The pre-positioned emergency stocks at the Federation regional delegation level have enabled immediate relief support during emergencies.

Constraints

- National society staff in disaster management were overwhelmed by the workload because they were covering the implementation of the emergency food security operation as well as the DRR programme. The demands of the food security programme meant that the staff were overstretched to the detriment of the planned DRR. Furthermore, the implementation of activities was further delayed due to the resignation of three DM coordinators in **Lesotho, Namibia** and **Zambia**.
- The NSs in the region would be able to increase their disaster preparedness and response capacity if they could have guaranteed funding at the beginning of each year. Currently, the department is focusing attention on the four countries funded through the British government's DFID while six other countries desperately need to improve DM activities.
- The regional disaster response capacity is further constrained by limited emergency relief supplies and equipment because supplies sent to NSs have not been replaced due to limited funding of the regional programme.

Humanitarian Values

The Federation regional delegation continues to build the communication and information dissemination capacity in the region, evidenced by the increased number of stories and the media tours being carried out by the NSs. There was an increase in the number of stories by national societies during the food security emergency operation advocating for more support to assist the most vulnerable people. Information dissemination support was also extended to the **Angola** Red Cross for the cholera outbreak.

Southern Africa Regional Programmes and National Society Capacity Building: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA063001; Programme Update no. 1

Goal: The Movement Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values are known and respected across the region.

Objective: To improve the capacity of national societies in southern Africa to generate a high degree of visibility, credibility and reduce stigma and discrimination among vulnerable communities.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

Expected result 1: National societies have a strong and well-developed communication capacity.

Following a food security information workshop held in **Malawi** in December 2005, the Southern Africa Regional Communications Forum (SARCOF) information and communication activities have been strengthened. Coverage of the food security crisis was intensifying at national and international levels and a number of stories were produced, with the majority of them focusing on Malawi. Exchange of information among national societies has been improved and there is generally a shared direction.

SARCOF also played an important role in raising awareness on the regional home-based care symposium. **Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe** received a lot of publicity on the symposium from their local media.

The regional information officer attended the global communications workshop held in Geneva. Among issues discussed were the development of a global communication strategy in line with the Federation's Global Agenda, a Tsunami communication strategy and strategies to reposition the Federation as the leading humanitarian organization. However, at the end of the workshop, the regional information officer indicated to the participants that given the current humanitarian crises in Africa, it was prudent for the information people to discuss some issues such as HIV and AIDS, food security and disease outbreaks. Poor funding of the appeals in Africa was raised as an example. An Africa PNS meeting was organized at the end of the workshop to identify ways of raising these crises. Follow up discussions have already started and negotiations are underway with the American Red Cross who are willing to send a photographer to the region.

Expected result 2: Strengthen links with the local and international media to ensure high profile of the Red Cross.

Relations with local, regional and international media in the region continues to improve through issuing of press release, news stories and interviews. Reliefweb, AlertNet and the Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) continue to give their support on coverage of humanitarian issues produced by the Red Cross in the region. **Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe** were able to use the Reuters AlertNet agreement by posting stories on the AlertNet page. This has really helped in raising awareness and the profile of the Red Cross/Red Crescent in southern Africa, especially on HIV and AIDS which is gradually becoming a forgotten emergency.

In January 2006, a south African-based media consultant was engaged by the Federation to provide media coverage for the launch of the food security operation in **Malawi**. The material was used on British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and South Africa Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) and was also shared with other news organizations such as German Television, Cable News Network (CNN), Reuters Television, Associated Press Television News and SKY News. The regional information officer had an interview with Channel Africa based in South Africa on the current food security operation, while Zimbabwe Television also had an interview with the DM team on the flooding and food security situation in the region. The Federation has continued to be a corporate member of a South Africa-based Foreign Correspondents Association (FCA) aimed at improving dissemination of Red Cross information. This is a source of information for many news agencies in Southern Africa.

Expected result 3: Increased awareness of Movement Principles and Humanitarian Values amongst key external stakeholders and ensure high media coverage at times of disasters or major events.

CNN Inside Africa crew visited the **Mozambique** Red Cross Society to cover food security and recovery programmes after a cyclone destruction which was later broadcasted in March. This profiled the food insecurity situation and the work of the Red Cross in Mozambique. The coverage of the launch of the food security operation

Southern Africa Regional Programmes and National Society Capacity Building: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA063001; Programme Update no. 1

in **Malawi** by a media consultant was highly published in the regional and international media. A press release which went with the launch was picked by several news organizations such as [The Daily Times in Malawi](#), [Voice of America](#), [ISN news](#), [Reliefweb](#), [Africa News Dimension](#), [AlertNet](#) and [Webbolt](#). The voice of America story was also used as a radio broadcast report. Several other news organizations such as Europe Media Monitor News In Brief have also taken some of the bits and pieces of the press release. The regional information officer also facilitated a Swedish radio interview with the relief delegate based in Malawi on the food security operation progress in that country.

Following some localised floods in different parts of the region, news releases were issued with the first one giving an indication of the preparedness levels of the Red Cross in the region. Follow-up stories focused mainly on the impact of the floods and the Red Cross action. The BBC was also in **Mozambique** with the NS to cover the floods situation. Following flooding in **Malawi, Namibia and Mozambique**, a regional story was prepared and circulated, a copy of which was posted on the Federation's website and AlertNet. The story was also picked by many news organizations as they made follow-ups on these developments. SABC also picked up the story and held an interview with the regional technical manager for disaster management.

Following a taskforce meeting on avian influenza preparedness, a news release was issued to the international media. It also generated significant interest and a number of newspapers picked it up.

In response to a cholera outbreak in **Zambia**, a story entitled [Cholera claims 137 lives in Zambia](#) was posted on the Federation's website and many other news organizations. Another story on the flooding situation which displaced hundreds of villagers in the southern districts of Zambia was also posted.

Expected result 4: Support national societies develop locally appropriate campaigns to promote the reduction of stigma and discrimination, and advocate on behalf of the PLWHA, in the ten countries using key community leaders for sustained community involvement.

The press release on the home-based care symposium was picked up and used by many news organizations. In addition, some news stories were issued. They include; [Nelson Mandela receives first South African Red Cross humanitarian award](#), [Soweto Choir sets the tone for new HIV and AIDS plan in Southern Africa](#) and [Southern Africa meets for a side-partnership meeting at Red Cross HIV and AIDS Symposium in Johannesburg, South Africa](#). Following the completion of a three week-course on antiretroviral treatment (ART) management for 22 Zimbabwe Red Cross volunteers, a story was posted on the Federation's website and AlertNet.

Expected result 5: Coordination of information activities with all programmes to promote Humanitarian Values and respect for humanity.

The Southern Africa Initiative magazine which covers HIV and AIDS issues in the region was published in January 2006. The regional information officer attended and presented papers on the food security media strategy in southern Africa to the NSs. The idea is to continue strengthening information departments by motivating the national society leadership. The officer is part of the task force responsible for drafting the marketing and promotion strategies for the five-year HIV and AIDS appeal documents. The department is also responsible for media planning and promotion for the symposium. At the reporting workshop held at the **Zimbabwe** Red Cross Society, the regional information officer presented a paper on the proper use of pictures, graphics and tables in reports. This was aimed at improving the quality reporting and the use graphical messages in the reports.

Impact

- Apart from creating harmony and coordination among the information departments, the increase in the number of stories indicates a good relationship with the media.
- There is generally good communication and information sharing among national society information officers, the Federation and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on matters of common interest.
- Relations with local, regional and international media in the region have improved and maintained through issuing of press release, news stories and interviews which translate to a better understanding of the Red Cross Movement.

Southern Africa Regional Programmes and National Society Capacity Building: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA063001; Programme Update no. 1

- Awareness on the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values has generally increased through training workshops for NSs which improve Red Cross credibility and understanding by all stakeholders.
- The involvement of the information officer in the FACT team, during the cholera operation in **Angola**, strengthened the communication and dissemination capacity of the Federation regional delegation.

Constraints

- Although there has been great improvement in understanding the role of information at regional and national society level, most information departments remain under-equipped. Lack of basic equipment such as cameras is also a setback that affects quality and flexibility in the production of information materials by many NSs.
- Many national societies do not have adequate access to proper communication facilities such as Internet or email, posing a big communication challenge. At the moment, only three national societies; **Mozambique, Namibia** and **South Africa** have reliable communication networks.
- High staff-turn over for the information and communication department at national society levels has affected the progress made by SARCOF.
- Although funding for some information related activities has improved, there is still need for more investment in communication given the current food insecurity situation and other recurrent disasters such as disease outbreaks.

Organizational development

The Federation regional delegation in Harare supported the NSs of **Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia** to move the agenda on Policy and Constitution development. Management and governance support was provided to **Namibia, South Africa** and **Zambia** in dealing with integrity and management challenges.

Goal: National societies in southern Africa region have improved their performance and image by operating according to the principles of a well-functioning national society (WFNS) aimed at assisting the most vulnerable communities.

Objective: National societies have improved systems, structures, qualified and competent boards, staff and volunteers that operate within the confines of a WFNS.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within these objectives)

Expected result 1: National societies have reviewed and updated their statutes and have in place well-defined policies and guidelines in programming and human resources by December 2007.

The **Angola** Red Cross has finalized its Constitution and five-year Strategic Plan, and will hold its Annual General Meeting (AGM) in July 2006. A consultant from Mozambique supported the Angola Red Cross in developing of the Strategic Plan, supported by the Federation regional delegation.

Botswana and **Namibia** Red Cross societies have already shared their revised Constitutions with the Federation regional delegation and Joint Commission in Geneva for comments. This process will enable the NSs to effectively create and strengthen their governance structures. The **Botswana** Red Cross Society also held its strategic planning review workshop in March and received technical and financial support from the Federation regional delegation. The draft document produced by the consultant "Performance Resources", which was more of minutes of the workshop, was referred back to the national society for refining. These Strategic Plans will enable the national societies to chart new ways of responding to the needs of the vulnerable communities.

The **Mozambique** Red Cross Society reviewed its Constitution and submitted it to the Joint Commission in Geneva. Response from the Joint Commission is being awaited as the NS needs to submit it to its board and follow-up is being done by the Federation regional delegation.

The **Zimbabwe** Red Cross Society is in the final stage of the reviewing its Constitution, a process which started last year. The process started by a national workshop where the legal and policy committees took the lead.

Southern Africa Regional Programmes and National Society Capacity Building: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA063001; Programme Update no. 1

Consequently, the provincial chairpersons and their committees held consultative meetings with the wider membership at branch levels. Thus, comments from the provinces have been compiled into the new draft which will be discussed at national level with all provincial representatives, the ICRC and the Federation in June 2006.

Expected result 2: National societies have functioning and strengthened structures in governance, management and volunteers according to the tenets of the characteristic of a WFNS.

The **Zambia** Red Cross Society held its governance induction for the new ten board members elected in December 2005. The board drafted a PoA that was deliberated in February 2006. During the induction, the Constitution was revisited and some gaps were identified and are to be addressed by the new governing board.

In February, technical and financial support was also given to the **Botswana** Red Cross Society on the induction of its new governing board members elected in November 2005. This process guided the new board and management, particularly on roles and responsibilities as well as the Federation guiding documents on the legal foundation and national society performance. The governing board, which also drew up its PoA, has committed to facilitate the development of the NS. The **Lesotho** and **South African** Red Cross societies also held their AGMs and elected new board members for the vacant positions.

Expected result 3: National societies' impact in capacity building is reflected in a number of established and improved sustainable branch, youth and volunteer structures at programme level.

Additional CHF 25,000 was provided from the Federation Capacity Building Funds (CBF) for the **Malawi** Red Cross Society towards its change process and development of the human resources policy. The funds aimed to support implementation of the 'management review recommendations of 2004'. The Federation regional delegation appealed to the PNSs to support the second phase of the process which has been budgeted at CHF 112,000.

The **Lesotho** Red Cross Society received CHF 35,000 from the CBF in December 2005 to focus on the creation of a volunteer database, asset review and revaluation as well as to improve the telephone communication and financial management systems. The new OD delegate in Lesotho has the priority to support the implementation of these activities.

In March 2006, the regional senior OD officer attended an OD training for new delegates in Sweden, jointly hosted by the Swedish Red Cross and the Norwegian Red Cross. Although a number of issues were discussed, one area that came out very strongly was that of supporting national society development through branch development and volunteer management. The Federation regional delegation submitted names of four candidates to attend a week long leadership workshop course in Geneva in June 2006; only one candidate, the programme director of the **Malawi** Red Cross Society, was selected.

Expected result 4: National societies have been effectively supported to recruit, train, retain and motivate, staff as well as volunteers in the overall development of the national society.

The **Lesotho** Red Cross Society has now recruited finance and programme directors, who received induction through the regional supported exchange visit to the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society in May 2006. The exchange visit was funded through the Federation regional delegation.

The **Botswana** Red Cross Society's OD process has received technical and financial support, with possible additional financial support being expected from the Danish Red Cross, to cover the salary of the programme coordinator and some health activities.

The Federation supported the **South African** Red Cross Society during the Annual Youth Conference held from 29 January to 1 February 2006. New national youth coordinating committee members were elected into office and will represent the youth at the National Executive Council meetings. The issues that were highlighted at the conference were: review of the National Youth Policy to make it compatible to the youth's aspiration on nomination candidature, election process and age. The national youth coordinating committee would like to have the term 'coordinating' revisited as it weakens the powers of the committee.

Southern Africa Regional Programmes and National Society Capacity Building: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA063001; Programme Update no. 1

Expected result 5 (Finance development): National societies have achieved sufficient capabilities in finance management development and resource mobilization.

Financial manual update and review: The regional finance development programme supported the **Malawi, Namibia and Zambia** Red Cross societies financially and technically to update and review their financial manuals. The first drafts are out and the regional finance development delegate (RFDD) has shared comments with the respective NSs.

Working advance and cash transfer: The regional delegation presented an application for the **Namibia and Zimbabwe** Red Cross societies to the Geneva Secretariat for the shift from working advance to the cash transfer system. As the Red Cross gears towards the end of the 2010 Strategy, it is the regional delegation's mission to shift all the national societies from working advance to the cash transfer system. Currently, the **Mozambique** Red Cross Society is the only NS that is on the cash transfer system in the southern Africa region.

Navision accounting software: A team comprising of the RFDD and a member of Microsoft Business Solution partner-Strategix visited the **Namibia** Red Cross to assist the shift from the old to the new Navision accounting system that was in testing phase for a period of four months. The goal was to move all the additional master data to the new system and assist in capturing the January and February 2006 data and to ensure that all dimensional detail necessary for capturing accurate transactions was put in place. This was successfully done and all the necessary reports were activated in the system to facilitate easy reporting to donors and the NS auditors. A meeting with Price Waterhouse Coopers (PWC) was convened to explain how the new system and structures will work. It was observed that the hardware and software loaded on the server were outdated and over utilized with other applications such as the exchange mail.

The same exercise was conducted in the **Zambia** Red Cross Society and all the information recorded in the system was cleared and additions were made to the current master data so that all the future transactional information will be correct. Assistance was also provided in capturing new information in the system for the month of January 2006. All the reporting structures required by the NS were also included and tested with the users. The connection via the web for online support from Strategix in South Africa was also set up and successfully tested. There is the need for the finance department to train the finance and non-finance staff to fully understand the new structure, chart of accounts, dimensions and sub ledgers among others.

Expected result 5: Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E).

The M & E function has been newly introduced and the programme concepts, objectives and PoA are under development. The framework for the M & E concept and strategy have been developed using the existing monitoring and evaluation handbook. Identification of the key performance objectives have been presented to the regional management team. Once the key performance indicators have been identified, the logical framework will be presented in the second Programme Update.

The M & E officer conducted a familiarization and support visit to the **Malawi** Red Cross Society to strengthen M & E indicators in preparation for food security evaluation. Subsequently, the real-time evaluation was carried out in collaboration with the national society management, the Geneva Secretariat and a consultant. Support was provided to the **Zimbabwe** Red Cross Society on developing the M & E system for the national society programme.

Expected result 6: Planning and reporting capacity improved.

The regional planning and reporting officer focused on building the reporting capacity at national society level. Reporting workshops were conducted for the **Zimbabwe** Red Cross Society in January and the **Zambia** Red Cross Society in May. The **Zimbabwe** workshop was also supported by the head of regional reporting unit (RRU). On-the-job training was conducted for headquarters programme staff of the **Mozambique** Red Cross Society. There is need to strengthen planning and reporting capacity in the region and plans are underway to increase human resource capacity at the regional delegation department.

Impact

Southern Africa Regional Programmes and National Society Capacity Building: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA063001; Programme Update no. 1

- The appointments of programme coordinators for **Lesotho** and **Botswana** will help strengthen the respective national societies' programme development and implementation as well as coordination within the NSs.
- The **Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia** and **Zimbabwe** Red Cross societies were able to review and submit their Constitutions to the Joint Commission. For some NSs, results have started showing that they are able to resolve their own issues using their Constitutions.
- Following the recommendations from the Federation regional delegation on human resources challenges in the Baphalali **Swaziland** Red Cross Society, the NS has finally opened the position of the human resources manager.
- The signed Navision support agreement will improve the maintenance of the accounting system and increase its effective utilization.
- The revised and updated financial manuals and their effective utilization will improve efficiency, increase consistency and decrease error rates within all levels of the national societies.
- The timely reporting for the **Zimbabwe** Red Cross Society is indicative of increased understanding and adherence to Federation reporting standards.

Constraints

- High staff turnover coupled with low competency levels, particularly at the provincial branches, in some NSs, affected planned OD interventions that required skilled human resources. The issues of competitive salaries still remain a challenge. Staff have been leaving the organization in search of better remunerations.
- Communication infrastructure has been a challenging issue for most national societies. Hence, national societies need to upgrade their communication infrastructure for easy internet connectivity and remote system support for the Navision accounting users.
- There is need to motivate and engage the **Malawi** Red Cross Society to undertake its Constitution review which has been on the table for a long time. The Federation guidelines stipulate that the Constitutions of NSs should be reviewed every ten years. There is also need to fundraise for the country OD appeals as there has been minimum response to this appeal.
- NSs need to be educated on how to access funding through the Federation, for example, the CBF and Empress Shoken Fund. This is very crucial as some NSs have failed to access this fund due to technical errors in their proposals.

Implementation and coordination

Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships

The regional delegation has facilitated coordination of all programmes in an integrated manner and has established taskforces such as the HIV and AIDS, disaster management and food security, to focus on emerging issues. Internally, there are strong links among regional programmes such as OD, DM as well as health and care through joint planning. External cooperation with PNSs in supporting programmes in the region has been strengthened as evidenced by an increased involvement in events and planning meetings organized by the Federation regional delegation.

The Federation regional delegation hosted two coordination meetings in the first semester of 2006 (27 to 31 March and 26 to 30 June). Coordination meetings are held at the end of each quarter and the first meeting was attended by Harare regional delegation programmes and management staff. The second meeting was attended by the Federation representatives and Southern Africa desk officers based in Geneva. A lot of issues on coordination, integration, planning, implementation, support to national societies, among others were discussed. The main objective of the coordination meeting is to consolidate activities and to plan for the next quarter in a more integrated manner. The newly established, resource mobilization and M & E departments were given preference to present on their terms of reference (ToR), links with other generic departments and PoAs. A coordinated PoA was drafted during the first meeting and follow-up was done during the second meeting.

In the current emergency food security operation, the Federation regional delegation department has coordinated the activities in seven operational countries through weekly taskforce and regional monthly meetings, as well as coordinating and cooperating with relevant partners and stakeholders such as ministries of agriculture, WFP,

Southern Africa Regional Programmes and National Society Capacity Building: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA063001; Programme Update no. 1

regional VAC, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Early Warning Unit and the UN Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Support Office (RIASCO). National societies are urged to participate in their national disaster management units, national VCA committees and health services boards as well as NACs. Several NSs are cooperating with other relevant stakeholders such as the UNICEF, WFP and the Regional Psychosocial Support Initiative (REPSSI) at national levels.

During the cholera relief operation in **Angola**, the **Angola** Red Cross, with support from the Federation, coordinated effectively with other stakeholders such as the Angolan government, WHO, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and the UNICEF at provincial level. A task force made up of relevant government departments and Red Cross representatives was instituted in each province.

Emphasis was placed on building capacity of national societies to lead their Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) process and the Federation regional delegation is developing a plan to revive the CAS. The results are reflected by how the various partners are working towards the achievement of national societies' Strategic Plans. The delegation also facilitated and coordinated partnership meetings for the **Zimbabwe** and **Mozambique** Red Cross societies, allowing them to showcase their programmes, to invite support to new initiatives and to involve PNSs in discussions around key developments.

A technical team from Swedish Red Cross visited the Federation regional delegation in Harare and the **Zambia** Red Cross Society to assess the impact of their financial support to the delegation. The Swedish Red Cross team held meetings with all regional departments before proceeding to Zambia, where similar meeting and field visits were conducted. The aim of their mission was to conduct a study on the Swedish Red Cross' support to Southern Africa regional programmes, with particular emphasis on linkages between global, regional and country support and the impact of a multi-lateral funding strategy. It was the first time the Swedish Red Cross sent such a comprehensive team (including OD, health, DM HV, desk officer and reporting/coordination officer) to assess the impact of their funding. Feedback from the head of the Federation regional delegation (HoRD) indicated that the team was impressed by the delegation's advancement on integration and long-term programmes.

The Danish Red Cross technically assisted the HIV and AIDS department in drafting of the new regional HIV and AIDS Strategy for the next five year (2006 -2010). The ICRC Pretoria delegation supported **South African** Red Cross Society by facilitating at the dissemination workshop held in Durban.

The Federation regional delegation promotes the overall coordination of bilateral cooperation (programmes outside the Federation appeal planned by the NSs and supported by PNSs). The regional coordination strengthened Movement coordination including the ICRC, especially at the field level. Bilateral partners also using a regional delegation or representation model such as the Danish Red Cross, share office space, facilities and work in close cooperation with the delegation. The Federation regional delegation also continued with a mapping exercise for all national society activities which contribute to information and knowledge sharing as well as creating the possibility of shared planning, implementing, evaluating and monitoring. Service agreements have so far been signed with the British Red Cross and the Danish Red Cross, and this needs to be extended to all PNSs in the region.

International representation and advocacy

The Federation representative in South Africa supports the **South African** Red Cross Society in processing the Red Cross Act, Status Agreement and the 7th Pan African Conference with the government. A project proposal for the 7th Pan African Conference, to be held in 2008, has been drafted though the budget is yet to be finalized. The head of Africa department visited South Africa in February for a Pan African Conference planning meeting.

The British Red Cross desk officer for southern Africa visited the regional delegation in Harare and the **Malawi** Red Cross Society and held consultative meetings with the HoRD and programme managers. In Malawi, the desk officer visited food security projects.

The HoRD held a meeting with consultants from the Danish International Development Agency's (DANIDA) as well as Thematic Review of the Danish Red Cross concentrating on HIV and AIDS, who visited the regional delegation in March. The Federation regional delegation also facilitated the visit of the ART resource mobilization delegate based in Nairobi, to support the **Zimbabwe** Red Cross Society on the ART programme training. The

Southern Africa Regional Programmes and National Society Capacity Building: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA063001; Programme Update no. 1

delegate also supported the finalization of the HIV and AIDS five-year strategic documents and preparation for the home-based care symposium.

The **Mozambique** Red Cross Society attended the Africa Scale Up programme meeting (also known as 4+4 programme) in Dakar. The meeting was initiated by the Norwegian Red Cross and the British Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross as well as Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire attended. The **Mozambique** Red Cross Society has a long and fruitful partnership with the Norwegian Red Cross and this meeting provided an opportunity to discuss existing cooperation patterns and to identify new partnering approaches.

International disaster response

Based on the cholera outbreak situation and in response to a request from the **Angola** Red Cross, the International Federation deployed a Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) to reinforce the RDRT. The FACT's proposed operation was a continuation of the response activities initiated by the NS following the cholera outbreak. The FACT team, comprised of health, information, communication and logistics experiences, further assessed the situation and supported response activities on a larger scale.

On 22 April 2006, the HoRD had a live interview on FM 702-South Africa on the Red Cross work in the region and issues emerging from the new HIV and AIDS strategy such as scaling up and integration of ART into HBC. On 24 April, the HoRD also conducted a live interview on Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation Television on the HIV and AIDS Strategy. In the same month, the HoRD met with the HIV advisor of Development Cooperation Ireland (DCI) to discuss the future of the Consortium partnership since the DCI funding ended in November 2005. DCI has developed a long-term strategy to support HIV activities in the region.

Federation governance support

The HoRD and the regional programmes coordinator supported the **Zimbabwe** Red Cross Society partnership meeting that was held in mid-February and the **South African** Red Cross Society General Assembly and partnership meeting held in March. The regional programme coordinator attended the **Botswana** Red Cross Society strategic planning meeting held in March. The secretary general and finance officer of the **Botswana** Red Cross Society were called to the regional delegation to get on-the-job training on preparing the HIV and AIDS five-year strategies and budgets, which were finalized and presented to partners during the HBC symposium.

The Federation regional delegation strengthened governance and management support to the **South African, Swaziland** and **Zambia** Red Cross societies as there seemed to be unexpected developments affecting programme implementation at all levels. The HoRD made a number of regional consultations with the chairperson of the Southern Africa Partnership of Red Cross Societies (SAPRCS), the ICRC, heads of country delegations as well as with colleagues from the Geneva Secretariat (Africa, legal, finance departments as well as the director of NSSF and the deputy Secretary General) on the governance and management issues emerging in the region.

Delegation management

Goal: The Federation systems and procedures are improved to ensure effective implementation of Federation objectives in the country and to support capacity building of the national societies.

Objective: The human resources department maintains and develops sound human resources procedures and polices and ensures that quality advice is provided to national societies and delegations on all human resources related matters.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within these objectives)

Recruitment: Relief coordinators for the food security operation were recruited for **Malawi, Lesotho** and **Mozambique**. The position of a regional health and care coordinator was filled in early March. The OD delegate for Lesotho left at the end of January and a replacement was recruited at the end of April. A senior finance officer was recruited at the end of February after a restructuring process in the finance department which saw the finance and administration delegate moving to join the OD department as a resource mobilization delegate. The finance and

Southern Africa Regional Programmes and National Society Capacity Building: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA063001; Programme Update no. 1

administration manager is now the head of finance and administration department. The **Angola** Federation programmes coordinator was promoted to a Federation representative.

Compensation and benefits: The cost of living adjustment has been paid, based on the inflation figures received from a PWC consultant. Salaries were effectively increased by 219.50% between January and May.

Stress management: Since December 2004, the delegation has been distributing stress management questionnaires about twice a year to assess the stress level amongst its staff. The report of the second survey on the delegation stress level was shared with all staff and other stakeholders. A presentation on stress issues was made at the head of delegation meeting in Geneva in April as well as at the June coordination week, including findings on a research study conducted by a senior staff in the region. A third questionnaire was distributed to all staff at the end of May and input is being consolidated.

Human resources support to national societies: The human resources department is monitoring the implementation of the human resources review conducted by the Federation regional human resources manager in Lesotho in 2005. The **Lesotho** Red Cross Society has already recruited programme and finance directors and will recruit more staff later in the year according to recommendations from the review. The organizational structure and salary scales were also revised.

Performance management: All the Federation regional delegation staff have been registered on the performance appraisal system (ARonline) since 2004, as a pilot delegation worldwide. The human resource managers trained the newly recruited staff on using the ARonline and are now processing all appraisals and formulating objectives for 2006.

[Interim financial report below;](#)

[Click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA63001 - SOUTHERN AFRICA

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/7
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA63001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	5'798'900	3'049'472		6'520'632	958'270	16'327'275
B. Opening Balance	559'308	272'416		384'987	379'326	1'596'037
Income						
Cash contributions						
British Red Cross	9'120	2'015				11'135
Capacity Building Fund				30'000		30'000
Danish Red Cross				25'000		25'000
Finnish Red Cross	11'046	96'781		89'812		197'639
German Red Cross	9'468					9'468
Icelandic Red Cross	10'000				2'015	12'015
Norwegian Red Cross				107'572		107'572
Spanish Red Cross				9'354		9'354
Swedish Red Cross	841'460	82'750		165'500		1'089'710
C1. Cash contributions	881'094	181'546		427'238	2'015	1'491'893
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
British Red Cross		910'970				910'970
Capacity Building Fund				30'000		30'000
Finnish Red Cross				72'494		72'494
Icelandic Red Cross					51'016	51'016
Japanese Red Cross Society	160'500					160'500
Spanish Red Cross				-9'339		-9'339
Swedish Red Cross	121'122	84'210		168'420		373'752
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	281'622	995'180		261'575	51'016	1'589'393
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
Danish Red Cross				-25'000		-25'000
C3. Reallocations (within appeal)				-25'000		-25'000
Inkind Personnel						
British Red Cross		37'200				37'200
Finnish Red Cross				51'000		51'000
Icelandic Red Cross					37'200	37'200
Norwegian Red Cross				37'200		37'200
C5. Inkind Personnel		37'200		88'200	37'200	162'600
Other Income						
Miscellaneous Income	12				19'300	19'312
Service Agreements					10'040	10'040
C6. Other Income	12				29'340	29'352
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	1'162'728	1'213'926		752'012	119'571	3'248'238
D. Total Funding = B + C	1'722'036	1'486'342		1'136'999	498'898	4'844'275

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	559'308	272'416		384'987	379'326	1'596'037
C. Income	1'162'728	1'213'926		752'012	119'571	3'248'238
E. Expenditure	-443'769	669'107		-442'457	-284'963	-502'082
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	1'278'267	2'155'449		694'542	213'935	4'342'193

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA63001 - SOUTHERN AFRICA

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/7
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA63001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		5'798'900	3'049'472		6'520'632	958'270	16'327'275	
Supplies								
Shelter	579'324							579'324
Construction		2'741	10'060				12'801	-12'801
Clothing & textiles	276'414							276'414
Food	213'925							213'925
Seeds,Plants	469'067		9'643				9'643	459'424
Water & Sanitation	1'815'069	31'811	16				31'827	1'783'242
Medical & First Aid	326'500							326'500
Teaching Materials	73'730							73'730
Utensils & Tools	88'500							88'500
Other Supplies & Services	254'770				3'523		3'523	251'247
Total Supplies	4'097'299	34'551	19'720		3'523		57'793	4'039'506
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	25'000							25'000
Vehicles	346'509	51'893					51'893	294'617
Computers & Telecom	69'593	7'344	7'515		2'411		17'270	52'324
Office/Household Furniture & Ec	40'188				10'323		10'323	29'865
Others Machinery & Equipment	62'841							62'841
Total Land, vehicles & equipme	544'131	59'237	7'515		12'734		79'486	464'646
Transport & Storage								
Storage	38'720	3'016	5'072			6'031	14'118	24'602
Distribution & Monitoring			430				430	-430
Transport & Vehicle Costs	452'065	13'835	7'016		15'641	14'717	51'209	400'855
Total Transport & Storage	490'785	16'851	12'517		15'641	20'748	65'757	425'027
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	1'414'940	89'479			16'816	28'296	134'591	1'280'349
Delegate Benefits	999'056	43'467	51'706		147'940	59'832	302'945	696'110
Regionally Deployed Staff	46'440							46'440
National Staff	1'229'356	22'105	48'379		41'163	71'582	183'229	1'046'127
National Society Staff	1'222'901	22'704	35'159		693		58'556	1'164'344
Consultants	134'327				33'729	67'800	101'529	32'798
Total Personnel Expenditures	5'047'019	177'754	135'243		240'342	227'511	780'850	4'266'169
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	3'193'406	34'779	36'738		27'805	1'324	100'646	3'092'760
Total Workshops & Training	3'193'406	34'779	36'738		27'805	1'324	100'646	3'092'760
General Expenditure								
Travel	1'048'486	94'650	46'527		46'153	29'182	216'512	831'974
Information & Public Relation	317'913	7'348	188		16'697	437	24'671	293'242
Office Costs	468'163	6'339	5'749		2'935	50'622	65'645	402'519
Communications	326'852	-3'792	1'453		13'804	46'296	57'762	269'090
Professional Fees	168'600				24'900	19'142	44'042	124'559
Financial Charges	54'736	3'402	23'807		19'133	146'184	192'527	-137'791
Other General Expenses	-491'389	35'695	37'097		16'737	-268'487	-178'958	-312'431
Total General Expenditure	1'893'362	143'643	114'822		140'359	23'376	422'200	1'471'161
Federation Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societi			1'299				1'299	-1'299
Total Federation Contributions & T			1'299				1'299	-1'299
Program Support								
Program Support	1'061'273	23'901	8'760		26'572	17'801	77'035	984'238
Total Program Support	1'061'273	23'901	8'760		26'572	17'801	77'035	984'238
Operational Provisions								

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA63001 - SOUTHERN AFRICA

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/7
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA63001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		5'798'900	3'049'472		6'520'632	958'270	16'327'275	
Operational Provisions		-46'948	-1'005'721		-24'517	-5'798	-1'082'985	1'082'985
Total Operational Provisions		-46'948	-1'005'721		-24'517	-5'798	-1'082'985	1'082'985
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	16'327'275	443'769	-669'107		442'457	284'963	502'082	15'825'193
VARIANCE (C - D)		5'355'132	3'718'579		6'078'176	673'307	15'825'193	