

Annual report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

South Africa

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This report covers the period 01
January 2009 to 31 December
2009.



South Africa Red Cross youth disseminating information on
HINI in the community

In brief

Programme purpose: South Africa Red Cross Society (SARCS) programmes contribute to the improvement in quality of life among the most vulnerable people, whilst guided by its Strategic Development Plan (2006-2010), which is based on four core programme result areas namely disaster management, health and social services (HSS), National Society development (NSD) and the promotion of Fundamental Principle and Humanitarian Values.

Programme(s) summary: In 2009, SARCS achieved a number of significant results some being the fulfilment of statutory requirements, accountability to donors and partners and conducting the Annual General Assembly (AGM) in September 2009. In addition to the long-term programmes, SARCS was actively involved in relief actions during national events such as the general elections and FIFA Confederations Cup¹ Soccer matches. Through its wide network of volunteers, services provided were strong on relief, traditional First Aid and social mobilisation.

SARCS enhanced its capacity by recruiting additional staff members at both national and provincial levels in programme and management positions. The national office made the third move to more spacious premises, where it has been able to accommodate all national staff, there by closing the satellite office in Cape Town.

¹ The FIFA Confederations Cup is an association football tournament for national teams, currently held every four years by FIFA. It is contested by the winners of each of the six FIFA confederation championships (CAF, CONMEBOL, UEFA, AFC, OFC, CONCACAF), along with the FIFA World Cup winner and the host country, to bring the number of teams up to eight.

There has been a marked improvement in the use of standardised reporting format at all levels of the organisation. In addition, key performance objectives (KPOs) were adopted and are being cascaded to the provincial offices. With technical support of the IFRC branch development and volunteer management (BD/VM) delegate, the headquarters managed to adequately support its branches on capacity strengthening issues. However, the scale of the National Society development programme did not match with the core cost funding support, which has resulted in increasing the overdraft (consolidated bank overdraft). SARCS management has taken measures to address the situation by producing a recovery plan, which was adopted at the AGM held in September 2009.

Financial situation:

The budget for 2009 is CHF 461,879 of which 106 percent has been covered. The majority of funds have been earmarked for capacity building, thus supported the National Society to achieve its target in branch development and volunteer mobilisation initiatives.

[Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.](#)

No. of people we help: IFRC support through the BD/VM delegate reached directly over 600 people including SARCS management and staff members. In addition, 200 governance members, over 1,500 volunteers and youth members were reached through training and coaching. Indirectly, SARCS reached approximately 70,000 people in developmental programmes and over 12,000 people through emergency operations.

Our partners: SARCS Plan 2009-2010 was financially supported through the IFRC by Danish, Finnish, Iceland and Swedish Red Cross Societies by funding the National Society development programme, whilst USAID earmarked its support for health and social services. On a bilateral basis, SARCS was supported by the British, Norwegian and Spanish Red Cross Societies. Other partners and donors include the South African government departments, European Union (in partnership with the Finnish Red Cross), non-governmental organisations, UN agencies, local companies, community-based organisations, faith-based organisations and the general public.

Context

South Africa's socio-political and economic situation was characterised by mass demonstrations for service delivery, subsequently after the national general election. Media agencies reported attacks on foreign nationals particularly those working in the farms and living in the informal settlements in various parts of the country such as in Balfour (Mpumalanga Province), Vaal (Gauteng Province) and De Doorns farming area of (Western Cape Province).

The government closed the remaining relocation camp in Acasia, near Pretoria, which was opened in 2008 following massive displacement of families due to xenophobic attacks. In Johannesburg city, the Methodist Church housed over 3,000 internally displaced people (IDPs). Following reported crowdedness and the risk of diseases and insecurity, the local authorities identified suitable locations for IDPs and relocated over 1,000 people.

The global financial crisis had a share of its impact on South Africa's economy as many job opportunities were closed. This posed a challenge on the government as more people registered on the social grants scheme. The result of this financial crisis maybe the contributing factor to the attacks on foreign national who are perceived to be taking jobs for the nationals by accepting low salaries or wages available on the job market. The increases in fuel and electricity brought about challenges to the poor and vulnerable due to the resultant increases in the price of food and other basic commodities, especially in the last quarter of the year. The Global financial crisis also affected SARCS' resource mobilisation strategy as local donors became fewer and the international donors reduced their support.

In terms of natural disasters, sporadic flash floods were experienced in the Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Soweto in Gauteng Province, Eastern Cape and Western Cape Provinces, making many people homeless and in need of relief. SARCS managed to assist the affected families with food and non-food items through its provincial structures and a country-wide network of volunteers.

With a focus on branch development and volunteer mobilisation, SARCS was actively involved in covering the national events by providing First Aid, specifically during the national elections and FIFA Soccer Confederation Cup matches. The international soccer showcase was hosted by South Africa as a test for the planned 2010 Soccer World Cup, of which SARCS is revitalising its disaster preparedness and response strategy.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster Management

Programme Component: Disaster Preparedness

Outcome 1: Capacity of SARCS improved in terms of a skilled human, financial and material resource base for effective disaster management in South Africa.

Outcome 2: A degree of self-reliance of individuals and communities increased to reduce their vulnerability to public health emergencies and disasters.

Achievements

In pursuance of establishing an effective disaster response mechanism, SARCS strengthened its relationship with Provincial Disaster Management Centres in provinces such as Kwa Zulu Natal, Western Cape and Eastern Cape. Through this collaboration, the National Society ensured the repositioning of relief items including blankets, tents, clothing, mattresses and food parcels.

Communities normally affected by flash floods were trained on community-based disaster preparedness in Free State, Eastern Cape, Western Cape and KwaZulu Natal Provinces. The volunteers in these provinces were also trained on community-based First Aid (CBFA) level 1 and 2, in addition to disaster preparedness and safer access, with support of the IFRC and ICRC respectively.

SARCS also focused on developing the coping capacities of vulnerable communities in disaster response by initiatives such as disaster preparedness mapping conducted in two branches in the Western Cape Province. All seven branches in the Western Cape Province have local level disaster management plans, which are linked to the provincial plans.

Programme Component: Disaster Response

Outcome 1: SARCS has effective mechanisms in place to timely respond to disasters which from time to time affect communities.

Outcome 2: SARCS capacity has improved capacity in providing assistance for restoring sustainable livelihood of populations affected by disasters.

Outcome 3: SARCS capacity for the delivery of quality service for refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPS) in South Africa has increased.

Achievements

During the national elections, the Red Cross volunteers in all provinces were on alert and in some cases provided First Aid. The volunteers were guided by trained team leaders, which ensured systematic and effective service delivery.

In response to flash floods that affected a total of 11,588 people (610 in Free State, 410 in KwaZulu-Natal, 9,180 in Gauteng and 1,388 in Western Cape), SARCS provided relief items including mattresses, two-plate stoves, food parcels, hygiene packs, blankets and clothing to all the affected households. Precisely, the Western Cape provincial office distributed 1,614 blankets and 79 food parcels, whilst Free State distributed 270 blankets and 50 hygiene packs.

The attacks on foreign nationals working in the farms and living in the informal settlements in various parts of South Africa, for example in Balfour (Mpumalanga), Vaal (Gauteng) and De Doorns farming area of (Western Cape Province), displaced more than 3,000 people. By the end of November, approximately 1,000 people were still living in safe camps, while the rest returned to their home countries. SARCS responded to the disaster through the provision of food (three meals per day) and non-food items (NFI) to the 3,000 displaced people. After the relocation of the affected people, SARCS ended the year feeding 600 people.

In order to boost its resource for disaster response, the National Society launched a local appeal of ZAR 2 million, which unfortunately did not receive favourable response in financial terms but adequate in-kind donations support from the public, corporate and the government. Relief items were also distributed in the Eastern Cape Province to 298 displaced people.

SARCS also responded to a cholera outbreak, which was critical in the bordering town with Zimbabwe, where cholera killed over 5,000. As auxiliary to the government, SARCS supported by the IFRC Zone office health and care unit, mobilized doctors and nurses, disseminated cholera prevention messages and provided treatment to cholera patients in Musina (mostly Zimbabwean nationals). Sporadic cases reported throughout the country were also attended to by volunteers through their branch offices.

Programme Component: Restoring Family Links (RFL)

Outcome 1: Capacity of SARCS RFL infrastructure is enhanced to better serve the needs of victims of armed conflict and displaced people living in South Africa.

Achievements

The service delivery under the tracing and restoration of family links programme was enhanced by training active volunteers on community-based health and care. The trained volunteers were helpful in assisting people coming to the refugee reception offices opened by the Department of Home Affairs to facilitate the provision of asylum. These premises are located in most cases close to the business district centres where there is a congestion and high volume of traffic and without proper sanitation facilities. The trained volunteers effectively contributed to the tracing activities following the disintegration of families due to urban violence and attack to foreigners.

Challenges

The low funding support to the emergency operations affected the implementation of response activities, particularly the mobilisation and management of volunteers. In addition, the financial crisis the National Society was undergoing had a negative impact on resource mobilisation for disaster preparedness and response activities to the extent that the pre-positioning of relief material was not achieved as planned.

Health and Social Services (HSS)

Programme Component: Community-based Health

Outcome 1: Psychosocial support is provided to the community-based volunteer caregivers, primary caregivers, and OVC.

Outcome 2: Women, men and children are protected from tuberculosis (TB) through adequate surveillance, preparedness and response measures.

Outcome 3: The capacity of SARCS volunteers, staff and community members is increased in order to promote and provide community-based First Aid (CBFA) services.

Achievements:

Psychosocial Support Programme (PSS)

The initial proposal for the PSS project intended to cover eight provinces. However, the implementation and execution of activities thus far, has focused on five provinces namely KwaZulu-Natal, Free State, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape and Western Cape Provinces. The programme was realigned to facilitate integration within other programmes, so that PSS will continue beyond 2010. The programme aims to empower volunteers involved in home-based care (HBC), disaster response and relief activities; to cope in the challenging operating environment posed by disasters that displace families and communities as well as the burden of HIV and AIDS. A new officer was recruited for the programme after the former resigned in June 2009. The PSS evaluation on the needs of HBC carers was launched in December 2009, the findings and recommendations will form the basis of the 2010-2011 plan.

Tuberculosis (TB)

SARCS underwent a rapid assessment of the health and social services programme carried out by the IFRC Southern Africa regional office, to assess the impact of a possible scaling-down of the funding support; this will have a negative effect on the implementation of the TB programme. The programme is heavily supported through the regional HIV and AIDS, which is under threat of low funding.

It was reported by most of the project sites that there was a 70 percent non-adherence rate mostly among TB patients who default when feeling better within the first few weeks on the treatment protocol. Therefore, SARCS increased training support to the volunteers and community leaders in order to raise awareness on the importance of completing TB direct observation treatment (DOTs). TB support groups have been formed and the TB facilitator is also trained in prevention, voluntary counselling and testing (VCT), nutrition and the use of condoms. The caregivers continued to educate and encourage treatment adherence to their own clients as well as providing the much needed care and support.

Community-based First Aid (CBFA) services

The accreditation of the CBFA course provided by SARCS is expected to be finalised in the first quarter of 2010. The National Society engaged the service of a consultant to assess and identify gaps so as to meet the demands of the accrediting board. The accreditation will assist with income generation from public training, while also providing vulnerable communities with training courses that are accredited.

SARCS managed to train 200 CBFA facilitators and volunteers in care, treatment and support to HBC clients. Subsequently, the facilitators are coaching the primary care givers on CBFA at household level.

Programme Component: Water and Sanitation

Outcome 1: Access to safe water and sanitation services is improved in the target areas, according to the Sphere minimum standards.

Achievements

In response to the cholera outbreak in Limpopo and Mpumalanga, SARCS provided food parcels, blankets and water purification tablets, in addition to various relief items to the people at the treatment centres. The volunteers embarked on a massive hygiene promotion campaign at most of the refugee reception centres throughout the country, targeting the most congested border post with Zimbabwe, where most cases were reported.

Programme Component: Avian and Human Influenza Pandemic Preparedness²

Outcome 1: SARCS has increased capacity in the areas on Avian Influenza and pandemic preparedness.

Avian Influenza and H2P pandemic preparedness:

SARCS is part of a national multi-sectoral health committee that drafted the contingency plan on the human pandemic influenza. With support from IFRC Southern Africa regional health and care unit, the National Society successfully applied for preparedness funding from USAID, which enabled a campaign and training programmes that have assisted communities to better understand H1N1 influenza.

By mid August 2009, South Africa reported more than 1,000 confirmed H1N1 infections, as well as six deaths. In collaboration with the Department of Health and the IFRC Regional office, SARCS trained first line responders – home based carers and facilitators to ensure primary self protection, and secondly, to empower them for training and creating awareness at the community level. Information materials including a training manual pack, posters and leaflets were distributed mainly targeting youth in schools and in community, through the peer education programme, while the elderly and other community members were reached through the HBC approach.

The volunteers and facilitators have reached many households in different areas, in addition to the 1,500 HBC clients who were reached through door-to-door and mobile clinic campaigns. SARCS targeted their clients on the HBC programme as the most at risk. All targeted schools worked well with the volunteers on raising the awareness, thus helped recruit more volunteers. The process also contributed to the merging of the health and DM committees at the national level.

Programme Component: HIV and AIDS

(Refer to Link <http://www.ifrc.org/appeals/annual06/MAA63003ZA.pdf>)

Outcome 1: Prevent further infections through targeted community-based peer education and information, education, and communication (IEC) activities, and promote uptake of services including voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) and parent to child transmission prevention services (PPTCT).

Outcome 2: Scale-up community home-based care and support for vulnerable children with holistic support to address education, food and nutrition, psychosocial support, social inclusion, and economic support.

Outcome 3: Address stigma and discrimination with targeted communication and advocacy activities.

Outcome 4: Build the NS capacity to plan, implement, and manage the programme.

Achievements

The achievements of the HIV and AIDS programme have been reported under the regional Southern Africa Zone HIV and AIDS programme (MAA63003), which is a component of the Global Alliance on HIV. The report link is <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual09/MAA6300309ar.pdf>

² Part of the Avian and Human Influenza Pandemic global programme, coordinated by the IFRC Zone office

Challenges

The health and care units at provincial levels are still in need of technical support in terms of collaboration with other sector agencies, as well as with the Ministry of Health.

Organizational Development/Capacity-building

Programme Component: Leadership and Management Development

Outcome 1: Capacity of SARCS governance and management is improved for effective programming at all levels.

Outcome 2: SARCS has well defined policies and guidelines in programming, finance, logistics and human resources development.

Achievements

Leadership and Management Development:

SARCS leadership progressed in directing the strategic development process, which is near completion. In terms of the statutory meetings, the national governing board reduced the duration of its meeting from three days to one, as a cost cutting measure, which was welcomed by the management. The second aspect has been that beside the board being compliant to the SARCS Constitution; it has mobilised provincial councils to meet regularly and encouraged them to increase participation and representation. In addition, there is a smooth working relationship between the governing board and management, thus easing the adoption and implementation of policies.

At provincial level, governance and management training were conducted in Western Cape, Limpopo and Gauteng targeting provincial council members and utilising the branch development manual. The leadership training covered orientation on roles and responsibilities and the tenets of a well-functioning Red Cross branch structure. The results have been positive, as most of the branches were able to conduct their general meetings prior to the national AGM; thus being compliant to rules and procedure of the Constitution. The branches have also reported an increase in youth representation on the branch councils. A total of 57 new members were recruited in Sekhukhune and Mokopane between May and June 2009.

The AGM was successfully held in September 2009 with no elections as the governing board is still serving their three-year term. One of the key results was the acceptance of two new branches namely Grahamstown and Maluti into the AGM.

Policies and guidelines

The AGM of 2008 opened the process for amendments to the 2004 Constitution and the ratification of some of the policies, including the Fleet and Procurement Policies. The process continued in 2009 and the revised Constitution will be shared with IFRC and ICRC joint statutory committee.

The finance procedure manual was adopted at the provincial level, in anticipation of improved accounting and reporting systems. In support of the national governing board, the branch development delegate worked closely with the branch committees in rolling-out revised policies and guidelines, to ensure standardisation at the same time fostering ownership across all structures of the National Society.

Programme Component: Well-functioning organisation

Outcome 1: SARCS capacity in finance and administration is improved at all levels for effective management.

Outcome 2: Capacity in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) is improved and meeting the standard requirement of quality and timeliness.

Outcome 3: SARCS capacity in managing, developing and retaining human resources is increased.

Achievements

Finance management and administration

The audit process for the year 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 were completed; at the same time SARCS changed external auditors from PricewaterhouseCoopers to Grant Thornton. The 2008-2009 draft financial reports were also finalised making it the first year that the National Society meets the statutory requirement and the section 21 of the Companies' Act of South Africa. It also marks the improved management process, which will see the National Society undergoing a financial audit in line with the financial year after six years of experiencing some challenges. The action points of the financial recovery received immense attention from the leadership and are widely shared with partners and potential donors.

The process in finance development continued by the rolling-out training on Navision Accounting Software from headquarters to provincial offices. Supported by the IFRC Southern Africa Regional office, the software training was facilitated by the service provider, Strategix which is based in South Africa. In 2009, the training was extended to four provinces, targeting provincial finance staff. Improvement is expected in financial management and reporting at provincial level.

Performance and Accountability (Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting) (PMER)

SARCS continued to develop its reporting system that by end of the year had drafted a standardised reporting tool through a consultative process between headquarters and provincial management. The reporting tool has been adopted and endorsed by the governing Board. SARCS envisages improvement in the quality standards in reporting and meeting the requirement of its governing board and partners and donors, at the same time enhancing performance tracking and management of the programmes. The SARCS has also been following and monitoring its implementation of the Johannesburg Commitment and regular reports update were submitted to the IFRC Southern Africa Regional Office.

The preliminary result of the mid-term review of the five-year Strategic Development Plan 2006-2010 was presented at the GA. The final report is expected to be available in the first quarter of 2010. SARCS anticipates that the recommendations will facilitate and advise the development of the new five-year Strategic Development Plan (2011-2015).

SARCS through support from the IFRC Southern Africa regional performance and accountability unit managed to complete the first drafts of the HIV and AIDS baseline survey report. The report is yet to be finalised and plans have been put in place to engage the former officer to complete the process.

While the post of PMER office has been vacant since the resignation of the incumbent, the National Society has resolved to recruit someone with a legal background, to assist the senior management in the interpretation of legal documents and contracts, operations research and reporting.

Human resources management

Through the new national human resource department, SARCS has achieved among other aspects, the recruitment and retention of skilled staff, adoption of an effective and motivational performance management system, adoption of a remuneration strategy, and ensuring equity in employment. The following were recruited at national office during 2009; national fundraising and marketing manager, national HIV and AIDS coordinator, national programmes assistant, personal assistant to Secretary General, national projects finance assistant, national restoring family links coordinator, personal assistant to database administrator, marketing and fundraising, logistics officer, psychosocial support project manager, two project finance officers for HIV and PSS. Some eight positions were terminated as a result of closing down the satellite office in Cape Town between July and September 2009. The total numbers of employed staff as at September 2009 payroll was 698.

Programme Component: Resource Development

Outcome 1: SARCS capacity to mobilise resources and ensuring its own long-term sustainability has improved.

Achievements

The capacity building programme to support communications, fundraising and marketing of SARCS in partnership with British Red Cross Society (BRCS) has been fruitful. The fundraising plan is a working document with all the assumption, projections and suggested fundraising income streams, based on research and case studies from sister National Societies and other humanitarian agencies in South Africa. According to the plan, the fundraising drive needs an investment of ZAR 10 million, which is expected to produce a projected return of ZAR 39 million within five years of the investment. However, due to the financial crisis, SARCS was forced to revise its projections during the last quarter of 2009 making it more realistic to current socioeconomic situation. Instead, the National Society will embark on short-term fundraising activities, whilst long term strategies are being explored and negotiations with various donor agencies continue.

Programme Component: Branch Development and Volunteer Management

Outcome 1: SARCS branches are developed to ensure improved service delivery and volunteer management.

Outcome 2: SARCS youth are developed with a focus on leadership, life-skills, and self-development and gender issues.

Outcome 3: Effective provision of emergency medical aid and disaster management services is enhanced for 2010 World Soccer Cup.

Achievements

Branch Development and Volunteer Management

With support of the IFRC BD/VM delegate, the National Society improved on the management of its branch structures and volunteers. The programme focused on empowering the management at headquarters, provincial and branch level, ensuring they are knowledgeable on their key performance objectives, roles and responsibilities.

The BD/VM process had specific developmental aspect for individual branches such as facilitating the expansion of services and programmes, establishing new branches, resource mobilisation and capacity building. For example, the Mangaung Branch, in the Free State, expanded services to other four districts i.e. Thabo Mofutsanyana, Lejweleputswa, Xhariep and Fezile Dabi. This expansion has been strengthened by the 'twinning' programme between Mangaung (Motheo) branch and the Telemark Branch in Norway, supported by the Norwegian Red Cross.

BD/VM supported the senior management in resolving leadership challenges and conflict through consultative and mediation process with provincial executive councils and management. The initiative will facilitate the recruitment of effective management teams and continuous capacity development at the provincial and branch levels. The Northern Cape Province as one of the provinces assisted will hold provincial annual general meeting and elections of the branch council, with support from the headquarters.

The Gauteng Province's Region 1 branch held a governance and management leadership workshop, where gaps in provincial council's support to the branches were identified as an impeding factor to development. Among other issues discussed, participants agreed to strengthen SARCS internal communication, roll out the use of the annual report as a marketing tool, comply with the regulations of governance, conduct pre-assessment before the auditors and align the SARCS plans with the government plans. Consequently, all the branches held their AGMs prior to the national AGM according to the rules of procedure as outlined by the SARCS' Constitution.

The International Day of the Volunteers was celebrated on the 5th of December 2009, attended by approximately 600 volunteers from the 35 branches and the 23 project sites in health and care. The day was commemorated in the form of a Choir Festival held in Port Elizabeth for three days. However, the retention of volunteers remains a challenge in most provinces, particular the youth volunteers who are the most active in long term and short term projects. In 2009, SARCS had 1,145 active volunteers and mobilised 1,600 new volunteers including youths. On the other hand, the National Society faced challenges due to high mobility and volatility particularly of youth volunteers.

Youth development

SARCS's youth participated effectively in the regional Southern Africa Youth Network. On the international scene, the youth participated in the Solferino Celebration, as well as having representation during the 2009 Movement statutory meetings held in Nairobi in November 2009.

The youth development programme addressed issues on leadership, independence and also provided young women with some business management skills. This programme was facilitated by trained volunteers between the ages of 18-35 years. Business women were invited to motivate and transfer some skills to the young women through formal discussions and presentations. The young women were also coached on public speaking and debating skills, primarily aimed at boosting self confidence and defence in the event of sexual harassment.

Free State and Northern Cape hosted soccer tournaments to attract youth by providing opportunities and information on how to make better life choices. The sports tournaments were organised under the theme "our world your move", with soccer teams and netball teams competing to win the medals and trophies in different provinces. A total of 78 soccer players and 34 netball players participated to entertain an estimated 600 spectators.

In 2008, the Soccer against Violence project incorporated Soweto area and focused on primary school learners. The number of participating schools increased from 32 in 2007 to 58 in 2008. In 2009, the project has reached 84 primary, 63 high schools and 28 youth clubs (out of school youth).

The Western Cape youth structure is working with SANRAL national road safety, to establish a project on one of the most accident prone roads. A new youth group has been formed with four high schools in the area to provide road safety training for young people and the community at large.

Partners supporting the youth programme, such as the Norwegian Red Cross on a bilateral agreement provided resources for a needs assessment and support to the youth activities. In provinces such as Eastern Cape, Gauteng and Free State, the skills of the youth volunteers have been enhanced by engaging them in management position on permanent or part time basis.

Challenges

In light of the global financial challenges, SARCS is still struggling to offset a bank overdraft of ZAR 22 million, which has affected the resource mobilisation plan. The situation is worsened by the issue of qualified audits, incomplete and delays in reporting to donors. However, the national finance manager is systematically and professionally addressing these issues with guidance from the IFRC. The National Society will also increase focus on financial management and accounting training throughout its structures.

Although youth structures at provincial and branch levels have shown positive trends of development evidenced by the election of provincial and branch committees, there were some operational challenges at the national level. With the support of the governing board, the youth managed to create a care taker committee, which will be functional after being constitutionally elected in 2010.

Principles and Values

Programme component: Promotion of Humanitarian Values and Fundamental Principles

Outcome 1: Knowledge, understanding and application of the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values is enhanced at all levels of the organisation (non-discrimination, non-violence, tolerance and respect for diversity).

Outcome 2: Target population internalises humanitarian Principles and Values.

Achievements

The KwaZulu Natal, Eastern Cape, Limpopo and Gauteng Provinces mobilised new disseminators, one in each of the provinces, who reached over two million people through the promotion of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values actions.

In Western Cape Province, young women and abused women were targeted with awareness on gender-based violence. Region 1 has 148 youth clubs with 1,013 youth members who have received training on teenage pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV and AIDS, stigma and discrimination as well as gender-based violence. In Eastern Cape Province, peer education programme reached 172 young people trained as peer educators, whilst in KwaZulu-Natal, 51 young people were also recruited and trained.

Programme component: Operationalization of Humanitarian Values and Fundamental Principles

Outcome 1: Promotion of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values are integrated into SARCS operational programmes (disaster management, health and care, and organisational development).

Outcome 2: Local community, civil society, and SARCS capacity increased to address the most urgent situation of vulnerability

Achievements

A number of Red Cross key messages were disseminated to all stakeholders in preparation for the general elections and the Soccer Confederation Cup, as well as through programmes and project activities. Key messages on the new vision of the organisation were disseminated during 'Our World Your Move' campaign on Voluntary Service Principle. Flyers and t-shirts were produced and distributed during the 'Our World Your Move' campaign and the Red Cross commemoration activities.

A four-day dissemination workshop equipped participants with story writing, website management and photographing skills. 1,000 face-to-face dialogues in support of HIV and AIDS prevention, carried out in Limpopo Province, where the people were also taught on the principles and values.

Challenges

While the principles and values have been well disseminated at provincial level, the branch level structures are still lagging behind, and require support from the trained disseminators. Focus should be on coaching and mentoring provincial and branch staff involved with the implementation of the programme, in order to facilitate integration of the dissemination activities.

Working in partnership

The Movement components that provided technical and financial support to the SARCS programmes included IFRC, ICRC, British, Danish, Finnish, Icelandic, Norwegian, Spanish and Swedish Red Cross Societies. The IFRC focused on strengthening capacity in disaster response, logistics, procurement and distribution of relief materials, donor relations and partnerships, management training, communication, programme performance tracking and measurement. The Norwegian Red Cross proposed cooperation will continue in 2010 supporting the youth development programme and facilitating the Bloemfontein/Telemark twinning project focusing on reporting, finance management and resource mobilisation. By end of the year, the British Red Cross had submitted the terms of reference on the initiative to support programming and finance management at both headquarters and the pilot project in Kwa Zulu Natal Province. Consultations have started with British Red Cross on the joint strategy for an exit plan in relation to the Kwa Zulu Natal/De Haan Trust relationship; and the British Red Cross continues to represent the Red Cross in talks with the De Haan Trust.

SARCS working relationships with the government departments has improved and a good example is the good services from the Department of Social Development and Home Affairs given to people referred by the National Society. Most Provinces have established effective networking with, Provincial Municipalities, Social Development department and Independent Electoral Commission.

In strategic networking and partnering, SARCS is in a position to effectively mobilise resources, share and access support from the corporate sector, media, individuals, humanitarian agencies at national and provincial levels. The disaster management plan, for instance, taking into consideration the 2010 FIFA World Cup, will place the National Society as a credible and trusted partner in services such as First Aid and disaster response.

Contributing to longer-term impact

SARCS is in the process of reviewing the Strategic Development Plan taking into consideration the priorities in the IFRC [Strategy 2020](#) and [Johannesburg Commitment](#) of the 2008 Pan African Conference. The annual plans of action for 2010 have been aligned with the IFRC's Global Agenda and Millennium Development Goals.

The challenges imposed by the global financial crisis have made donor agencies change their funding position, most of them reducing their budgets. In response to that, SARCS is remodelling its programmes to be more realistic and relevant to the current socio-economic environment, with the needs of the vulnerable people in mind. It is envisaged that the annual budget of ZAR 100 million will only attract 50 percent funding, thus leaving a huge funding gap. Already the National Society is working hard to fundraise locally and internationally through various resource mobilisation initiatives.

Looking ahead

While the National Society was still undergoing transformation, there is need in the long run as outlined in the recovery plan for the National Society to work towards acquiring its own National Office space rather than renting as this is draining a lot of resources the society could be investing. The IFRC BD/VM will continue working with the National Society until June 2010, after which the National Society will be supported directly from the IFRC Southern Africa regional office.

Whilst focusing on scaling-down the HIV and AIDS programme due to the limited funds, the needs are still prevalent. As such, SARCS is looking at integrative ways meant to sustain the programme such as increasing focus on fighting intolerance, stigma and discrimination, and to improve local capacity to respond to disasters and public health emergencies, scaling-up actions with vulnerable communities in health promotion such tuberculosis, human pandemic preparedness, and H1N1. Promoting disaster risk reduction is now possible, considering that SARCS now has good support from local donors.

In the youth section, SARCS will consolidate a three-year pilot cooperation programme with the Swedish Folk high school on communication and media training. The programme will facilitate skills transfer to SARCS' youth in production of audio visual materials.

How we work

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- 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.

Contact information

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For pledges towards the plans:

- **In IFRC Southern Africa Region:** Laurean Rugambwa; Resource Mobilisation Coordinator, Johannesburg; E-mail zonerm.southafrica@ifrc.org Phone: Tel: +27.11.303.9700; Fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230

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

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAZA002 - South Africa

Draft Annual report 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAAZA002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget		81,002	380,874			461,876
B. Opening Balance		0	0			0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
Danish Red Cross			37,779			37,779
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)			949			949
Finnish Red Cross			22,137			22,137
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)			125,441			125,441
Icelandic Red Cross			1,360			1,360
Other			171			171
Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)			100,313			100,313
USAID		46,182				46,182
C1. Cash contributions		46,182	288,150			334,332
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
Icelandic Red Cross			8,373			8,373
Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)			71,943			71,943
USAID		200,476				200,476
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		200,476	80,316			280,792
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
Other			59,500			59,500
C4. Inkind Personnel			59,500			59,500
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)		246,658	427,966			674,624
D. Total Funding = B + C		246,658	427,966			674,624
Appeal Coverage		305%	112%			146%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0	0			0
C. Income		246,658	427,966			674,624
E. Expenditure		-46,628	-382,412			-429,040
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		200,030	45,554			245,583

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MAAZA002 - South Africa

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Selected Parameters	
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Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAAZA002
Budget	APPEAL

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		81,002	380,874				461,876	
Supplies								
Food	21,200		8,593				8,593	12,607
Water & Sanitation	6,784							6,784
Total Supplies	27,984		8,593				8,593	19,391
Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicle Costs	23,531		682	27,542			28,225	-4,693
Total Transport & Storage	23,531		682	27,542			28,225	-4,693
Personnel								
International Staff	249,180			214,322			214,322	34,858
National Staff				1,062			1,062	-1,062
National Society Staff	27,136		25,026				25,026	2,110
Consultants	10,080			14,447			14,447	-4,367
Total Personnel	286,396		25,026	229,831			254,857	31,539
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	7,791		4,876	5,847			10,723	-2,932
Total Workshops & Training	7,791		4,876	5,847			10,723	-2,932
General Expenditure								
Travel	43,989		456	12,098			12,553	31,436
Information & Public Relation	980			7,012			7,012	-6,032
Office Costs	40,547			4,225			4,225	36,322
Communications	636			8,147			8,147	-7,511
Professional Fees				406			406	-406
Financial Charges			3,498	-2,121			1,378	-1,378
Other General Expenses				1,062			1,062	-1,062
Total General Expenditure	86,152		3,954	30,828			34,782	51,370
Programme Support								
Program Support	30,022		3,497	23,848			27,345	2,677
Total Programme Support	30,022		3,497	23,848			27,345	2,677
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions				64,516			64,516	-64,516
Total Operational Provisions				64,516			64,516	-64,516
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	461,876		46,628	382,412			429,040	32,836
VARIANCE (C - D)			34,374	-1,538			32,836	