

Mid-Year report



Swaziland

Appeal No. MAASZ002

31 August 2010

This report covers the period 01/01/2010 to 30/06/2010.



Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross volunteers during the Red Cross Day marching during the clean-up campaign in Mbabane City in May.

In Brief

Programme outcome: Based on the strategic aims under [Strategy 2020](#)¹, the Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society (BSRCS) aims to achieve the following outcomes: saving lives of vulnerable people, enabling safer and healthy living, strengthening capacities of communities to respond to disasters, reducing impact of natural and manmade disasters, enhancing the capacity of staff to deliver quality service to vulnerable communities, developing community resilience, enhancing community livelihoods and promoting social inclusion, peace and harmony.

Programme(s) summary

The focus for the period has been continued implementation of the long-term food security programme supported technically by the IFRC and financially by the Swedish Red Cross in Manzini and Northern HhoHho regions.

As a member of the LeSeSwa sub-regional grouping aimed to strengthen National Society sustainable development, BSRCS attended the first sub-regional meeting held in Maseru, Lesotho. LeSaSwa is the acronym for the Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland sub-regional grouping. During the LeSaSwa meeting the need for a Staff-on Loan was further discussed leading to the formulation of a job description.

¹ Strategic aim 1: Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disasters and crises;
Strategic aim 2: Enable healthy and safe living;
Strategic aim 3: Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

BSRCS was also part of the regional grouping that was instrumental in the launch and implementation of the Ubuntu Initiative (UI), a project designed to promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace together with South Africa and Lesotho Red Cross. BSRCS was involved in relief efforts to assist close to 3,000 people that were affected by heavy rains in the first quarter of 2010. The people were provided with assistance with food and non-food relief items and temporal shelter.

The National Society continued with the implementation of the HIV and AIDS programme under the Southern Africa Regional HIV and AIDS programme, which is a component of the IFRC's Global Alliance of HIV ([MAA63003](#)).

Financial situation: The total 2010 budget is 626,391 (USD 621,192 or EUR 475,681), of which CHF 116,131 (19 per cent) covered during the reporting period (including opening balance). Overall expenditure during the reporting period was CHF 3,322 (5.3 per cent) of the budget.

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

No. of people we help:

BSRCS reached an estimated 2,932 people through the disaster response activities; 18,144 people through community health and care projects; 2,640 people with various capacity development initiatives; 94,080 people through the dissemination of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values and 250,000 people through road safety awareness activities.

Our partners: This plan has so far been supported by the Finnish, Norwegian, Swiss, Swedish Red Cross and German Red Cross, whilst the implementation received technical support from the IFRC. The National Society has also partnered with UNICEF, WFP, FAO, EU and World Vision, government ministries (Ministry of Health and Social Welfare [MoHSW]), as well as national organizations (the National Emergency Response Council on HIV and AIDS [NERCHA], and the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA)

Context

The BSRCS operates in an environment awash with humanitarian challenges. Despite Swaziland's predominantly sub-tropical climate and access to water, drought is an increasing challenge for communities in the lowveld. The country also faces large income disparities, declines in economic growth and availability of food, and increasing socio-political tensions. Prices of agricultural inputs and other basic household necessities have dramatically increased and are beyond the reach of most vulnerable households. According to the VAC and the WFP/FAO joint assessment teams, the country's maize deficit is at 41 percent, and the most vulnerable subsistence farmers will require external assistance in order to produce an adequate amount of food for the next season.

Swaziland has the world's highest HIV infection rate among the 15-49 year olds. People living with HIV (PLHIV) is estimated at 230,000 (2006, UNAIDS Annual Report), HIV and AIDS – deaths is 24,000 (UNAIDS 2004) and children who are made vulnerable and are orphaned because of HIV and AIDS are estimated at 120,000 by 2010 (the number might double by 2015) and 5,000 children die of HIV and AIDS related illnesses every year (2004 UNAIDS Report). According to the *Economist Intelligence Unit*, the probability of a Swazi aged 15 years today reaching the age of 40 is now only 26 per cent.

In response to the socio-economic and humanitarian issues, BSRCS programmes have been strong in health and care services, thus enhancing psychosocial support, building safer and healthier communities through community-based First Aid, safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene promotion. BSRCS is also focusing on food security, disaster response and increased resilience under the disaster risk reduction initiatives. The programmes are implemented across Swaziland's five divisions, covering 10,750 households and driven by 114 staff with the assistance of 1,975 volunteers. In order to accomplish its goals, BSRCS utilizes the combined efforts and participation of all stakeholders, particularly with regards to strengthening its institutional capacities.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster Management

Programme component: Community-Based Disaster Preparedness	
Outcome 1	Human, financial and material resources and disaster management system enhanced through the implementation of the DM master plan (DMMP).
Outcome 2	Self-reliance of individuals and communities is improved to reduce their own vulnerability to public health emergencies and disasters.

Achievements

In order to ensure swift response at community level in the event of a disaster, BSRCS trained five Emergency Response Teams comprising of 24 volunteers from disaster prone communities.

Programme component: Disaster Response	
Outcome 1	Improved disaster response mechanisms to meet the needs of those affected by disasters.

Achievements

In March 2010, Swaziland experienced heavy rains, which caused extensive destruction to property affecting 2,393 people in Manzini and Northern HhoHho Regions. BSRCS deployed three emergency response teams to provide relief assistance to the affected households. In collaboration with the National Disaster Management Authority, BSRCS assisted 2,939 people with tents, tarpaulins, building material and food. The army provided logistical support in the construction of temporary shelters.

Programme component: Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	
Outcome 1	Vulnerability of communities in disaster prone areas is reduced through timely information, capacity and resilience building interventions.

Achievements

With funding support from the IFRC, BSRCS conducted an awareness campaign for Climate Change and Road Safety through the use of billboards and reached an estimated 250,000 people. The National Society also produced banners for disseminating DRR messages. BSRCS commemorated World Red Cross day by disseminating messages on DRR, which reached more than 7, 500 people in the five divisions of the country.

Programme component: Food Security	
Outcome 1	Household food availability is improved.
Outcome 2	Household food utilisation is improved.
Outcome 3	Household access to food is improved.

Achievements

With technical and financial support from the Finnish Red Cross, BSRCS provided training to 50 lead farmers and reached 515 people from child headed, female headed and OVC and HBC households with food security interventions in Manzini and Northern HhoHho Regions. The beneficiaries were trained on backyard gardens, fencing of gardens, land preparation for vegetable production, installing of drip kits, water management, horticulture, climate change and agricultural conservation. The beneficiaries were also provided with irrigation equipment.

Constraints and challenges

BSRCS experienced challenges with funding support, which affected programme implementation. Funding support for the food security programme was disbursed well after the planting season. Local resource mobilisation efforts will be enhanced targeting government line ministries, NGOs and the private sector to increase participation and support during emergency operations.

In order to ensure effective disaster response and build community resilience, there are plans to train divisional staff and communities on food security and livelihoods recovery initiatives. The National Society disaster response efforts are also affected by the lack of sufficient vehicles for use during disaster response interventions.

Health and Care

Programme component: Community-based Health and Care	
Outcome 1	Communities have capacity to reduce their own vulnerability to health risks and hazards in their environment through knowledge of local community-based health and First Aid (CBH&FA).
Outcome 2	Mother and child health is improved through immunization services to children and mothers in areas of BSRCS operations.
Outcome 3	The level of community health knowledge is increased through the development and distribution of health related information, education and communication (IEC) materials.

Achievements

A total of 879 mothers visited the clinics for consultations and 278 were reached through ante-natal care and 154 mothers benefited from post-natal care services. A total of 215 children benefited from child welfare through 3, 515 consultations.

Through the three clinics at Mahwalala, Silele and Sigombeni, BSRCS conducted 180 health education sessions on mother and child health targeting women. In partnership with the Ministry of Health, BSRCS embarked on an awareness campaign on tuberculosis (TB), family planning and HIV and AIDS and prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) and distributed 500 pamphlets on TB prevention, 300 on family planning and 600 on HIV and AIDS and PMTCT.

Programme component: Public Health in Emergencies	
Outcome 1	Communities have access to curative, preventive and promotional health services during emergency and/or disaster situations.

Achievements

During the reporting, 13,020 people comprising of 9,123 curative care, 2,940 family planning, 154 post-natal and, 278 ante-natal care clients together with 215 children less than five years of age were reached through the Red Cross Clinic in Mahwalala, Silele and Sigombeni.

The National Society received approval for a CHF 413,990 (SZL 2, 9 million) First Aid proposal to the Belgian Government and implementation of the programme is scheduled to begin in January 2011. Through this programme, BSRCS has created two positions for First Aid coordinator and First Aid administrative assistant. The programme is targeting 80 staff members and 600 volunteers with First Aid training.

Programme component: Water and sanitation²	
Outcome 1	Improved access to safe water and sanitation facilities among the target population according to the SPHERE minimum standards.

Achievements

Except for a proposal for EU funding for WatSan activities developed with support from the IFRC and German Red Cross, the National Society did not implement any other WatSan activities during the reporting period.

² Global WatSan Programme supported by EU under the IFRC Global Water and Sanitation Initiative

Constraints or challenges

The health and care programme was affected by limited funding support, emanating from poor stakeholder buy-in. The National Society has put plans in place to engage government, specifically the MoH in the roll-out of community-based health and First Aid at community level in order to ensure sustainability.

The president of the National Society has made representations to both the Minister and Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Health and indications have been given for increases in government support to Red Cross clinics. The issues on capacity particularly for the water and sanitation programme will be addressed through the IFRC health and care unit, based on the gaps identified by the National Society.

Organizational Development

Programme component: Leadership and Management Development

Outcome 1	BSRCS leadership (governance and management) capacity has increased in developing and implementing policies and strategies for optimal organisational performance and accountability.
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Achievements

Following an audit carried out during the reporting period, BSRCS received an unqualified audit and the results reflected consistency in implementation of audit recommendations. The National Executive Committee (NEC) conducted regular quarterly meetings, which addressed strategy and policy issues. The National Society also drafted a Board Charter which is due for approval by the NEC. BSRCS managed to conduct two divisional committee meetings per division as required by the constitution. Most of the operational and sectoral strategies of the BSRCS were achieved during the period under review.

Programme Component: Well-functioning organisation

Outcome 1	BSRCS has well defined policies, systems and procedures in place for the effective management of the National Society.
Outcome 2	Effective financial management systems, procedures and tools are in place and systematically used.
Outcome 3	BSRCS has capacity in planning, tracking performance, and reporting as stipulated in the IFRC's "Performance and Accountability Framework".

Achievements

The Human Resource Policy was reviewed by management and approved with recommendations to incorporate components of the IFRC Child Protection Strategy (CPS). As a result, the National Society disseminated the CPS to staff and 90 per cent of the staff and 56 care facilitators were trained on the CPS. The HR department has included the CPS as part of the staff code of conduct. The finance manual has still not been approved and the financial system is still not able to provide key information for quick decision-making.

Whilst PMER activities have been decentralised to both clinic and divisional operations, plans are in place to strengthen programme management and performance management systems.

Programme Component: Branch Development and Volunteer Management

Outcome 1	BSRCS has vibrant branches delivering quality services through their local volunteer and youth networks.
Outcome 2	BSRCS has well established systems and procedures for the systematic provision of technical support to its branches.

Achievements

During the reporting period, BSRCS conducted five youth planning meetings in all the five divisions. The meetings discussed divisional plans, which will feed into a National Youth Plan for BSRCS' Youth Programme.

A total of 2,250 volunteers from 90 branches across the country renewed their Red Cross membership. With support from SARRO, BSRCS received a total of 150 peer educator packs comprising of 60 boxes of the trainers' pack, and 1,000 playing cards. This will assist the national youth officer to roll-out training on the manual nationwide. BRCS is also implementing a volunteer management database and an operations manual has been adapted for rolled out to all the divisions.

With support from IFRC, ICRC and PNS, BRCS developed a draft strategy and recovery plan for the National Society during the reporting period.

Programme Component: Resource Development	
Outcome 1	Capacity to mobilise resources and its own sustainability is enhanced through the implementation of well designed income generating programmes.

Achievements

BSRCS has created the position of programme coordinator to takes responsibility for amongst other things resource mobilisation and proposal development.

Constraints or challenges

Support is expected from all stakeholders in order to enhance the quality of service for the governance, management and in programming. Commitment is also expected from the new leadership in order to achieve the tenets of a well-functioning National Society.

BSRCS has not had enough attention from donors and PNS and this is attributed to the size of the country and the National Society' limited absorption capacity. Consistency and continuity in leadership is required in order to enhance National Society stability and accountability.

Principles and Values

Programme component: Promotion of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values	
Outcome 1	Knowledge, understanding and application of the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values enhanced at all levels of the organisation (including non-discrimination, non-violence, tolerance and respect for diversity).
Outcome 2	Target population internalises Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values leading to behaviour change.

Achievements

BSRCS trained 54 members of staff and seven volunteers on Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values as well as International Humanitarian Law (IHL). The volunteers are expected to cascade the training to their peers and members of the communities in which they work. The National Society also conducted a workshop in which participants drawn from 26 civic organisations were trained on Red Cross operations in times of internal violence and Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values

The visibility of BSRCS was enhanced during the World Red Cross day with celebrations taking place in all regions. BSRCS produced and distributed 1,000 copies of the Red Cross newsletter during the celebrations.

Programme component: Operationalization of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values	
Outcome 1	The dissemination of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values is an integral part of all programmes and activities.
Programme component: Prevention of Sexual and Gender Based Violence	
Outcome 1	BSRCS has mainstreamed gender issues in all its programmes.

Achievements

A total of 7,821 people were reached through various events conducted to commemorate the World Red Cross Days in all five divisions and at national level.

Constraints and challenges

The increased operational demands compromised focus on other activities such as promotion of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values. Another challenge in promoting Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values is the reluctance of community leaders to allow discussions and activities around the reduction of discrimination and gender violence, supposedly as a result of cultural beliefs.

Working in partnership

BSRCS has bilateral relations with several Movement partners; Finnish, Swiss, German, Spanish and Italian Red Cross Societies and the ICRC. The IFRC through the Southern Africa Regional Representation office continued to provide technical support in programme, management and governance, performance measurement and tracking and in financial management. Other bilateral partners include UN agencies (WFP, WHO and FAO), government ministries (Ministry of Development and Youth Affairs and Ministry of Health and Social Welfare) and national organizations (the Coordinating Assembly of NGOs, AMICAALL, NERCHA and NCCU).

Contributing to longer-term impact

The HIV and AIDS programme is synchronized with the Local National Strategic Plan (NSP), which is also aligned to the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan (PRSAP). The same is true for the food security programme, which is aligned to the National Food Security Strategy, which is implemented in partnership with members of the National Food Security Consortium, subscribed to the food security goal in the PRSAP and the MDGs. The human resources office has finalised plans to mainstream gender and advocacy in the BSRCS programming. The National Society has also incorporated Child Protection Strategy into the HR code of conduct.

The National Emergency Response Council on HIV and AIDS in Swaziland has developed planning and reporting structures at regional and national level for HIV and AIDS activities and BSRCS feeds into this mechanism on a quarterly basis to enable effective measurement of the impact of HIV and AIDS programming at a national level. The Coordinating Assembly of NGOs is working on an MoU that will make Red Cross responsible for coordinating the HIV and AIDS and PMER in one of the country's regions.

Looking ahead

Looking back on the first half of the year, BRCS proposes for the next six months to pursue the following operational goals to ensure realisation of National Society plans:

- Leadership that ensures realization of vision and pursuance of mission and achievement of strategic goals
- A marketing culture that results in ten new MoUs with partners and CHF 285,500 (SZL 2 million) additional annual income per year.
- A motivated and professional workforce with less than five per cent staff turnover and zero grievances and disciplinary cases.
- 95 per cent achievement of operational targets and availability of narrative reports within one week after project closure
- Delivery of stock, supplies and assets, and generation of income as indicated action and business plans.
- GAAP-based accountability evidenced by availability of financial reports within one week after project closure, internal and external audits.

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

For further information specifically related to this report, please contact:

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAASZ002 - Swaziland

Mid-year Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/6
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAASZ002
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	287,797	167,894	137,489	33,211		626,391
B. Opening Balance	68,637	0	5,869	0		74,506
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Eli Lilly Export SA</i>		10,650				10,650
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	30,976					30,976
C1. Cash contributions	30,976	10,650				41,626
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	30,976	10,650	0	0		41,626
D. Total Funding = B + C	99,613	10,650	5,869	0		116,131
Appeal Coverage	35%	6%	4%	0%		19%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	68,637	0	5,869	0		74,506
C. Income	30,976	10,650	0	0		41,626
E. Expenditure	196	739	-4,257			-3,322
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	99,809	11,389	1,612	0		112,810

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAASZ002 - Swaziland

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Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/6
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAASZ002
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)		287,797	167,894	137,489	33,211		626,391	
Supplies								
Seeds,Plants	22,476	2,214					2,214	20,262
Water & Sanitation	26,000							26,000
Medical & First Aid	24,996							24,996
Other Supplies & Services	12,093							12,093
Total Supplies	85,565	2,214					2,214	83,351
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	26,000							26,000
Vehicles		21					21	-21
Computers & Telecom	8,736							8,736
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	34,736	21					21	34,715
Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	1,444							1,444
Transport & Vehicle Costs	75,125	224					224	74,901
Total Transport & Storage	76,570	224					224	76,345
Personnel								
National Staff	5,923	2,536					2,536	3,387
National Society Staff	168,367	2,809					2,809	165,558
Consultants	14,300							14,300
Total Personnel	188,590	5,345					5,345	183,245
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	66,168							66,168
Total Workshops & Training	66,168							66,168
General Expenditure								
Travel	36,134			3,960			3,960	32,173
Information & Public Relation	29,747							29,747
Office Costs	13,642	27					27	13,615
Communications	9,265	28					28	9,237
Professional Fees	7,800							7,800
Financial Charges		-522	-694				-1,216	1,216
Other General Expenses	37,460	6,809					6,809	30,651
Total General Expenditure	134,047	6,342	-694	3,960			9,608	124,439
Programme Support								
Program Support	40,715	-196	-45	297			56	40,660
Total Programme Support	40,715	-196	-45	297			56	40,660
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		-14,146					-14,146	14,146
Total Operational Provisions		-14,146					-14,146	14,146
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	626,391	-196	-739	4,257			3,322	623,069
VARIANCE (C - D)		287,993	168,633	133,232	33,211		623,069	