

# Mid-Year report

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## South Africa

Appeal No. MAAZA002

31 August 2010

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



SARCS volunteers distributing food to vulnerable communities in Pretoria, South Africa: Photo SARCS

## In brief

**Programme outcome:** In line with the strategic aims of the [Strategy 2020<sup>1</sup>](#), the South African Red Cross Society (SARCS) expected programme outcome is communities that are resilient to disasters and public health emergencies, with protected livelihoods and strengthened capacity to recover from disasters and crises, with healthy and safe living, social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

**Programme(s) summary:** In the first six months of 2010, SARCS achieved a number of significant and positive results, such as the adoption of new performance management systems, new remuneration policy, filling in vacant senior positions and production of a draft business plan. In addition to the long-term programmes, SARCS was actively involved in relief actions during the outbreak of rift valley fever (RVF) in April; the heavy storms that affected Eastern Cape and Kwa-Zulu Natal Provinces and providing First Aid during the FIFA World Cup Soccer tournament hosted in the country. Through its wide network of volunteers, services provided were strong on First Aid, social mobilisation and relief assistance.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

SARCS enhanced its capacity by recruiting additional senior and middle management staff members in line with the new organisational structure adopted in 2010. The National Society filled in two new positions of national research and reporting officer and human resources manager in April and June respectively. In addition, SARCS was accredited by the Health and Welfare Sector Educational and Training Authority (HWSETA) as a training service provider. Plans have been put in place to ensure that Provinces and Branches comply with the accreditation standards.

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. The capacity building initiatives supported by Danish, Finnish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross Societies, prioritised branch development and volunteer mobilisation. 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 embarked on a recovery plan whose report will be due on July 2010.

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

**Financial situation:** The total 2010 budget is CHF 611,663 (USD 529,089 or EUR 417,521), of which CHF 327,799 (54 per cent) covered during the reporting period (including opening balance). Overall expenditure during the reporting period was CHF 216,207 (35 per cent) of the budget.

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

See also

[MDRZA003](#) – This DREF Operation was launched on 14 April 2010 for CHF 41,159, to support SARCS to provide assistance to 3,000 people affected by an outbreak of Rift Valley Fever.

**Number of people we help.** SARCS reached a total of 1,198,445 people through the various components of HIV and AIDS and programme. These include 22,334 and 19,201 home-based care clients (HBC) and orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) who received care, support and treatment respectively and 1,156,503 people reached through various prevention strategies.

SARCS reached 25,533 households through door-to-door campaigns on tuberculosis (TB) awareness and prevention. In addition, a total of 5,600 people were reached through community mobilisation and health education on RVF. Through the H2P project, SARCS reached 157,890 people with health promotion messages.

As part of its community-based health programme, SARCS reached 71,428 people through door-to-door campaign on health education. In preparation for the FIFA World Cup soccer tournament SARCS trained 11 instructors and 400 volunteers on First Aid. The National Society also reached 5,498 children through the road safety and awareness campaign run under the youth programme. The health and care programme is the largest programme within SARCS with, 1,550 caregivers and volunteers and 159 facilitators.

**Our partners:** SARCS continued partnering with Movement components - IFRC, ICRC, British, Danish, Finnish, Icelandic, Norwegian, Spanish, Swedish and Australian Red Cross Societies who provided technical and financial support to the National Society's programmes. The British Red Cross assisted with capacity building in resource mobilisation and leadership development. Outside the Movement, SARCS partnered with the South African Government particularly the Department of Health (DOH), European Union, UN agencies, the corporate world and the general public. ESKOM also partnered with SARCS in capacity building in disaster risk reduction and response.

## Context

According to estimates from Statistics South Africa, the country's population stands at some 47.9-million, up from the census 2001 count of 44.8-million. South Africa has the continent's biggest economy, though this went into recession in May 2009 following a sharp slowdown in the mining and manufacturing sectors. The construction industry, on the other hand, has benefited from a huge programme of government investment ahead of the 2010 World Cup. Many South Africans remain poor and unemployment is high.

South Africa has the second-highest number of HIV and AIDS patients in the world. Around one in seven of its citizens are infected with HIV. The prevalence of HIV has stabilized at 18.1 per cent of the total population and the country is implementing the largest free anti-retroviral treatment programme in the world, adding a significant burden on already overstretched public health services. The Department of Health (DOH) is the government body responsible for the country's health facilities which include well-equipped hospitals and primary health care clinics and has placed much emphasis on the primary healthcare sector specifically in rural and poorer areas.

Treatment for TB is available free of charge at all clinics. The DOH has initiated the Expanded Programme on Immunisation that aims to make immunisation facilities available to all children and women of child-bearing age. Immunisations against TB, whooping cough, tetanus, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, hepatitis B and measles are available free of charge to all children up to the age of five years.

Malaria is endemic in the low-altitude areas of the Northern Province, Mpumalanga and north-eastern KwaZulu-Natal and the highest-risk area is a strip of about 100 km along the Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Swaziland border.

RVF was detected beginning of February 2010, in the Free State Province in the Bultfontein area. Since then outbreaks have been detected in the rest of Free State, Northern Cape, Eastern Cape, and Babsfontein in Gauteng and Potchefstroom in the North West Province. The outbreak resulted in 299 cases and 26 deaths in the most affected provinces of the Free State and Northern Cape.

The Eastern Cape and Kwa-Zulu Natal Provinces were affected by heavy storms resulting in many households requiring humanitarian assistance. Limpopo Province was also affected by strong winds and flash floods during the reporting period.

The country hosted the World Cup soccer tournament from June 11 to July 11, 2010. Thousands of people visited South Africa during this period, and it was estimated that 6 billion people around the world watched the World Cup matches. Enormous financial benefits in terms of tourism, marketing and other services were realised across the country, as well as a massive boost in infrastructure investment ahead of the event. SARCS supported the national event by providing First Aid services at the stadiums. SARCS was acknowledged by FIFA as one of many organisations that will be involved in the establishment of one of the 20 FIFA Football Centres in Africa. The centre will be built in Limpopo Province.

It is estimated that South Africa attracts millions of economic migrants every year a factor blamed for a wave of violent attacks against migrant workers from other African countries in 2008. There is also a continuous migration from rural to urban areas. As a result, competition for jobs, housing, business opportunities and social services has intensified, resulting in social tensions which resulted in protests by township residents over poor living conditions during the summer of 2009.

The competition for resources fueled threats of violence against foreign nationals planned to occur after the World Cup soccer tournament. The UNHCR is working with its partners to reduce the risk of any new outbreak of xenophobic violence following the events of 2008 which led to the displacement of some 46,000 foreigners.

Through the Ubuntu (Humanity) Initiative, SARCS is working with other stakeholders including the Zimbabwe Red Cross (ZRCs) to promote the acceptance of refugees and asylum-seekers through public-information and media campaigns against xenophobia. The Ubuntu Initiative is a project aimed at promoting social integration and reducing violence in line with the IFRC policy on migration.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Disaster Management

Programme component: Disaster Preparedness	
Outcome 1	The capacity of SARCS is improved in terms of a skilled human, financial and material resource base for effective disaster management in South Africa.
Outcome 2	SARCS capacity for the delivery of quality service for refugees and IDPs in South Africa has increased.

#### Achievements:

SARCS partnered with ESKOM to train branches on disaster risk reduction and First Aid. The objective of the training was to enhance the capacity of branches to assist vulnerable communities particularly those in informal settlements who are at risk of disasters related to illegal electricity connections. The first training was conducted in Doronkop in Gauteng Province. Under this partnership, ESKOM has pledged to support SARCS with CHF 13,900 for every disaster.

In order to ensure preparedness in the event of attacks on foreigners living in South Africa, SARCS attended a planning meeting in Zimbabwe in March to discuss strategies to address urban violence, xenophobia and population movement. The meeting brought together Secretaries Generals and disaster management technical staff from SARCS, ZRCs, IFRC Africa Zone head of operations, IFRC regional disaster management coordinator, representatives from the Danish and the Finnish Red Cross. This meeting resulted in the establishment of the Ubuntu (Humanity) Initiative.

In response to threats of xenophobic attacks planned after the FIFA 2010 World Cup, SARCS also conducted training for 90 volunteers in Gauteng, Western Cape and Limpopo Provinces. The training covered basic disaster management, tracing, First Aid Level 1, safer access and Red Cross Principles and Values and International Humanitarian Law.

To enhance the National Society's capacity to respond to disasters, the relationship with the government structures has been strengthened such as with the Provincial Disaster Management Centres in Kwa-Zulu Natal, Western Cape and Eastern Cape. The initiative will ensure prepositioning of basic relief supplies such as blankets, clothing, mattresses, school uniforms, food parcels and tents at provincial level.

Programme component: Disaster Response	
Outcome 1	SARCS has effective mechanisms in place to respond timely to disasters that affect communities from time to time.
Outcome 2	The degree of self-reliance of individuals and communities is increased in order to reduce their vulnerability to public health emergencies and disasters.

#### Achievements:

In response to the outbreak of RVF that occurred in South Africa during the reporting period, SARCS assisted vulnerable people from farms and neighbouring settlements in the two most affected provinces of the Northern Cape and Free State with personal protective kits. A total of 2,767 personal protective kits comprising of respirators, gloves, aprons, plasters, masks, bandages and hand sanitizer spray were distributed to small scale farmers and farm workers from over 250 farms and informal settlements in the two provinces.

In collaboration with the DOH, SARCS trained over 60 volunteers from the two provinces on community-based health and First Aid (CBHFA) focussing on epidemic control, health education, hygiene promotion, community mobilisation and proper use of infection control kits. The trained volunteers were deployed to affected farms and communities, as well as to the neighbouring villages and informal settlements to conduct hygiene promotion, health education sessions and community mobilisation on RVF. These interventions reached 1,679 homes and over 5,600 people.

**Programme component: Restoring Family Links (RFL)**

**Outcome 1** The capacity of SARCS Restoring Family Links (RFL) infrastructure is enhanced to better serve the needs of victims of armed conflict and displaced people living in South Africa.

The coordinator of the RFL programme attended a regional RFL workshop hosted by ICRC in Malawi. The workshop was an opportunity to learn and share experiences on RFL with other National Societies such as Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Namibia and Mozambique Red Cross Societies. One of the outcomes of the workshop was strengthened synergy between the SARCS RFL programme and the disaster management department.

SARCS collaborated with the association of Somali nationals resident in South Africa to discuss strategies for the delivery of Red Cross messages to families of displaced Somalis and find solutions to the difficulties experienced in locating missing Somali nationals. The collaborative effort resolved to publish the names of missing Somali nationals in a weekly news letter that has a circulation of 15,000 copies South Africa.

**Constraints or Challenges:**

SARCS was not able to adequately respond to disasters due to funding constraints.

## Health and Care

**Programme component: Avian and Human Influenza Pandemic Preparedness**

**Outcome 1** SARCS develops and uses Humanitarian Pandemic Preparedness (H2P) and response mechanism.

**Outcome 2** SARCS has the capacity to respond to an influenza pandemic.

**Outcome 3** SARCS with support of the IFRC Sub-Zone office is prepared to respond to an influenza pandemic by having influenza pandemic business continuity, contingency plan and a stockpile of antiviral and personal protective equipment.

**Achievements**

SARCS piloted the H2P project in the Gauteng, Kwa-Zulu Natal and Eastern Cape Provinces whilst a total of 300 staff and 1,776 volunteers from the 9 provinces in the country were trained on H2P. The trained staff and volunteers managed to reach 157,980 people through health promotion messages on H2P (4 Flu Fighters). In addition SARCS has also pre-positioned personal protective clothing in the country's nine provinces for use in the event of an outbreak of H2P.

Whilst SARCS is piloting the H2P project in only three provinces, the National Society has forged working relationships with the provincial departments of health in the other provinces on preparedness and combined interventions in times of disasters and health emergencies.

**Programme component: Community based Health**

**Outcome 1** Psychosocial support is provided to the community-based care facilitators, 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 and staff and community members is increased, in order to promote and provide community-based First Aid (CBFA) services. SARCS has increased capacity in the areas of Avian Influenza and pandemic preparedness.

## Achievements

**Community Based-Health:** Through its network of volunteers SARCS reached a total of 71,428 people through door-to-door campaigns on basic health education. Topics covered during the health education sessions include hygiene promotion, cough etiquette, measles, polio, rift valley fever, pandemic influenza and TB. The topics covered are driven by community needs and are in line with the government health calendar.

**Psychosocial Support Programme (PSS):** SARCS continued implementing the psychosocial support (PSS) programme in five provinces, namely KwaZulu-Natal, Free State, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape and Western Cape Provinces. The programme aims to provide psycho-social support to care facilitators and care givers to cope with the challenges, burnout and stress associated with working with home-based care clients.

This is a three-year project with a possible one year no cost extension. Consultations have been conducted with the European Union for a no cost extension to allow SARCS enough time to complete the project.

With support from EU funding through the Finnish Red Cross, the National Society produced information, education and communication materials (IEC) on PSS in the form of banners, posters and brochures. The IEC materials have been distributed to the branches and provinces across the country. Some of the materials are scheduled for distribution at the XVIII International AIDS Conference in Vienna. A training manual on PSS has also been developed following several consultations and workshops with relevant stakeholders.

**Tuberculosis (TB):** SARCS is implementing a multi-drug resistance tuberculosis (MDR-TB) pilot project in Western Cape and Eastern Cape Provinces. The project is targeting 100 patients who are monitored for body weight and treatment adherence through daily home visits. Through this project SARCS has achieved a 95 percent treatment adherence.

The National Society is also supporting 5,657 TB clients and 370 MDR-TB clients in 24 project areas in 9 provinces. The co-infection rate with HIV for the clients is estimated at 47 percent. During the reporting period, SARCS conducted 25,533 door-to-door campaigns, 7,139 talks and 2,831 training sessions on TB. A total of 49,859 people were reached with TB messages and 1,708 were referred for HIV and TB testing.

**Community-based First Aid (CBFA) services:** SARCS trained a total of 114 volunteers and care facilitators on CBFA. The same facilitators are cascading the training to primary care givers at household level. During the World Cup soccer tournament a total of 11 instructors and 400 volunteers were trained on First Aid level 2 and 3 to provide First Aid services during the event.

During the reporting period, SARCS received accreditation from the HWSETA for the First Aid training course that it offers. A positive outcome of this accreditation is the interest expressed by the Department of Transport to collaborate with SARCS on national training of their staff on First Aid.

**Measles and Polio:** SARCS complimented government efforts in carrying out polio and measles social mobilisation campaigns. Whilst the government target is to vaccinate 3 million children as a result of the campaign, a total of 50,768 children were vaccinated through the programme during the reporting period.

## Constraints or Challenges

The lack of a strong technical bond between SARCS health and care units and other players in the health sector including the Ministry of Health impacts negatively on programme outcomes.

# National Society Development

## Programme component: Leadership and Management Development

**Outcome 1** South African Red Cross Society (SARCS) leadership (governance and management) has increased capacity in developing and implementing policies and strategies for optimal organisational performance and accountability

### Achievements:

Although the National Society continues to meet its statutory obligation through convening regular management and governance meetings, the absence of funding support makes it impossible for the governance and management to travel to Provinces and Branches, for ensuring buy-in into implementing the SARCS recovery programme.

SARCS discussions with the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) unit of the DOH resulted in a memorandum of understanding (MOU) that would see SARCS benefitting from government statutory contributions to the Red Cross. SARCS also adopted a new remuneration policy and introduced a performance management system that would ensure employment equity across all Provinces and Branches.

## Programme component: Well-functioning Organisation

**Outcome 1** SARCS has in place well defined policies in programming, human resource management, financial management and coordination.

**Outcome 2** Financial management systems, procedures and tools are in place, effectively and systematically used.

**Outcome 3** SARCS has in place well defined policy and guidelines on human resource development by December 2010.

### Achievements

With support from the IFRC Branch Development delegate, SARCS continued with the implementation of a turnaround strategy/recovery plan aimed at mapping the way forward for resource mobilisation given the huge overdraft that the National Society has incurred over the years. The recovery process received a boost through technical assistance provided by an advisor from the British Red Cross, whose assignment resulted in the production of the Dream Believe Achieve (DBA) concept. This concept has recommended a plan of action on the part of both governance and management in the areas of organisational structure, financial management and stakeholder relationships.

In April 2009, SARCS presented the DBA appeal, to the IFRC, British, Austrian, Finnish, and Netherlands Red Cross. The response was positive and recommended the disposal of SARCS properties and investments, before any concrete support can be provided. It was also recommended that SARCS develops a business plan with the IFRC and British Red Cross leading the process. The first draft of the business plan has been shared with the partners, including the IFRC and ICRC, for inputs and finalization. The recovery plan is due for completion in July 2010.

As part of the process in implementing the business plan, SARCS has started decentralised financial training with financial support from the IFRC in Kwa-Zulu Natal, Eastern Cape and Limpopo with a focus on audit preparation.

SARCS continued with the review of the Five-year Development Plan (2006 -2010) and a draft report has been produced. The review confirmed most of the structural, organizational, programmatic, stakeholder relationships and finance management gaps. It also provided recommendations on strategies to address these gaps, which the National Society will develop into an action plan for implementation and monitoring.

SARCS appointed a research and reporting officer in April 2010. The purpose of this position is to assist SARCS in developing and implementing systems, tools and guidelines that ensure effective programme management, reporting and accountability to donors.

To enhance the capacity of the newly recruited national reporting and research officer and the HIV and AIDS coordinator in programme monitoring and evaluation, the two attended a two day induction meeting in May facilitated by the IFRC Southern Africa Regional Office. The national research and reporting officer also attended a monitoring and evaluation training facilitated by external training providers.

SARCS also appointed a human resources manager in June 2010 and completed the relocation of the satellite office from Cape Town to Pretoria. With the recruitment of the human resources manager, SARCS has managed to finalise key performance agreements and job descriptions of staff at provincial and national levels.

The retention of volunteers remains a challenge, however during the period, SARCS mobilised and recruited 425 new volunteers, including youth who are have been absorbed by various programmes implemented by the National Society.

**Programme component: Well-functioning Organisation**

<b>Outcome 1</b>	Structures, systems and procedures developed, approved and disseminated at the Branch level to enable effective functioning of branches and service delivery among vulnerable people.
<b>Outcome 2</b>	Volunteer management system defined, approved and disseminated throughout the South African Red Cross structures.

**Achievements**

The Swedish Red Cross conducted an evaluation of its technical support to SARCS' Branch Development and Volunteer Management. The aim is to identify the best practices achieved over the last three years of the support. A final report will be available by end of June 2010.

Region 1 and the Free State and Limpopo Provinces continued to receive support in restructuring their operations due to serious financial crises caused by lack of funding support for their budgets. Branches in these regions are being merged, while those which are not sustainable are shading off some of their staff to remain only with core staff.

Volunteer management support to SARCS continued into the first half of the year, with technical and financial support from the Finnish Red Cross. With this support SARCS continued with the implementation of the Development Manager (DEVMAN) software which is a web based database programme that will enable SARCS to profile its volunteers, members and donors. SARCS, managed to train 87 people from all provinces and branches on the use of the programme.

SARCS also presented its Kidzafrika volunteer management software programme to some National Societies in the region, who have expressed interest in adopting the programme. Plans are in place to share the programme with all the National Societies in the region.

**Programme component: Youth Development – Focus on Young Women in Development (YWID)**

<b>Outcome 1</b>	South African Red Cross Society youth development programme is developed and is strong on leadership, life-skills, self-development and gender mainstreaming.
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**Achievements:**

The Norwegian Red Cross continued to provide capacity building, technical and financial support to SARCS for its youth development programme. A Norwegian delegate is working with SARCS to conduct a baseline survey for purposes of identifying gaps in SARCS programmes in order to respond appropriately to them through the Youth Development Programme.

SARCS conducted training of trainers' sessions with 212 youth on the peer education programme. The purpose of the training was to capacitate the trainers with skills to train peer educators on the new "Youth Peer Education Life Skills Activity Kit". Initiatives to promote youth peer education through sports are being implemented in rural communities in Umzimkhulu District in Kwa-Zulu

Natal Province and in Limpopo Province. The SARCS Mokopane Branch in Limpopo Province secured land for the construction of a Football for Hope Centre. The centre will provide the following services: youth development programmes, youth peer education, public health, voluntary counselling and testing, and First Aid.

In line with the initiative to establish permanent youth groups in schools, SARCS established youth groups in eight schools in the Northern Cape Province during the first quarter of 2010. In the Western Cape Province, SARCS partnered with the South African National Road Agency Limited (SANRAL) on the R300 Road Safety project targeting communities in the northern suburbs. The objective of the project is to make South African roads safer through promoting road safety awareness. A total of 30 youth were trained on road safety and have reached 5,498 children in 6 primary schools through training on road safety.

SARCS runs YWID project under the youth development programme whose main objective is to empower women in society. Under the project various activities were carried out throughout the country focussing on income generation, hygiene and self image, gender based violence (GBV), leadership, life-skills, self-development, gender mainstreaming and learning and sharing challenges affecting women.

During the reporting period SARCS reached 63 women through a door to door campaign on GBV which was carried out in Khayelitsha in the Western Cape Province. SARCS also took advantage of the World Cup soccer tournament to disseminate information about the YWID project and other Red Cross programmes at Jabavu stadium. Ten young women were recruited into the YWID project as a result of this initiative.

In May 2010, the SARCS YWID project from Region 1, in collaboration with IOM hosted a workshop on human trafficking. The overall goal of the workshop was to equip young women with skills to empower themselves and their peers and to raise awareness on human trafficking. In Pretoria, youth from the YWID programme, participated in a street march to raise awareness on drugs and human trafficking. During the campaign, SARCS managed to recruit a total of 170 new members to the YWID project. In addition, a netball challenge took place between youth from Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage. The purpose was to use sports as a vehicle for disseminating information about the YWID project.

SARCS ensured that any form of volunteer training conducted during the reporting period, covered Red Cross Principles and Values and International Humanitarian Law. A total of 150 volunteers benefitted from this initiative.

### **Constraints or Challenges**

During this reporting period there was a decline in funding support for OD activities in Region 1 and Limpopo Province. The absence of unrestricted funds and financial reserves is making it difficult for SARCS to adequately cover its core costs. This is negatively impacting on retention of key staff, particularly volunteers who implement the programmes.

Some of the SARCS' structures are also in competition with each other for financial resources; a situation affects the implementation of National Society priorities especially at a time when SARCS is experiencing financial challenges.

### **Programme component: Resource Development**

**Outcome 1** SARCS resource base is improved and ensures sustainability of programmes.

### **Achievements**

In order to enhance the fundraising and strategy development skills of the SARCS marketing manager, the National Society is receiving training in fundraising and strategy development, from the Management Centre with support from the British Red Cross. The Management Centre is a fundraising consultancy with vast experience working with NGOs, charities, public, arts and cultural organizations worldwide on donor fundraising, capital campaigns and strategy development.

As part the National Society resource mobilisation efforts, SARCS launched a 'telefundraising project in partnership with Telefundraising a company offering various services which include donor cultivation, lapsed donor reactivation, and donor acquisition. This project is being piloted in Gauteng. The National Society also launched the Face2Face (F2F) project in March 2010. The F2F is a resource mobilisation initiative through which SARCS volunteers approach the public for donations towards SARCS programmes. There are plans to formalise the project using an outsourced agency.

SARCS has also launched a First Aid eLearning project. The project is administered by Deloitte and Touché Inc. This project allows for online subscription and training on First Aid. After the online training, participants are automatically enrolled onto the practical phase of the training which is conducted at SARCS offices at which a certificate for participation is awarded. Proceeds from the training are shared between SARCS and Deloitte & Touché Inc.

During the World Cup, with assistance from the Australian Red Cross, SARCS hosted 87 Australian soccer fans and used the opportunity to mobilise resources for its programmes. An amount of CHF41, 800 was pledged to support the Daveyton Branch OVC drop-in centre.

### **Constraints or Challenges**

SARCS is also facing serious challenges in resource mobilisation. Most potential donors have insisted on seeing audited financial statements, which, unfortunately, are heavily qualified. The other fundraising ventures are hampered by the lack of basic start-up funds, though some contacts have been made with stakeholders for corporate and individual membership. The F2F initiative can only start in earnest once adequate funds have been resourced for administration, volunteer stipends and the production of promotional materials for the project.

## **Working in partnership**

The Movement components; IFRC, ICRC, and Partner National Societies have continued technically supporting SARCS, particularly in procurement, logistics and distribution of relief materials, donor liaison and management, communications, media liaison and reporting.

In its strategic networking and partnering with other institutions, SARCS is able to access technical assistance and resources for its programmes. In this regard SARCS is vigorously pursuing partnerships with government departments, donors, other NGOs, corporate sector, media and individuals. The support provided by SARCS to the 2010 FIFA World Cup increase the visibility of the National Society. Most provincial offices of SARCS have established good networking with provincial municipalities and provincial government departments.

The SARCS continues working closely with the DOH and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF). The training of volunteers and community members on hygiene promotion and health education during the RVF operation was conducted jointly with the DOH in Northern Cape and Free State Provinces. DAFF works very closely with the farmers' consortium, AGRIFORUM, through which permission was granted to SARCS via the DOH to visit RVF affected farms. SARCS also on a regular basis participates in coordination meetings with representatives from the national DOH and WHO.

## **Contributing to longer-term impact**

The signing of an MOU between the government of South Africa and the National Society will assist the endeavour to contribute to the achievement of S2020 and United Nations Millennium Development Goals. The new Strategic Development Plan (2011 to 2015) should also give priority to how the National Society can propel itself to be self sustainable in the face of the global financial meltdown.

The financial recovery plan should be marketed vigorously both internally and externally, locally and internationally if SARCS needs to generate financial resources. SARCS' Strategic Development Plan 2006 -2010 has been reviewed with recommendations to revisit the vision and mission statement to make them simple while emphasising the "values" in line with Red Cross Fundamental Principles and Values in the South African context.

## Looking ahead

SARCS is in the process of reviewing its Strategic Development Plan. In this plan the National Society is incorporating the commitments made at the 2008 Pan African Conference held in Johannesburg and the strategic aims of Strategy 2020.

The current increased donor base already allows for scaling-up particularly for the HIV and AIDS programme notably in the Eastern Cape and Gauteng Provinces. Provinces such as Limpopo and Mpumalanga are not adequately funded. The aim is to attract more partners so that the annual budget is fully covered, and consequently all planned activities are implemented. The National Society has submitted a proposal for funding for the HIV and AIDS programme in Eastern Cape Province to the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

With full accreditation from the HWSETA to be a national training provider for First Aid, SARCS provinces and branches are in a better position to generate funds through training to ensure sustainability of SARCS programmes.

While there is advocacy to scale down the HIV and AIDS programme due to the limited funds, the needs are still prevalent. As such SARCS is looking at other ways of sustaining the programme.

Under the youth programme, SARCS will consolidate the cooperation agreement with the Swedish Folk High School on communication and media training that is scheduled to run for three years. The programme will facilitate skills transfer to SARCS' youth in the production of audio visual materials.

## How we work

**All Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.**

The IFRC's vision is to:

Inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

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

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# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAZA002 - South Africa

Mid-year Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/6
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
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
<b>A. Budget</b>		432,027	179,636			611,663
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		0	59,882			59,882
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Eli Lilly Export SA</i>		10,650				10,650
<i>Icelandic Red Cross</i>			8,549			8,549
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>			67,505			67,505
<i>United States Government - USAID</i>		38,933				38,933
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>49,583</b>	<b>76,055</b>			<b>125,637</b>
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>Icelandic Red Cross</i>			-8,373			-8,373
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>			56,259			56,259
<i>United States Government - USAID</i>		98,064				98,064
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>		<b>98,064</b>	<b>47,886</b>			<b>145,949</b>
<u>Income reserved for future periods</u>						
<i>United States Government - USAID</i>		-3,670				-3,670
<b>C3. Income reserved for future periods</b>		<b>-3,670</b>				<b>-3,670</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>		<b>143,976</b>	<b>123,940</b>			<b>267,916</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>143,976</b>	<b>183,823</b>			<b>327,799</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>		<b>33%</b>	<b>102%</b>			<b>54%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		0	59,882			59,882
<b>C. Income</b>		143,976	123,940			267,916
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-133,317	-82,890			-216,207
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		<b>10,659</b>	<b>100,933</b>			<b>111,592</b>

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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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>432,027</b>	<b>179,636</b>				<b>611,663</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Food	64,746		20,330				20,330	44,416
Water & Sanitation	20,719							20,719
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>85,465</b>		<b>20,330</b>				<b>20,330</b>	<b>65,135</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage			86				86	-86
Transport & Vehicle Costs	29,640		5,841	7,655			13,496	16,144
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>29,640</b>		<b>5,927</b>	<b>7,655</b>			<b>13,582</b>	<b>16,058</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	63,384			67,376			67,376	-3,992
National Staff	11,666							11,666
National Society Staff	209,087		26,970	29,569			56,539	152,548
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>284,136</b>		<b>26,970</b>	<b>96,945</b>			<b>123,914</b>	<b>160,222</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	107,971		5,319				5,319	102,653
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>107,971</b>		<b>5,319</b>				<b>5,319</b>	<b>102,653</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	32,594		4,990	35			5,025	27,569
Office Costs	13,573							13,573
Communications	18,526		2,141	2,738			4,879	13,647
Financial Charges			8,266	1,399			9,665	-9,665
Other General Expenses			4,500	480			4,980	-4,980
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>64,694</b>		<b>19,897</b>	<b>4,652</b>			<b>24,549</b>	<b>40,144</b>
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	39,758		8,621	5,592			14,214	25,545
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>39,758</b>		<b>8,621</b>	<b>5,592</b>			<b>14,214</b>	<b>25,545</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions			46,254	-31,954			14,300	-14,300
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>			<b>46,254</b>	<b>-31,954</b>			<b>14,300</b>	<b>-14,300</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>611,663</b>		<b>133,317</b>	<b>82,890</b>			<b>216,207</b>	<b>395,457</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>298,710</b>	<b>96,746</b>			<b>395,457</b>	