

2022



Eswatini © Ville Palonen / Finnish Red Cross

PRETORIA

IFRC CLUSTER SUPPORT PLAN

2022 funding requirement in Swiss francs

32.6 million

As part of a total Federation-wide funding requirement in Swiss franc **34.2 million***



National Societies

5



National Society staff

529



National Society volunteers

24,100



People to be reached

2,657,000

This document details the IFRC's support in areas agreed upon with the relevant National Society. The IFRC seeks resources to carry out this plan, listed here as funding requirements. For information on the IFRC's emergency operations, please visit [ifrc.org/appeals](https://www.ifrc.org/appeals).

* Total for IFRC and National Societies working internationally. Not including the country National Society's funding requirements.



Botswana © IFRC / SWITCH TV

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Population

363.2 million

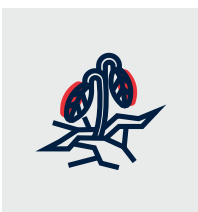
Human Development Index Ranking

**Botswana – 100, Eswatini – 138, Lesotho – 165,
Namibia – 130, South Africa – 114**

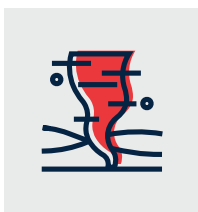
Vulnerability to disasters



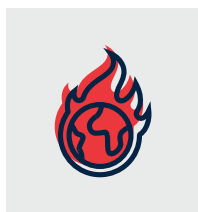
Floods



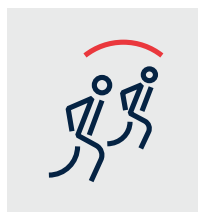
Drought



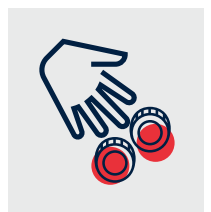
Tropical storms



Climate change



Migration



Poverty

Southern Africa has a population of over 360 million people, with 60 per cent living in urban areas. This rise in urbanization means that more youth live in towns where employment opportunities are limited. Although some countries like Southern Africa have succeeded in reaching middle-income status, poverty and vulnerability remain high. Every year, countries in Southern Africa are adversely affected by multiple disasters, including drought, floods, and transboundary and socio-economic crises. These hazards result in the loss of lives and livelihoods and damage to the environment, leading to weakened food and nutrition security, forced migration, health risks, and increased vulnerability and poverty – humanitarian crises that are further aggravated by climate change.

Since 2016, the region has also experienced variability in rainfall patterns and distribution, resulting in recurrent droughts and destructive floods and cyclones that have weakened agriculturally based livelihoods and contributed to chronic food insecurity among these populations.



South Africa © Moeletsi Mabe / IFRC

ROLE OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETIES

The Pretoria Delegation coordinates the actions of five National Societies in the Southern Africa region: Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, and South Africa. The IFRC encourages, facilitates, promotes, and coordinates humanitarian activities by National Societies in Southern Africa. Through the National Societies' presence in communities, local branches and volunteers, the IFRC can reach far-flung and neglected areas and effect local action.

The five National Societies in the Delegation are at various stages of development, necessitating the need for continued investment in good leadership, capacity-building, and strategic partnerships with government and other partners.

Despite varied challenges in a region where three of the five countries fall in the lower half of the UN Human Development Index, the IFRC has made significant progress in creating structures, strengthening governance, enabling successful programmes, and encouraging anticipatory approaches to support National Societies.

This positive progress has highlighted the IFRC as a trusted humanitarian partner in the region and for the communities that the National Societies serve.

MEMBERSHIP COORDINATION AND MOVEMENT FOOTPRINT

| Name of Partner National Society | Climate | Crises | Health | Migration | Inclusion | Engaged | Accountable | Trusted |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Australian Red Cross | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Belgian Red Cross | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| British Red Cross | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Finnish Red Cross | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Icelandic Red Cross | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Italian Red Cross | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| German Red Cross | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Japanese Red Cross | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| Netherlands Red Cross | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

The ICRC continues to host monthly Migration Coordination Meetings with the IFRC and regional National Societies to encourage them to develop strategic plans and upscale support to migrant communities.



GLOBAL FLAGSHIPS

Local action – stronger National Societies

The IFRC will continue to focus its support on developing National Societies to become strong, effective local humanitarian partners. The IFRC will continue to promote digital transformation within National Societies. The IFRC will also support National Societies to improve youth empowerment and programming.

Going to scale on humanitarian action and risk reduction

The IFRC will continue to support National Societies to expand their capacities, including resilience building, forecast-based financing, preparedness for effective response, contingency planning, enhanced vulnerability and capacity, and tools to enhance climate change adaptation. The IFRC will continue to invest in food security and livelihoods programming, mobilizing partnerships to promote agribusiness entrepreneurship for small-scale farmers focusing on women and youth. Tree planting and care will be upscaled in 2022 in all five National Societies. The IFRC will also support National Societies to enhance their disaster response and usage of disaster-related tools.

Global cash leadership

The IFRC will support National Societies to expand cash and voucher assistance programming, providing training to strengthen their capacity and restore more people to their pre-disaster lives as efficiently as possible. All National Societies in the region are adopting cash and voucher assistance as the preferred response mechanism in emergencies. The IFRC will provide National Societies with technical support to accomplish their cash preparedness objectives in 2022.

Reduce cholera-related deaths by 50%

In line with the IFRC Road Map and the One WASH initiative to eliminate cholera, the IFRC will provide technical support to National Societies, enabling them to reach vulnerable people in high-risk cholera countries and contribute towards reducing cholera deaths by 90 per cent in the region.

Global health security – epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response

COVID-19 vaccination hesitancy driven by misinformation has been a significant hindrance to vaccination efforts in the region. The IFRC will support National Societies to ensure effective response and recovery from the COVID-19 recovery in all five countries.



Namibia © Norwegian Red Cross

CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CRISES

Funding requirement in Swiss francs
15.0 million

People to be reached
677,000



The frequency and intensity of weather events are expected to increase in the region due to climate change. Alongside more extreme natural hazards, higher temperatures, altered rainfall patterns, and an overall decrease in rainfall will have severe consequences for vulnerable communities. To tackle these risks, investment into anticipatory actions by National Societies in close collaboration and coordination with their governments will help communities prepare for and reduce potential negative impacts.

🎯 TARGETS

- 4 National Societies develop proposals for nature-based solutions and climate change adaptation.
- 2 National Societies collect and analyse community perceptions and concerns on climate issues for programme adaptation.



40 million
people in Africa were made food
insecurity by El Niño phenomenon
in 2015–2016

➡ SUPPORT

- Build capacity of 5 National Societies in climate change, climate action, and climate-smart programming.
- Develop environmental action plans based on the IFRC environment policy and the global carbon footprint baseline.
- Identify localized climate change risk mitigation initiatives and utilize community intelligence to inform activities.



Botswana © Botswana Red Cross

EVOLVING CRISES AND DISASTERS

Funding requirement in Swiss francs

15.0 million

People to be reached

780,000



The Southern African region faces slow-onset natural disasters, rapid onset disasters, and man-made emergencies. Cyclical droughts, frequent flooding, occasional tropical cyclones, outbreaks of water-borne diseases, and civil unrest are among the most recurrent disasters. The region also has the highest prevalence of HIV and AIDS globally.

Cholera epidemics and insect infestations have a medium impact on the countries in the region, while civil disturbances are usually short-lived and restricted to a small number of geographical areas. Due to the dependence on rain-fed agriculture, droughts result in poor agricultural seasons, low yields, and associated food insecurity.

The IFRC will focus on cash preparedness and financial service provider procurement in 2022, scaling multipurpose cash and mainstreaming protection, gender and inclusion, and community engagement and accountability in cash programming. The IFRC will support National Societies to use cash assistance as a safety nets approach.

🎯 TARGETS

- 3 National Societies and 9 community disaster management committees scale up community led disaster risk reduction activities.
- 2 National Societies establish community early warning systems in high-risk areas and support end-to-end early warning early action systems, ensuring effective linkages with national early warning systems.
- 2 National Societies contribute to hydromet climate finance proposals (e.g., CREWS projects, GCF projects).

➡ SUPPORT

- Strengthen key community livelihood assets and strategies that help people mitigate the effects of shocks and hazards.
- Form community disaster response teams and train them as needed.
- Invest in the development of systems and tools for cash activities at speed and scale.



South Africa © Moeletsi Mabe / IFRC

GROWING GAPS IN HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Funding requirement in Swiss francs
1.1 million

People to be reached
630,000



HIV/AIDS is the greatest threat to the health and wellbeing of populations in Southern Africa. The Eastern and Southern Africa regions accounted for 20.7 million people living with HIV in 2019, with 730,000 new infections and 300,000 AIDS-related deaths in that year alone. People in the region are disproportionately affected by HIV, accounting for 54 per cent of the global burden of HIV infections. Despite these figures, progress is being made to achieve the UNAIDS targets for HIV testing and antiretroviral therapy enrolment.

Tuberculosis and malaria are also prevalent in Southern Africa, with 75 per cent of the population at risk of contracting malaria. Tuberculosis is one of the leading causes of death in the region. Although notable progress has been made in the past 20 years to reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, a lot remains to be done to keep the most vulnerable from dying due to these diseases.

Additionally, the increasing burden of non-communicable diseases comes when health systems in the region remain significantly weakened due to underfunding and the ongoing HIV/AIDS crisis.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene issues in Southern Africa remain. A significant number of people do not have access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities. The region has the lowest number of households with basic water coverage out of all UNICEF regions and accounts for around 30 per cent of the 782 million people without access to basic water coverage globally. Outbreaks of cholera, typhoid, and dysentery are highly likely in these conditions.

TARGETS

- Set-up and manage community feedback mechanisms to understand and act on health-related questions, concerns, rumours and misinformation.



75%

of the population in Southern Africa at risk of malaria infection



54%

of people with HIV globally live in Southern Africa

SUPPORT

- Implement the 2030 Southern Africa Regional Health and WASH strategy and provide guidance for health and WASH activities.
- Procure necessary health supplies, including handwashing materials, PPE, and oxygen capacitors.
- Provide communities at risk from pandemics and epidemics with improved access to adequate water, sanitation, and hygiene services in emergency settings.



MIGRATION AND IDENTITY

Funding requirement in Swiss francs

750,000

People to be reached

8,000



Migration to and from Southern Africa is driven mainly by political insecurity, environmental hazards, and the pursuit of economic opportunities.

An estimated 2.9 million migrants resided in South Africa in 2020, the most industrialized economy in the region and a particularly attractive destination for those in search of education and better opportunities.

The IFRC and ICRC host monthly migration coordination meetings for all National Societies in the region. These coordination meetings aim to promote a regional approach to ensure alignment between National Societies' and the IFRC's migration priorities, providing a platform for knowledge sharing, cooperation, and peer-to-peer learning in Southern Africa.

TARGETS

- National Societies develop migration and displacement strategies, provide direct input and guidance, or link to peer and Partner National Society support.
- Digital platforms are established to facilitate access to all FRC migration and displacement tools, guidance and other documents.
- Migration and displacement considerations are included in all programmes.

SUPPORT

- Develop migration and displacement strategies.
- Mainstream migration and displacement across sectors, including community engagement and accountability; protection, gender and inclusion; restoring family links; health; shelter; and cash and voucher assistance.
- Establish digital platforms to facilitate access to tools and guidance related to migration and displacement.



6.4 million

international migrants live in Southern Africa



South Africa © David Chancellor / IFRC

VALUES, POWER AND INCLUSION

Funding requirement in Swiss francs

350,000

People to be reached

562,800



The IFRC network in Southern Africa routinely includes protection, gender, and inclusion when planning its emergency response and programme work. In January 2020, the National Society in Lesotho launched a much-anticipated 22-month school feeding project in five schools and communities in the Butha Buthe district, with funding from the Australian Red Cross Society. The project has a strong child protection component and prioritizes sexual and gender-based violence prevention. The National Society provided menstrual management packs to 300 adolescent girls each quarter for the project's duration and rolled out education campaigns on sexual and gender-based violence prevention to 1,000 people.

Several National Societies in the sub-region, notably Botswana, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe, have expressed interest in receiving support to develop child safeguarding policies. This work will be prioritized for 2022.

Additionally, the IFRC will focus on supporting National Societies in the areas of sexual and gender-based violence, and youth empowerment in 2022, covering some of the most significant issues facing the five National Societies.

🎯 TARGETS

- Briefings, lectures and other information on humanitarianism-centred discussions of gender, diversity, and accountability are provided to academic institutions.
- Safe spaces are provided to children in IFRC and National Societies' responses to emergencies.
- Education champions and focal points are identified in National Societies to represent and position the IFRC network in relevant fora, advocate and fundraise for its education-related work.

➡ SUPPORT

- Upscale projects to protect female and sexual/gender minority adolescents from sexual and gender-based violence in emergencies.
- Coordinate with local organizations serving women, sexual/gender minorities, and disabled people.
- Develop referral pathways for those affected by exploitation, especially child labour.



1,500

volunteers participated in training webinars



Eswatini © Ville Palonen / Finnish Red Cross

ENABLER 1 – ENGAGED

Funding requirement in Swiss francs

10,000

The IFRC will continue to work with National Societies to secure Government financial support, either through a waiver, exemptions on tax, or government subvention. The IFRC will also support National Societies to strengthen their auxiliary role to their respective governments.

Additionally, the IFRC will support National Societies to develop partnerships and resource development strategies to support fundraising and foster new partnerships with stakeholders. The IFRC will also support National Societies to approach non-traditional donors and partners together as a network.

Digital transformation and innovation will also be a priority in 2022. This work will include developing multiple digital management systems to help National Societies manage their staff, volunteers, and finances.

TARGETS

- National Societies develop One Country Plans in which all partners are involved.
- National Societies digitalize their data collection tools.

SUPPORT

- Develop effective digital HR management systems.
- Digitalize data collection tools.
- Disseminate disaster law messages to achieve key sub-regional resolutions and outcomes.
- Disaster law engagement in relevant sub-regional fora to strengthen IFRC relationship with SADC, including the implementation of the Disaster Law elements of the MoU between IFRC and SADC.



Eswatini. © Ville Palonen / Finnish Red Cross

ENABLER 2 – ACCOUNTABLE

Funding requirement in Swiss francs
240,000

In 2021, the National Societies in Eswatini, Lesotho, and Namibia undertook organizational assessments to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse and drafted policies that were on track for endorsement by the end of 2021. There was a deliberate effort to mainstream protection, gender, and inclusion within these policies, including child safeguarding concerns and the use of community feedback mechanisms to collect sensitive complaints.

Opportunities will also be explored to secure funding to support National Societies to undertake PSEA assessments and draft responsive policies.

🎯 TARGETS

- All community feedback mechanisms are linked to clear referral systems as part of PSEA SOPs.
- Sexual exploitation and abuse reporting mechanisms and community feedback mechanisms are linked in programmes.

➡ SUPPORT

- Develop and implement approved policies on prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation.
- Develop gender and diversity, PGI, and child safeguarding policies.
- Strengthen relationships with current and prospective domestic funders.



Botswana © Botswana Red Cross

ENABLER 3 – TRUSTED

Funding requirement in Swiss francs

160,000

The IFRC continues to ensure the integration of community engagement and accountability (CEA) approaches in all operational plans, project proposals, and disaster relief emergency fund requests. National Societies are also encouraged to budget for CEA activities to ensure effective and sustainable implementation.

In 2022, the IFRC will focus on upscaling the institutionalization of CEA through management briefings, increased capacity development for staff and volunteers to improve skills, and CEA strategy and policy development. In 2021, only one National Society had a CEA strategy in place in the region. The IFRC will support five National Societies to develop approved CEA policies by the end of 2022.

In late 2021, the IFRC secured funding from Africa CDC and the Mastercard Foundation for all 10 National Societies in the Southern African sub-region to implement risk communication and community engagement activities to tackle vaccine hesitancy and support successful government vaccination programmes. National Societies will implement the 18-month project through a consortium led by the National Society in Botswana.

The IFRC will continue to support National Societies to strengthen their community feedback mechanisms and data collection within their communities in 2022, including the use of the feedback to improve programmes and implementation. The Africa CDC project presents an opportunity to support an additional six National Societies to strengthen their community feedback mechanisms.

TARGETS

- 3 National Societies review their Youth policies.
- 3 National Societies implement their Youth Engagement Strategies.

SUPPORT

- Establish and strengthen community feedback collection mechanisms that are sensitive and responsive to the access and safety needs of community members.
- Integrate CEA into key policy documents, guidance, tools and plans, programmes, and operational procedures.
- Implement risk communication and community engagement activities to increase vaccine uptake in support of national vaccination programmes.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with **192 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies** and around **14 million volunteers**. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

Contact Information

Michael Charles

IFRC Country Cluster Support Team

T +27 834 132 988

michael.charles@ifrc.org

International Federation of Red Cross
and Red Crescent Society

