

Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Final Report

South Africa: Civil Unrest

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRZA008
Date of Issue: 26 February 2020	Glide number: OT-2019-000115-ZAF
Operation start date: 24 September 2019	Operation end date: 24 November 2019
Host National Society: South African Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 203,273
Number of people affected: 2,037 people	Number of people assisted: 2,037 people
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and Belgian Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government, Doctors Without Borders, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Anglican Church.	

<Please click [here](#) for the final financial report and click [here](#) for contacts.>

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

In early September 2019, protests and violent attacks against migrants occurred in the capital city, Pretoria, and other parts of South Africa, leading to injuries and loss of twelve lives. The violent attacks on foreign nationals and looting of their shops continued in other parts of the country with incidents reported in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), Mpumalanga and Bloemfontein provinces on 1, 11 and the 12 September 2019. Due to these incidents, affected families had to seek shelter in evacuation centres. There has been a continuous increase in civil unrest attacks and anti-migrant sentiments in South Africa over the past decade (starting in 2008) predominantly targeting African foreign nationals in urban areas. The reason for this is



SARCS volunteers conducting community engagement sessions within affected communities ©SARCS

found in the growing discontent of economic opportunities for South Africans in low income areas and an increase in the number of African foreign nationals especially from neighbouring countries with historic patterns migration into the low-skilled labour industries in the country. South Africa has been a destination since the end of the apartheid era for foreign migrants and refugees from East, Horn, Central and to a lesser extent, West Africa. These sending countries face natural disasters, food insecurities and political instability that contribute to the continuous flow of migrants.

The new wave of anti-migrant protest and civil unrest was spurred by social protests against primarily Nigerian, Somali, Ethiopian and Zimbabwean foreign nationals, which then escalated into widespread violence at foreign nationals'

hostels, businesses and homes. A few supermarkets were opened for a couple of hours per day and some schools were closed to ensure safety of people in affected areas as most people were not aware of the severity of the situation.

On the 1 September 2019, 150 households composed of foreign nationals were attacked in Richards Bay (KwaZulu-Natal province) and the affected people were evacuated to community halls, in an area controlled and monitored by the South African Police.

Following the violence in KZN, Gauteng (GP) province, particularly Johannesburg, Germiston and Pretoria experienced increased violence directed at foreign nationals. The table below indicates the number of affected people in four towns:

Provinces	Town/city	Affected Households	Number of people
Gauteng	Johannesburg	100	300
	Pretoria	169	507
	Germiston	350	1050
Kwa Zulu Natal	Richards bay	150	450
Total		769	2307

Table 1: Number of affected persons in four towns

Summary of response

Following assessments of the situation by the South African Red Cross Society (SARCS) and its stakeholders, the National Society requested funds from IFRC through the Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) to respond to the needs of the affected foreign nationals in the targeted communities. SARCS also requested peer support from Botswana Red Cross Society as they have an expert in disaster response. However, due to the unavailability of the Botswana RC expert, the National Society opted for a Disaster Management Manager from Lesotho Red Cross Society (LRCS) who also has knowledge, skills and experience in disaster response. The collaboration facilitated the exchange of knowledge and skills, which in return resulted in the strengthening of the disaster response capacities in SARCS and Lesotho Red Cross.

SARCS and LRCS jointly provided response training to 59 volunteers in the three branches Pretoria (20), Germiston (20) and Richards Bay (19). The training focused on critical aspects of the response which were identified to be relevant to this operation such as community engagement and accountability (CEA), basics of disaster response and hygiene promotion referencing Sphere standards. The training also had a section on Safer Access to remind volunteers about keeping themselves safe. The Zulu land-Empangeni (Richards Bay) SARCS branch trained an additional four volunteers to strengthen their capacity and increase their pool of trained volunteers, using the same planned budget for 55 volunteers.

Table 2: Training provided

Branch	Number of volunteers trained	Theme
Pretoria	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SARCS dissemination (RCRC Principles) Basic disaster management (disaster response and assessment) WASH- Sphere Handbook Safer Access Framework Importance of community engagement
Germiston	20	
Richards Bay	19	



SARCS Volunteer Training ©SARCS

SARCS conducted community engagement and accountability sessions with the affected communities, which ensured the successful implementation of the operation as community members were regularly consulted. This also contributed to the positive reception and buy in from the target communities (local and foreign nationals). These sessions provided SARCS staff and volunteers an opportunity to assess the risk that might arise from relief distribution to foreign nationals. It also prepared SARCS to develop a strategic relief distribution plan.



Volunteers conducting community engagement sessions ©SARCS

Community assessments identified health risks, hygiene concerns, lack of clean water supply, lack of privacy, no toilets and unhealth eating habits as the most urgent needs. SARCS volunteers conducted hygiene and health awareness in Marabastad, Germiston and Richards Bay to improve their hygiene behaviour and prevent the possible spread of diseases. Health education was provided to inform the affected people of the potential risks and precautionary measures to minimize the risk of exposure to various diseases; such precautionary measures included the use of jerry cans to obtain water from the running taps, rather than gathering water from the river, cleaning their homesteads on a regular basis, safe disposal of excreta and washing of hands and bodies with soap.



Hygiene and Health Awareness sessions ©SARCS

As the affected people were temporarily hosted in community halls, SARCS provided them with both food and non-food items. The affected people were provided with psychosocial support (PSS) by the Anglican church to help them cope with the traumatic experience.



SARCS volunteers conducting relief distribution ©SARCS

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC provides support to the National Society through its Southern Africa Country Cluster Support Team (SA CCST), based in Pretoria. Through constant sharing of information, IFRC provided SARCS with the necessary technical assistance to ensure the DREF grant was approved and implementation was efficient and effective.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Belgian Red Cross have office representations in South Africa and work closely with the National Society. Since the start of the unrest, communication was maintained with the ICRC office in Pretoria and the Belgian Red Cross. The Belgian Red Cross, although not directly involved in the operation, works with SARCS to support the strengthening of commercial first aid and community based first aid which contributed to the vast pool of first aid trained volunteers that supported this operation in affected branches. The ICRC Pretoria office supports SARCS to strengthen its Restoring Family Links (RFL) services and train its staff and volunteers on the Safer Access Framework.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The two provincial governments (Gauteng and Kwa Zulu Natal) supported and coordinated the response efforts. Regular meetings were held with all stakeholders and the government activated the Joint Operation Centre. The government worked closely with SARCS to ensure that the affected foreign nationals received humanitarian relief. Through donations from private and non-governmental sectors, the government assisted the displaced foreign nationals. The provincial government's officers also assisted with evacuation of the affected families and provided security. Other actors involved in the operation included faith-based organizations (Anglican churches), Doctors Without Borders and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The following table indicates each agencies' specific involvement and contribution to the overall response efforts.

Organisation/Agency	Support Area	Town
Faith-based organizations (Anglican churches)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provided food and counselling in the first few weeks.	Pretoria
Doctors Without Borders	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Donated 10 toilets in Marabastad (Pretoria).• Provided medical assistance in Germiston to those taking chronic medication with assistance from department of health (local clinic).	Pretoria
International Organization for Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitated the issuance of travel documents, for the families interested in repatriation. IOM collaborated with the Department of Home Affairs.	In all affected provinces

Needs analysis and scenario planning

There were 769 families across the three towns (Pretoria, Germiston and Richards Bay), who lost all their belongings. The civil unrest had a negative impact on the daily economic activities of most families, leading to their inability to purchase essential goods. These families relied on humanitarian support for basic needs including shelter, food, water and sanitation services. Based on the joint assessments conducted by the SARCS during the second week of September, the following needs were identified:

- **Food:** With affected families evacuated to community halls, it was essential to ensure that their basic food needs were met. SARCS provided them with food using their own resources and one-month food parcel through this DREF.
- **Shelter and other basic items:** As families had lost their homes and belongings, emergency shelter was an immediate need. Therefore, the government and other stakeholders assisted by allocating evacuation centres (community halls) for the housing of displaced families in the two provinces. To complement emergency shelter needs, SARCS provided each household with two tarpaulins, one mattress, two blankets and a kitchen set.
- **Health:** Affected families had access to the public health systems in the country. SARCS volunteers monitored and referred individuals with chronic health needs to local health authorities. Due to the nature of the unrest, families experienced stress and fear, SARCS volunteers provided initial PSS counselling to families in the centres, and further counselling was complemented by the Anglican churches.
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) needs:** Almost all evacuation centres were equipped with access to safe water and toilets. The hall in Marabastad that lacked toilets and later received a donation of latrines from Doctors Without Borders to cover this need. The joint assessment findings identified overcrowding at the evacuation centres and recommended sessions on good hygiene and sanitation awareness.

Based on these needs, the SARCS provided jerry cans, buckets, hygiene kits (5 face cloths; 3 tubes of toothpaste, 3 bars of soaps, Vaseline and 3 packages of sanitary pads). This was planned for use throughout the operation. Cleaning materials were provided to ensure evacuation centres were kept clean.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY¹

Overall operational objective:

To meet the immediate WASH, shelter and basic needs of the 769 households affected by civil unrest in Pretoria, Germiston and Richards Bay, for a period of 2 months.

Operational plan and strategy

The operation provided humanitarian assistance to affected households in the above indicated locations who were living in evacuation centres. SARCS participated in various capacity building initiatives (disaster preparedness, Safer Access and First Aid, etc.) offered by IFRC, ICRC and Belgium Red Cross. The skills acquired were fundamental to the implementation process of the operation. However, the procurement process took longer than anticipated as the Southern Africa cluster office does not have a dedicated procurement staff and had to rely on Africa Regional Office in Nairobi for support. The relief items were mainly procured through cluster office and delivered to the implementing branches.

The affected people returned to their original places earlier than planned. Thus, the National Society strengthened community engagement throughout the operation to eliminate risks of further incidents of attack. To reach the at-risk population, SARCS utilized its network of existing community volunteers. A total of 59 volunteers were involved in the operation.

The following food and non-food items were procured and distributed among the affected families.

Description	Germiston	Pretoria	Richards Bay	Total of relief distributed
Mattresses	450	169	150	769
Blankets	900	338	300	1538
Tarpaulins	900	338	300	1538
Food parcel	450	169	150	769
Hygiene kit	450	169	150	769
Kitchen set	450	169	150	769
Buckets	900	338	300	1538
Jerry cans	900	338	300	1538

Table 4: SARCS distributed the following relief items to the affected communities

Provision of shelter and household items: This service was delivered as planned with support reaching a total 2,037 affected people. Materials distributed helped restore the dignity of affected families. In addition, the affected population and their immediate neighbours were reached with volunteer-led awareness sessions on topics such as fire safety and gender-based violence.

Livelihood and basic needs (food items): IFRC procured and SARCS distributed a 1-month food parcel which consisted of Mealie Meal - 10kg, Rice - 10 kg, sugar - 2kg; cooking oil - 2 litres, tea bags - 200g, 1 kg - salt; soup x 5, and pilchards (fish) x 5 tins. All targeted 769 households received their food parcels as planned.

Water and Sanitation: SARCS provided storage facilities to ensure access to safe water for both drinking and other needs. Information, education and communication (IEC) materials were printed to complement the health and hygiene awareness sessions which were conducted by SARCS volunteers to promote good hygiene practices. One hygiene pack per family (including menstrual hygiene products for women and girls) were purchased and distributed to 769 households, as planned. Since the families returned earlier than anticipated, cleaning materials for the toilets in the evacuation centres were no longer needed. Protective clothing (85 pairs of gumboots and 84 overalls) were procured for 59 volunteers, head office and branch staff involved in the operation.

Capacity Building: A training workshop on Basic Disaster Management (assessment and response) and Hygiene and Sanitation promotion was conducted for the 59 volunteers in their respective geographical locations (Pretoria, Germiston and Richards Bay).

Continued assessments and monitoring ensured that the services provided were in line with the evolving situation/needs on the ground. The planned satisfaction surveys with people reached were not carried out as planned as the target population left the evacuation centres earlier than expected. The SARCS spent more time distributing relief items in different locations.


Lessons Learnt Workshop


After the implementation of the DREF operation, SARCS and IFRC conducted a Lessons Learnt workshop with the purpose of documenting the challenges and successes of the DREF implementation to achieve greater success in the future. Some of the main recommendations include:

- Timely procurement of relief items should be prioritized in future DREF operations.


- The National Society appreciated the peer-to-peer support as this facilitated sharing of experiences.
- DREF kick-off meeting helped the smooth implementation of the operation as both parties shared expectations at the start.
- SARCS requested a training on CEA and DREF to better prepare themselves should they another disaster occur.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p>Shelter People reached: 2,307 Male: 950 Female: 1,357</p>		
Outcome 1: Shelter and settlement solutions have been strengthened and restored within communities in disaster and crisis affected areas		
Output 1.1: Short-term shelter and settlement assistance provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of affected families that received emergency shelter in the form of family tents	769	769
# kitchen sets provided to affected households living in evacuation centres	769	769
# of stakeholders involved in the operation	4	4
Narrative description of achievements		
SARCS complemented emergency shelter needs of those in the evacuation centres by providing each household with 2 tarpaulins, 1 mattress, 2 blankets and 1 kitchen set. This support ensured families had access to basic bedding needs and cooking utensils for use when they returned to their previous homes.		
Challenges		
SARCS encountered delays in procurement and distribution of relief items due to challenges to secure a logistics staff person to assist with procurement.		
The blankets and mattresses were insufficient for households that had more than six members.		
Not all people could be reached with volunteer-led hygiene promotion messages as economically active members of the households were not present during daytime hours since they were seeking livelihood opportunities.		
Lessons Learned		
Timely procurement of relief items is key to successful implementation of operations of this type.		
Provision of enough relief materials to assist the number of affected people in a household. It is recommended that in future head counts per family could assist with provision of recommended number of non-food items (NFIs) per family.		

 <p>Livelihoods and basic needs People reached: 2,307 Male: 950 Female: 1,357</p>	
Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	

Output 1.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with food items for the period of one-month	769	769
% of targeted households acknowledging usefulness of knowledge and skills on nutritional value shared by volunteers	80% or 1,630 people	100% or 2,307 people
# of post-distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted	3	0
Narrative description of achievements		
SARCS provided a one-month food parcel to the 769 families affected by civil unrest. The food parcel consisted of Mealie Meal – 10kg, Rice -10 kg, sugar - 2kg, cooking oil - 2 litres, tea bags - 200g, salt - 1 kg, soup x 5 and pilchards (fish) x 5 tins		
Challenges		
The delayed approval of purchase led to late delivery of relief to the SARCS branches.		
Lessons Learnt		
Appointment of service providers and surge deployment to be done urgently to avoid delays.		

Water, sanitation and hygiene		
	People reached: 2,307 Male: 950 Female: 1,357	
Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities		
Output 1.1: Communities are provided with improved access to safe water		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families provided with knowledge and best practice to reduce the risk of spread of diseases and water related diseases	769	769
# of jerry cans distributed	769	1,538
# of buckets distributed	769	1,538
# households provided with training and products to ensure safe water use, storage and access	769	769
# of PDM conducted	3	0
Output 1.2: SARCS promoted positive behavioural change in personal and community hygiene among affected communities.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained in Hygiene promotion activities	55	59
# of people reached by Hygiene promotion activities	2,307	1,500
Narrative description of achievements		
Following the identification of health risks, SARCS volunteers conducted hygiene promotion in Marabastad, Germiston and Richards Bay to improve people's hygiene behaviour and prevent the spread of diseases. This ensured that community members were informed about health risks in their community and the precautionary measures, such as making use of the jerry cans, using water from the running taps, regular cleaning of their homes, safe disposal of excretion and wash their hands and bodies with soap to decrease risk of exposure to germs.		
It was observed that there are limited water points in the communities. For families keep adequate quantities of water at homes, each family received an additional bucket and jerry can.		
Challenges		
Lack of commitment from the community members as some were not available during hygiene session. Not all people could be reached with hygiene promotion messages that volunteers organised during daytime hours, as		

economically active members of the households were absent from the community in the search for livelihoods opportunities.

Language was a barrier between some community members who could not understand English.

As the procurement was delayed, distributions were done close to the end of the operations, so SARCS had no time carry out post-distribution monitoring.

Lessons Learnt

SARCS will engage Movement partners, UNICEF, UNHCR to see how these communities can be assisted with long-term and sustainable interventions.

SARCS will prioritize the hiring of an interpreter so that all of the target population is able to understand, and provide feedback, on the services provided.

Strategies for Implementation

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Output S2.1: Effective response preparedness and SARCS surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	55	0
# of assessments conducted in the affected areas	2	4
# of volunteers and staff involved in the operation	65	72 (59 volunteers and 13 staff members)
# of volunteers provided with protective clothing	55	59
# of monitoring visits	6 (2 per area)	6

Outcome S3.1: The IFRC Secretariat, together with SARCS used their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.

Output 3.1: IFRC and SARCS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of communication materials printed	1,000	1,000

Output S3.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of lessons learned workshop organized	1	1
# of DREF review	1	0

Narrative description of achievements

SARCS national office conducted 2 visits per sites. The first was during assessments and trainings and the second was during the relief distribution. The IFRC CCST office conducted two monitoring visits in Pretoria and in Germiston.

In addition, SARCS conducted four joint assessments with governments in every area affected by civil unrest in the country. SARCS assisted the government on evacuation activities and setting up the evacuation camps. As affected people were hosted in the community halls, SARCS volunteers and staff provided assistance such as hot meals, blankets, Restoring Family Links to contact their families ensuring them that they are safe. SARCS had 59 volunteers and 13 staff members (head office staff, provincial coordinators and branch managers) implementing and monitoring the emergency operation. The national disaster coordinator and national disaster response team (NDRT) provided support and guidance to the provinces. SARCS also received support from the Lesotho Red Cross Disaster Management Manager who assisted with training of volunteers and provided technical support in other operational areas.

IFRC deployed its Fleet Officer from the Harare office for two weeks to support the cluster and SARCS with the procurement of relief items.

SARCS conducted a Lessons Learnt workshop on the 2 December 2019 with eight participants: two IFRC (finance officer and programme officer), five SARCS (National Disaster Management Coordinator- NDMC, NDRT, finance officer, Germiston branch manager, Pretoria branch manager) and one KZN provincial coordinator.

Due to the limited period of the operation, the insurance policy for the volunteers was not activated. However, the SARCS is in the process of insuring its volunteers through other funding mechanisms.

Challenges

Lack of trained volunteers in some of the affected branches

Insufficient information as some branches lacked representation

Limited visibility in some branches (Richards Bay) as the branch did not have trained volunteers

Due to time constraints and availability of IFRC staff during December, the planned DREF review could not take place as planned.

Lessons Learned

SARCS needs to provide more training to the branches in order to conduct rapid disaster assessments

SARCS should continue to conduct more community engagement and dissemination activities through its volunteers from the affected communities.

D. THE BUDGET

The overall grant for this operation was **CHF 203,273**, of which CHF 157,286 (77%) was spent. A balance of **CHF 45,987** will be returned to the DREF.

Explanation of variances:

- **Water sanitation and Hygiene:** Shelter materials wrongly posted under this AOF, resulting in the over expenditure of CHF -5,648.
- **Utensils & Tools:** Savings of CHF 32,891 since kitchen sets, jerry cans and buckets were cheaper than the estimated costs.
- **Logistics, Transport & Storage:** The variance of CHF 927 is due to the supplier agreeing to store items at no charge.
- **International Staff:** The variance of CHF 4,073 is because the monitoring line was not used. The monitoring by IFRC was done using National Society vehicle and implementation coordination meetings took place at IFRC office in Pretoria.
- **National Staff:** The line of CHF 1,969 was wrongly coded; this was supposed to be National Society costs.
- **National Society staff and volunteers:** The variance of CHF 3,474 mainly is due to costs of the National Society posted wrongly on training budget line. Volunteers also were active for fewer days than initially planned.
- **Workshops & Training:** The variance of CHF -2,830 due to National Society costs and volunteers booked on this line.
- **Travel:** This variance of CHF -4,524 is mainly due to the wrongly booking of transportation of relief materials.
- **Financial charges:** The variance of CHF -3875 due to wrong allocation of travel costs on this account code.
- **Indirect Costs:** The variance of CHF 1,672 was due to the financial indirect costs being lower than budget.

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action](#)

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for resource Mobilization and Pledge:** Franciscah Cherotich Kilel, Senior Officer Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org ;

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** RISHI Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org ; phone: +254 733 888 022

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

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Marie Manrique, Acting PMER Coordinator, Email: marie.manrique@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC 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 the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian 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:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/9-2020/01	Operation	MDRZA008
Budget Timeframe	2019/9-11	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20/Feb/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRZA008 - South Africa - Civil Unrest

Operating Timeframe: 23 Sep 2019 to 23 Nov 2019

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	203,273
DREF Allocations	203,273
Expenditure	-157,286
Closing Balance	45,987

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	91,493	60,948	30,546
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	44,481	43,326	1,155
AOF4 - Health			0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	35,048	38,601	-3,553
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	171,022	142,875	28,147
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	32,251	7,045	25,207
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management		7,367	-7,367
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	32,251	14,411	17,840
Grand Total	203,273	157,286	45,987

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/9-2020/01	Operation	MDRZA008
Budget Timeframe	2019/9-11	Budget	APPROVED

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MDRZA008 - South Africa - Civil Unrest

Operating Timeframe: 23 Sep 2019 to 23 Nov 2019

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	143,870	122,650	21,219
Shelter - Relief	31,324	33,796	-2,471
Clothing & Textiles	19,839	18,662	1,177
Food	41,766	40,682	1,084
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	4,998	10,646	-5,648
Utensils & Tools	32,891	18,866	14,025
Other Supplies & Services	13,052		13,052
Logistics, Transport & Storage	3,530	2,603	927
Distribution & Monitoring		482	-482
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3,530	2,121	1,409
Personnel	29,017	1,495	27,522
International Staff	4,073		4,073
National Staff	1,969		1,969
National Society Staff	4,970	1,495	3,474
Volunteers	18,005		18,005
Workshops & Training	7,706	10,535	-2,830
Workshops & Training	7,706	10,535	-2,830
General Expenditure	6,745	10,403	-3,658
Travel		4,524	-4,524
Information & Public Relations	3,554	1,227	2,327
Office Costs	1,222	514	708
Communications	1,765	59	1,706
Financial Charges	204	4,078	-3,875
Indirect Costs	12,406	9,600	2,807
Programme & Services Support Recover	12,406	9,600	2,807
Grand Total	203,273	157,286	45,987