

# Annual report



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Caribbean

MAA49001

25 May 2011

This report covers the period 01 January  
2010 to 31 December 2010.



In November 2010, the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross (SVGRC) volunteers repaired and replaced roofs lost after Hurricane Tomas struck the islands. Source: SVGRC

## In brief

**Programme purpose:** National Societies in the Caribbean region, with support from the Caribbean Regional Representation Office (CRRO), continue to implement responsive and focused programmes that contribute to improving the lives of vulnerable people. These programmes are aligned with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) *Strategy 2020*, and are intended to meet the IFRC's vision "to inspire, 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".

**Programmes summary:** The CRRO is supporting a range of programmes that serve as an important part of the activities for the 13 National Societies in the region. This effort makes a positive contribution for the vulnerable communities that these National Societies serve by building resilience and capacity to respond to disasters and crises. Programming activities cover the core areas of Disaster Management, Health and Care, and Organizational Development, in alignment with the strategic aims and enabling actions of *Strategy 2020*. These programmes with the substantial support of donors and partners, have been largely successful in meeting their aims and garnering appreciation in the communities reached. In line with the Global Agenda Goals, the CRRO's mandate is being met to support the National Societies' achievement of these objectives. For example, the intent to build community resilience was addressed across goals 1 and 2 and also aligned with Strategic Aim 2 of *Strategy 2020*.

**Financial situation:** The total 2010 budget was 5,026,881 Swiss francs, of which 3,837,591 Swiss francs (76 per cent) was covered during the reporting period (including opening balance). Overall expenditure during the reporting period was 4,131,762 Swiss francs (82 per cent) of the budget.

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

See also [Hurricane Tomas Emergency Appeal](#)

**No. of people we have reached:** The Caribbean Regional Representation (CRR) covers 13 National Societies (Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago). It also provides a range of support and services to all 16 National Societies in the Caribbean and the Overseas Branches of the British Red Cross and the Netherlands Red Cross.

<b>GOAL 1</b>	<b>Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction</b>	69 communities in 12 National Societies – 31,500 people reached; 8,974 indirect people reached through community-based disaster management activities.
	<b>Institutional Preparedness for Disaster Risk Reduction</b>	113 staff and volunteers from National Societies and Overseas Branches through National Intervention Teams (NITs) training, simulation exercises, information-sharing at regional meetings.
	<b>Coordination and Advocacy</b>	82 organizations through Red Cross representation at 5 fora – CDEMA, ECDG/DM, Climate Outlook Forum, Work Bank Understanding Risk, OECS and USAID.
<b>GOAL 2</b>	<b>HIV and AIDS</b>	National Societies reached 1,062,987 persons with prevention messages, provided psychosocial support to 807 persons living with HIV and 157 children orphaned as a result of the virus.
	<b>Community Based Health</b>	<p>Through trainings in 5 National Societies in 2010, the region now has 5 CBHFA master trainers, 28 CBHFA trainer of trainers, 46 CBHFA facilitators and 433 community members/volunteers trained in CBHFA.</p> <p>2 National Societies conducted a water, sanitation and hygiene promotion training as part of CBHFA and 1 National Society received pre-positioned water and sanitation supplies.</p> <p>1 National Society had a NIT trained as a water and sanitation instructor and 4 National Societies volunteers/staff trained in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion</p> <p>28 volunteers and staff and other key stakeholders from Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society trained in the “Helping to Heal” Psychosocial Support methodology.</p> <p>7 persons from 5 National Societies trained in emergency health</p>
	<b>Public Health in Emergencies</b>	<p>Through the H2P Pandemic Preparedness programme 867 volunteers were trained as trainers and 223,232 persons were reached with preparedness and mitigation information.</p> <p>1 National Society partnered with its Ministry of</p>

		Health in a national dengue eradication project, with the training of 17 persons from the Red Cross and partners, working in 2 communities.
<b>GOAL 3</b>	<b>Volunteering Development</b>	Approximately 75 staff, volunteers, youth and executive members from 3 National Societies participated in Volunteer Development training.

**Our partners:** The CRRO continues its focus on developing partnerships both within and external to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, leveraging the financial resources of key donors such as ECHO and the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA); the technical strengths of Partner National Societies; and the expertise of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Within the Movement itself, the continuing presence of Partner National Societies (PNS) in the region remains an exemplary strength, supporting several of the Caribbean National Societies in their Community-Based Disaster Management (CBDM) activities.

Throughout 2010, the CRRO engaged effectively with partners for disaster management programming implementation in the region. As an integral element of Caribbean Regional Representation's (CRR) collaboration with the substantial regional partner, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), the CRRO Regional Representative co-chairs the Civil Society Working Group, which provides a unique opportunity to advance the Caribbean's Comprehensive Disaster Management Framework within the Movement mandate as an auxiliary to governments. The CRRO also continues its partnership with the Eastern Caribbean Donor Group for Disaster Management (ECDG/DM), a multi-agency group chaired by the UNDP Resident Representative (Barbados), and tasked with implementing a coordinated, regional approach to disaster response in the Eastern Caribbean. In the latter half of the year, the CRR has also increased the working relationship with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) through the partnership with Canadian Red Cross for a new initiative, CCRDR, Caribbean Community Resilience to Disaster Risk.

## Context

The Caribbean Regional Representation Office based in Port of Spain, together with the Regional Representation Office for the Latin Caribbean based in Santo Domingo, support the 16 National Societies in the region and the Overseas Branches of the British Red Cross and the Netherlands Red Cross in disaster risk reduction, disaster preparedness, health and care programmes and National Society capacity building. The CRRO's specific tailored support for programmes is focused on the 13 predominantly English-speaking National Societies of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago, while optimizing regional initiatives where possible to ensure a Caribbean-specific focus and to utilize the collective strengths of the Movement in the region.

Comprised principally of small island states, the Caribbean faces unique challenges due to its geography and size. The region is regularly subject to the impacts of natural disasters. Hurricanes and tropical storms, and their accompanying effects such as flooding and landslides, are all too common occurrences, leading to housing and infrastructure damage, business disruption and displacement of coastal communities. Examples of this were seen with the severe damage caused by Hurricane Tomas in the islands of Barbados, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Red Cross capacities in risk reduction and response are continually being strengthened to ensure effective responses to such disasters. Fortunately, the 2010 Caribbean Hurricane season was mild, relative to past years, though the destruction experienced cannot be ignored.

Beginning in January 2010 with the catastrophic earthquake in Haiti, and then in October with Hurricane Tomas, the region has shown resilience and a strong capacity to respond to disasters, raising funds in support of international appeals and mobilizing needed human resources in support of operations. The

National Societies in the region have been making steadfast efforts to align their plans to the strategic aims and enabling actions of *Strategy 2020*, and these initiatives with programmes that advocate disaster preparedness and health awareness that address the needs of the most vulnerable in each of their respective National Societies' constituent communities.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Disaster Management

#### Programme Component 1: Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction

##### Outcome:

Vulnerable communities have increased knowledge, skills and resources to conduct disaster mitigation, preparedness and response activities.

**Achievements:** During 2010, 12 National Societies implemented community-based disaster management programmes in high-risk communities. For all projects, communities were provided with support for: First Aid training, conducting vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA), developing micro-mitigation projects, training and equipping of Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRTs) and developing community response plans and testing through community simulations. Some National Societies placed a special emphasis on climate related hazards with technical support from the IFRC, while others benefited from the technical expertise of Partner National Societies. This chart maps the partnering support:

National Society	Red Cross partner technical Support	Climate Change
Antigua and Barbuda	American Red Cross	
Bahamas	American Red Cross	
Barbados	IFRC	
Belize	Norwegian Red Cross	X
Dominica	IFRC	X
Grenada	French Red Cross	
Jamaica	IFRC	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	American Red Cross	
Saint Lucia	American Red Cross	X
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Finnish Red Cross	X
Suriname	Netherlands Red Cross	X
Trinidad and Tobago	Finnish Red Cross	
'X' denotes National Societies participating in the <i>Preparedness for Climate Change Project</i> funded by the Climate Centre in the Hague		

Five Caribbean National Societies (**Belize, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname**) participated in the Preparedness for Climate Change project funded by the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre in The Hague and the European Commission. The project is designed to increase local community awareness of climate change and strategies for adaptation. The participating National Societies with the support of two interns from King's College, London, organized national climate change workshops, drafted reports outlining the potential effects of climate change on the participating country and their potential National Society activities; and developed a strategy for funding National Societies' climate change adaptation programmes and drafting plans of action.

The promotion of disaster awareness and First Aid training in schools is key to meeting the objective of increasing knowledge, skills and resources to conduct disaster mitigation, preparedness and response

activities. To this effect, the **Belize Red Cross Society** and **Grenada Red Cross Society** worked in schools in vulnerable communities, while the **Suriname Red Cross** developed models for the school disaster preparedness planning, also working in schools in vulnerable areas.



Group that received NIT training in Suriname in September. Source: Suriname Red Cross.

In support of these initiatives, standardized regional tools and methodologies are being deployed for use in all CBDM projects. The global VCA standard being delivered is the *Learning by Doing* approach, where the community undertakes the assessment. This approach continues to work well in the region. The National Intervention Team (NIT) manual and tools have been standardized and shared with all National Societies. In addition, all National Societies have undertaken pre-intervention baseline and post-intervention end-line assessments of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice. In April 2010, the standard Family Emergency Plan brochure was distributed to all National Societies and was well received by societies and applied in communities door-to-door.

### Constraints or Challenges

Early in the year, **Suriname** and **Trinidad and Tobago** underwent national political elections, which negatively affected community mobilization, as community volunteers were often mistaken for political campaigners.

During the second half of the year, Tropical Storm Nicole led to delays in project implementation in **Jamaica**, while Hurricane Tomas impacted projects in **Barbados, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**.

## Programme Component 2: Institutional Preparedness for Disaster Risk Reduction

### Outcome

Red Cross institutional capacity for disaster risk management at national and community levels is enhanced.

**Achievements:** In 2010, the National Societies of **Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Suriname, and Saint Kitts and Nevis** tested their National Disaster Response plans with strong participation from their National Disaster Offices. In an effort to strengthen Red Cross institutional capacity at the national level, the CRRO has encouraged the application of the Well-Prepared National Society (WPNS) tool which was completed in **Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago** and then used to strengthen their disaster management work plans.

In support of these initiatives, relief supplies were pre-positioned in **Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica and Saint Lucia**. Pre-positioned relief supplies are available for distribution to at least 500 families in times of disaster. In addition, in an effort to increase capacity to manage prepositioned supplies, the **Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross, Belize Red Cross Society, the Barbados Red Cross Society, Dominica Red Cross Society** and the **Suriname Red Cross** benefitted from warehouse management and logistics training facilitated by the IFRC's Regional Logistics Unit.

The Caribbean NITs manual (National Intervention Teams) was distributed to all the National Societies in the region, who have continued to utilize a standardized approach to strengthening their human resource response capacities. During 2010, 11 National Societies (**Antigua and Barbuda,**



Volunteers actively conduct a baseline survey in Saint Lucia. Source: Saint Lucia Red Cross.

**Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago**) completed NITs training for its volunteers. In 2010, National Societies' representatives also participated in a RITs (Regional Intervention Teams) training course in Panama.

In July 2010, the **Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society** delivered shelter management and psychosocial support training to its volunteers. This activity served to increase the capacity of the Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society to provide temporary shelters during emergencies. In **Grenada**, the French Red Cross conducted the Safer House training in late 2010 with support from a volunteer from the Jamaican Red Cross. During the training practice, some of the most vulnerable houses from eight communities benefited from upgrades and roof strengthening.

### **Programme Component 3: Coordination and advocacy**

#### **Outcome**

Increased Red Cross coordination and advocacy for comprehensive disaster management.

**Achievements:** During 2010, the Caribbean Red Cross Disaster Management Network met three times. This network, comprised of Disaster Management experts from the regional National Societies, is a key working group which aims to harmonize, validate and disseminate disaster response tools, policies and standards for the Caribbean region. The Disaster Management Network continues best practices of developing and implementing practical work plans as well as interacting with other regional networks and organizations to promote disaster management tools and technical resources in the region.

In April 2010, the CRRO hosted a regional project planning meeting. Over the course of the two-day meeting, the National Societies from the English-speaking Caribbean and the Dominican Republic together with Partner National Societies, met with representatives of IFRC, OFDA, ECHO and CDEMA to review progress and challenges in the implementation of the current disaster risk reduction projects. The workshop was structured around the three expected results of the Caribbean Disaster Management Five-Year Strategic Framework. Each of the three sessions included presentations by IFRC staff, donors and National Societies, as well as group work to identify pending challenges and next steps.

During the second week in June, the CRRO convened a three-day pre-hurricane meeting. The session was held in Barbados, and was made possible through the support of ECHO. The event was attended by some 60 representatives from Caribbean National Societies and Overseas Branches, Partner National Societies, regional partners, donor institutions, as well as the ICRC and IFRC. The overall goal of the meeting was to understand current capacity and improve the disaster response management and coordination skills of the Red Cross Movement in the Caribbean. By the end of the meeting, participants had benefitted from the content shared, and subsequently committed to taking the lessons learnt from the meeting back to their respective organizations, with a view to strengthening their respective capability to prepare for and respond to disasters.

With the support of an ECHO grant, the Red Cross Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Resource Centre was established in Barbados in August 2010 with the recruitment of a coordinator. The Centre relies on experienced Caribbean National Society staff and will have support from administrative and finance officers as well as internships from within and outside the Movement in 2011. Established at the request of the Caribbean Red Cross Disaster Management Network, this Centre builds on experiences and best practices of two existing Red Cross Centres of Reference in the Americas with a vision of building greater community resilience through early warning and early action.

The Resource Centre is dedicated to the following objectives:

- ❖ To develop and adapt tools and methodologies for building community resilience and reducing risk through early warning and early action that fit the Caribbean context.

- ❖ To promote the development, piloting and revision of materials through exchanges and internships for Red Cross Society staff and volunteers, and partner institutions.
- ❖ To maintain a digital inventory and web library of high-quality resource materials in English on community based disaster risk reduction relevant to the Caribbean context.
- ❖ To develop a master trainers program and maintain a trainers roster.
- ❖ To translate, modify and test relevant tools currently in use within the IFRC and other community-based disaster risk reduction organizations.
- ❖ To promote information-sharing and knowledge management via the regional Red Cross website [www.caribbeanredcross.org](http://www.caribbeanredcross.org).

In November and December 2010, an evaluation team consisting of the Caribbean Resource Centre Coordinator, the Costa Rica Centre of Reference Coordinator and the IFRC's Global Senior Officer for Community-Based Disaster Preparedness conducted a review of existing community-based disaster management (CBDM) tools and methodology in the Caribbean. The review highlighted National Societies' and communities' experiences in the region in conducting VCA and CBDM initiatives and made recommendation for strengthening efforts.

At the regional level, the CRRO continues to engage with external partners in promoting community-based approaches. To this effect, CRRO continued to nurture a closer working relationship with CDEMA, with active participation on the part of both organizations in events hosted by the other organization. A representative of CDEMA was invited to deliver presentations at both the Disaster Management Coordination Meeting and the Pre-Hurricane Meeting, while representatives of the CRRO participated in numerous CDEMA-hosted meetings. The Caribbean Regional Representative continues in the its role as co-chair of the Civil Society Sub-sector Working Group to advance the comprehensive Caribbean Disaster Management Five-Year Strategic Framework.

The CRRO has also strengthened it's partnership with the ECDG/DM, a multi-agency grouping, chaired by the UNDP Resident Representative (Barbados), which is tasked with implementing a coordinated, regional approach to disaster response in the Eastern Caribbean.

This collaboration with key partners in disaster management is also taking place at the national level, with all National Societies working with their national disaster offices in their auxiliary to government mandate to increase community resilience. Many National Societies also either chair or sit on their national emergency task groups that are responsible for functions such as relief, welfare and/or shelter.

With CBDM projects being implemented in 12 National Societies, the CRRO's continues with its focus on the coordination and monitoring framework needed for the successful roll-out of the projects. The Caribbean Disaster Management Five-Year Strategic Framework serves as the overall architecture against which all projects are monitored. The National Societies report on either a monthly or quarterly basis, using a standard reporting template, with feedback from the CRRO provided to the National Societies with a view to strengthening programme delivery and contributing to organizational learning.

### **Constraints or Challenges**

Though the Resource Centre was established in August 2010, it did not fully come into effect until the end of October, when it moved with the staff of the Barbados Red Cross Society (BRCS) into the new BRCS headquarters where telecommunications and other office amenities are available. This created some constraints in engaging and establishing relationships with the various National Societies and other partners as quickly as planned in the earlier months.

### **Health and Care**

In 2010, work in health and care continued with efforts to better understand the health situation in individual Caribbean countries and the corresponding National Society health programmes, in particular how health integrates into other programmatic areas such as Disaster Management and Organizational Development. The intention is to better support National Societies to have relevant programming and to

align their planning in health with Strategic Aim 2 of Strategy 2020. Support to increased integration began by linking business planning and resource mobilization with first aid and integrating CBHFA into National Society Disaster Management programming. Additionally, Health in Emergencies came to the fore as an area for strengthened collaboration with governments, following the emergence of cholera in Haiti and the high risk of spreading; and also in response to the marked increase in dengue cases across the region, including haemorrhagic fever.

The Caribbean Regional Health Network, under the strong leadership of a new chairperson from the Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, commenced charting the direction for overall health and care programming in the Caribbean. The Network met in May in Trinidad and again in the Bahamas in November. The outputs of these meetings included: the revision and update of the Network's terms of reference; feedback on the adaptation of the CBHFA community tool; a review of health programming against the Inter-American Plan in preparation for the next Inter-American Conference rescheduled to March 2012; a table-top evaluation of the regional A(H1N1) project and; input to the American Red Cross supported Caribbean HIV and AIDS Project "CHAP" especially as it relates to the Global Alliance for HIV. The network has also identified persons to be the focal points in specific areas such as first aid and gender.

## Programme Component 1: HIV and AIDS

### Outcomes

- National Societies scale up activities aimed at preventing further HIV infection
- National Societies strengthen HIV treatment, care and support activities
- National Societies scale up activities to reduce HIV stigma and discrimination
- National Societies' capacities to deliver and sustain scaled-up HIV programmes are strengthened

**Achievements:** 2010 saw two significant developments in HIV programming in the region. Firstly, the **Trinidad and Tobago** Red Cross Society (TTRCS) became the fifth Caribbean National Society to join the Global Alliance on HIV. Participation within the Global Alliance framework has encouraged the National Society to streamline its efforts in HIV programming to ensure that it is aligned with country and global mechanisms that measure reach and programme impact.

Secondly, the American Red Cross supported Caribbean HIV and AIDS Project CHAP commenced in July 2010. CHAP aims to target hard-to-reach populations, more specifically: youth (including Amerindian populations in **Guyana**), sex workers and mine workers in Guyana, men who have sex with men (MSM) and people living with HIV (PLHIV) in **Jamaica**; and Haitian migrant populations in the **Bahamas**.

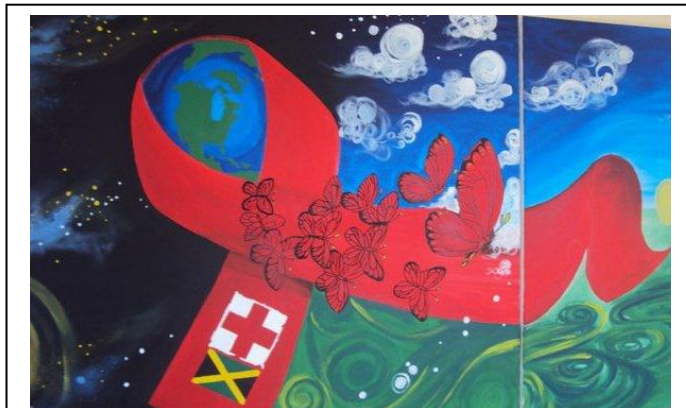
The CHAP project is based in the **Bahamas**. It is anticipated that the **Bahamas** Red Cross Society involvement in the project will result in strengthened and expanded National Society HIV programming and would therefore increase the National Society's preparedness for entry into the Global Alliance framework.

The Peer Education methodology continues to be one of the strongest tools used by National Societies in activities aimed at prevention of HIV infections. Using the *Together We Can* (TWC) peer education methodology, National Societies reached a total of 17,958 persons during 2010. As part of CHAP, TWC was revised to suit the MSM demographic. With this revised methodology, 75 MSM youth were trained who have since reached 314 of their peers.

The **Belize** Red Cross Society (BRCS) was successful as a sub-recipient of the Global Fund Round 9 grant, and has collaborated with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on the implementation of a revised TWC programme. The National Society engaged the services of a consultant to assess the existing TWC training, monitoring and evaluation materials, who has since

provided recommendations that will inform a pilot implementation of the revised materials scheduled to take place in April 2011.

Implementation of the TWC program was made possible due to the **Barbados** Red Cross Society successful application for grant funding under the US Ambassadors' HIV Prevention Programme. This programme will target in-school youth between the ages 15 – 19 years.



Artwork created by a Jamaican Red Cross volunteer as part of their World Aids Day activities. Participants were invited to sign their “Expression of Hope” on the art piece. Some 800 signatures were received and the piece was then mounted in the National Gallery of Jamaica. Source: Jamaica Red Cross.

Additionally, National Societies have employed Information Education and Communication (IEC) resources, community mobilization strategies and Voluntary Confidential Counselling and Testing (VCCT) as a means of reaching their communities with prevention messages.

World Aids Day and other local festivals were used as platforms for community mobilization activities which included condom demonstrations, the dissemination of information on issues such as Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), Sexual Reproductive Health, VCCT and Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT), reaching a total of 355,729 persons generally, and 3,345 specifically with VCCT.

The HIV Prevention Treatment Care and Support (PTCS) programme was promoted as a capacity building framework for volunteers working within HIV programmes at the community level. Eight Caribbean master facilitators (two each from the Global Alliance on HIV countries of **Belize, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago**) were trained in the PTCS methodology and this group then went on to replicate their training in their respective countries.

In Belize, training was delivered to 24 persons, including PLHIV, with the TTRCS training to 28; reaching 3,103 persons. Twenty three people were trained by the Jamaica Red Cross and 62 PLHIV were trained and certified as community-based volunteers in the PTCS methodology by the Guyana Red Cross Society.

Roll-out of the PTCS methodology has been met with great success and has resulted in keen interest by local government agencies, who have pledged support for further training and implementation of the programme in Jamaica and in Trinidad and Tobago.

Reducing stigma and discrimination is promoted by National Societies supporting PLHIVs by providing a safe space for organized groups to meet and to discuss the issues and challenges faced by these communities. Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society and the Guyana Red Cross Society have supported 12 PLHIV groups in total, with a total of 669 people reached, while the Jamaica Red Cross has established a PLHIV network, having supported 28 group sessions that have reached 280 people during this reporting period.

The National Societies involved in the Global Alliance have all reported to have increased their strategic engagements with the media, with public and private sector stakeholders and with other potential donors. The intention is to generate an increase in the percentage of funds mobilized for these programmes in 2011.

Also during the reporting period, support was provided for the attendance of two Caribbean representatives at the global meeting of the International Federation's Global Alliance on HIV Framework and at the XVII International AIDS Conference, both of which took place in Vienna, Austria.

Technical support was provided to National Societies through regular contact and country monitoring visits. Two Global Alliance meetings were also held in support of developing a mechanism for the sharing of examples of good practice and lessons learnt over the three year programme implementation period. Cross country support was also encouraged as the Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society supported the Belize Red Cross Society with the roll out of their PTCS program.

### **Constraints or Challenges:**

The involved National Societies have cited administrative delays in the receipt of funding from both Federation and non-Federation donors to be one of their major challenges. This in addition to the global economic crisis has impacted significantly on these National Societies, leading in some cases to a scaling down of programmes in terms of geographic reach, staff and activities.

In order to progress and ensure that the HIV program is meeting the needs of the region and the National Society's ability to play an active role in combating the HIV epidemic, more tailored support for delivery of reporting documents is required along with support from the Red Cross Caribbean Health Network to further strengthen the program.

## **Programme Component 2: Community-Based Health**

### **Outcomes**

- National Societies build capacity to expand first aid activities
- Capacity and preparedness of communities to respond to health threats is increased
- National Societies capacity to contribute to increasing the country's blood supply is strengthened

**Achievements:** Scaling up support for National Society first aid programmes was taken up in 2010, building on the gains made by the **Belize Red Cross Society** and **Jamaica Red Cross** in their first aid and resource mobilization pilot projects of 2009 that were funded by the Norwegian Red Cross. It had been recognized that first aid, a traditional Red Cross service provided by all National Societies in the Caribbean, was becoming increasingly important both in terms of preparedness for disasters but also as a national requirement for industry – especially tourism – and additionally for the business community as an opportunity for their corporate social responsibility investments.

First aid is also seen as a gateway to working with communities, as well as a core component of risk reduction for which National Society will need to scale up their advocacy with governments for the needed enabling legislation. The National Society however, must increase capacities to scale up their first aid services and in some countries are at risk of losing their position as lead service providers in this programme sector.

A more professional approach is deemed necessary if the National Societies in the region are to capitalize on the opportunity to generate income to support core programming and to fulfil this aspect of the National Society mandate, while at the same time raising sufficient funds through fee-based courses that could in turn support free community based First Aid training.

Discussions held with the American Red Cross materialized into technical support to first aid business planning and resource mobilization training as well as skills sharing for six countries including the four countries participating in the OFDA supported 'Readiness to Respond' project (**Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia**) and additionally **Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago**.

**The Belize Red Cross Society** and **Jamaica Red Cross**, with continued support from the Norwegian Red Cross, continued to build on the achievements of 2009 in their first aid services. These ongoing initiatives to strengthen first aid programming in the Caribbean included the development of a regional proposal for reducing risk through first aid. The proposal developed with input of the regional Health

Network, the Americas Zone health team and the secretariat in Geneva and will be submitted to several partners in 2011 for funding consideration.

Building on the introduction of the Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) curriculum into the Caribbean, through a Training of Trainers (ToT) for 27 people from 7 National Societies, **Bahamas, Belize, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago** that was conducted in November 2009, 5 of these National Societies have subsequently rolled out CBHFA nationally. This has been accomplished through national ToT workshops and a roll-out to communities. The **Belize Red Cross Society** conducted CBHFA facilitator training for 8 persons followed by training of 18 community volunteers and staff with further delivery in flood-prone areas along the Belize River Valley as part of their Norwegian Red Cross supported DIPECHO 7 project. A health professional and NIT trained volunteer of the Belize Red Cross Society participated in a 10-day water and sanitation field school held in the Dominican Republic in August. The intention is that the Belize Red Cross Society and Dominican Red Cross will support water and sanitation training in Suriname and Guyana in 2011.



Participants role play a scene depicting communication barriers during National CBHFA ToT in Guyana. Source: Guyana Red Cross Society.

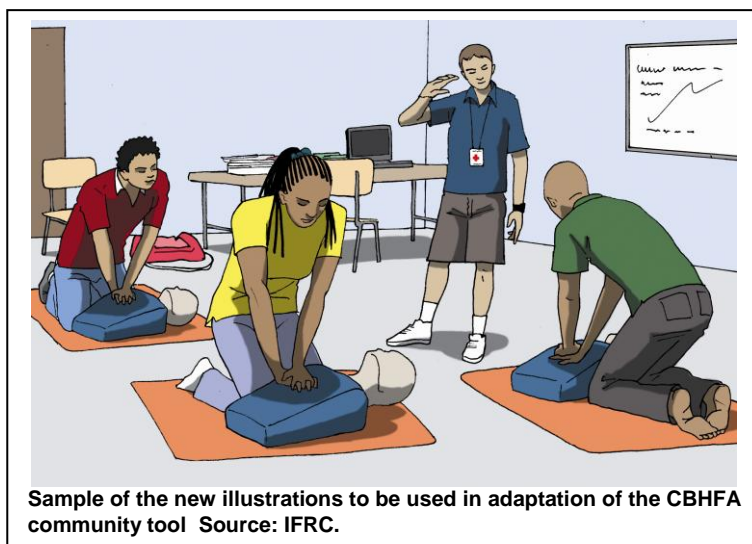
The **Guyana Red Cross Society**, also with ECHO support for a CBHFA and water and sanitation project, conducted a national ToT for 15 staff and volunteers, including partners from the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Civil Defence Commission, Peace Corps and Mothers Union. This was followed with community training for 26 community volunteers in the country's Region 1, 9 and 17. The work in Region 1, which borders Venezuela, placed the National Society in a good position to support threatened border communities when Guyana came under heightened alert following reports of 244 cases of cholera in that neighbouring country. The National Society is currently in negotiation with PAHO Guyana (Pan American Health Organization) to collaborate in a cholera education project.

In September, the Health Programme Manager attended a stakeholders meeting hosted by the French Red Cross as part of the closure of a 3-year water and sanitation project. It is expected that a second phase of this project may commence in 2011, subject to approval by ECHO.

The **Suriname Red Cross** delivered training to community volunteers as part of their A(H1N1) preparedness project in the district of Commewinje for 43 community leaders and Community Disaster Response Team members. Later in the year, they trained an additional 12 national CBHFA ToT and 48 community facilitators in the communities of Para, Commewijne and Bernharddorp as part of an ECHO-supported CBHFA and water and sanitation micro-project that included the prepositioning of emergency water and sanitation supplies and equipment.

In addition, the **Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society** conducted training in 6 communities for 157 community volunteers using 23 CBHFA facilitators they had trained in January 2010. The **Saint Kitts and Nevis Red Cross Society** used the CBHFA approach to partner with their MoH in a dengue source eradication programme after a considerable increase in cases of dengue was being experienced. The National Society supported their MoH in the purchase of chemicals for spraying and then accompanied public health authorities in education on dengue along with related topics such as vector control and environmental hygiene. They also assisted with clean-up campaigns. The actions will continue in 2011.

In December, the CRRO Health Programme Manager attended a global CBHFA meeting in Geneva. This was an opportunity to highlight the innovative approach that the Caribbean National Societies have been using to integrate CBHFA into their Disaster Management and A(H1N1) projects. This approach has provided the opportunity to link health to risk reduction; in particular health in emergencies, thereby facilitating a more holistic and sustainable approach to community preparedness. This learning will be applied to support other Caribbean National Societies expected to commence CBHFA in 2011. The adaptation of the CBHFA community tool to the Caribbean context was also commenced with the support of an intern involved with the original tools development in Geneva. This work will be completed in the first quarter of 2011.



The **Club 25 Campaign**, which encourages voluntary non-remunerated blood donation and the promotion of healthy lifestyles among young people, was intended to be rolled out to six National Societies in 2010. This campaign was, in the past, supported by the Finnish Red Cross. However, this funding came to an end in 2009 and for the first half of the year; no financial support was available for these countries. However, some National Societies were able to sustain their work in voluntary non-remunerated blood donation. For example, the **Jamaica Red Cross** partnered with their national blood bank to mount a recruitment drive on World Blood Donor Day, with Red Cross volunteers donating blood and distributing leaflets. Club 25 is the tool used by the National Society to recruit donors year-round and to mount special recruitment drives. The National Society also provides transportation for donors to the blood bank, a service that was well-received during the civil unrest in Kingston in June 2010. The **Suriname Red Cross** continues its Club 25 activities as part of its blood bank service as does the **Guyana Red Cross Society** which hosts a monthly blood drive at the National Society's headquarters. During these sessions, modules on healthy lifestyles and nutrition are delivered within the framework of Club 25. In addition, during the period under review, the Guyana Red Cross Society developed and distributed a Club 25 brochure, bumper stickers and flyers, and has trained six volunteers to facilitate talks on blood donation in schools.

Based on the results of the Americas Club 25 an external evaluation was undertaken in 2009, seven National Societies in the Americas, including one from the Caribbean, the **Suriname Red Cross**, were selected to implement a 5-year project funded by the Swiss Humanitarian Foundation. The aim of the project is to strengthen existing Clubs, increase the number of youth donors and ensure the sustainability of the blood donation programme. A *Continental Club 25 Workshop*, held in September, allowed National Society to complete and presented an adjusted version of their Plan of Action. The blood recruitment officer for the Suriname Red Cross and a youth leader attended. Funding is expected to commence in the first quarter of 2011.

### Constraints or Challenges

The National Societies have identified the programme sectors of first aid and community-based health and first aid as vital services for building their health programming, but have also noted the need for additional resources to do so. This funding effort is being pursued, both in terms of ensuring the National Societies have the tools they need, including the global guidelines and financial resources.

As funds for the intended implementation of CBHFA have not been available, it was necessary for the National Societies to deliver the training by integrating it into existing programmes and projects. While this is the optimum approach going forward given funding constraints, it does require a strategic

approach and careful planning to ensure that communities are not confused by programme overlaps, that staff and volunteers are not overburdened, and the capacities of the National Societies are not overstretched. Monitoring and evaluation to date has been weak, which makes measuring impact difficult and potentially compromising sustainability. Work to improve this component will be critical in 2011.

### Programme Component 3: Public Health in Emergencies

#### Outcome

Capacity and preparedness of communities to mitigate against the impact of public health emergencies is increased.

**Achievements:** Twelve National Societies (**The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago**) participated in the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) H2P Accelerated Programme, and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) A(H1N1) Institutional Awareness Programme.



Posters are being strategically displayed by Bahamas Red Cross Society volunteers. Source: Bahamas Red Cross Society.

The goal of these programmes was to establish community preparedness, in order to mitigate the impact of the A(H1N1) pandemic on morbidity and mortality from risks related to health and livelihoods. As the outbreak progressed, National Societies collaborated with local NGOs and statutory agencies to develop and regularly review their coordination and response strategies. The focus was particularly on the development of a communications and training campaign. The campaign was built using the tools and IEC materials produced by the IFRC's global Humanitarian Pandemic Preparedness initiative and were supported by the provision from the IFRC, of Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) for the protection of Red Cross staff and volunteers working within the communities.

The psychosocial support programme (PSP) *Helping to Heal* developed in the Caribbean was rolled out as part of disaster preparedness and response. This content is also a key component of health in emergencies. In June 2010, PSP training using the '*Helping to Heal*' methodology, was delivered by the **Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society** to 28 participants including volunteers, representatives of the branches, and men who have sex with men (MSM), psychology students from the University of the West Indies, and representatives of the local Ministry of Health. The training was facilitated by two volunteers from the Jamaica Red Cross, both of whom are mental health practitioners. Original plans to conduct a Trainer of Trainers course by the end of 2010 have been deferred to the latter half of 2011.

A clinical neuropsychologist and volunteer PSP trainer with the **Jamaica Red Cross** attended the Psychosocial Support (PSS) Roster Meeting 2010, held in Copenhagen in October. The main purpose of that meeting was to redraft the criteria for the PSS Roster in line with the developing PSS needs of the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The Reference Centre for Psychosocial Support (PS Centre) serves to promote and enable psychosocial well being of beneficiaries, humanitarian staff and volunteers and contributes to realizing the IFRC Global Agenda Goals.

The National Societies were supported in the second half of the year to closely monitor and support the preparedness of their local MoH for the possibility of cholera following the outbreak in Haiti, considering that the last pandemic that commenced in Peru in 1991 eventually spread to more than 16 countries in Latin America and as far as Belize. 2010 also saw a marked increase in cases of dengue across the Caribbean, with 99,284 confirmed cases and 25 deaths in 2010 in comparison to the 21,422 cases and 5 deaths in 2009. A dengue poster is in development for distribution across the wider Caribbean. In Saint

Lucia, cases of leptospirosis were reported following the after-effects of Hurricane Tomas and later floods that brought the rat population in certain parts of the island in contact with water for human use.

Seven persons with a background in health from **Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana and Saint Kitts and Nevis** participated in a seven-day Emergency Health Workshop in Panama in mid-May. The participants were trained by experienced facilitators from the secretariat in Geneva and the Americas Zone Office, the Federation's Reference Centre for Psychosocial Support and PAHO. The themes covered ranged from public health approach to emergencies, disasters and health, basic epidemiology and health assessment. At the end of the training, the participants carried out a table-top simulation exercise on initial assessment, planning and coordination in public health emergencies.

Coordination and collaboration with the PAHO regional office in Barbados will be a priority for 2011 as will co-ordinating with other regional mechanisms including, the Pan Caribbean Partnership Against HIV and AIDS (PANCAP). The CRRO continues to follow the developments of CARPHA, the newly-established Caribbean Public Health Agency approved by the Caribbean Community Heads of Government in March 2010. CARPHA's purpose is to draw together and build on public health knowledge and expertise across the Caribbean. This will facilitate a coordinated approach to public health issues, including the management of the risk of disease outbreaks in the Caribbean region. It is expected that CARPHA will be formally activated in early 2011.

In an effort to strengthen regional capacity in health in emergencies, six representatives from four National Societies (**Grenada, Guyana, Dominica and Jamaica**) participated in a Continental Training in Emergency Health in Panama (17 to 22 May). The Guyana Red Cross Society also sent a representative to a health field school in late 2010.

### **Constraints or Challenges**

The sustainable gain from short term, specific projects such as A(H1N1) is questionable especially where National Societies do not have health staff or strong health programming at the community level.

There was some benefit however from the implementation of the pandemic preparedness project, as it provided the basis for an increased surge of capacity of volunteers to respond to epidemics outside the realm of A(H1N1) only. The hygiene practices emphasized are some of the very same practices used to control what is now being recognized as increases in cases of communicable diseases that are endemic to the region.

Integrating health topics, in particular those related to public health in emergencies, into a framework that the National Societies are already using such as CBHFA allows for better planning, use of resources, interaction with partners and communities and sustainable action. Linking the Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) methodology to CBHFA especially in health emergencies strengthens capacity using existing tools and very importantly prevents confusion at community level and with volunteers.

## **Organizational Development**

### **Programme Component 1: Support National Society Organizational Development Processes**

#### **Outcome**

National Societies have stronger and more sustainable organizations able to provide effective services to the vulnerable nationwide.

**Achievements:** The focus for 2010 was on building the institutional capacity of all the National Societies by providing a set menu of services to all, but also offering specific and tailored support to a subset of National Societies.

One of the key achievements was the strengthening of National Societies' sustainability by providing support to their communication and resource mobilization capacity as part of the DIPECHO 7 funding. To this end, National Societies were given the opportunity to increase their human resource base through the hiring of full-time resource mobilization officers and part-time communications assistants. The approach taken was to integrate the functional sectors of resource mobilization and communications, since increasing the visibility of the Red Cross can serve to educate a wider cross-section of the population about the work undertaken, and thereby attract financial and technical support for the National Society. As noted, the funding of these positions was through an ECHO grant, with technical support to the resource mobilization officers and communications assistants undertaken by the CRRO.

In support of these actions, in the first half of the year two key regional meetings took place, one for the new resource mobilization officers and the other for the communications assistants. At these meetings, the new recruits were oriented to the work of the Red Cross, as well as to the specific outputs that they were expected to deliver by the end of their contracts. Thus far, the resource mobilization officers have been active in researching and drafting new proposals for funding and conceptualizing fundraising initiatives for their respective National Societies. The communications assistants have been profiling their National Societies in-country through the drafting and dissemination of press releases for events in which their National Societies are engaged, highlighting the work of their volunteers, and producing either monthly or quarterly newsletters.

In keeping with the theme of resource mobilization, the National Societies continued to be supported to utilize other Federation funding mechanisms. **Jamaica** and **Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society** submitted applications for the 90<sup>th</sup> distribution of grants from the Empress Shôken Fund 2010. The **Guyana Red Cross Society** is currently completing activities supported by SOS funding. These include the approval of the final draft of their Statutes by the Joint Statutes Commission, completion of their 5-year Strategic Plan, a financial audit, biennial report and holding of a General Assembly in 2011. The regional Capacity Building Fund has supported the reproduction of the World of Red Cross and Red Crescent (WORC) training tool DVD and copies of the 'Our World Your Move' video produced in the Caribbean through partnership with the advertising agency Inglefield, Ogilvy and Mather (IOM). These are to support activities in 2011 to commemorate the International Year of Volunteers +10 in 2011.

In addition, efforts were made to improve coordination of support to National Societies through increased attention to the use of standardized project management documents, including letters of agreement, as well as planning, monitoring and reporting templates. These standardized documents are being used by both the IFRC and Partner National Societies to introduce greater formality to the partnership arrangements. Linked to this, efforts continue to be made in strengthening National Societies' monitoring and reporting skills, with a view to improving the quality of data collection and recording, as well as narrative and financial reporting. One National Society in particular, the **Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society**, has been participating in the pilot phase of the Federation Wide Reporting System (FWRS). This National Society has been oriented to the guidelines and requirements of the system, and is currently collecting the data needed to feed into the seven proxy indicators of the system. This exercise is being undertaken with a view to improving the FWRS, and strengthening the systems and procedures in place at the National Society. The CRRO, working in collaboration with the Americas Zone Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Unit (PMER), is supporting the Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society in this initiative.

Both strategic and operational planning is critical to the success of any organization. As such, technical support has been offered to all National Societies for strategic planning exercises. Already, the **Belize Red Cross Society**, the **Jamaica Red Cross** and the **Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society** are working on their Strategic Plans 2011-2015 with alignment to *Strategy 2020*; the **Guyana Red Cross Society** is developing its strategic plan as part of its SOS project, and the **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross** will be receiving direct support from the CRRO to develop its Strategic Plan in August 2010. Additionally, strategic planning exercises must be undertaken within the confines of the global direction for the Movement – *Strategy 2020*. To this effect, all Presidents of the Americas attended the *Strategy 2020* meeting in Panama from 17 to 18 August. Some selected National Society

representatives also attended the *Strategy 2020* facilitators training on 19 and 20 August where they were trained to support National Societies in undertaking their alignment to *Strategy 2020*.



Participants of the Leadership Forum, included Presidents and Director Generals of National Societies, as well as CRRO, IFRC and ICRC representatives. Source: IFRC

Key to the development of well-functioning National Societies is the exchange of information and the transfer of knowledge and skills. For this purpose, the CRRO facilitated a number of technical exchanges between National Societies to strengthen the skills of personnel of both the Participating and Host National Societies. For the first half of 2010, several such exchanges have taken place within the CBDM programme – transfer of personnel to help facilitate VCAs and other key trainings (representatives from Suriname to Antigua and Barbuda;

Suriname to Grenada; Saint Kitts and Nevis to Dominica; Grenada to Saint Kitts and Nevis; Barbados to Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to Grenada; Trinidad and Tobago to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Saint Lucia to Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia to Bahamas). In addition to these technical exchanges, the CRR facilitated a six-week youth internship, with a youth volunteer from Grenada interning at the Guyana Red Cross Society to support the youth focal point of the Caribbean Youth Coordinating Committee.

There was a Leadership Forum conducted for Presidents and Director Generals of the National Societies as well as for staff from the ICRC and the IFRC. The Forum enabled the discussion of the roles of governance and management, and the production of a document articulating the roles of each as pertains to the well functioning of the National Societies in the Caribbean.

For the reporting period, National Societies continued to address the revision and update of their Statutes, with support from the CRRO, the Secretariat’s Legal Unit in Geneva and the ICRC Caribbean Office. As of June 2010, three National Societies (**Belize, Jamaica and Suriname**) have had their Statutes approved, whilst the other National Society Statutes are in various stages of Statutes revision.



Communications Officers from the Guyana, Belize, Jamaica and Saint Kitts and Nevis Red Cross Societies. Source: IFRC

Following a Presidents’ meeting on S2020, a facilitator’s workshop for *Strategy 2020* was held to provide participants with a clear understanding of their role as S2020 facilitators and build their skills, and to enable them to support other National Societies. Attending this workshop from the Caribbean region were, **Jamaica Red Cross, Saint Lucia Red Cross, Suriname Red Cross**, as well as CRRO representatives. The workshop provided a forum for discussion around S2020, the Federation Wide Reporting System (FWRS) and other activities. The participants were also introduced to an on-line training course for facilitators and also a platform for sharing and disseminating experiences and learning. Attendees were able to familiarize with tools and resources, agree on approaches and identify personnel to be involved in the

strategic planning process. It is the intention that these facilitators would assist the National Societies in their respective regions with their strategic planning process.

Also conducted in 2010, in Trinidad in November, was a Regional Lessons Learnt Communications Workshop. Ten National Societies' communication officers attended to review the tools used regionally for communicating Red Cross actions, facilitated by an experienced communicator from the UK. The workshop also addressed some of the challenges met regionally and included exercises on communications plans of action and annual reports.

## Programme Component 2: Volunteering Development

### Outcome

National Societies have active and vibrant networks of well managed and trained volunteers.

**Achievements:** During 2010, **Volunteer Development** training continued to be a priority. The National Societies were encouraged to participate in an online Volunteer Management training opportunity facilitated by the University of Catalonia. Seven National Societies took advantage of the opportunity (the **Belize Red Cross Society**, the **Dominica Red Cross**, the **Guyana Red Cross Society**, the **Jamaica Red Cross**, the **Saint Lucia Red Cross**, the **Saint Kitts and Nevis Red Cross Society** and the **Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society**).

Volunteer Development training has also been undertaken within National Societies of the Caribbean, with sessions held in the National Societies of **Antigua and Barbuda**, **Barbados**, **Grenada**, **Guyana** and **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**.

The Caribbean National Societies are now prioritizing the management of volunteers, recognizing this activity as critical for their ability to sustain quality programmes and genuinely interact with the communities they serve. Managing volunteers is now a key component of the regional health and disaster management planning, including training of volunteers in project planning, monitoring and reporting, resource mobilization and working with communities.

In 2009, the CRRO spearheaded the development of **Volunteer Management in Emergencies** materials. Cognisant of the fact that in an emergency situation there will be an increase in the number of persons wanting to volunteer their time and expertise, it is critical that National Societies are in a position to manage the sudden surge in human resources available to them. These materials were in a final stage of review, and have been shared with IFRC colleagues in the Americas and Asia Pacific Zones, and with the secretariat in Geneva. It is expected that the collateral will be ready for distribution by the end of the year. In the interim, introductory Volunteer Management in Emergencies training was delivered through Volunteer Development trainings conducted earlier this year in Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The training was received with great enthusiasm.

2011 has been designated as the International Year of Volunteers, and discussions were held with colleagues at the Americas Zone to develop a plan of action in the context of the global plan which was being finalized.

### Constraints or Challenges

The participation of the leadership of the National Societies at the Volunteer Development training could have been more comprehensive, considering that the principles outlined in the trainings need the buy-in of senior management and executive members in order to give direction and sustainability to the development of volunteers in their National Societies.

## Programme Component 3: Youth Development

### Outcome

National Societies with strongly integrated youth Programmes.

**Achievements:** The **Caribbean Youth Coordinating Committee** met in Trinidad at the CRRO in May 2010. The focus of the discussions was primarily the planning of the regional **youth forum** which then took place in November 2010, as well as several other important issues related to youth. A Youth Leadership Forum was held in Trinidad under the guidance of, the Chair of the Youth Coordinating Committee. The session trained youth volunteer representatives in leadership within the Movement in an effort to encourage them to remain committed to working within the IFRC, and to develop capacities necessary to align with our fundamental principles. It is intended that these efforts will encourage the region's youth leadership to see themselves growing within the organization and to attract and motivate other young people on behalf of the Red Cross.

Supplementary to this activity, the CRRO facilitated a six-week youth internship, with a youth volunteer from Grenada interning at the Guyana Red Cross Society to support the youth focal point of the Caribbean Youth Coordinating Committee. This exercise proved beneficial to both the youth focal point at the Guyana Red Cross Society and to the Grenada Red Cross Society, as the intern was able to take the experience and knowledge gained in Grenada and apply this to the development of youth participation at the Guyana Red Cross National Society.

Funding was secured through the Finnish Red Cross to help support Red Cross Youth as influencers for behaviour change. This project is supporting the development of capacities of youth to be the future leadership of the Red Cross in the Caribbean. In addition to this, there is continuous advocacy at the level of National Societies' senior management and governance to ensure that the voice of youth is genuinely represented at the highest levels of the organization.

## Humanitarian Principles and Values

Red Cross Societies of the Caribbean

**Humanity**  
In service to communities,  
the Red Cross protects  
human life and health.

www.caribbeanredcross.org

International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Produced by Abovegroup Ogilvy. Source:  
IFRC.

### Programme Component 1: Promotion of Humanitarian Principles and Values

#### Outcome

Strengthen dissemination of the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values while increasing skills in communication and advocacy.

**Achievements:** In 2010, emphasis was placed on integrating awareness of the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement into all programmatic areas, especially through community and national trainings. The CRRO continues to encourage orientation of all new staff and volunteers joining the Movement through the on-line training, 'World of Red Cross' (WORC). This online training is being piloted at the **Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society**. Also, the Federation has facilitated a number of orientation sessions for National Societies on key aspects of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, as well as sessions at the regional resource mobilization and communication meetings to orient new national staff members to the Red Cross.

The CRRO has maintained a very good working relationship with the advertising agency, **Abovegroup Ogilvy (formerly Inglefield, Ogilvy and Mather IOM)**. As a corporate volunteer, they opted to supply the CRRO with banners that display the fundamental principles, which have been, and will continue to be used at IFRC functions.

The Caribbean Red Cross regional website, [www.caribbeanredcross.org](http://www.caribbeanredcross.org) continues to be a work in progress. The site took on a new look in the latter half of the year, but efforts will continue to make it more user-friendly, resourceful and interactive. As a result of the addition of a number of communications assistants in the National Societies, new content for the site was submitted on a regular basis; however, with the end of the last ECHO round, submissions have reduced. The website has been populated with a great deal of material from the National Societies, geared toward the development of new visibility materials, as well as building and strengthening relationships in-country with key partners with a view to strengthening the dissemination of the work of the Red Cross, the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values, as well as to feature the programmatic strengths of their National Societies. Many of the National Societies have either started or revamped their National Society newsletters, and are producing either monthly or quarterly publications. The Red Cross National Societies which produced newsletters in 2010 were **Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago**. The CRRO also produces a quarterly newsletter with a focus on the fundamental principles, especially voluntary service, as part of the initiative to generate an increase in the volunteer base throughout the region.

## Working in partnership

2010 saw the efforts made in 2009 and continued throughout 2010 produce tangible benefits in building partnerships both within the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and with external partners. As a result of the support of key donor partners ECHO and OFDA, the CBDM projects are being implemented in 12 Caribbean National Societies. The CRRO continues to collaborate with the Canadian Red Cross in its interaction with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for support that will commence in 2011.

In addition, collaborative activities build on the gains being made with Movement partners. There continues to be a number of Partner National Societies operational in the region, supporting projects in both disaster management and health programming. For example, direct support is being provided by the American Red Cross, the Japanese Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the French Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross and the Norwegian Red Cross. The Overseas Branches of the British Red Cross and Netherlands Red Cross continued to be engaged, as was the Overseas Department of the French Red Cross. The CRRO staff have joined in meetings with the Netherlands Red Cross and the British Red Cross Overseas Branches to ensure their participation in regional activities and to promote cooperation between the CRRO, the Partner National Societies' headquarters and their Overseas Branches. Moreover, all Overseas Branches were invited to participate in the June pre-hurricane meeting held in Barbados, and continue to be included in the dialogue on matters of regional significance.

Despite the official closure of the ICRC Trinidad and Tobago delegation in early 2010, the CRRO maintains a close working relationship with the ICRC Caracas Delegation which covers the CARICOM countries. This was evident in May of this year, when there was good collaboration between the two organizations in support of the Jamaica Red Cross' response to the civil unrest experienced in Kingston, as well as for the Leadership Forum held in November.

In 2010, the CRRO continued to engage with disaster management partners in the region. The IFRC maintains its role as co-chair for CDEMA's Civil Society Working Group, taking a leading role in advancing the Caribbean's Comprehensive Disaster Management Framework. The CRRO also continues to be active in the ECDG/DM, a multi-agency group chaired by the UNDP Resident Representative (Barbados); an entity that is tasked with implementing a coordinated, regional approach to disaster response in the Eastern Caribbean. 2010 also saw closer collaboration with CDEMA on many areas, including working in partnership on developing a community-based Disaster Management tool for climate change adaptation.

The agreement for a first phase of a partnership agreement between CARICOM (the principle recipient) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was signed in October of 2010. The programme term for this phase is two years, where the CRRO will commence implementation of its programme activities as sub-sub recipient as of December 2011. This ongoing partnership has been demanding, but can be seen as a positive step towards positioning the Red Cross as a key partner providing support to PLHIV and more broadly to the support of health program development in the Caribbean region.

The CRRO maintains an effective working relationship with the advertising and marketing organization, Abovegroup Ogilvy (formerly Inglefield, Ogilvy and Mather), and continues to explore the potential for building other beneficial relationships with the private sector. Abovegroup Ogilvy undertook the task of reformatting and producing the revised NITs manual, which was delivered earlier this year and distributed to all National Societies. Other materials developed in collaboration with them were the CBDM and VCA brochures, and the Family Disaster Plan<sup>1</sup>, which have all been distributed to National Societies and key partners. The firm has also been instrumental in working with the CRRO health and care team and the Caribbean Regional Health Network in the development of a regional HIV and AIDS campaign.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

Efforts have been made over the course of the year to improve coordination of support to the National Societies through increased attention on the use of standardized project management documents, including letters of agreement, as well as planning, monitoring and reporting templates. These standardized documents are being used by both the IFRC and Partner National Societies to introduce greater formality to the partnership arrangements.

Linked to this initiative, efforts continue to be made in the strengthening of National Societies' monitoring and reporting skills, with a view to improving the quality of data collection and recording, as well as narrative and financial reporting. The **Trinidad and Tobago** Red Cross Society has been participating in the pilot phase of the FWRS, with a view to improving the FWRS, and the strengthening of systems and procedures in place at the National Society. The CRRO has developed a database housing key data on the Caribbean National Societies. This data is updated on a monthly basis and is used to inform the CRRO's decision-making processes, with a focus on ensuring that interventions implemented match the needs of the National Societies' and the region as a whole.

Red Cross capacities in risk reduction and response skills across the region will continue to be strengthened to ensure effective response to impending disasters, while at the same time remaining vigilant and ready to support national responses to emerging diseases. In order to achieve these objectives, an ongoing commitment to training and capacity development across the region is needed as well as the continued building of community resilience to withstand the threat of disasters over the long term.

Support to increasing National Societies' sustainability is being undertaken through the strengthening of their communication and resource mobilization capacities. The approach being taken was to integrate resource mobilization and communications, since increasing the visibility of the Red Cross will serve to educate a wider cross-section of the population about the work that is being undertaken, and serve to attract financial and technical support to the National Societies. In order to maintain such momentum, longer-term and more diversified funding sources will need to be identified and developed.

The IFRC has dedicated significant resources to building partnerships both within the Movement and with external partners in a number of areas. This focus has been mirrored at the country level, with several National Societies strengthening their outreach to partners in-country – for example with their

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<sup>1</sup> The Family Disaster Plan is a standalone brochure for distribution to communities.

government, the private sector, and among their respective civil societies. At all levels, the engagement with these partners can, over the long term, result in the strengthening of programming and advocacy in the region through technical and financial contributions from partners.

The high level of attention to the Caribbean's vulnerability to natural disasters, and subsequent funding for disaster management in the last ten years, has impacted on the support provided to health programming. Where health funding has been available, it has focused on HIV and AIDS and, until the Caribbean region joined the Global Alliance on HIV in 2008, was made up of small and very specific projects. This did not allow National Societies to sustain their actions or develop health initiatives to a level where they could be supported locally. Since 2010, the objective has been to "grow" health programming using a strategic and cross-cutting approach. To this end, the regional Health Network commenced work in 2010 on a health strategy paper for the Caribbean, linked to the regional disaster management strategic framework and guided by Strategy 2020. This now has to be informed by the Federation's Global Operational Framework for Health.

2010 did see a better integration of health into disaster management in line with Strategic Aim 2 of S2020. This was achieved through the use of the CBHFA methodology for water, sanitation and hygiene promotion training in **Guyana** and **Suriname** and the roll-out of CBHFA in four countries linked to existing disaster management projects including the integration of the VCA process with the Community Assessment for Health. This in turn led to the identification of micro-projects through the VCA process that addressed community health issues. Learning from this approach will be utilized in 2011.

The agreement for the first phase of the partnership agreement between CARICOM (the principle recipient) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was signed in October of 2010. The programme term for this phase is two years, where the CRRO will commence implementation of its programme activities as sub-sub recipient in December of 2011. This ongoing partnership has been challenging but can be seen as a positive step towards positioning the Red Cross as a key partner providing support to PLHIV and more broadly to the support of health program development in the Caribbean region.

With the support of the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, the Canadian Red Cross and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Resource Centre will launch its internship program in June 2011. The internships, coordinated by the Resource Centre, will provide an opportunity for the Movement and its regional partners to contribute to the development, testing and updating of tools and methodologies related to disaster risk reduction through the development, piloting and revision of materials.

Lastly, the role of the regional technical network<sup>2</sup> cannot be underestimated. These working groups are a vital tool in strengthening the work of the region, and will continue to be relied upon to progress the strategic direction as well as to set and monitor standards for the region. A review of the CDRTs (Community Disaster Response Teams) in action during Hurricane Tomas was undertaken in November 2010. The study highlighted the CDRTs important role and contribution in the communities where they were active and will be used a communications tool to raise awareness for community based disaster risk management.

## Looking ahead

The increased resources in the region have brought many opportunities to support the programming and increased advancement of the National Societies, which has also resulted in a year that saw many successes and evidence that well-coordinated programmes can work in a meaningful way. There has

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<sup>2</sup> The two Regional Networks (Disaster Management and Health) are technical working groups comprised of persons from National Societies with experience and expertise in the areas of Disaster Management and Health. Among their core responsibilities are the harmonization, validation and dissemination tools, policies and standards for the region.

also been continued efforts toward ensuring a more systematic and cohesive approach to supporting the individual needs of the National Societies, with a scaling-up and professionalization of programming in Disaster Management with an emphasis on working more closely with Partner National Societies and other key partners. These initiatives also included a further positioning of the secretariat's HIV and AIDS work in alignment with regional partners to progress the objectives of the Global Alliance on HIV. Other successes include a greater emphasis on support to first aid programme development for delivery of services linked to all programmatic areas, but also as a means of organizational development. There is a shared understanding of the importance and potential of an integrated approach to health and disaster management programming, specifically in response to pandemic preparedness, and the provision of support to youth membership in the region. In 2011, there will be a realignment of CRRO programme staff reporting lines to fit the Americas Zone structural model for the paramount purpose of bringing services closer to the National Societies and their respective needs, given that membership services form the core mandate of the IFRC.

There will also be continuing emphasis on developing the resource mobilization skills and capacities of the Red Cross National Societies in the Caribbean in order to further support the long-term sustainability of programmes. Priorities will include working with the National Societies to develop more diversified funding portfolios through increased outreach to donors, both public and private.

The primary objective of the Regional Representative will be to collaborate with the National Societies in the development of Secretariat Country Support Plans that address and support their needs to better serve their respective populations. This exercise will be complemented through support to the further strengthening of National Society relations with their governmental and with regional inter-governmental organizations, as a means of underpinning the process of strategic planning at each country level.

***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.***

<p>The IFRC's vision is to:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.</li> <li>2. Enable healthy and safe living.</li> <li>3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.</li> </ol>
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### Contact information

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# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA49001 - Caribbean

Annual Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/9998
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAA49001
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>	3,943,263	905,459	178,159	0	0	5,026,881
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	3,099,244	16,989	89,907	0	8,880	3,215,020
<b>Income</b>						
<b>Cash contributions</b>						
Canadian Red Cross	52					52
Capacity Building Fund			-7,305			-7,305
European Commission - DG ECHO	-120,403					-120,403
European Commission - Europe Aid		240,183				240,183
Finnish Red Cross			7,653			7,653
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)			43,365			43,365
Japanese Red Cross		583			-583	0
Netherlands Red Cross	1,068		-1,043			25
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	-1,889					-1,889
Norwegian Red Cross		37,679	4,293			41,972
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	15,396	339,115	38,633			393,144
UNAIDS		-34,462				-34,462
United States Government - USAID		59,620				59,620
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>-105,776</b>	<b>642,719</b>	<b>85,595</b>		<b>-583</b>	<b>621,955</b>
<b>Other Income</b>						
Services Fees	616					616
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	<b>616</b>					<b>616</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>-105,160</b>	<b>642,719</b>	<b>85,595</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-583</b>	<b>622,571</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>2,994,084</b>	<b>659,708</b>	<b>175,502</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,297</b>	<b>3,837,591</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>#DIV/0</b>	<b>#DIV/0</b>	<b>76%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	3,099,244	16,989	89,907	0	8,880	3,215,020
<b>C. Income</b>	-105,160	642,719	85,595	0	-583	622,571
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-3,277,087	-661,012	-193,663		0	-4,131,762
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>-283,004</b>	<b>-1,304</b>	<b>-18,161</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,297</b>	<b>-294,171</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>3,943,263</b>	<b>905,459</b>	<b>178,159</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,026,881</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	243,152	49,155					49,155	193,997
Construction Materials	7,000	24,699	31	25,364			50,093	-43,093
Clothing & textiles	142,569	96,049	69	489			96,607	45,962
Food	3,500	21	2,976				2,998	502
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	91,800	28,702	6,767				35,469	56,331
Medical & First Aid	25,908	12,392	1,367	424			14,183	11,725
Teaching Materials	10,376	4,558					4,558	5,818
Utensils & Tools	33,859	37,737		2,049			39,786	-5,927
Other Supplies & Services	187,658	15,909	3,156				19,065	168,593
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>745,823</b>	<b>269,222</b>	<b>14,366</b>	<b>28,326</b>			<b>311,915</b>	<b>433,908</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Land & Buildings		5,150					5,150	-5,150
Vehicles	14,025	10,130					10,130	3,895
Computers & Telecom	69,075	21,791	1,208	938			23,937	45,138
Office & Household Equipment		1,139	1,329	16,265			18,733	-18,733
Medical Equipment		74					74	-74
Others Machinery & Equipment		5,424					5,424	-5,424
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>83,100</b>	<b>43,708</b>	<b>2,536</b>	<b>17,203</b>			<b>63,448</b>	<b>19,652</b>
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	13,000	3,376	1,134	50			4,560	8,440
Distribution & Monitoring		31,429					31,429	-31,429
Transport & Vehicle Costs	47,944	8,496	6,431	582			15,510	32,434
Logistics Services		13,567					13,567	-13,567
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>60,944</b>	<b>56,868</b>	<b>7,565</b>	<b>632</b>			<b>65,065</b>	<b>-4,121</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	726,351	218,107	56,540	401			275,047	451,304
National Staff	265,805	161,360	20,023	10,672			192,054	73,751
National Society Staff	522,498	402,064	42,402	6,315			450,780	71,717
Volunteers		3,596	24,688	522			28,806	-28,806
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1,514,654</b>	<b>785,126</b>	<b>143,653</b>	<b>17,909</b>			<b>946,688</b>	<b>567,966</b>
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	48,376	41,943	5,582				47,525	852
Professional Fees	827	1,710	842				2,552	-1,725
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>49,203</b>	<b>43,652</b>	<b>6,424</b>				<b>50,077</b>	<b>-873</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	1,012,231	510,943	173,913	46,124			730,980	281,251
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>1,012,231</b>	<b>510,943</b>	<b>173,913</b>	<b>46,124</b>			<b>730,980</b>	<b>281,251</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	338,387	118,655	24,159	1,585			144,399	193,988
Information & Public Relation	200,616	36,873	96,639	21,897			155,410	45,206
Office Costs	249,355	106,504	25,875	3,870			136,249	113,106
Communications	37,946	44,019	3,940	2,055			50,013	-12,067
Financial Charges	4,712	38,337	19,209	6,975			64,522	-59,810
Other General Expenses	37,647	6,581	8,698	5			15,284	22,363
Shared Support Services		112					112	-112
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>868,663</b>	<b>351,081</b>	<b>178,520</b>	<b>36,386</b>			<b>565,988</b>	<b>302,675</b>
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies	366,978	659,797					659,797	-292,819
Cash Transfers Others			214,200				214,200	-214,200
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>366,978</b>	<b>659,797</b>	<b>214,200</b>				<b>873,997</b>	<b>-507,019</b>

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		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>3,943,263</b>	<b>905,459</b>	<b>178,159</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,026,881</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		354,586	-123,093	33,629			265,123	-265,123
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>354,586</b>	<b>-123,093</b>	<b>33,629</b>			<b>265,123</b>	<b>-265,123</b>
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Service Support	325,286	199,828	39,415	11,709			250,951	74,334
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>325,286</b>	<b>199,828</b>	<b>39,415</b>	<b>11,709</b>			<b>250,951</b>	<b>74,334</b>
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Earmarking Fee		2,218	3,458	1,523			7,199	-7,199
Reporting Fees		56	54	222			332	-332
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		<b>2,275</b>	<b>3,512</b>	<b>1,745</b>			<b>7,531</b>	<b>-7,531</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>5,026,881</b>	<b>3,277,087</b>	<b>661,012</b>	<b>193,663</b>			<b>4,131,762</b>	<b>895,119</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>666,176</b>	<b>244,447</b>	<b>-15,504</b>			<b>895,119</b>	