

PROGRAMME UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

SOUTH AMERICA

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The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 181 countries.

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In Brief

Appeal No. 05AA044; Programme Update no. 2, Period covered: 1 June month to 30 November 2005; Appeal coverage: 71.9% of the revised Appeal target; Outstanding needs: CHF 817,556 (USD 623,213 or EUR 524,810).

(click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List (also available on the website)).

Appeal target: CHF 2,908,053 (USD 2,225,874 or EUR 1,860,115); Appeal budget was revised on 17 July from CHF 3,009,065 to CHF 2,908,053.

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU); Appeal 05AA040

Programme summary: The Regional Delegation continues supporting its 10 member National Societies to face the humanitarian challenges in this disaster-prone region where inequity and lack of access to basic services still mark the life of large minorities, marginalized from the benefits of a relatively prosperous economy. A number of minor emergencies struck the region over the reporting period, and the Federation disaster response system effectively contributed to the humanitarian operations of the National Societies.

The 10 National Societies clearly express the will to continue driving the process towards more coordinated and coherent work in the region in favour of the most vulnerable, in line with the Global Agenda and the recommendations and findings of the Federation of the Future process.

The necessary improvements in both organizational development and programme delivery are in process through: participatory strategic planning, promotion of strong management in support of strong governance, leadership training in health, coordination with partners in the presentation of DIPECHO proposals, definition of the baseline in resource development, piloting volunteering innovation based on the experience of community integrated programming, and gaining experience from lessons learned from pilot projects at community level.

The south American region has gone some length in its commitment to work with vulnerable communities. Despite insufficient funding and limited human resources, the Regional Delegation is firmly committed to continue supporting these processes, and to make sure that learning and innovation generated is shared appropriately within the Federation network worldwide.

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This Programme Update reflects activities to be implemented over a one-year period. This forms part of, and is based on,

longer-term, multi-year planning (refer below to access the detailed logframe documents). All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

The Lima Regional Delegation provides support services to its 10 member National Societies in order to meet the humanitarian challenges of the national and regional context and to share innovative approaches with the rest of the global network. While support is channelled through a series of activities in different programmes, the approach of the Regional Delegation programme areas is a joint one, with organizational development as a key component underpinning the other programme areas. In particular, the Regional Delegation has been supporting its 10 member National Societies in mainstreaming the community integrated programme approach in their community work.

Operational developments

Health and care

Programme Objective: The National Societies in the region contribute to the improvement of overall health conditions of vulnerable people through an integrated approach in line with the *Plan of Action of the Inter American Conference*.

Objective 1: The capacity and partnerships of the South American National Societies' health departments are strengthened in line with Strategy 2010 and the Santiago de Chile Commitment, and community health interventions and social mobilization initiatives are boosted, in coordination with the organizational development programme.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

Working closely with the other programme areas of the Regional Delegation, the health programme has continued supporting the upgrading of the capacities of the health departments of 8 National Societies as a key element in order to scale up their provision of health programmes to the most vulnerable communities. Such support has been granted both through direct training as well as through facilitating contacts and working relationships, both among the National Societies of the region as well as with Partner National Societies and strategic allies.

The first health leadership postgraduate course for National Society technical health personnel, tailored by the academic institution FLACSO to the needs of the Red Cross Movement, has shown positive results so far. The course includes a module on health in emergencies, developed together with the disaster management area of the Regional Delegation and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). The 21 participants are all in key positions in health departments and programmes in their respective National Societies, and the focus on health policies is intended to enable participants to improve coordination with the health authorities. It is foreseen that the course will finish by December, and a second phase will be held in 2006.

All National Societies have received support in the drawing up of their National Operational Plans in health, within the framework of overall operational planning. The Regional Delegation has, moreover, continued its support to enhance exchange of experiences and construction of a common vision in health in the region. In August, the joint Annual Meeting of Health and Relief Directors was held in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia. Joint sessions allowed the establishment of common priorities, thus strengthening the culture of working closely with Disaster Management within each National Society. These sessions produced important results such as the identification of steps towards a common plan for the provision of psychosocial support in the region, the formulation of the regional health plan with input from the 10 National Societies, and the consolidation of a health network which allows for a continuous exchange of experiences.

The establishment of consensus and feasible strategies on voluntary blood donation among the member National Societies is at the root of a series of activities carried out by the Regional Delegation. A seminar on exchange of experiences in the provision of safe blood was held in Quito in July. The seminar, which was supported by the

Regional Delegation and the Federation Global Advisory Panel (GAP), allowed two National Societies which currently manage blood banks in South America, Ecuador and Colombia, to exchange key information on the measures taken in order to reduce the risk related to blood provision, increase the adherence to international standards (the Colombian Red Cross achieved ISO 9000 certification for its blood programme), define the support required for such initiatives and to create a space for continuous coordination with other representatives from South America and Central America. The Regional Delegation has been supporting the preparations for the next "International Colloquium on the Recruitment of Voluntary, Non-remunerated Blood Donors", to be held in March 2006 in Chile.

Work on the Andean Plan for Disaster Preparedness and Response for the Health Sector in case of Emergency or Disaster Situations 2005-2010, referred to as the Plan Andino, continued: the Federation participated in a regional follow up meeting with representatives from the Andean Ministries of Health, the Hipolito Unanue agreement (ORAS/CONHU) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). The regional technical team established for the formulation of the normative framework for the implementation of the Plan Andino strategies is supporting the Andean National Societies in this process.

Under the initiative of the American Red Cross and the Federation, a continental seminar on mother and child health care was held in Panama in September. The meeting gathered health and programme staff from 16 National Societies from Central America, the Caribbean, South America, as well as the American Canadian, Netherlands and Swiss Red Cross Societies to debate the lessons learned in the first phase of the AIEPI/IMCI initiative. While the redefinition for the future of the mother and child health programmes in the region is still being discussed, it is clear that all actors recognize that the Federation plays a key role in improving the process and avoiding the problems encountered in the first phase of the programme.

Based upon the positive results of Community Integrated Programming (CIP), the Bolivian and Paraguayan Red Cross Societies, in partnership with the Swiss Red Cross and with support from the Regional Delegation, have defined the framework of a bi-national community health project in the highly vulnerable area of El Chaco, which has been severely affected by recurrent droughts. The methodology adopted for this project is community level participative planning, based on the CIP approach.

The regional health delegate has been working closely with his counterparts in the Panama Regional Delegation and with the health department in Geneva, in order to maximize the impact of health activities within a common continental vision, in support of the Plan of Action of the XVII Inter American Conference

Impact

The National Societies now clearly recognize the Plan of Action of the Inter American Conference as the common framework, have internalized the need to scale up their health programmes and improve their capacities, have started developing capacities to work together and exchange experiences, and have recognized the need to clearly position the Red Cross in each country in relation to the health authorities.

Constraints

While some promising new initiatives are taking place, the scaling up initiative in programming has not yet taken place and further work is needed to forge new and strengthen existing strategic alliances.

Objective 2: The National Societies in South America scale up the contribution to the fight against HIV/AIDS and related diseases, stigma and discrimination in partnership with REDLA and local People Living with AIDS (PLWA) associations both preparing for and following up on the GNP+ and home based care meetings in October 2005 in Lima.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

The Regional Delegation continues to contribute to the implementation of programmes in HIV/AIDS in each of the National Societies in the region, working in the areas of prevention, promotion, attention and care, with a particular emphasis on young people and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWA).

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An internal HIV/AIDS awareness-raising programme is being carried out and experiences of working in anti-stigma campaigns are being exchanged within each of the National Societies. As an example, the experience of the Argentine Red Cross to promote HIV/AIDS prevention in vulnerable communities has been documented and is being shared with other National Societies. Meanwhile, the HIV/AIDS plan for the region is in the implementation process in most of the National Societies.

During the reporting period the Regional Delegation worked to support Peruvian Red Cross in the organization of the XII International Conference for People Living with HIV/AIDS and the VII International Conference of Home and Community Care for People Living with HIV/AIDS, which were scheduled to be held in Lima in March 2006. Two delegates from the Spanish Red Cross also worked with the PRC in the lead up to these events in the areas of volunteering and communication. Unfortunately, by the end of this reporting period these events were cancelled due to lack of funding.

With the objective of developing joint efforts between the Lima and Panama Regional Delegations, in order to share materials produced in all the National Societies in the Americas and promote coordination with Central American National Societies, the Regional Delegation actively participated in the III Latin American and the Caribbean Forum on HIV/AIDS, the Central America Congress on Sexually Transmitted Infections STI/HIV/AIDS (CONCASIDA) and the IV Central American Meeting of People Living with HIV/AIDS, which were held simultaneously in November in El Salvador.

Impact

Internal awareness-raising activities in most of the National Societies in the region are the first steps towards ensuring that experiences in working with vulnerable populations are shared. The regional HIV/AIDS plan is being promoted in each of the National Societies and is helping to improve coordination and strategic alliances with associations of people living with HIV/AIDS, which in turn is helping to strengthen specific programmes and projects. In addition, improved coordination among the departments of youth, health and communications is ensuring a more complete approach to the issue of HIV/AIDS in the region.

Constraints

The topic of HIV/AIDS is still being integrated into the National Societies' work plans.

Disaster Management

Programme Objective: The National Societies in the region, with the support of the Secretariat, are implementing effective integrated disaster management programmes which contribute to reducing the impact of disasters on affected populations, as well as reducing vulnerability and increasing the capacity of communities in disaster mitigation and risk management.

Objective 1: National Societies in the region will increase community awareness of risk factors through community based disaster preparedness and risk management.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

A shift in focus on the part of the Regional Delegation has been adopted in order to prioritize risk reduction as an integrated concept towards development. The methodology involves coordinated work with communities taking a more active role. As a result, a delegate specialized in risk reduction joined the team in the Lima Regional Delegation in November. The next step in this process is consultation with partners within and outside of the Federation in order to harmonize approaches, methods and tools. It is expected that this consultation will continue until early 2006 and will be followed by the formalization of the methodology and the provision of resources for community risk reduction activities in South America.

During the reporting period, continued coordination with National Societies and ECHO was carried out in the Andean region regarding the 2005 DIPECHO call for proposals, and the proposals of the French and Spanish Red Cross in Colombia and the regional proposal of the Federation have gone through the first round. The regional proposal, entitled "Promotion of risk reduction by the Red Cross Societies of the Andean region, putting into

practice the CAPRADE strategy” seeks to support the Regional Delegation’s role as regards documenting and monitoring activities and lessons learned, as well as promoting the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) approach and ensuring overall coordination within the sub-region. The main objective is to contribute to the overall improvement of the quality of life in vulnerable communities in the Andean Region through supporting the disaster risk reduction initiatives of National Societies within the framework of the recently approved CAPRADE Strategy. The five Red Cross National Societies of the Andean region, together with their Partner National Societies (the French, German, Netherlands and Spanish Red Cross Societies), all share this common vision and will feed into and complement the regional project submitted by the Federation.

The National Societies of South America are continuing their efforts to learn from past experience in order to build capacity in disaster mitigation and risk management issues, and the Regional Delegation is continuing to support capacity-building initiatives in Colombia, Paraguay and Bolivia (please see objective two for more details), which have recently been affected by floods, fires and drought. An additional lessons learned exercise is the case study on community risk reduction activities supported by DfID in Cotahuma, Bolivia, which is being developed with the participation of the Ecuadorian Red Cross to promote global learning and expertise within the Federation and with other actors.

The working group that is developing a regional strategy for disaster preparedness and risk reduction in the Andean community held its first meeting during the reporting period, hosted by the Colombian Red Cross Society. The initiative, which is co-financed by the American, French, Netherlands and Spanish Red Cross Societies, aims to strengthen the coordination mechanisms amongst all members of the Federation and to produce common objectives, methods and approaches to cooperate with the National Civil Defence Systems, regional institutions such as CAPRADE and other relevant actors. The five Andean National Societies presented the main risks and vulnerability profiles of their respective countries and agreed upon Red Cross priorities at the national and regional level.

As regards the disaster management programme, the Regional Delegation has been promoting an integrated system with common tools and methodologies. The main efforts have been focusing on the promotion of VCA as a key tool for assessment in all community based projects. The Continental Forum for VCA, held in Panama in late October, was one of the results of these efforts. The final draft of the new VCA package was presented to the Latin American and the Caribbean National Societies as a set of closely related tools for assessment of capacities which will be the corner stone of the future toolbox for community integrated risk reduction projects at the branch level. The outcomes of this process will be used as a model for other key tools of the new generation of community based initiatives.

In September, a national conference was hosted by the Paraguayan Red Cross, with support from the Regional Delegation, to present the lessons learned from the post emergency intervention in Ykua Bolaños, where a fire in a market caused 400 deaths. This conference provided an opportunity to exchange experiences when working within the national disaster system as well as to recognize the urgent need to strengthen the risk management network. The documentation exercise relating to psychosocial support provided to the affected families was also possible thanks to the support of the Italian Red Cross and the Italian government.

Impact

The mainstreaming of the community risk reduction approach into the methodologies of the Regional Delegation is having a clear impact on the harmonization and documentation process of an array of activities related to disaster preparedness for response, community based disaster preparedness, and risk management initiatives, as well as health initiatives. This approach has the potential to promote a new cycle of community-based activities in the region that are well integrated in the strategic plans of the National Societies, are related to the regular activities of local branches and are more responsive to the vulnerability profile of the region.

At the regional level, the Andean Strategy for Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction, initiated in July, will improve the position of the National Societies in their respective Civil Defence Systems and broaden the resources available to the Movement as a whole.

Constraints

In the past, the wide range of small-scale initiatives in Community Integrated Programming has limited the learning process. The insertion of the risk reduction concept at the core of CIP will reduce the dispersion of the initiatives and contribute to further promote the approach as a key component of the activities of the 10 member National Societies.

A review of the monitoring and evaluation system at the regional level, aimed at further integrating the decision making and information flows, is necessary, as is an additional effort to capture lessons learned at the local and national level.

Objective 2: National Societies will have consolidated an integrated disaster management system.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

A disaster management delegate seconded from the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) joined the Lima Regional Delegation in November 2005 and will reinforce the Federation's coordination of disaster response activities in the region. The Regional Delegation, with support from PADRU, is supporting initiatives to strengthen the regional network of disaster preparedness/disaster response practitioners. PADRU hosted three internships for key members of the disaster preparedness and response teams from Brazil, Colombia and Argentina, and there will be a continuous promotion of internships and temporary personnel exchanges as far as resources allow during 2006-2007.

In order to enhance the disaster response capacity of the Colombian Red Cross Society, a proposal to upgrade the National Society's warehousing capacities and pre-positioned stocks was agreed in recent months among the Colombian Red Cross Society, the Federation and the European Union PNSs present in Colombia. Preliminary negotiations with ECHO are underway to integrate the proposal with regard to the overall disaster response capacity of the National Society, thus improving impact in the case of major national disasters. In Colombia, the activities planned in the national emergency appeal launched for floods concluded during the reporting period with a course for the members of the National Intervention Team, which was carried out during the National Disaster Conference in Cartagena, together with a VCA workshop facilitated by the Regional Delegation.

During the period covered by this report, several National Societies faced minor emergencies and small-scale disasters, including fires, drought, internal unrest and earthquakes. Appropriate channelling of a total of CHF 257,000 from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) has provided essential support to the Red Cross Societies of Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Peru. Relief efforts were also supported by joint missions with partners such as OXFAM in Chile and the ICRC in Bolivia.

After a period of internal unrest in Bolivia in May, the dialogue regarding elections in that country continues to move forward with an intensive schedule of meetings among the government and other interest groups. Elections are currently scheduled to be held in December 2005. Meanwhile, the security situation in the country appears to be stabilized with no further strikes or street protests at present. Prices and circulation of supplies have also returned to normal after the difficult situation of the months of June and July. In total, 1,000 vulnerable families benefited from non perishable food purchased through an allocation from the Federation's DREF, in accordance with the plan of action drawn up by the Bolivian Red Cross (BRC). (For more information please see the Federation's website http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?rpts05/boiu03.pdf)

Disaster struck Bolivia again in late September when a large fire destroyed more than 160,000 hectares of tropical forest near Riberalta, close to the Brazilian border. Although fire fighters were able to control the fire several days later, approximately 527 families (most of them farmers from Riberalta whose yucca, banana, rice and almond plantations were destroyed) were left with no food or shelter and, in many cases, suffering from respiratory infections. Food relief was provided via the BRC and the Federation for more than 300 families. (For more information please see the Federation's website http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?rpts05/bolfire.pdf)

In October, a state of emergency was declared for six months in the western region of Paraguay, called the "Paraguayan Chaco" due to a prolonged drought. In response, the Paraguayan Red Cross (PRC) provided food

supplements to 1,150 families in 22 communities in the department of Boquerón. The PRC is now working to create and train a community-based team to promote better practices in water and sanitation management and to improve the use and availability of safe water. Additional rehabilitation projects will be carried out, including training activities and community integrated programming. A longer term project, supported by the Federation, will also be developed in order to improve water and sanitation systems, benefiting more than 1,150 families. (For more information please see the Federation's website http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?rpts05/pydr1.pdf)

After the earthquake of a magnitude of 7.9 which hit the northern region of Chile on 13 June, the provision of DREF funds made it possible for the Chilean Red Cross (CRC) to distribute much needed relief items to beneficiary families in the affected area. The CRC was also able to carry out first aid education activities in remote communities which usually receive very little assistance. The inhabitants of the communities of Pozo Almonte, Huara, La Huaica, Tarapacá and Mamiña benefited from the distribution of disinfectants and hygiene kits, as well as from workshops on how to prevent illnesses, such as acute respiratory and digestive illnesses that often affect children and the elderly. A camp was built by volunteers to better coordinate relief activities and workshops were held with the communities and other partners, such as OXFAM. (For more information please see the Federation's website http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?rpts05/chea03.pdf)

Over the last several months, some 2,446 people were seriously affected by two earthquakes in Peru. The Peruvian Red Cross (PRC) team, led by a member of the National Intervention Team (NIT), actively worked with the community in the damage assessments and in the setting up of a camp with 21 tents to provide shelter to affected families. Some 200 water filters were provided by the German Red Cross and continuous coordination work was carried out with the Ministry of Health for the distribution of more water filters to the population. In addition, hygiene kits and diapers were sent to the region to assist 500 families. Funds from the Federation's DREF were used to purchase 300 hygiene kits. Distribution of these kits is being complemented with workshops on hygiene and disaster preparedness. (For more information please see the Federation's website http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?rpts05/mepeeq1.pdf)

The existing contingency plan guidelines, which seek to standardize methodology and procedures, are currently being reviewed by the Red Cross Societies of Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama and Peru, with technical support from PADRU.

Impact

Over 3,500 families affected by disasters in Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Peru directly benefited from Red Cross assistance during the reporting period. The Federation's emergency response system was able to react quickly thanks to the prompt allocation of DREF funds. This was reinforced by coordination and joint work among the Red Cross and other actors: examples of this coordination were the joint missions carried out with OXFAM in Chile and the ICRC in Bolivia.

Constraints

The workload of the disaster preparedness delegate in the Lima Regional Delegation was focused almost entirely on disasters at times when these occurred, resulting in less opportunity for work to be undertaken in the area of community risk reduction. Now that two delegates are working with the Lima Regional Delegation, one focusing on disaster management and the other on community risk reduction, this difficulty will be overcome.

Humanitarian Principles and Values

Programme Objective: National Societies disseminate and promote the Movement's Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values and encourage peaceful co-existence, solidarity, mutual respect and equal opportunities for men and women.

Objective 1: National Societies promote respect, solidarity and peaceful co-existence among children and youth in schools and communities.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

The successful first phase of the pilot project of the Argentine Red Cross in Rosario de la Frontera which adopted the CIP methodology has concluded during the reporting period. The project included the provision of psychosocial support, increasing awareness of gender violence and encouraging the local police to be more responsive to women's reports and complaints. The second phase of the Rosario de la Frontera project started in September, funded by the Swedish and Finnish Red Cross Societies. During October, the documentation and lessons learned process began in order to provide a framework for possible replication by other National Societies in the region.

The VII Annual Red Cross Youth Meeting that took place in July in Asunción, Paraguay, highlighted the importance of continuing to develop education for peace and youth violence prevention strategies, HIV/AIDS anti-stigma and prevention activities. The plan of action, reviewed in Asunción, promotes the inclusion of humanitarian principles and values in the National Societies' agendas and in their everyday work. In order to enhance youth violence prevention activities, a regional seminar is being planned to provide a space to share successful experiences.

Impact

Humanitarian principles and values are continuously being promoted as the foundation for all Red Cross work. This can be seen both in the Red Cross Youth work plan and in the Rosario de la Frontera project, the slogan of which is, "We are all different, but rights are the same for all" (Las personas somos todas distintas pero los derechos son para todas iguales), clearly defines the scope of the project.

Constraints

The Regional Delegation recognizes that more work needs to be carried out in this core programme area. As a result the Delegation is committed to the formation of a working group on Humanitarian Principles and Values in 2006 and has nominated a focal point within the Regional Delegation to focus on this area.

Objective 2: Strengthened and committed National Societies will have raised awareness within the population in relation to the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS and will have promoted respect for people living with HIV/AIDS.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

Activities towards this objective are reported on as part of the regional HIV/AIDS programme. For more information, please refer to the *Health and Care* section - Objective 2.

Objective 3: National Societies respect gender equity within their organization and contribute to lessening the consequences of gender discrimination and gender violence.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

The study "Incorporation of a gender perspective in the Red Crosses of South America; Analysis with gender perspective of the structures in management, personnel, programmes, projects and activities of the Red Cross in the South American Region," carried out in 2000, is being updated five years later, as part of the commitments to regularly assess advances in gender balance. The original study included a specific reference that all the programmes within the National Societies should benefit both men and women in an equitable way, according to their specific needs and with cooperation and equal participation of both genders at all organizational levels. The current study, which is being implemented through an external consultancy, intends to assess if gender balance has improved since 2000. This will be done by provision of a self-administered questionnaire (presently being finalized), to be completed by the National Societies in a participatory way. Focal points in each of the National Societies have been identified in order to ensure widespread participation.

Impact

The inclusion of gender components in programmes and projects such as HIV/AIDS and disaster preparedness is increasingly becoming a reality. It is expected that by the end of 2006, the strategic documents of the National Societies will address gender equality within their organizations.

Constraints

Delay in the availability of funds has limited the development of this project.

Objective 4: The regional youth network is strengthened and is capable of contributing to solving the problems faced by children and youth in the region.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats have been identified as continuous efforts continue towards the achievement of a stronger South American Youth Network based on the needs and challenges of the National Societies. Youth coordinators from the region met for the VII Annual Red Cross Youth Meeting in July in Asunción, Paraguay, with the participation of the Federation's youth officer. The Regional Delegation has identified a youth focal point in order to facilitate communication within the network and with other entities, and to facilitate access to key information and opportunities.

Impact

The diverse environment within the regional youth network provides an opportunity to further strengthen its work. Youth members in the region are actively taking part in problem solving strategies, with concrete support from the Federation.

Organizational Development

Programme Objective: The ten National Societies in the region have increasingly modernized their institutions in line with the criteria for a "well functioning National Society", and have been improving their capacity in service delivery to vulnerable people.

Objective 1: National Societies in the region are oriented towards strategic objectives that are in line with *Strategy 2010* and are focused on results applicable across all levels of the organization.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective).

More National Societies in the region are now working in the framework of a Strategic Plan, the basis of which are Strategy 2010 and the Plan of Action of the Inter American Conference.

The Argentine Red Cross, with support from the Regional Delegation, has continued to draw up and implement local operational plans at branch level. As a result, all of the new projects under formulation as well as those projects implemented in 2005 are in line with the National Society's Strategic plan and with the Plan of Action of the Inter American Conference. Moreover, an intermediate evaluation of the National Society's Strategic Plan is to be carried out in December in order to ascertain the current level of compliance and achievement. The ARC is applying an open, participatory organizational model with an appropriate distribution of roles, functions and responsibilities at all levels of the organization. Today, 52% of the branches are participating in the programmes and projects coordinated from the main branch and within the framework of the ARC Strategic Plan. Additionally, the ARC has implemented a stable fundraising system which will allow the National Society to support its overheads costs as well as contribute to the overall funding plan for the year.

The Brazilian Red Cross is receiving support through the Capacity Building Fund in order to strengthen its capacities. As a result, the Buenos Aires Sub Regional Office has worked with the Rio de Janeiro headquarters on the design of the national programme plans and the local operational plans. Again, these plans are under formulation in the framework of the National Society's Strategic Plan, taking into account the current situation of the National Society and perspectives for future years. With financial support from the ICRC, the Brazilian Red Cross' Strategic Plan has been published and disseminated both within and outside the National Society, thus generating more understanding and ownership of the Plan. The Colombian Red Cross Society continued its participative development of the new National Development Plan, reviewing the communications and governance and

management components. This process is being supported by the Federation Representative, with technical inputs and facilitation by the Regional Delegation.

The national strategic planning meeting held in Venezuela validated the final draft of the Venezuelan Red Cross' Strategic Plan, developed with input and participation of all the branches. Community work is reflected as a key area of the Plan, which is clearly in line with the Plan of Action of the Inter-American Conference and complete with impact indicators. In the meantime, the National Society Statutes are also in the process of revision. A joint mission of the Regional Delegation and the ICRC Regional Cooperation Delegate was carried out to Montevideo in mid September to develop a participatory process for an internal analysis of the Uruguyan Red Cross within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Federation, the ICRC and the National Society. This will lead to the drawing up of a Strategic Plan, facilitated by the results of self-assessment at branch level, together with an analysis of strengths and weaknesses of the National Society.

The Peruvian Red Cross continued in its modernization and is working towards improved separation between Governance and Management. After the first Director General, recently appointed, resigned, the National Board decided to ask the Federation and the ICRC for support in the process of selection of a strong candidate. The selection process resulted in two preferred candidates who will be interviewed by the National Board shortly in order that the position is filled early next year. The Bolivian Red Cross has improved its capacities in management, reporting and accounting, under the direction of the recently appointed Director General, supported by the ICRC and the Federation. The Paraguay Red Cross has recently started a participatory process to review its Strategic Plan, and it is foreseen that in the future the Federation will provide technical support for this process.

Impact:

Now that the Brazilian Red Cross has finalized its Strategic Plan, and the Venezuelan and Colombian Red Cross Societies' Strategic Plans are well underway, 8 National Societies will shortly have an appropriate Strategic Plan; therefore targets set for 2006 and 2007 are in sight. The National Societies are beginning to base their work on operational planning cycles and there is a need to reinforce planning, monitoring and evaluation which is not undertaken systematically. Most plans are now fully in line with the strategic focus of Strategy 2010 and the Plan of Action of the Inter American Conference, and convergence is increasing. The strategic planning processes have triggered the search for increased coherence in regional planning processes among the 10 National Societies, the ICRC and the Regional Delegation.

Constraints:

The recent changes in staff have limited the capacities of the Regional Delegation to provide appropriate services in organizational development to all of its 10 National Societies. This will be improved by the recent recruitment of a Regional OD Manager who will lead the OD support provided by the team. Nevertheless, integrity risk management is still not part of the regional agenda, and in some National Societies there are risks of integrity issues which are not being managed. The future approval of the Federation of the Future framework and of the Policy on Integrity should help in better defining the approach on this key issue.

Objective 2: National governmental institutions, the Federation and the National Societies in South America themselves are well aware of their current strengths and weaknesses in resource mobilization and by 2007, all National Societies will have implemented stable and long-term fundraising systems, allowing them to sustain their infrastructure.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

The III Inter American conference on corporate social responsibility which was held in Santiago de Chile in September was an opportunity to begin working towards the strengthening of capacities in mobilization and resource development (MRD) and to identify possible alliances with the private sector and other international agencies such as the Inter American Development Bank. Representatives from the Venezuelan and Chilean National Societies, who attended this meeting together with the Buenos Aires Sub Regional Coordinator, shared their feedback about how to better focus the Red Cross on this topic and exchanged experience with other participant organizations. As part of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) relationship with its partners, the Venezuelan Red Cross attended the meeting with sponsorship by one of its corporate partners. In accordance with the decisions taken during the meeting held in Buenos Aires in the month of April, the terms of reference for the baseline in MRD

were established. A consultant has been identified, and it is foreseen that, as soon as the funds are secured, this first phase will start in order to ascertain baseline data; the baseline will provide the necessary knowledge about the present situation and the starting point against which to measure improvements.

Impact:

The concepts of MRD and CSR are entering the planning and management cycles of more National Societies. It is increasingly accepted that MRD is not the matter of experts, but a responsibility of each National Society, under the leadership of its governance and management.

Constraints:

The announced funding for this programme has not been forthcoming, seriously limiting the Regional Delegation's capacity to deliver support towards the National Societies in the region in this area of work. The proposal shared with several donors is a good one, and financial investment in this activity will have large returns for the region as a whole. However, delays in obtaining funding are seriously affecting capacity to carry forward the regional agenda in this respect.

Objective 3: The ten National Societies in the region will have volunteers who participate in decision-making and develop volunteering initiatives according to regional and national plans.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

As part of the ongoing process of mainstreaming the community approach within the National Societies' strategic planning, and taking into account the implications of the Community Integrated Approach (CIP) on volunteering, the Regional Delegation, with support from the Capacity Building Fund, has been working on a pilot initiative with the Uruguayan and Venezuelan Red Cross Societies which have previously worked with communities through the Amazonico and Camalote Programmes. Thanks to previous experiences, these National Societies identified the promotion of community volunteers as a key factor for success in order to deliver appropriate services to vulnerable communities to which they are increasingly committed. This commitment implies that the Red Cross volunteer is increasingly an active part of the community development process.

The goal of the CBF-funded project is for the Uruguayan and Venezuelan Red Cross Societies and their branch network to develop capacities to work in an integrated manner with communities and strengthen volunteer management systems through the implementation of development projects. As an introduction to the project, in *Uruguay*, several coordination meetings were held with the national board, branches, Red Cross Youth and technical teams in order to define the working agenda for this year as well as roles and responsibilities. Two workshops were held in the branches of "Cerro Largo" and "Colonia". The workshops focused on young members and enhanced their knowledge in relation to the characteristics of a volunteer. The workshops included sections aimed to develop better understanding and involvement on the part of the management with regard to topics such as Well Functioning National Societies, the national Strategic Plan, New Visions on Volunteering, a Management Model on Volunteering and so forth.

In *Venezuela*, the vulnerable community "Brisas de Gamboa" was identified in order to start piloting components of the project. A training plan for Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA), Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST), project identification and development was established aimed at volunteers, both existing and new-recruits. To date a, participatory VCA for the identified community has been carried out, as well as the first part of the PHAST training. Recruitment of new volunteers from the communities and from the corporate world is also underway: these new volunteers have also received basic "volunteer" training.

As another example, the Regional Delegation is supporting the Chilean Red Cross which has promoted a series of workshops to disseminate volunteering policies, analyze the situation, trends, weaknesses and strengths of volunteering in the Chilean Red Cross. This input will later be used to formulate the national programme aimed at strengthening volunteering in a National Society where volunteering is characterized by a gender imbalance.

Impact:

While it is still early to evaluate the impact of the pilot initiative in the above mentioned National Societies, the implications of the shift of focus of most National Societies towards community work are of the utmost relevance for the future of volunteering in the region.

The impact of the learning process on the management systems of both National Societies is noticeable, although this still has to be carefully monitored and evaluated, in order to be appropriately shared with the other National Societies.

Constraints:

There is a need for further ownership and better guidance from governance on volunteering in a number of National Societies. The need to review volunteer recruitment is an example.

Some delays in the beginning of implementation of the projects carried out in Venezuela and Uruguay will need to be compensated for during the life of the project.

Community Integrated Programming

Programme Objective: The National Societies in the region have improved their capacity to work with communities, promoting integrated management of programmes and projects, partnerships and reinforcement of branch networks in order to contribute to a reduction in community risks related to structural vulnerability.

Objective: The National Society branch network will have the capacity to manage and implement effective integrated community programmes.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

During the reporting period, National Societies working in community integrated programmes continued applying the participatory management model to support the strengthening of capacities in their work with communities. Simultaneously, several exercises have been conducted in the region to capture the learning of these processes.

The Bajo Upía CIP project in Colombia, supported by the Swedish Red Cross, was finalized with documentation and a lessons learned exercise. As a result of this evaluation, the need to integrate the VCA and CIP methodologies was identified. This led to a national VCA workshop held in Bogotá in July. The Colombian Red Cross Society now joins the Argentine, Chilean, Ecuadorian, Paraguayan, Venezuelan Red Cross Societies which have integrated VCA and CIP methodologies into their project planning.

One year after the incorporation of the VCA methodology into the community-based activities in the region, this has been progressively acknowledged as a valuable tool for participatory appraisal by a wide section of community risk reduction practitioners. The projects carried out in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Venezuela show that the use of the VCA methodology clearly increases the capacity of local organizations to work side by side with communities in risk reduction. This process will be reinforced through the efforts to gain knowledge from different local experiences in the region and the inclusion of the lessons learned into the next generation of community risk reduction initiatives.

As mentioned under the disaster management section of this report, the continental forum on VCA was held in Panama in October to complete the definition of a global toolbox. The National Societies of Argentina, Ecuador, Paraguay and Venezuela shared experiences, good practices and lessons learned from their work with communities of highly diverse origin and vulnerability profiles.

A good example of community integrated programming is the activities of the Bolivian Red Cross in Cotahuma, supported by DfID and with technical support from the Federation. The results of the project, which aims to

promote health prevention and disaster preparedness activities in vulnerable urban communities near La Paz, have been compiled in a case study which was presented to donors by the Federation headquarters.

Finally, a promising new proposal for a project in the Chaco region resulted from the annual meeting of the Health and Relief Directors, held in Cartagena, Colombia in August. The proposal covers the impoverished and highly vulnerable area of El Chaco, located between the common borders of Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay. The proposal focuses on drought risk reduction and will be implemented jointly by the Bolivian and Paraguayan Red Cross Societies, with support from the Regional Delegation and the Swiss Red Cross. A second meeting to agree on strategic lines of action was held later in La Florida, in the Chaco region of Paraguay.

Impact:

The approach to community work is increasingly being included in the strategic and operational planning of 9 National Societies of a total of 10. This is triggering change processes both at organizational and programme levels, contributing to better compliance with the strategic goals of Strategy 2010 and towards mainstreaming the Global Agenda in the region.

The diversity of the CIP experiences in South America is an opportunity for the National Societies and beneficiaries: the experiences of previous projects carried out in Bolivia, Colombia and Paraguay are being documented, forming a baseline and reference on which to build future activities.

Constraints:

While some experiences with non governmental organizations carrying out humanitarian work have been shared, this major opportunity for sharing knowledge and expertise is an approach which should be further explored.

It is necessary to provide additional support to the local branches to assist them in working in closer coordination with local stakeholders, especially public institutions. The VCA is an important tool and has played an important role in CIP projects in the region; however, its use still needs to be further expanded, particularly among other actors working in the region.

Communications

Programme Objective: Enhanced communications capacities of the National Societies in the region are contributing to improved service delivery to vulnerable people.

Objective 1: The capacity of the National Societies in the area of communications and advocacy in favour of the most vulnerable is strengthened in accordance with *Strategy 2010*.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

The www.cruzroja.org website for Latin America continues to grow and position itself as a reference point among those who search for information on humanitarian assistance. Between July and September a total of 96,225 visits to the website were registered, with an average of 1,045 visits per day; this represents a 79 percent increase compared to the same period in 2004.

September was the month in which most visits to the site were registered. Special pages on the hurricane season were created in order to share with the public information on these disasters and the actions of the Red Cross in Central America, North America and the Caribbean (<http://www.cruzroja.org/emergencias/>). These pages have also been a complement to the PADRU website where technical information on emergencies is published.

During this reporting period, 100 articles on Red Cross work and activities in South and Central America were produced by National Societies and the Regional Delegation. Among the most important publications were the specials on the International Youth Day and World First Aid Day. Articles published about avian flu were of key importance for the dissemination of preventive measures and follow up. The site has been recognized by the Federation as a point of reference on the topic in Spanish.

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As part of the permanent support to National Societies, specific training and maintenance of the websites and email servers has been increased. Work in Central America was focused on the Guatemalan and Nicaraguan Red Cross Societies during the hurricane season. In South America, the Uruguayan Red Cross received special training and support on the design and hosting of its website. Meanwhile, the Brazilian Red Cross is receiving advice and support on the development of its new website, using the service provided by the Federation.

Support is also being provided to the regional networks through the provision of technical assistance and maintenance of websites and virtual work sessions. This task is carried out in collaboration with the programme coordinators with the aim of promoting teamwork and information sharing among National Societies.

During the reporting period, 20 Ecuadorian journalists and 20 Bolivian journalists from El Alto, one of the most vulnerable areas in Bolivia, were trained in a seminar entitled “The role of the press during internal disturbances and tensions”. This project was coordinated by the ICRC delegation for Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru and was supported by the Regional Delegation. This seminar provided key opportunities to enhance the relationship between National Societies and the media, to present the Movement as a key actor in emergency/humanitarian assistance, and to better understand the role and requirements of the press when covering humanitarian issues.

The 2005 World Disasters Report was presented in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay during the reporting period. In all cases, national mass media supported the launch and dissemination process of the publication; this was of particular importance this year due to the fact that the document is focused on the role of information during emergency situations.

The communication and marketing department of the Peruvian Red Cross has produced a communications strategy on HIV/AIDS as part of its HIV/AIDS programme. This was designed in coordination with the PRC health team and is the result of a long process that began with the participation of PRC in the Local Steering Committee for the organization of the LIVING 2006 Conferences (now cancelled).

The Ecuadorian Red Cross organized the first training course to train National Intervention Teams specialized in communication and dissemination. The course included the participation of volunteers from a number of branches throughout the country. The usual NITs training components relating to youth, relief and dissemination were modified and integrated in order to focus training on communications during an emergency situation.

Impact:

Improved, more coordinated work with an interdisciplinary approach can be seen among the communications, health and youth areas in a growing number of National Societies, particularly in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru. This process reflects the methodology promoted by the Regional Delegation and now replicated in the National Societies. There is now an increased awareness of the importance of strengthening communications processes, not only within the National Societies’ headquarters, but also within the branches.

Constraints:

There is still a further need to gain the 10 National Societies’ commitment to enhancing the image of the Red Cross in the region and improving capacities such as methodologies and training techniques (e.g. participatory learning processes). The Red Cross is still not fully taking advantage of the opportunity to advocate in favour of the most vulnerable in this region affected by injustice and inequity.

Coordination, Cooperation, Representation and Strategic Partnerships

Programme Objective: The Secretariat in South America will facilitate better-coordinated service delivery through enhanced cooperation with components of the Movement and external partners.

Objective 1: Four CAS processes will have provided partners with an effective framework for improved cooperation in Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

The need for increased diversification of sources of funding and for less dependency on external cooperation is perceived by many National Societies as key towards compliance as full members of the Federation. In addition, the shared strategic focus of the Global Agenda was considered by the governance in the region as a basis for stronger positioning of the Red Cross as a valid counterpart to development agencies both at country and at regional levels.

The Ecuadorian Red Cross has adopted the CAS framework and intends to replicate it in its network of branches, in order to stimulate the reflection on the different types of cooperation and the related roles and responsibilities. A case study on the characteristics of cooperation in Ecuador has not yet taken place, but suitable consultants for this task have now been identified. The Argentine Red Cross aims at establishing a framework for improved cooperation as a sustainability tool for the Strategic Plan. The Colombian Red Cross Society is planning the steps towards a CAS to be based on the presentation of its Strategic Plan; preparation meetings have taken place between the governance of the National Society and the Regional Delegation team. In Bolivia, the CAS process of CAS has not moved forward, mainly as a result of the continuous political and social unrest that continued during the reporting period. The tripartite agreement signed between the Brazilian Red Cross, the Federation and the ICRC to support BRC strategic planning includes the CAS process to provide the BRC with an effective framework for improved cooperation.

Impact:

The relevance of CAS processes is increasingly recognized by the National Societies in the region. The positive experiences of cooperation within the Movement are providing the needed level of trust to enable future steps in this direction.

Constraints:

The CAS process is still largely perceived as a means towards more cooperation, instead of better cooperation. The nature of the Movement cooperation in the region and the potential of alternatives of cooperation call for major efforts towards the design of flexible mechanisms to include non-Movement actors. This was highlighted by the Peruvian and Argentine Red Cross Societies. On the other hand, the strength of CAS lies in the strategic focus of a given National Society. The solid steps taken in this direction will provide the basis for effective CAS processes at national levels, thus also contributing to effective coordination of cooperation at regional level.

The CAS methodology (in the making) and the nature of these processes require resources, knowledge and capacities that the Regional Delegation still needs to develop.

Objective 2: Existing partnerships will be strengthened and new strategic partnerships will be built to enhance support to the Red Cross humanitarian agenda and long-term sustainability.**Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)**

The 10 National Societies had the opportunity to analyze and debate the Global Agenda and its related Framework for Action, subsequently approved at the General Assembly, during the annual meeting of Presidents and Directors General in October. With support from the Federation team, and the participation of the ICRC, the ten National Societies made a clear connection between the participative local plans, the national Strategic Plans, the Plan of Action of the Inter American Conference, Strategy 2010, the Global Agenda, and the Millennium Development Goals. The importance of accountability in relation to the strategic frameworks in order to work towards the improvement of the life of vulnerable people in the region was emphasized. The Presidents and Directors General clearly believe that only working together as a network in South America, will it be possible to respond to the powerful challenges faced by the Federation.

The coordination provided by the Regional Delegation for the submission of DIPECHO projects was valued by ECHO in the region, and despite some initial misunderstandings, by the PNSs present in our region. While work still needs to be done in the future to improve the common presentation of a Red Cross perspective to DIPECHO, much was done to mark the difference with 2003, when 6 projects were presented without coordination, and all were rejected by the donor. This time the Regional Delegation has taken the initiative, with full consent and agreement of the 5 National Societies of the Andean Region and the PNSs represented in these countries, to present

a proposal with a regional perspective focused on facilitating research on specific issues such as vulnerability indicators and cutting-edge methodologies which complement and strengthen the proposals presented in 3 of the 5 countries.

Support has been enhanced for Partner National Societies present in the region in their contacts with ECHO, particularly as regards visibility. In addition, a meeting held with ECHO in Nicaragua in the last quarter of the year served as a follow up of an initial meeting which took place in Santo Domingo, the aim of which was to further improve the relations of the Red Cross with ECHO as well as to enhance joint planning. The Federation was also present in the CAPRADE meeting in Caracas between 26 and 28 October which followed up on the now formalized CAPRADE disaster management strategy and Red Cross involvement. (Please refer to Disaster Management programme for further details).

Communication is maintained with Partner National Societies; informal discussions and meetings were held with the American, Canadian, Spanish and Swedish Red Cross Societies during the Presidents' meeting held in Buenos Aires.

In the context of the development of the Andean Plan for Disaster Preparedness and Response for the Health Sector in case of Emergency or Disaster Situations 2005-2010, referred to as the Plan Andino, the Federation maintained on-going contacts with representatives from the Andean Ministries of Health, the Hipolito Unanue agreement (ORAS/CONHU) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

In order to continue developing the existing strategic alliance with PAHO, a joint mission was carried out to Washington by the head of the Americas department and the head of the health department in Geneva, together with the regional health delegates from the Panama and Lima Delegations. The agenda included the joint analysis of the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2002 between the Federation and PAHO, and opportunities for furthering cooperation between the two strategic allies by redefining new areas for cooperation, with a particular emphasis on psychosocial support, communication in health and water and sanitation.

In emergency operations implemented during the reporting period, the Lima Regional Delegation has strengthened its coordination with OXFAM in order to maximize the provision of humanitarian assistance. This resulted in allocation of human and financial resources seconded to the Bolivian Red Cross through the Regional Delegation during the June crisis, and in support to the Chilean Red Cross for its response to the earthquake in the north.

Impact:

Continued coordination with the ICRC and PNS has facilitated improved support to the National Societies. As an example, during the serious social unrest which occurred in Bolivia in early June, the ICRC Head of Delegation and the Lima Regional Programme Coordinator supported the National Society through their presence in La Paz during the first days of the escalating crisis, and thereby facilitated prompt emergency response.

Constraints:

While the results obtained are encouraging, much more needs to be done to provide an effective framework for improved cooperation with key strategic allies to respond to the challenges of the Global Agenda. The Red Cross in this region, which has not recently been affected by severe disasters, has the potential for accessing development funds from non-traditional funding sources.

Implementation and Management

The planning process for 2006 – 2007 (operational plan and log frames) and the 2006 appeal for the region brought together in June the Regional Delegation team, with the participation of the Americas Department Desk Officer and members of the Panama Regional Delegation. The finalized plan based on the needs of the 10 National Societies was officially shared with the National Society Presidents during the second Presidents' meeting held in Lima in October, on this occasion also including the Directors General. This meeting was a good opportunity to look towards strengthened Federation wide planning in the future: in 2006, the planning meetings of the different networks will take place in the same period, providing a common basis for 2007 planning. The process will be concluded with a meeting of Presidents and Directors General.

Over the reporting period, the Regional Delegation has undergone several changes in its structure and personnel, including a change at the end of October in the head of the Regional Delegation.

The Regional delegation is currently composed of:

- A Head of Regional Delegation, a Coordinator of the Sub-Regional Office of Buenos Aires (located in the offices of the Argentine Red Cross and including a finance officer and a technical assistant), and a Federation Representative in Colombia.
- Five regional programme managers: a regional OD manager, a health delegate, a community risk reduction delegate, a disaster management delegate, a communications officer. The managers are supported by a reporting officer, a health officer, a finance officer, a webmaster, a programme assistant, a finance assistant, an administration assistant and a head of delegation assistant.
- The need for a Federation representative in Brazil is being considered as a priority, and the possibility of opening the position of Federation representative in Bolivia is under review.

The Lima Regional Delegation continues to emphasize the importance of team work and is constantly working to ensure improved programme integration. The effectiveness of the services provided to the 10 National Societies and to the Regional Delegation by the Pan American Disaster Response Unit on the occasions when minor emergencies occurred in the region, demonstrated how this continental unit plays a major role in enhancing the overall performance in disaster response of the Federation.

[Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

South America Regional

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 05AA044

PLEDGES RECEIVED

20/12/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				2,908,053	TOTAL COVERAGE 71.9%	
OPENING BALANCE				440,121		
AMERICAN - RC		53,250	USD	66,334	13.07.05	HEALTH & CARE
AMERICAN - RC		20,902	USD	26,765	27.10.05	IMCI WORKSHOP
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID GRANT				325,000	01.01.05	DISASTER MANAGEMENT, HEALTH, CBDP
CAPACITY BUILDING FUND				45,000	16.02.05	ARGENTINA, ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE
CAPACITY BUILDING FUND				52,495	16.02.05	BRAZIL, STRATEGIC PLANNING PROCESS
CAPACITY BUILDING FUND				65,000	28.01.05	URUGUAY & VENEZUELA CIP
CAPACITY BUILDING FUND				38,485	28.02.05	LEADERSHIP IN HEALTH
CAPACITY BUILDING FUND				24,200	16.11.05	RC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION
CAPACITY BUILDING FUND				52,800	16.11.05	BOLIVIAN RC
FINNISH - GOVT/RC		88,000	EUR	136,312	29.03.05	COMMUNITY INTEGRATED PROGRAMMING
NETHERLANDS - GOVT		13,746	EUR	21,210	06.01.05	FEDERATION REPRESENTATIVE
NORWEGIAN - RC		250,000	NOK	49,000	29.08.05	FEDERATION REPRESENTATIVE
SPANISH - RC				30,000	20.01.05	
SWEDISH - GOVT		900,000	SEK	151,470	29.06.05	ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
SWEDISH - GOVT		1,300,000	SEK	218,790	29.06.05	HEALTH & CARE, HIV/AIDS, DELEGATE
SWEDISH - GOVT		900,000	SEK	151,470	29.06.05	DISASTER MANAGEMENT
SWEDISH - GOVT		150,000	SEK	25,245	29.06.05	HUMANITARIAN VALUES
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				1,919,697	CHF	66.0%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
ITALY	DELEGATE(S)			60,800		
SPAIN	DELEGATE(S)			110,000		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				170,800	CHF	5.9%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT

South America Regional

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 05AA044

PLEDGES RECEIVED

20/12/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	