

# Revised Plan 2011



## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### Executive Summary

The location of the Dominican Republic in the hurricane belt makes it prone to hydrometeorological disasters in the months of June to November, and as a result, vulnerable populations are constantly exposed to dangers caused by flooding due to heavy rainfall. Despite disaster preparedness, response and recovery activities which are carried out each year during the hurricane season, it is necessary to instil within communities and their members a change of culture with regard to risk reduction, which together with efforts made by governmental institutions and organizations working in cooperation, can lead to real sustainable development.

The earthquake that struck Haiti on 12 January 2010 has exponentially increased the awareness of Dominican society, both the public and the government. The Dominican Republic has been very responsive to the earthquake in Haiti and all sectors of society have been involved in the response to the Haitian tragedy. In the case of the Dominican Red Cross, significant resources have been dedicated to the Haiti response and as result; the operation has diverted capacity from one country to the other. As a consequence, planning and implementation of programmes in the Dominican Red Cross were affected during the first half of 2010.

The population movement between the borders of Haiti and the Dominican Republic has created a new situation for migrants in Hispaniola Island. According to unofficial sources it is possible that the Haitian population in the Dominican Republic has increased by more than 100 per cent, reaching a total above 2 million people. The structure of the Latin Caribbean Regional Representation has been modified in order to be able to host direct support for the neighbouring National Society.

The Dominican Red Cross currently has support from the Spanish Red Cross with development projects in the southern region and the border area which have been implemented according to a cooperation agreement. As of 2010, the German Red Cross and possibly other National Societies are starting to identify programmes in the disaster preparedness/disaster risk reduction (DP/DRR) area.

The IFRC's main objective with the Dominican Red Cross is to raise the level of preparedness and response to disasters caused by natural phenomena, reducing the impact of these within the most vulnerable populations by strengthening communities so that they are capable of coping with such adversities. For 2011 the secretariat's commitment is to support the Dominican Red Cross' strategic plan according to Strategic Aim 1 of *Strategy 2020*, to Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disasters and crises.

Furthermore, in accordance with the study on the Future of the Red Cross in the Americas, the main challenge is to provide an appropriate response to the humanitarian problem caused by the arrival of immigrants as well as displaced Haitians. Amongst other recommendations from the Study are: the need for consolidation of activity in the areas in which work is currently being carried out and continuation on the path towards good governance and diversification of funding sources.

The importance of carrying out prevention and control actions to avoid the spread of disease such as malaria and dengue has become more evident. It is important to make the epidemics Contingency Plan effective, thereby contributing to managing the risk.

The total 2011 budget is 582,666 Swiss francs (Click here to go directly to the attached summary budget of the plan).

## Country Context

Given the particular geomorphological characteristics of the Dominican Republic and the zones which are more directly affected by the passage of hurricanes, the country is vulnerable. It also has a rugged topography with exposure to landslides and slopes, low areas vulnerable to floods, and coastal areas which tend to be affected by sea swells. In addition to this, the island is situated at a point of friction between two fault lines making it vulnerable to earthquakes.

As a result of the Dominican Republic's level of vulnerability, preparedness for response to minimize the effects of hazards and improve the situation of those affected needs to be reinforced to achieve timely and appropriate response to the needs of the most vulnerable. In particular, strengthening of governmental institutions to coordinate, prevent, prepare and respond must be a priority for the improvement of the conditions which are part of Dominican reality.

The experience of natural disasters which have occurred in the recent past and the current effects of climate change should be taken into account in order to establish a plan for the future which guides actions to be carried out towards the achievement of the objectives put forward in Strategy 2020 as far as disaster response, disaster preparedness and disaster risk management are concerned.

The poorest part of the country with the most needs is the Dominican-Haitian border region. Some of the basic needs are related to the material conditions of housing, overcrowding, sewage water drainage and access to potable water and health services.

### HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS: Dominican Republic

Indicator <sup>1</sup>	2010
Population (millions)	10.0 (2008)
Population Density (inhabitants x square km)	204.5 (2008)
Life Expectancy at birth	72.4 (2009)
Population Growth	1.4(2005-2010)
GDP per Capita (USD)	4573.9 (2008)
Mortality rate % (per 1,000 inhabitants)	5.8
Estimated number of people living with HIV and AIDS (2007)	62,000
Estimated incidence of new cases of tuberculosis (2008)	7,300
Cases of malaria (per 1,000 inhabitants) % (2006)	0.2 (8,545)

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[http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/data\\_sheets/cty\\_ds\\_DOM.html](http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/data_sheets/cty_ds_DOM.html)

[http://www.ig.utexas.edu/outreach/dr\\_earthquake/press\\_conference/mann.pdf?PHPSESSID=def1b9](http://www.ig.utexas.edu/outreach/dr_earthquake/press_conference/mann.pdf?PHPSESSID=def1b9)

<http://www.globalhealthreporting.org/countries/Dominicanrepublic.asp?id=1188&con=Dominicanrepublic&mailID=1190&tbID=1189&collID=16&hivIC=1197&mallC=1198&tbIC=1199&map=1201&p=3>

<http://www.who.int/countries/dom/es/index.html>

## Priorities and current work with partners

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) Office in the Dominican Republic has been fully involved in providing critical representation in both the Dominican Republic and Haiti, as well as cross-border logistics, administration and coordination support since the first days following the Haiti earthquake. A full welcome service for IFRC staff and visitors entering the operation via Santo Domingo operated and coordinated access into Haiti via the Dominican Republic. In order to resource this service, additional administrative, logistics and support staff were assigned to Santo Domingo from the Americas Zone in Panama and elsewhere, enabling the Regional Representative to focus on supporting the operation in Haiti.

A reduced logistics team has been set up in Santo Domingo, focusing on procurements for the operation in Haiti and analyzing future logistics needs for the IFRC and other Movement partners. This team includes a senior logistician, a senior finance delegate and support staff.

As of September 2010, additional staff have been deployed in order to focus on the objectives of Pillar 2 of the Haiti earthquake operation Plan of Action. The Regional Representative in Santo Domingo is still very involved with the support given to the senior management of the Haitian Red Cross Society (HRCS regarding the objectives of the revised HRCS strategic plan and Pillar 3 (capacity building) and will continue to assist membership to facilitate processes for the longer term. The IFRC's Regional Representation in Santo Domingo also continues to provide support to the senior management of the operation in Haiti with regard to Humanitarian Diplomacy and IDRL.

The priorities of the Dominican Red Cross in 2011 are focused on the following areas, referred to in order of importance: maintaining the training processes which are currently in place in disaster management, both at the level of the National Society and at community level, continuing with the concept of community integrated programming which includes the development of these programmes in the Plan of Action. This also includes working on volunteering issues and the formalization of the volunteer management cycle, as well as moving forward with the strategy on migration that will be developed with the support of the Secretariat through a case study to be developed before the end of 2011.

The Dominican Red Cross is working in the area of community preparedness, mainly in the southern and border region, and has expressed interest in national preparedness for seismic events and urban risks. At the moment, it continues to work with the cooperation and support of the Spanish Red Cross in accordance with the cooperation plan signed between them and which covers the period 2006–2010, made up of the following components: health, potable water, food security, construction, disaster preparedness, the environment and institutional development. The cooperation plan is under evaluation and is being revised for future planning. From the secretariat, the National Society has the support of the Latin Caribbean Regional Representation as well as the Zone Coordinators for programming in Health and Care, Disaster Risk Management and Organizational Development which also benefits from the presence of an Organizational Development officer, providing support to the Regional Representation.

Reinforcement of the health sector within the National Society and the application of a strategy on migration are two issues which need to be dealt with. With regard to the issue of migration, the National Society has expressed the need for support and is also focused on contributing to this and discussing the IFRC's policy on migration in more depth.

Finally, establishing relations and alliances for cooperation with the private and public sector is a pending priority, as part of a strategy to generate income and manage financial resources to promote the self-sustainability of the National Society.

## Secretariat supported programmes in 2011

In 2011 secretariat support to its membership in the Latin Caribbean will be delivered through the Regional Representation based in Santo Domingo, where programme support will continue to be provided for organizational development needs and additionally for the development of the resource

mobilization strategy, knowledge management, finance development and accountability. Support to programmes in the key areas of Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction and Health and Care, will be provided directly by the Zone Coordinators. The new structure aspires to be closer to the needs of the National Societies and provide more effective support. The Regional Representation in Santo Domingo will also continue to support National Society senior management with respect to high level advocacy and the international agenda.

The secretariat supports the programmes which demonstrate continuity of the on-going work in the plans and alignment with the priorities identified by the National Society.

## Disaster Management

### a) The purpose and components of the programme

<b>Programme purpose:</b>
<b>Reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impacts of disasters.</b>

The disaster management programme budget is 338,803 Swiss francs.

<b>Programme component 1: Community Preparedness / Disaster Risk Management</b>
<b>Component outcome 1: Increased use of community-based disaster risk management programming in the major urban areas integrating the issue of climate change, seismic risks and precarious collective and individual shelter.</b>

The Dominican Red Cross has taken part in a meeting on the Global Alliance on Disaster Risk Reduction and is interested in complying with the requirements to become part of the Alliance. The National Society seeks to identify disaster management programmes in which communities and the local authorities are involved and will guarantee effective risk reduction for the targeted communities when an event occurs. Disaster management programmes will ensure a pragmatic approach toward community weaknesses and will take into particular consideration the consequences of climate change (risk of flooding and high population density), seismic risks and the fragile infrastructures in which the most vulnerable communities are housed. Besides, a study on Climate Change together with a workshop, a report and a plan of action will be implemented at national level in order to orientate future DRC programmes and policies.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- The 30 branches constituting the Santo Domingo, Santiago and Puerto Plata provinces have been trained in the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) methodology adapted and related to Urban Risk.
- All 30 branches have implemented a VCA in their respective communities.
- Thirty micro-projects, resulting from the VCAs, have been identified and formulated in an appropriate format.
- The DRC will have a better understanding of Climate Change adaptation and measures to be taken within its own structure and programmes.

<b>Component outcome 2: Improved capacity of the National Society to be better integrated in the regional Disaster Management system, focusing on an enhanced cooperation strategy with the Haitian National Red Cross Society at local and national level.</b>
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The DRC has profiled the National Society towards the government and partners as a key actor in disaster response. This following component anticipates the preparation of plans which strengthen the Haitian/Dominican Republic border communities and mitigate the impact of disasters within these communities. It is important to maintain a bi-national cooperation focus between the National Societies which make up the island so that joint actions can help to improve the level of preparedness and response of both, particularly in the border zone where vulnerability is high.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- Each of six branches on both sides of the border have been trained in the VCA methodology related to a rural context and have implemented a VCA.
- Each of the six border branches have identified and implemented a joint micro project targeting vulnerable communities on the Haitian side of the border through bi-national cooperation.
- A bi-national plan of action is completed and formalized between the National Societies of Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

## **b) Potential risks and challenges**

The main risk regarding reaching the results for this component is the occurrence of emergencies caused by natural disasters which may take place at any time of year, particularly during the long hurricane season; these are events which usually surpass the capacity of the National Society and which result in diverting all attention and effort towards response, delaying preparedness activities and affecting the other programmes.

### **Programme component 2: Disaster Risk Reduction institutional dissemination**

**Component outcome 1: Improved understanding of the existing national legal framework by local Red Cross branches and local and national institutions.**

In line with the Hyogo Framework Agreement, in 2010, the government of the Dominican Republic initiated an analysis on the situation relating to disaster risk management in the country after having voted a related law - n° 147-2 in 2002.

The analysis includes many recommendations and emphasizes the absolute necessity of disseminating the law at local level, raising awareness within the relevant institutions so that they can take on their responsibilities in implementing prevention and mitigation measures and thereby develop a proactive approach rather than a reactive one. A revised National Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction should be issued by mid 2011 but the process is being delayed because of the need for participation by all national partners. The DRC as an auxiliary to the government and as a main humanitarian actor in the country intends to play an important institutional dissemination role with the support of the IFRC in order to support the recommendations of the analysis and encourage other national institutions to participate actively in the formulation of the national plan.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- All DRC senior branch staff (150) are aware of the DRR law 147-2 passed in 2002 and its relevance in daily disaster risk management work.
- The local authorities where the 150 RC branches are geographically positioned are being informed and made aware of their DRR mandate as a result of the law 147-2.
- Bilateral meetings are organized by the senior DRC executive with each of the 20 institutions in the country which are involved in DRR work to carry out awareness-raising regarding the 147-2 law. The DRC DRR plan will be shared with these institutions as an example. Emphasis will be placed on proactive measures leading to lesser response implications.
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### **Programme component 3: International Disaster Response Law**

**Component outcome 1: Policy-makers understand and make use of the IDRL Guidelines to strengthen legal and policy frameworks for disaster response**

Contributing to the overall objectives of the Global IDRL Programme and IDRL Plan 2011 [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual11/MAA0000411p.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual11/MAA0000411p.pdf), the IDRL programme will work with the National Society and advise the Dominican government on ways to enhance legal preparedness for international disaster assistance and make optimal use of the IDRL Guidelines in the national context. An intensive technical assistance project will involve the production of a detailed study of national laws, consultation with domestic and international actors and the development of detailed findings and recommendations for the strengthening of national legal frameworks.

## b) Potential risks and challenges

The main challenge regarding IDRL is the complexity of the DRR law 147-2 and the capacity to synthesize and simplify its main objectives in order to ensure wide dissemination. There are also challenges related to monitoring results of advocacy at local level with the authorities.

## Health and Care

### a) The purpose and components of the programme

<b>Programme</b>
<b>Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.</b>

The health and care programme budget is 100,087 Swiss francs.

<b>Programme component 1: HIV and AIDS</b>
<b>Component outcome 1: The Dominican Red Cross intends forms part of the Global Alliance on HIV and is able to address HIV issues nationwide and at community level.</b>

Through this component, the IFRC will assist in the provision of technical support for the preparation of a proposal for 2011 and a resource mobilization strategy working towards the introduction of the National Society to the Global Alliance on HIV. Dissemination of IFRC guidelines, policies and standards in the area of HIV will be carried out. At community level and in line with the Disaster Risk Management programme, the IFRC will target the three largest urban areas and the Dominican/Haitian border area.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- Thirty branches that have been trained in urban risk and 6 in a rural context are also trained in HIV and AIDS.
- These 36 branches have disseminated HIV and AIDS prevention messages and distributed 5,000 kits to their communities.
- By the end of 2011, guidelines, policies and standards in HIV are adhered to by the National Society.
- The National Society is introduced to the Global Alliance on HIV

<b>Programme component 2: Public Health in emergencies</b>
<b>Component outcome: 1 Contribute to health in emergencies particularly dengue fever preparedness and response with community health promotion campaigns and institutional preparedness.</b>

At community level and in line with Disaster Risk Management programme, the IFRC will target the three largest urban areas and the Dominican/Haitian border area.

To work towards the strengthening of the National Society, support will be provided in the promotion and dissemination of information through campaigns targeted at communities affected by the threat of epidemics (particularly Dengue fever) as well as for improvement of institutional and programme capacity to help in prevention and response. In 2009, the Dominican Red Cross already carried out a preparedness project for epidemics (co-financed with ECHO) and the DRC seeks to continue in the same direction and to scale up actions with regard to prevention and response to epidemics in urban communities. It is also imperative to take into account that cholera is now considered to be an endemic in the Hispaniola due to the outbreak in Haiti and is part of the epidemic control support plan for the Dominican Republic.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- Thirty branches that have been trained in urban risks and 6 in a rural context are also trained in epidemic control with a specific focus on dengue fever.
- Thirty six branches have disseminated information on and distributed 5,000 “prevention-packages” to their communities.
- Increased capacity building in Epidemic control contributes to strengthening health in emergencies and epidemics and is in line with the 2010 National Society’s and the Ministry of Health’s national plans.

### **Component outcome: 2 Understanding of the Road Safety context is improved**

Road safety has become a major concern in the Dominican Republic, and the National Society needs IFRC support to bring forward the issue at National level and to initiate community prevention projects.

In 2011, the National Society will seek to ensure that:

- An assessment on the road safety situation is made and appropriate proposals are put forward for action.
- Technical advice will be provided to the Dominican Red Cross.
- Proposals will be presented to potential private donors by the end of 2011 as part of the resource mobilization strategy.

#### **b) Potential risks and challenges**

Capacity with regard to personnel working in the area of health in the National Society is limited and needs to be reinforced in order to deal with the tasks set forth to support the 2011 plan. For the Dominican Red Cross the development of health programmes and initiatives to assist immigrants and displaced populations is a challenge since at present not even purely assistential programmes are in place in the country. In the case of the Dominican Red Cross, this challenge is crucial given the scale of health and community problems which result from the significant migration of Haitians to the Dominican Republic, particularly in the largest cities given the precarious conditions in which they live and the constant discrimination from which they suffer.

## Organizational Development/Capacity Building

### **a) The purpose and components of the programme**

**Programme purpose: To increase local community, civil society and Red Cross/Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability**

The organizational and development/ skill strengthening programme budget is 118,899 Swiss francs.

#### **Programme component 1 : Volunteering Development**

**Component outcome 1: Ensure the development of volunteering in the Dominican Red Cross**

The volunteer management cycle needs to be formalized in the National Society. The volunteer data base requires adjustments and volunteer profiles need to be defined for each one of the working areas. The necessary technical and managerial support will be provided to hold a national volunteers’ meeting which will facilitate exchange of experiences between volunteers and will contribute to an improvement in satisfaction felt by volunteers when devoting time to work with the Dominican Red Cross. In addition, the IFRC will seek to ensure that by the end of 2011 at least 30 per cent of those registered in the core volunteer database are insured through the global insurance programme.

Most of the activities intended to take place in 2010 were rescheduled as a result of the Haiti earthquake operation.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- Profiles of volunteers are defined for each of the areas of activities and programmes.
- The Volunteer Management Cycle is reviewed and implemented.
- Volunteer satisfaction is measured through surveys.
- The adaptation of the volunteer data base facilitates improved volunteer management.
- The participation of one volunteer in the 2011 international volunteer conference is ensured.
- A core volunteer insurance scheme is in place for at least 30 per cent of active members.

<b>Programme component 2: Branch Development</b>
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<b>Component outcome 1: Empowered branches implement their development plan.</b>
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In order that branches can maximize their development and put their plans into practice, the branch development tool box will be used in order for branches to take part in the National Society planning for 2011–2013.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- The tool box for branch development is included in the CRD Plans for 2011, 2012 and 2013
- Dissemination in 60 branches is being carried out with the support of the tool box.
- The CRD strategic plan 2011–2015 is aligned with *S2020*.

<b>Programme component 3: Development of Systems, Procedures and Staff Sustainability / Capacity Building</b>
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<b>Component outcome 1: Support is provided for Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting</b>
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<b>Component outcome 2: Support is provided to improve Communication.</b>
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<b>Component outcome 3: The National Society has improved capacity in mobilizing resources.</b>
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These three components are essential to ensure a well-functioning National Society. The National Society will work in these areas with Secretariat support in particular for training and the development of tools.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- Programme areas are carrying out effective planning and monitoring of projects.
- There are significant improvements in generating financial and narrative reports.
- There is a tool to measure the impact of the strategic plan.
- Improvement in accountability at project level is achieved with the support of PMER tools.
- A specific strategy for income-generation and development of financial resources ensures medium-term sustainability.
- A resource mobilization plan includes best practices and benefits as a result of lessons learned from other National Societies' experiences.
- A communication strategy is defined.
- An internal and external communication plan is in place.
- An existing website is being implemented.

## **b) Potential risks and challenges**

Since organizational development is identified as a means to improve the National Society's capacities and has an effect at all levels and on all activities of the organization, this is to be considered to be a high priority.

The lack of budgetary resources to support organizational development as well as little interest on the part of donors, with a few exceptions, presents a challenge for strengthening the National Society.

In the case of PMER and communications, the formation of these units to which the secretariat will provide support and training, depends fully on the National Society.

## Principles and Values

### a) The purpose and components of the programme

#### **Programme purpose**

**Promote respect for diversity and preservation of human dignity, reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion.**

The principles and values programme budget is 24,877 Swiss francs.

#### **Programme component 1: Promotion of Humanitarian Principles and Values**

**Component outcome 1: Principles and Values are integrated into the National Society's operational programmes (Disaster Management, Health and Care and Organizational development)**

The promotion of Principles and Values which is cross-cutting in all programmes implemented in the National Society will ensure the inclusion of mechanisms to guarantee the participation of beneficiaries and capture their views.

All programmes are linked with Humanitarian Principles and Values.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- Mechanisms are in place to ensure participation and feedback from the beneficiaries.
- Fifty per cent of programmes have included the theme of Principles and Values

#### **Programme component 2: Migration**

**Component outcome 1: The Dominican Red Cross programmes and activities are carried out in compliance with the IFRC's Policy on Migration, all staff and volunteers are aware of its rationale and content, and all relevant governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners are also appropriately informed.**

A specific strategy to promote non-discrimination and tolerance with special consideration of the Haitian population is the main objective of the implementation of the IFRC's policy on migration. For this reason, aims include gaining an understanding of the policy and the development of the strategy to be put into practice by the National Society. Alliances will be promoted with other national and international bodies which work in the area of migration in the Dominican Republic.

The large influx of Haitians after the 12 January earthquake has made ever more critical the need for clear positioning of the Movement and its partners on this issue.

A case study will be developed with the support of the secretariat regarding the situation of migrants Haiti; this case study will develop a clear assessment of the current humanitarian situation and will be used as an advocacy tool with the government and partners to develop future interventions.

The following indicators will measure the achievement of the component outcome for 2011:

- A case study is developed with the support of the secretariat regarding the situation of migrants in Haiti; this case study will develop a clear assessment of the current humanitarian situation and will be used as an advocacy tool with the government and partners to develop future interventions.
- The Dominican Red Cross has a strategy on migration which is based on the IFRC's policy on migration.
- Dominican Red Cross activities are carried out in accordance with the IFRC's policy on migration.
- Alliances are established with other organizations which work in migration (IOM and the Immigration Department of the Dominican Republic).

## **b) Potential risks and challenges**

The promotion of Humanitarian Principles and Values is considered as a cross-cutting theme to be integrated in all programme areas. The secretariat is emphasizing this aspect of the plan with the aim of encouraging an integrated focus within the National Society's programmes.

With regard to migration, given the country context in relation to this issue as well as the fact that concrete orientation is now available from the IFRC, the Dominican Red Cross wishes to clarify the support which can be provided by the secretariat.

## **Role of the secretariat**

### **a) Technical programme support**

Technical support and assistance will be provided to enhance programme implementation on the part of the Dominican Red Cross. The challenge for the IFRC continues to be the need to increase the capacity of the Latin Caribbean Regional Representation to ensure appropriate provision of assistance to the Dominican Red Cross.

In the area of disaster preparedness and risk reduction, a delegate from the Mexican Red Cross based in the Santo Domingo Regional Representation has been assigned to provide support to the Dominican Republic. To consolidate the process and ensure continuity, a Regional Delegate was recruited in September 2010 to support the Dominican Red Cross.

In the area of human resource development and strengthening of local capacities, an Organizational Development officer is working to help the Regional Representation in providing services that are adapted to the Dominican Red Cross.

The Regional Representative will play a key role in accompanying the National Society leadership in raising humanitarian standards and identifying humanitarian trends to better address vulnerabilities. Special efforts will be made to foster learning cooperation and internal and external rating mechanisms. The Regional Representation is a facilitator of processes to disseminate the Standard Operating Procedures for disaster response used in Americas and is actively supporting early recovery and livelihoods in communities as part of the risk reduction strategy.

The Santo Domingo office supports the National Societies in the Latin Caribbean to increase income generating programming as part of their contribution to development. The Regional Representation also promotes the roll out of *Strategy 2020* and the revision of strategic planning.

### **b) Partnership development and coordination**

Although the role of the IFRC in the Dominican Republic includes facilitation and coordination between the different actors in the Movement, this cannot be considered as a priority in the Dominican context.

There are two Partner National Societies carrying out projects together with the Dominican Red Cross (the German Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross), and coordination between actors is working well. The ICRC Delegation in Haiti is now covering the Dominican Republic (as opposed to the Delegation in Mexico as previously) and will ensure coherence in the approach to cross-cutting issues such as migration.

The development of a Status Agreement with the Dominican authorities has facilitated progress with regard to the legal situation of the IFRC in the country and enables the IFRC to take appropriate steps forward, together with the National Society, with regard to emphasizing IDRL, for example.

There are a large number of United Nations agencies present in the Dominican Republic which all enjoy good cooperation with the National Society. However, coordination with specific bodies the mandate of which implies smooth cooperation with the Red Cross Movement is important, as in the case of the IOM for the issue of migration and Cluster coordination.

### **c) Representation and advocacy**

It is of strategic importance for the IFRC to maintain political presence in the region to represent the IFRC and support the National Societies in their work with the government and other actors (especially the UN and specialized EU bodies) to advocate on humanitarian issues through local, regional and global meetings of the Red Cross. In particular, promotion on behalf of people living with HIV and AIDS and those affected by disasters will continue.

The role of the Regional Representative has increasingly grown following the Haiti earthquake and now includes humanitarian diplomacy and high level advocacy with governments and authorities on both sides of the border.

The Regional Representative continually provides governance support to the Dominican Red Cross and the President of the CORI, particularly with regard to the forthcoming coming Inter American Conference to be held in Haiti in the summer of 2011. The Regional Representation is playing a key role in the organization of the XVIV Inter-American Conference (IAC) and the Santo Domingo office will provide support services for the IAC and will ensure coordination among stake holders.

The IFRC will maintain its representational role and its promotional work with government entities in the areas in which its work is linked to Red Cross programmes, and this is also the case with the United National agencies, Embassies, donor countries and regional inter-governmental organizations.

## Promoting gender equity and diversity

The IFRC's gender policy recognizes that the inclusion of a gender perspective in the Red Cross is an important strategy to comply with in the humanitarian mandate of the IFRC. The policy also requires each National Society to put institutional procedures in place to guarantee that the needs of boys, girls, men and women are fulfilled equally in disaster response, the reduction of vulnerability and the provision of health and other services.

Problems related to poverty and inequality in the Caribbean have a direct consequence on issues of gender-related discrimination and exclusion. More women than men live in poverty and discrimination against women is seen in different ways. The regional programmes have taken this into account and will work to promote improved awareness of gender issues, as well as the promotion of non-violence. It is especially important to place more emphasis on trying to encourage more men to volunteer with the Red Cross.

The health and care programme seeks to involve an equal number of men and women in all its programme areas, including HIV and AIDS, non-remunerated voluntary blood donation, psychosocial support (PSP) and first aid. The National Societies are encouraged to employ people living with HIV in their health programmes and above all, to employ people of different sexual orientation in order to better reflect the community they serve.

To ensure capacity development it is important to ensure that the personnel and volunteers of the Red Cross really reflect the diversity of the region, from the governance of the National Society to the community volunteer. The Red Cross in the Caribbean will make a serious effort to ensure that it is representative of all ages, social and cultural contexts through community development initiatives, Red Cross groups and branches that are supported by community leaders and volunteers

The promotion of non-discrimination is at the basis of the Humanitarian Principles and Values programme. Regional programmes, together with a focus in the programmatic areas described will work to support non-discrimination, gender issues, equity and diversity.

## Quality, accountability and learning

The IFRC seeks to include mechanisms for monitoring and assessment in each intervention and the majority of the programme components have included monitoring and evaluation. The National Society intends to monitor its progress against the Inter-American Plan 2007–2011 and in relation to *Strategy 2020*. Furthermore, IFRC staff will also be more involved in field visits and supporting the National Society to monitor the implementation of their programmes.

With regard to the Humanitarian Principles and Values programme, the National Society will monitor and evaluate the progress of the programme and the Latin Caribbean Regional Representation will provide technical support to apply tools which have been developed for this programme. The National Society has the responsibility to monitor progress and challenges in the programme and to provide information to the IFRC for follow-up.

The Organizational Development programme and the building of capacities, follow-up and evaluation will take place through the meetings of the Regional Representation. Improvements will be made to annual reports which will focus on monitoring of strategic and operational plans. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting against plans will be carried out with the technical support of the Regional Representation and of the Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Unit in the Zone Office. The aim is to ensure that monitoring, evaluation and reporting function becomes a management tool to facilitate decision-making at project and programme level, on the basis of periodic follow-up of progress against defined indicators.

How we work	
<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 <i>Strategy 2020</i> 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>
Contact information	
<p>For further information specifically related to this plan, please contact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In the Dominican Red Cross: Gustavo Lara, Executive Director; email: <a href="mailto:ejecutivo1crd@gmail.com">ejecutivo1crd@gmail.com</a>; phone +1 809 334 4545; fax: +1 809 238 5252.</b></li> <li>• <b>In the Regional Representation for the Latin Caribbean in the Dominican Republic: Alexandre Claudon, Regional Representative for the Latin Caribbean; e-mail: <a href="mailto:alexandre.claudon@ifrc.org">alexandre.claudon@ifrc.org</a>; phone: +1 809 334 4545</b></li> <li>• <b>In the Americas Zone Office in Panama: phone: + 507 317 3050; and fax: + 507 317 1304</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Jan Gelfand; Head of Operations; email: <a href="mailto:jan.gelfand@ifrc.org">jan.gelfand@ifrc.org</a></b></li> <li>- <b>Zuleyka Maynard; Resource Mobilization Officer; email: <a href="mailto:zuleyka.maynard@ifrc.org">zuleyka.maynard@ifrc.org</a></b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

## MAADO001 - Dominican Republic

### Budget 2011

#### Budget 2011

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	Total
Supplies	107,650					<b>107.650</b>
Land, vehicles & equipment					4,400	<b>4.400</b>
Transport & Storage					10,320	<b>10.320</b>
Personnel	66,500	8,500	46,970	9,000	30,860	<b>161.830</b>
Workshops & Training	95,000	74,000	49,500			<b>218.500</b>
General Expenditure	23,660	4,000	6,833	12,500	19,860	<b>66.852</b>
Depreciation						
Contributions & Transfers						
Programme & Service Support	20,678	6,109	7,257	1,518		<b>35.562</b>
Services	25,314	7,478	8,340	1,859	-65,440	<b>-22.449</b>
Contingency						
<b>Total Budget 2011</b>	<b>338,803</b>	<b>100,087</b>	<b>118,899</b>	<b>24,877</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>582,666</b>