



# LATIN CARIBBEAN

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec

14 August 2025

## IN SUPPORT OF THE RED CROSS NATIONAL SOCIETIES OF THE LATIN CARIBBEAN



**340**

National Society  
branches



**1,878**

National Society  
local units



**50,900**

National Society  
volunteers



**1,693**

National Society  
staff

## PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and  
environment



**104,846**

Disaster and  
crises



**9,081,329**

Health and  
wellbeing



**261,656**

Migration and  
displacement



**21,059**

Values, power  
and inclusion



**305,402**

Appeal number

**MAACU003 | MAADO002**

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Cuban Red Cross			
Overview		Funding Sources	
Funding	Not reported	IFRC Secretariat	Not reported
Expenditure	Not reported	Participating National Societies	Not reported
		HNS other funding sources	Not reported

IFRC network			
Country		Funding Requirement	1.6M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	1.6M
		Funding	359,000
		Expenditure	463,000
	Emergency Operations	Funding Requirement	Not reported
		Funding	1.9M
		Expenditure	739,000
HNS other funding sources		Funding	Not reported

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	96,000
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	192,000

	Number of people reached with shelter support	2,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	188,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	19,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	10,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	8,000
	Number of people donating blood	750
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	792
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	302,000
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	10,000
	Percentage of people surveyed who report receiving useful and actionable information	100%
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

## ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	2
National Society development	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes

# Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## Context

Cuba has a population of 11.32 million and is the largest island in the Caribbean and the second-most populous after Hispaniola. The country invests significantly in health and education, because of which its education indicators are among the highest in the world.

Cuba's Human Development Index of 0.764 puts it in the high human development category. The country's GDP was last recorded as USD 107.35 billion. Cuba is the leading Caribbean producer of sugar, though the main activity of the country's planned economy in terms of foreign currency exchange has been tourism which overtook sugar in the mid-1990s.

Cuba continues to face severe humanitarian needs exacerbated by multiple factors. The country's economy has been struggling due to longstanding economic challenges, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and recent natural disasters. The United Nations has increased its funding requirements to Cuba to USD 78.3 million to help address the damage caused by these disasters. Despite these efforts, the humanitarian conditions are reflected in the shortages of food, medicine and other basic necessities.

During 2024, Cuba was hit by two hurricanes and two significant earthquakes, which caused extensive damage to infrastructure and essential services. This led to severe water shortages, power outages and a strained healthcare system. The country is also dealing with outbreaks of diseases such as Dengue and Rouéche virus, further complicating the situation

## Key achievements

### Climate and environment

During the reporting period, the Cuban Red Cross integrated climate and environmental action into its operations, contributed to national reforestation and awareness efforts under the 'Plan de la Tarea' and participated in the Second Americas Regional Climate and Environment Champions Meeting. The National Society conducted tree planting, clean-ups, educational campaigns and environmental health activities. It also coordinated with multiple government agencies and civil actors and promoted renewable energy use through projects at its headquarters and branches. Additionally, the National Society emphasized community-based training, vulnerability reduction and local development and implemented a project named 'Resilient Basin' to strengthen disaster preparedness in four municipalities of Pinar del Río province.

### Disasters and crises

In 2024, the Cuban Red Cross supported government-led disaster risk management through preparedness, response, relief and long-term risk reduction. It mobilized volunteers nationwide for sudden-onset emergencies and presented its strengthened capacities at the Hurricane Conference on Shelter Preparedness. The National Society engaged in hurricane season scenario planning and responded to floods and hurricanes across multiple provinces, delivering emergency supplies and assisting vulnerable groups. It addressed needs in areas impacted by Hurricanes Rafael and Oscar, while supporting the voluntary return of Haitian migrants. The National Society also strengthened volunteer mobilization, expanded cooperation with the Cuban Fire Department and trained personnel to enhance national aeronautical and maritime service response plans.

### Health and wellbeing

During the period January to December 2024, the Cuban Red Cross coordinated with Civil Defence and health institutions to deliver psychosocial support, promote non-communicable disease prevention and assist older adults through training and aid to veterans' councils, while facilitating donation distribution to nursing homes. The National Society supported a maternal and child programme by assisting high-risk pregnancies, promoting hygiene and breastfeeding and advocating for breast milk banks and adolescent pregnancy prevention. It led blood donation campaigns and trained persons with disabilities in first aid in collaboration with social and disability organizations. The Cuban Red Cross promoted HIV and AIDS prevention, conducted disease surveillance for Dengue and Oropouche and supported

related awareness efforts. It carried out hygiene promotion after heavy rains, sensitized communities on prevention of hydrometeorological impacts and provided hygiene kits and water tanks alongside public health education.

## Migration and displacement

In 2024, the Cuban Red Cross provided care service to migrants from Haiti, assisting individuals who safely returned to their country of origin while ensuring their safety, dignity and access to essential services. The Cuban Red Cross identified priority humanitarian needs and provided health and protection to all migrants. It collaborated with the UNHCR and facilitated access to migratory medical check-ups and urgent or emergency medical care for migrants. The National Society also provided hundreds of medical consultations and supported vaccination schedules for refugees in accordance with the national vaccination system. Additionally, it provided care to foreign scholarship holders residing in Cuba.

## Values, power and inclusion

For the period January to December 2024, the Cuban Red Cross supported children with special educational needs in special schools and psycho-pedagogical medical centres through music-based evaluations to enhance cognitive and social development. The National Society advanced Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) by conducting vulnerability and capacity assessments, forming feedback committees and training communities in Safer Access, the Code of Conduct and transparency principles. It implemented a mailbox feedback system, addressed concerns related to aid distribution following floods and ensured transparent communication on delivery timelines. It conducted household surveys showing high satisfaction with distributed items and minimal suggestions for additions. The Cuban Red Cross also held focus group discussions with persons with disabilities and coordinated item requests through social and health institutions.

## Enabling local actors

For the reporting period, the Cuban Red Cross strengthened institutional capacity through leadership meetings, training and infrastructure upgrades, including headquarters renovation and improved digital communications. It submitted revised Statutes to the Joint Statutes Commission and took part in the Organizational Capacity Assessment Certification (OCAC) process, using outcomes to develop public health, volunteer welfare, security and protection policies. The National Society expanded its volunteer base, especially among youth and facilitated high-level engagement between the IFRC and Cuban authorities to support public health and disaster law.

It advanced International Humanitarian Law (IHL) through national events, academic partnerships and participation in seminars and workshops, while expanding its dissemination network. It improved data protection under Cuban Law No. 149/2022 and Resolution No. 58/2022 and enhanced its digital systems through a secured platform, Microsoft software and internet access solutions.



*The Cuban Red Cross distributing aid among affected people in the aftermath of Hurricane Oscar, in November 2024 (Photo: IFRC)*

## Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

*In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made to the plan*

## Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

### STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



#### Climate and environment

##### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period January to December 2024, the Cuban Red Cross integrated climate and environmental action into its operations and programmes, recognizing the need to address both climate change and environmental challenges to build long-term resilience. The Cuban Red Cross participated in the Second Americas Regional Climate and Environment Champions Meeting held within the framework of the COP16 on Biodiversity.

The National Society contributed to the objectives of the national '[Plan de la Tarea](#)', through direct reforestation activities for soil and water protection and mangrove restoration, and by implementing measures to raise risk awareness and promote community participation in climate action and water conservation culture. The Cuban Red Cross coordinated with Risk Management Centres, Civil Defence, the Ministries of Science, Technology and Environment, Flora and Fauna, Forestry and Agriculture, as well as the Green Map Project. It conducted training and community-based activities including tree planting in Red Cross parks, environmental awareness discussions, risk-themed games, cleaning of rivers, beaches and sewers, awareness talks on environmental health, reforestation work, dissemination of educational messages through media, [promotion of environmental programmes](#) in workplaces, schools and communities, creation of tree nurseries in schools using native vegetation and vegetable planting in organoponics in support of the national food sovereignty plan.

The Cuban Red Cross consistently promoted the substitution of fossil fuels with renewable energy sources through a project implemented at the National Headquarters and its provincial branches. It reiterated the need to design project profiles focused on local community development, emphasizing training and vulnerability reduction and placed particular focus on the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy. The National Society implemented a project named 'Resilient Basin: a multi-risk and inclusive Early Warning System in the Cuyaguateje River Basin' to strengthen disaster preparedness, carrying out activities in the municipalities of Minas de Matahambre, Sandino, Guane and Viñales in Pinar del Río province.

##### IFRC network joint support

**The IFRC** provided technical and financial support to the National Society for the integration of climate and environmental action into its operations and programmes.



## Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page: [Cuba](#)

In 2024, an IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) was approved for one flood and two hurricane emergencies.

1.

<b>NAME OF OPERATION</b>	Cuba Floods
<b>MDR-CODE</b>	<a href="#">MDRCU009</a>
<b>DURATION</b>	6 months (05 April 2024 to 31 October 2024)
<b>FUNDING ALLOCATION</b>	CHF 257,890
<b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b>	3,300 people
<b>DREF OPERATION DOCUMENT</b>	<a href="#">Cuba Floods</a>
<b>DREF OPERATION UPDATE</b>	<a href="#">Cuba Floods Final Report</a>

The DREF allocation of CHF 257,890 in April 2024 supported the Cuban Red Cross to assist approximately 3,300 people affected by widespread flooding. The National Society supported the targeted people over a six-month period with assistance including the distribution of essential shelter and relief items such as kitchen sets, mattresses, shelter tool kits, mosquito nets and tarpaulins, as well as the provision of hygiene kits and water tanks, complemented by awareness-raising sessions focused on hygiene.

2.

<b>NAME OF OPERATION</b>	Cuba: Hurricane Oscar
<b>MDR-CODE</b>	<a href="#">MDRCU010</a>
<b>DURATION</b>	6 months (28 October 2024 to 30 April 2025)
<b>FUNDING ALLOCATION</b>	CHF 467,222
<b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b>	5,000 people
<b>DREF OPERATION DOCUMENT</b>	<a href="#">Cuba: Hurricane Oscar</a>
<b>DREF OPERATION UPDATE</b>	<a href="#">DREF Operation Update</a>

The DREF allocation of CHF 467,222 in October 2024 supported the Cuban Red Cross to assist approximately 5,000 people affected by Hurricane Oscar in Granma, Guantanamo, Holguin, Las Tunas and Santiago de Cuba. The National Society supported the targeted people over a six-month period with assistance including the distribution of essential shelter and relief items such as kitchen sets, mattresses, shelter tool kits, mosquito nets and tarpaulins, as well as the provision of hygiene kits and water tanks, complemented by awareness-raising sessions focused on hygiene.

3.

<b>NAME OF OPERATION</b>	Cuba: Hurricane Rafael
<b>MDR-CODE</b>	<a href="#">MDRCU011</a>
<b>DURATION</b>	6 months (22 November 2024 to 31 May 2025)
<b>FUNDING ALLOCATION</b>	CHF 978,788
<b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b>	10,000 people



<b>DREF OPERATION DOCUMENT</b>	<a href="#">Cuba: Hurricane Rafael</a>
<b>DREF OPERATION UPDATE</b>	<a href="#">DREF Operation Update</a>

The DREF allocation of CHF 978,788 in November 2024 supported the Cuban Red Cross to assist approximately 10,000 people affected by Hurricane Rafael Artemisa, Ciudad de la Habana and Mayabeque. The National Society supported the targeted people over a six-month period with assistance including the distribution of essential shelter and relief items such as kitchen sets, mattresses, shelter tool kits, mosquito nets and tarpaulins. Workshops focused on safe roofing were also provided. Affected communities were also supported with the provision of hygiene kits, drinking water and water tanks, complemented by awareness-raising sessions focused on hygiene.

**Progress by the National Society against objectives**

In 2024, the Cuban Red Cross played a central role in disaster risk management by complementing government-led efforts through preparedness, response, relief distribution and [long-term risk reduction](#). It focused on strengthening [community preparedness](#) and mobilized volunteers across the country to respond to various sudden-onset events. The National Society also presented the results of its improved disaster preparedness and response capacities at the Hurricane Conference on Shelter Preparedness in Humanitarian Coordination.

The Cuban Red Cross participated in scenario planning and evaluated potential response actions with leadership and operations managers in preparation for the hurricane season. It supported people affected by floods in the provinces of Artemisa, Mayabeque, Matanzas and Havana, delivering emergency supplies to families in multiple municipalities and communities. Following a Category 1 hurricane named Hurricane Oscar, that made landfall near Baracoa, the Cuban Red Cross provided assistance to families in the provinces of Las Tunas, Holguín, Granma, Santiago de Cuba and Guantánamo, and received emergency supplies by air to accelerate distribution. It assisted children, older persons and persons with disabilities, while continuing to deliver pending items such as mosquito nets, water tanks, mattresses, towels and sheets. Additionally, the Cuban Red Cross responded to Hurricane Rafael, which impacted Artemisa, Havana and Mayabeque and provided health and water, sanitation and hygiene services to affected communities. It also supported the voluntary return of Haitian migrants, distributing hygiene kits in Camagüey, Holguín and Guantánamo, and powdered milk to nursing homes, grandparents’ circles and children’s homes without filial protection.

The Cuban Red Cross mobilized volunteers across specialized, municipal and community-level groups, although gaps remained in covering all popular councils and vulnerable communities, particularly in La Habana. The National Society also strengthened preparedness and response through its cooperation agreement with the Cuban Fire Department and maintained staffing and resources to support national groups for potential earthquakes or tsunamis. Additionally, the Cuban Red Cross contributed to strengthening the response plan of national aeronautical and maritime services through personnel training.

**IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC supported the Cuban Red Cross through disaster preparedness activities, scenario planning and management of emergency operations. IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) and Emergency Appeals were drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. The IFRC provided assistance to the Cuban Red Cross in supporting Haitian migrants through hygiene kit provision in coordination with the Swiss Embassy. Additionally, it facilitated the strengthening of municipal operations groups with response equipment.



**Health and wellbeing**

**Progress by the National Society against objectives**

During the reporting period, the Cuban Red Cross carried out [psychosocial support](#) activities in coordination with Civil Defence, relevant ministries, agencies and Community Mental Health Centres. It reached communities through programmes focused on the prevention of chronic non-communicable diseases. The National Society also supported older adults in vulnerable communities by providing psychosocial support, first aid training and assistance to veterans’



councils. It helped facilitate the distribution of donations from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to nursing homes in La Habana.

The Cuban Red Cross supported the Maternal and Child Programme by assisting high-risk pregnant women, promoting hygiene and health awareness, and conducting educational talks in maternal homes on topics including breastfeeding, cytological testing and breast self-exams. It also promoted the development of breast milk banks and organized school-based talks to prevent adolescent pregnancy. The National Society conducted blood donation campaigns under the slogan 'a blood donation is a life saved.'

The Cuban Red Cross collaborated with the Ministry of Employment and Social Security, the Cuba National Deaf Persons Association and the Cuban Association of People with Physical and Motor Disabilities to provide first aid training to people with disabilities and their families in all provinces. It also supported the prevention of infectious and contagious diseases related to HIV and AIDS through radio and media outreach, training sessions and health fairs. The National Society contributed to epidemiological surveillance by screening febrile cases for Dengue and Oropouche and supporting related awareness campaigns through municipal radio channels.

The Cuban Red Cross implemented hygiene promotion activities in response to heavy rains, reaching communities with key messages through volunteers acting as health promoters. It designed and disseminated hygiene posters in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and sensitized communities on prevention measures related to hydrometeorological events. The National Society participated in health fairs and used face-to-face interactions to deliver hygiene kits and water tanks while educating people on the prevention of waterborne and vector-borne diseases.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC supported the Cuban Red Cross in conducting hygiene promotion activities in response to heavy rains.



## **Migration and displacement**

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### **Progress by National Society against objectives**

The Cuban Red Cross provided care service to migrants from Haiti, assisting individuals who safely returned to their country of origin while ensuring their safety, dignity and access to essential services. The Cuban Red Cross identified priority humanitarian needs and provided health and protection to all migrants. It collaborated with the UNHCR and facilitated access to migratory medical check-ups and urgent or emergency medical care for migrants. The Cuban Red Cross also provided hundreds of medical consultations and supported vaccination schedules for refugees in accordance with the national vaccination system. Additionally, it provided care to foreign scholarship holders residing in Cuba.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC provided support to the Cuban Red Cross in assisting migrants with humanitarian assistance.



## **Values, power and inclusion**

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### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

For the period January to December 2024, the Cuban Red Cross continued its long-standing work in education by supporting children with special educational needs through a social approach that recognizes the individual value, skills and potential of each person. It implemented this work in special schools and psycho-pedagogical medical centres, using music-based psycho-pedagogical evaluations to promote the development of memory, imagination, coordination and sensory perception, contributing to improved behaviour and social relationships.

The Cuban Red Cross focused on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) by conducting vulnerability and capacity assessments in high- and medium-risk communities and establishing feedback committees. It carried out training in Safer Access, the Code of Conduct, Statutes, regulations, confidentiality, transparency and acceptance, reinforcing community trust. The Cuban Red Cross also implemented a feedback mechanism via a mailbox system, which received notifications related to dissatisfaction among families not selected to receive assistance in the

aftermath of flooding caused by heavy rains in Cuba. The feedback committees disseminated transparent and timely information on aid quantities and delivery timelines, contributing to a sense of security among assisted populations and preventing community discontent despite delivery delays. The National Society also conducted household surveys with families that received household items and documented high levels of satisfaction with the distributions, with minimal suggestions related to item additions in hygiene and kitchen kits.

The Cuban Red Cross held focus group discussions with persons with disabilities, their organizations and families to identify needs and capacities. Additionally, it processed requests for items such as special mattresses, wheelchairs and canes through coordination with Health Directorates, social workers and the Cuban Association of People with Physical and Motor Disabilities.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Cuban Red Cross in mainstreaming CEA through household distributions, feedback collection and community surveys.

## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



### Strategic and operational coordination

#### IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The following participating National Societies are supporting the National Societies in Cuba:

The **Canadian Red Cross** supports the Cuban Red Cross with Preparedness for Effective Response ([PER](#)).

The **French Red Cross** supports the Latin Caribbean National Societies such as Cuba through its [American-Caribbean regional intervention platform \(PIRAC\)](#), which acts as the international delegation of the French Red Cross for the Caribbean region. In coordination with the IFRC, the platform has been responding to emergencies and supporting initiatives to strengthen the resilience of Caribbean territories since 2005.

#### Movement coordination

The Cuban Red Cross ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly-adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

Through its regional delegation in Venezuela, **the ICRC** carries out work relating to its mandate and operations to meet immediate needs in Cuba. It works with the Cuban Red Cross to advance work in International Humanitarian Law and [Restoring Family Links \(RFL\)](#). As part of this work, the ICRC provides information and technical support to migration, gender, and inclusion focal points at the National Societies as part of this initiative to enhance their responses.

#### External coordination

The Cuban Red Cross works in coordination with Cuban authorities, primarily civil defence, local government, management centres for risk reduction and the Ministry of Public Health. The National Civil Defence system integrates all levels, from nation to community, with measures for prevention, mitigation, and preparedness. It is also responsible for the dissemination of guidelines on the protection of the population, their property, and the national economy. The National Civil Defence staff is the main governing body of this system, in charge of overseeing compliance with

civil defence measures and international conventions related to civil protection. It is also responsible for coordinating international cooperation and assistance during disasters. In times of emergency, the National Society liaises closely with authorities and oversees the arrival of humanitarian goods, which must pass through several government approvals to enter Cuba.

Throughout the ongoing Hurricane Ian response, the Cuban Red Cross and the IFRC are actively coordinating with other humanitarian actors, conducting numerous meetings both in the country and externally. UN OCHA also organized an ad hoc meeting with the Regional Group on Risks, Emergencies and Disasters for Latin America and the Caribbean, where the UN Plan of Action and IFRC Emergency Appeal were shared among the UN agencies and international NGOs. The United Nations system in Cuba supports national response efforts to address the most urgent needs, primarily through in-country pre-positioned supplies and by mobilizing its own resources. UNICEF, UNESCO and UNFPA are addressing programmatic areas related to [MHPSS](#) and [PGL](#), based on their expertise and humanitarian mandate. Care International also has a presence in several affected municipalities through its disaster preparedness projects.

The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation continues to support the Cuban Red Cross to implement the strategic plan of the Ministry of Public Health, with a financial contribution for the purchase of medicines and medical equipment.



## National Society development

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

For the reporting period, the Cuban Red Cross strengthened its institutional capacity through leadership meetings, seminars, training and orientation sessions. It remodelled its headquarters and improved access to teleconferencing and digital communications equipment. The Cuban Red Cross also submitted its revised [Statutes](#) to the [Joint Statutes Commission](#) for recommendations on proposed amendments, in line with efforts to strengthen its statutory and legal base while ensuring adherence to the [Fundamental Principles](#).

The National Society participated in the Colombian Red Cross Organizational Capacity Assessment Certification ([OCAC](#)) process, using the learning opportunity to consolidate strategies, policies and plans through a consultative process with provincial branches. These plans included components such as public health policies, the national policy for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, the national security policy and the welfare policy for volunteers.

The Cuban Red Cross also focused on expanding its volunteer base, with the largest growth reported in the branches of Havana, Sancti Spiritus and Guantánamo. Volunteers under 30 years of age contributed actively to Cuban Red Cross Youth initiatives, participating in music bands, theatre and plastic arts groups, sports teams and interest circles, while also supporting programmes targeting vulnerable populations.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Cuban Red Cross in leadership capacity building and provided assistance for the remodelling of its headquarters. It also facilitated the submission of revised Statutes to the Joint Statutes Commission



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Cuban Red Cross facilitated high-level engagement between the IFRC and the Deputy of Cuba, who also serves as President of the Latin American and Caribbean Parliament, following the visit of the IFRC Secretary General to Cuba. This engagement led to coordination with the IFRC Disaster Law team as part of a regional approach to strengthening public health systems, building on the enactment of Cuba's Public Health Law in December 2023. In May, the Cuban Health Minister met with the IFRC Secretary General in Geneva to continue discussions on the IFRC Health Policy.

The Cuban Red Cross continued to advance [International Humanitarian Law](#) work in close coordination with the University of Havana and the Ministries of Defence and Foreign Affairs. The Cuban State considered the establishment of a National International Humanitarian Law Commission to serve as an advisory body chaired by the Ministry of Public Health and technically directed by the Cuban Red Cross. Within the framework of the 75th anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Cuban Red Cross organized a central event attended by representatives of the ICRC, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Council of Deputies, the Civil Defence, international organizations such as the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Organization for Migration, and representatives of the Swiss Embassy and the Catholic Church.

Additional activities included a photographic exhibition by International Humanitarian Law specialists and students at the Higher Institute of Industrial Design, a national workshop with representatives from the provinces of Havana, Artemisa, Pinar del Río and Matanzas and lectures held across academic, political and civil society institutions. The Cuban Red Cross also coordinated a dedicated panel at the International Seminar on Human Rights Dialogue, participated in a seminar on International Humanitarian Law for members of armed institutions and facilitated lectures at the University of Havana and the Institute of Foreign Affairs.

The National Society also expanded dissemination efforts by forming a dissemination network including provincial and municipal representatives and strengthening links with universities. Additionally, it carried out outreach activities, including workshops, courses, conferences and talks.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** supported the Cuban Red Cross in high-level engagement with national authorities and regional parliamentary bodies.

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Under wider Movement support, **the ICRC** supported the Cuban Red Cross in International Humanitarian Law dissemination and engagement activities.



## **Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)**

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### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

During the reporting period, the Cuban Red Cross worked to improve the protection of personal data through its Computer Security Plan. The National Society followed [Cuban Law No. 149/2022](#), which protects people's personal information in both paper and digital formats. It also applied Resolution No. 58/2022, which sets rules for keeping digital data safe. These actions were based on national guidelines for using, maintaining, and protecting computer systems.

The Cuban Red Cross also took steps to improve its [digital systems](#). Additionally, it aimed to create a platform to help volunteers, communities and people by using digital tools for protection, decision-making, and faster action. For this, it obtained Microsoft software that does not need yearly renewal and worked on a solution to improve internet access. The Cuban Red Cross followed national rules and its own Computer Security Plan to ensure that its digital systems worked safely and properly.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** supported the Cuban Red Cross in developing a proposal on digitalization and solar energy, facilitated access to Microsoft licensing, and assisted with solutions to improve internet connectivity.

## **Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)**

*See cover pages*

## **Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

*See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION*

## **Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT**

*This information is not available in Annual Reports*

## **Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY**

*See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION*

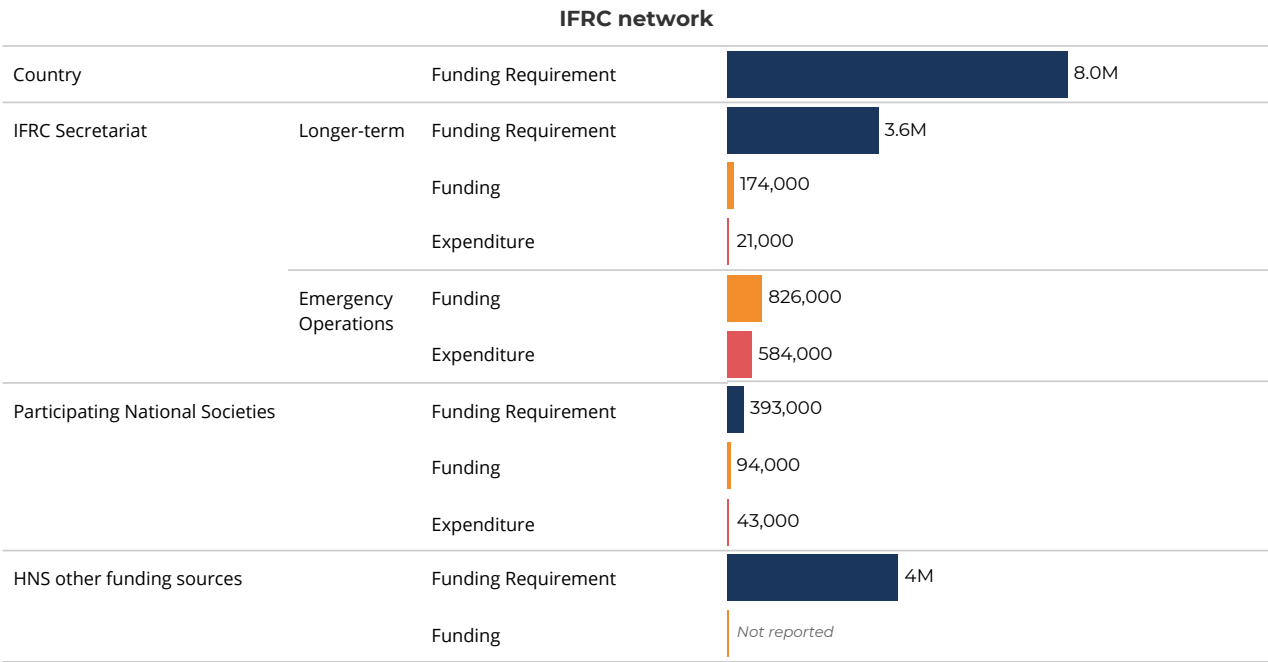
## **Q8. LESSONS LEARNED**

*Nothing to report*

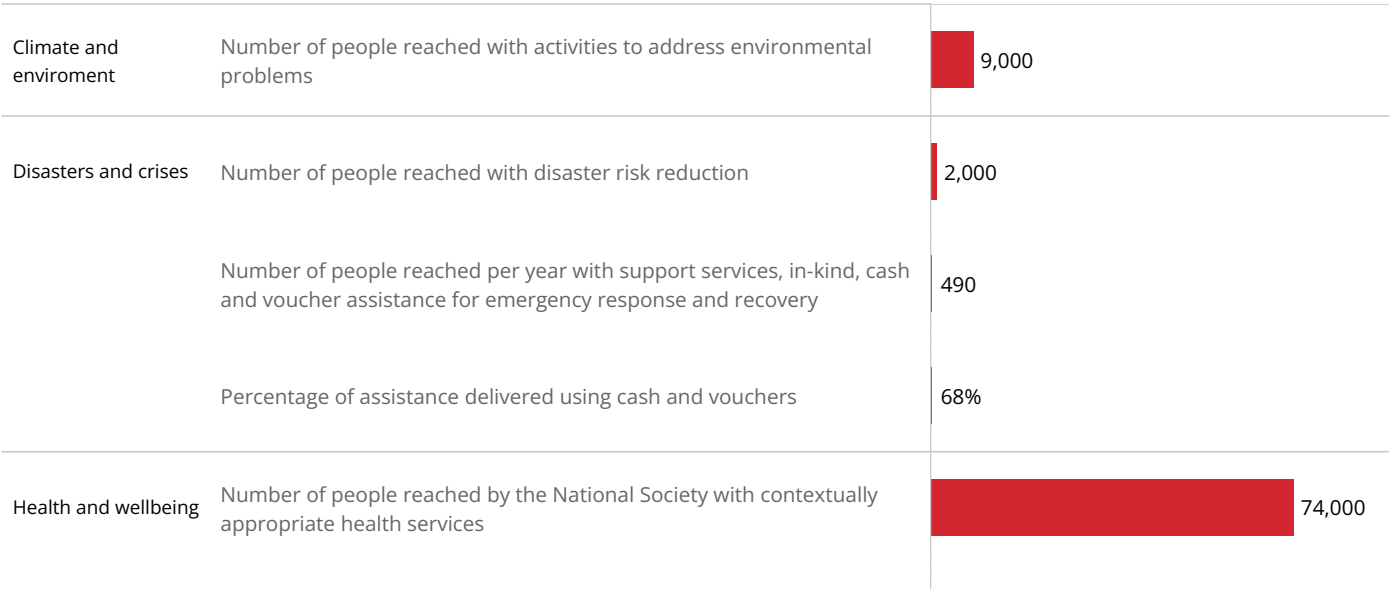
# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

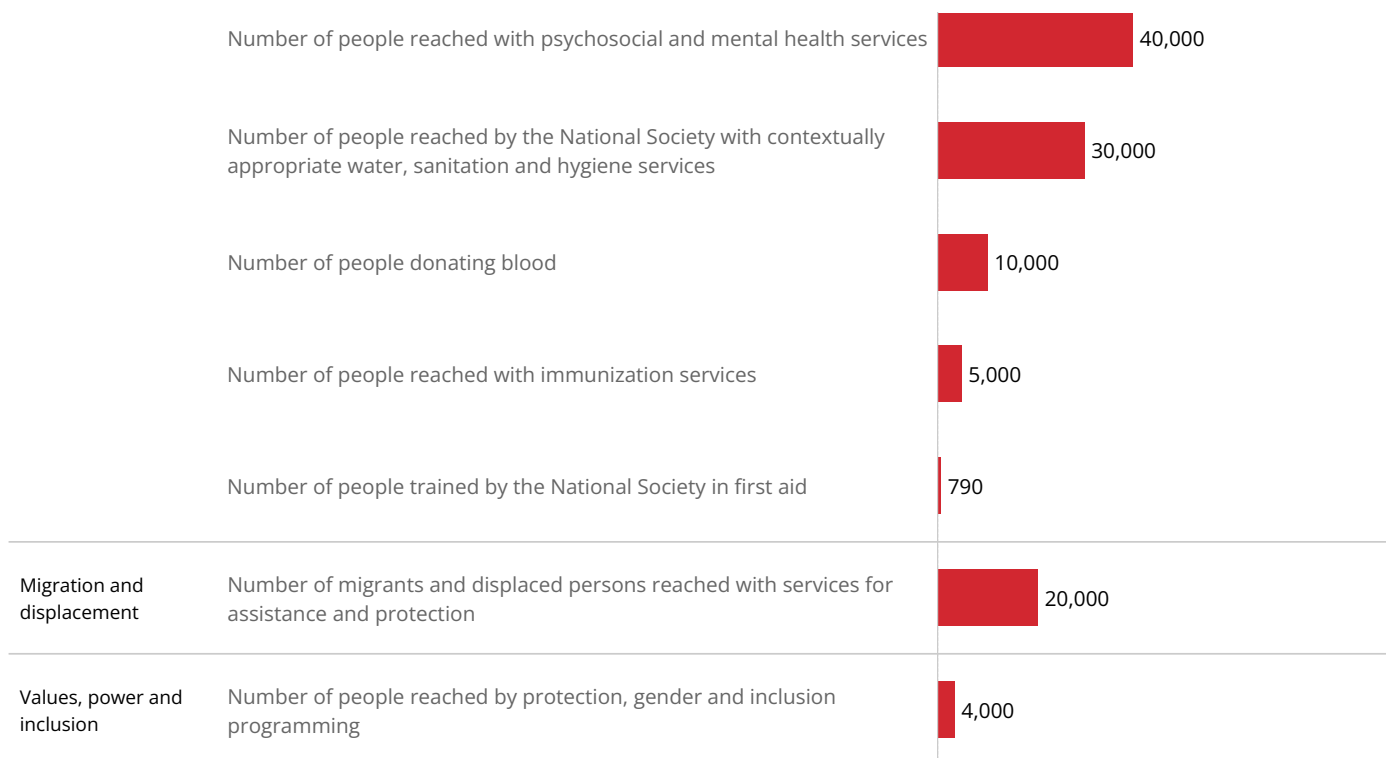
## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES





## ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes

## IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

		Bilateral Support					
	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
National Society							
American Red Cross			●				
Canadian Red Cross Society			●				
Italian Red Cross	94,000		●	●			●
Spanish Red Cross							●

Total Funding Reported **CHF 94,000**



# Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## Context

The Dominican Republic, located on the eastern side of the island of Hispaniola, is a middle-income developing country with a population of 11.4 million. The country's economy is driven by services, tourism, manufacturing and remittances, with tourism alone contributing a significant share of GDP (World Bank Tourism Stats). The Dominican Republic has a Human Development Index of 0.776, placing it in the high human development category (UNDP HDI Report 2023).

Despite its economic growth, the Dominican Republic remains highly vulnerable to natural hazards including hurricanes, floods, droughts, earthquakes and landslides. These recurring events continue to affect infrastructure, water and sanitation systems and people's livelihoods, particularly in rural and low-income communities. Climate-related shocks are estimated to cost the country up to 0.69 per cent of GDP annually. The increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events are compounded by structural vulnerabilities such as informal housing, fragile ecosystems and socio-economic inequalities.

In 2024, the Dominican Republic faced multiple flooding emergencies triggered by persistent heavy rains. Provinces such as Duarte, El Seibo, Puerto Plata and Santo Domingo were among the most affected, with damage to homes, loss of access to safe water and displacement of families.

## Key achievements

### Climate and environment

During the reporting period, the Dominican Red Cross implemented the regional Climate Resilience Project for Latin America and the Caribbean by strengthening community climate resilience, promoting sustainable natural resource management and supporting participants through training sessions and public outreach in climate change adaptation. The National Society updated the laws on national study of climate resilience to identify legislative gaps and opportunities, contributed to national strategic planning through research on climate hazards and trained a team in the Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (eVCA) methodology. It formed a specialized team in nature-based solutions (NbS) to support sustainable community-level interventions, trained volunteers in the Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) approach to foster a culture of inclusion and social protection and produced a detailed Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) report to aid project monitoring and evaluation. The Dominican Red Cross evaluated communities using the Expanded Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment and Nexus Environmental Assessment (NEAT+) tools to identify vulnerabilities and capacities and design tailored interventions, participated in regional training on climate-smart programming, anticipatory action protocols and early warning systems, and developed a feasibility study and began the process of developing an Early Action Protocol.

### Disasters and crises

In 2024, the Dominican Red Cross responded to flood emergencies, assisting people affected by widespread and flash floods with cash, psychosocial support, hygiene kits and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. The National Society supported national and provincial disaster risk reduction, led Easter Week risk communication and mobilization, registered households for cash assistance via the RedRose system and established community for epidemiological alerts. It coordinated health and hygiene promotion with the Ministry of Health and the United Nations Children's Fund, distributed hygiene kits and also ensured access to safe water. The Dominican Red Cross trained staff and volunteers in the Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA), conducted workshops of the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and held focus group discussions in Chirino, Juan Guzmán and Arroyos Bonitos. It also delivered a damage and needs assessment workshop. Additionally, the National Society also supported humanitarian assistance in migrant centres in Dajabón, Elías Piña, Independencia and Pedernales for people affected by intensified migration controls.

### Health and wellbeing

During the period January to December 2024, the Dominican Red Cross delivered emergency healthcare through mobile health units and field hospitals, treated injuries, provided primary care and implemented disease prevention

measures in disaster-affected areas. It conducted health education campaigns on cholera, dengue and hygiene practices, trained volunteers and technicians for cholera awareness and vaccination and participated in immunization efforts. The National Society provided psychological first aid and trauma counselling to disaster survivors, addressed mental health needs following traumatic events and carried out health, water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) promotion and mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) activities across multiple provinces, including targeted support for children and adolescents. It operated blood banks in Santo Domingo, Santiago, San Francisco, La Romana and Bonao, facilitated blood dispatch and voluntary donation and strengthened pre-hospital care by running ambulance services and launching a bicycle-based mobile care unit in the colonial zone of the National District.

### Migration and displacement

In 2024, the Dominican Red Cross supported migrants and vulnerable populations, particularly Haitian migrants, by facilitating access to healthcare, shelter and legal assistance at key border points including Dajabón and Elías Piña. It provided multipurpose cash assistance and delivered health and water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) services to migrant populations, while also disseminating key messages on Protection, Gender and Inclusion ([PGI](#)) and Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)). Additionally, the National Society offered Restoring Family Links (RFL) services to help separated families reconnect, contributing to tracing efforts and family reunification for those affected by migration or disasters.

### Values, power and inclusion

The Dominican Red Cross participated in a workshop entitled 'Inclusive Operations' to strengthen inclusive approaches in humanitarian response, engaging its volunteers and staff in working groups focused on the welfare and safety of humanitarian workers and on Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) in aid delivery. It collaborated with other National Societies in the region and contributed to discussions on Protection, Gender and Inclusion ([PGI](#)) and mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)), sharing experiences and best practices to enhance inclusive programming. The National Society also applied a crosscutting approach in its flood emergency responses by integrating PGI and CEA into its disaster risk reduction efforts.

### Enabling local actors

During this reporting period, the Dominican Red Cross [engaged youth](#) in clean-ups, reforestation and social work projects and trained youth volunteers in evaluating social initiatives. It applied to the [IFRC Capacity Building Fund](#) to support financial sustainability and implemented projects to strengthen administrative and financial processes, applying good practices for fraud and corruption prevention and improving internal accountability systems. The National Society enhanced its financial systems through a comprehensive manual covering accounting, budgeting, internal control, financial reporting and donations management. It also strengthened its planning department while integrating [planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting \(PMER\)](#) tools to support accountability, learning and evidence-based decision-making. The National Society engaged in advocacy to strengthen humanitarian response frameworks, focusing on disaster preparedness, social protection and the inclusion of migrants and displaced persons in national strategies. Additionally, it promoted awareness of [International Humanitarian Law](#) to reinforce respect for human dignity and rights during crises.

## Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

*In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made to the report*

# Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



### Climate and environment

#### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Dominican Red Cross implemented the regional Climate Resilience Project for Latin America and the Caribbean, carrying out activities to build and strengthen community climate resilience and promote sustainable natural resource management. The National Society supported participants through training sessions and activities and also people indirectly through social media publications that promoted community resilience and climate change adaptation. It updated the national study of climate resilience laws to identify legislative gaps and opportunities and contributed to national strategic planning through updated research on climate hazards.

The Dominican Red Cross trained a team in the Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (eVCA) methodology and formed a team specializing in nature-based solutions (NbS) to support the identification and implementation of sustainable community-level interventions. It also trained volunteers in the Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) approach to promote a culture of inclusion and social protection and produced a detailed Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) report to support project monitoring and evaluation.

The National Society evaluated communities using the Expanded Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment and NEAT+ tools to identify specific vulnerabilities and capacities and design tailored interventions. It participated in regional events and training in Expanded Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment, climate-smart programming, anticipatory action protocols and early warning systems. It also developed a feasibility study and initiated the construction of an Early Action Protocol.

#### IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the Dominican Red Cross through the Global Climate Resilience Programme and regional workshops.

The **German Red Cross** supported the National Society in the development of the Early Action Protocol and feasibility study.



### Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page Dominican Republic

In 2024, an IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) was utilized for two separate flood emergencies

1.

NAME OF OPERATION	Dominican Republic: Floods
MDR-CODE	<u>MDRDO016</u>
DURATION	5 months (29 November 2023 to 30 April 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 465,386

<b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b>	7,500 people
<b>DREF OPERATION DOCUMENT</b>	<a href="#">Dominican Republic: Floods</a>
<b>DREF OPERATION UPDATE</b>	<a href="#">DREF Operation Update</a>

The DREF allocation of CHF 465,386 in November 2023 supported the Dominican Red Cross to assist approximately 7,500 people affected widespread flooding in areas including Azua, Barahona, Distrito Nacional, Duarte, Monte Plata, San Cristobal, San Pedro de Macoris and Santo Domingo. The National Society supported the targeted people over a five-month period with assistance including the provision of multi-purpose cash and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services. Support also including the distribution of hygiene kits and drinking water complemented by sessions focused on disinfection, cleaning, and health and hygiene promotion.

2.

<b>NAME OF OPERATION</b>	Dominican Republic: Pluvial/Flash Flood
<b>MDR-CODE</b>	<a href="#">MDRDO018</a>
<b>DURATION</b>	3 months (17 November 2024 to 28 October 2025)
<b>FUNDING ALLOCATION</b>	CHF 137,683
<b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b>	2,000 people
<b>DREF OPERATION DOCUMENT</b>	<a href="#">Dominican Republic: Pluvial/Flash Flood</a>

The DREF allocation of CHF 137,683 in November 2024 supported the Dominican Red Cross to assist approximately 2,000 people affected flash floods caused by persistent heavy rainfall in Duarte, El Seibo, Espaillat, Hato Mayor, La Altagracia, Maria Trinidad Sanches, Puerto Plata and Samaná. The National Society supported the targeted people over a three-month period with assistance including the distribution multipurpose cash grants and disease control and prevention kits. Affected people were also provided with psychosocial support and water, sanitation and hygiene services such as the distribution of hygiene kits and awareness-raising sessions on the management and disposal of solid waste.

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Dominican Red Cross continued to respond to the country's vulnerability to hurricanes, tropical storms, earthquakes, floods and droughts by supporting national and provincial disaster risk reduction activities under the National System for Prevention, Mitigation and Response to Disasters.

During Easter Week in March, the National Society reached people both directly and indirectly through mobilization activities and risk communications. The Dominican Red Cross responded to floods, registering households in the [RedRose](#) system for multipurpose cash assistance. It established community surveillance mechanisms in eight provincial branches to monitor epidemiological alerts and reached people with health and hygiene promotion campaigns in coordination with the Ministry of Health and the United Nations Children's Fund. The National Society distributed hygiene kits to in over 60 communities and ensured access to safe water for people affected by flood-related disruptions.

The National Society conducted two workshops on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse for its volunteers and delivered Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment ([eVCA](#)) training for its staff and volunteers aligned with the national climate and environment programme. The Dominican Red Cross held three community focus group discussions in Chirino, Juan Guzmán and Arroyos Bonitos to identify lessons learned. It also held a damage and needs assessment workshop for its volunteers. Additionally, the National Society supported humanitarian assistance in migrant centres in the provinces of Dajabón, Elías Piña, Independencia and Pedernales for people affected by intensified migration controls.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Dominican Red Cross through its Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) mechanism. The IFRC also supported the National Society by facilitated the damage and needs assessment workshop and provided it with ongoing coordination support.





## Health and wellbeing

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the period January to December 2024, the Dominican Red Cross provided emergency healthcare through mobile health units and field hospitals, treated injuries, delivered primary healthcare services and implemented disease prevention measures in disaster-affected areas. The National Society carried out health education campaigns focused on preventive measures for disease outbreaks such as cholera and dengue and promoted hygiene practices in affected communities. It trained volunteers and technicians to support cholera awareness and vaccination activities and participated in immunization efforts.

The Dominican Red Cross provided psychological first aid and trauma counselling to disaster survivors and addressed mental health needs following traumatic events. It reached communities with health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) promotion and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities across multiple municipalities and provinces, including children and adolescents through MHPSS services.

The Dominican Red Cross provided services through blood banks in Santo Domingo, Santiago, San Francisco, La Romana and Bonao, dispatched blood and blood products and received voluntary blood donations. Additionally, the National Society strengthened pre-hospital care services by operating ambulance units and incorporated a mobile care service by bicycle into the emergency medical unit in the colonial zone of the National District.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Dominican Red Cross in the provision of emergency healthcare, health education campaigns, cholera awareness and vaccination activities. It also provided assistance to the National Society in psychosocial support, ambulance services and mobile pre-hospital care.



*The Dominican Red Cross working with communities in El Cajuil, La Altagracia and Acapulco to improve their wellbeing and reduce their vulnerability (Photo: IFRC)*



## Migration and displacement

### Progress by National Society against objectives

The In 2024, the Dominican Red Cross supported migrants and vulnerable populations by facilitating access to healthcare, shelter and legal assistance at border points, with a particular focus on Haitian migrants. The National Society implemented activities such as the provision of multipurpose cash assistance, health, water, sanitation

and hygiene ([WASH](#)). It also disseminated key messages on Protection, Gender and Inclusion ([PGI](#)) and Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)). The Dominican Red Cross responded to increased population movement by delivering services at key border points including Dajabón and Elías Piña.

The Dominican Red Cross also provided Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) services by helping re-establish contact between separated families affected by migration or disasters, contributing to the tracing of individuals and their reunification with loved ones.

#### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Dominican Red Cross in assisting migrants with humanitarian assistance.



## Values, power and inclusion

#### Progress by National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Dominican Red Cross participated in the 'Inclusive Operations' workshop convened to strengthen inclusive approaches in humanitarian response. The National Society engaged its volunteers and staff in working groups focused on the welfare and safety of humanitarian workers and Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) in the delivery of humanitarian aid. It also collaborated with other National Societies in the region and contributed to discussions on Protection, Gender and Inclusion ([PGI](#)) as well as mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)), sharing experiences and best practices to strengthen inclusive programming. Through its response to the flood emergencies in the country, the Dominican Red Cross applied a crosscutting approach to disaster risk reduction, integrating CEA and PGI.

#### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Dominican Red Cross through the organization and facilitation of the Inclusive Operations workshop.

The **Colombian Red Cross** and Guatemalan Red Cross also contributed to facilitation and experience-sharing.

## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



## Strategic and operational coordination

#### IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The **American Red Cross** and **Canadian Red Cross** provided technical support to the National Society through rapid response personnel in its response to the flood emergencies in Dominican Republic.

The **French Red Cross** supports the Latin Caribbean National Societies such as Cuba through its American-Caribbean regional intervention platform ([PIRAC](#)), which acts as the international delegation of the French Red Cross for the Caribbean region. In coordination with the IFRC, the platform has been responding to emergencies and supporting initiatives to strengthen the resilience of Caribbean territories since 2005.

The **Italian Red Cross** supported the Dominican Red Cross in health and disaster risk reduction programming.

## Movement coordination

The Dominican Red Cross ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly-adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

Through its regional [delegation in Venezuela](#), the **ICRC** carries out work relating to its mandate and operations to meet immediate needs in Dominican Republic. It works with the Dominican Red Cross to advance work in International Humanitarian Law and Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)). As part of this work, the ICRC provides information and technical support to migration, gender and inclusion focal points at the National Societies as part of this initiative to enhance their responses.

## External coordination

The Dominican Red Cross is actively represented at national, provincial and municipal levels and works closely with the following organizations:

- The National Council for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response, the governing body in charge of guiding, directing, planning and coordinating the national system
- The National Emergency Commission
- The Emergency Operations Centre
- The National Technical Committee for Risk Prevention and Mitigation – the Dominican Red Cross branches act as the operational arm of the Provincial and Municipal Committees for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response
- Consultative teams

The Dominican Red Cross has established agreements and strategic alliances with external actors to complement and strengthen its prevention and response actions. Through the development of projects, the National Society has developed important relationships with various UN agencies including the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to strengthen community resilience through the national prevention, mitigation and response system. Together with the IFRC, the National Society has been working to establish a humanitarian corridor between Hispaniola and Cuba.

The Dominican Red Cross is also part of a regional consortium with the Nature Conservancy and the IFRC to develop its ecosystem-based adaptation and climate action.



## National Society development

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the National Society [engaged youth](#) in activities such as clean-ups and reforestation, as well as social work projects. It also trained its youth volunteers in the evaluation of social projects.

The Dominican Red Cross also prioritized achieving financial sustainability by applying to the IFRC Capacity Building Fund ([CBF](#)).

### IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provided assistance to the Dominican Red Cross in the engagement of youth and provision of training to its volunteers. Additionally, it provided support to the National Society through the IFRC Capacity Building Fund.





## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Dominican Red Cross engaged in advocacy to strengthen humanitarian response frameworks with a focus on disaster preparedness, social protection and the inclusion of vulnerable populations such as migrants and displaced persons in national disaster response strategies. The National Society also promoted awareness of International Humanitarian Law, contributing to efforts that ensure respect for human dignity and rights during crises.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Dominican Red Cross in conducting advocacy activities for the strengthening of its humanitarian response frameworks.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Dominican Red Cross implemented projects to improve its administrative and financial processes and applied good practices for fraud and corruption prevention. It strengthened internal systems for accountability and continued to build the capacity of its planning department. The National Society also strengthened its financial systems through the creation of a comprehensive manual addressing accounting, budgeting, internal control, financial reporting and donations management. Additionally, the Dominican Red Cross worked to enhance its understanding and use of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) tools and processes and integrated these into internal systems to support accountability, learning and evidence-based decision-making.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the National Society in improving its understanding of IFRC's planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) tools.

## Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

*See cover pages*

## Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

*See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION*

## Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

*This information is not available in Annual Reports*

## Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

*See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION*

## Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

*Nothing to report*

# ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the [8+3 reporting template](#) contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
<b>Core Questions</b>	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
<b>Additional Questions</b>	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



## The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

### DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
  - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
  - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
  - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
  - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
  - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [CU\\_Cuba AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRCU009](#), [MDRCU010](#), [MDRCU011](#))
- [DR\\_Dominican Republic AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRDO016](#), [MDRDO018](#))
- [IFRC Global Plan and Country Plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Donor response](#) on IFRC website
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

## Contact information

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**[Cruz Roja Cubana \(sld.cu\)](#)**

**Dominican Red Cross**  
**[CRD Home - Red Cross \(cruzroja.org.do\)](#)**

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