

# Mid-Year report



## Central America and Mexico

Appeal No. MAA43001

This report covers the period 01 January 2010 to 30 June 2010

### In brief

**Programme purpose:** Support the seven National Societies in the Central America and Mexico region, working closely together with them to effectively implement the Inter-American Plan 2007–2011.

**Financial situation:** The total budget for 2010 is 1,950,038 Swiss francs, of which 1,690,456 Swiss francs (87 per cent) is covered by the reporting period (including the opening balance). Overall expenditure during the reporting period was 1,091,305 Swiss francs.

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

See also:

- [El Salvador: Floods](#)
- [Guatemala: Tropical Storm Agatha](#)

**Our partners:** The Regional Representation continues to work together with International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners in the region, including: the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the American Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Italian Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross, the Swiss Red Cross, and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre.

Partners outside the Movement have also been instrumental in supporting the region's National Societies, including: Albatros Foundation, CARE, Centre for the Coordination of the Prevention of Natural Disasters (CEPREDENAC), UK Department for International Development (DfID), European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) and DIPECHO partners, Handicap International, Llorente y Cuenca, Lions' Club, Meteorology Service, Más Publicidad, International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), Plan International, Radio Netherlands, Universidad Estatal a distancia (UNED) in Costa Rica, Universidad Salvadoreña 'Alberto Masferrer' in El Salvador, UNICEF, Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), Global Fund, Oxfam and Trócaire.

## Context

During the first six months of the year, the Central America and Mexico Region was affected by low pressure systems which caused rain and flooding in several countries. An outbreak of dengue fever was registered in certain areas during the reporting period. In addition, Guatemala was affected by food insecurity, as well as by Tropical Storm Agatha, and by the eruption of the Pacaya volcano.

Furthermore, response to the earthquakes in Haiti and Chile required extensive support from the IFRC's secretariat, and a large part of the zone's team was focused on providing such support during the early part of 2010. Likewise, some National Societies in the region mobilized their own resources to respond to the situation in Haiti, providing humanitarian assistance, as well as staff and volunteers to support the work of the secretariat and other Partner National Societies (PNS) in the region. This mobilization of resources and show of solidarity have contributed to strengthening the capacities of Red Cross societies in the region.

## Progress towards outcomes

### **Programme component 1: Organizational Preparedness**

**Component outcome 1: The secretariat supports the seven National Societies of the region to improve capacity in skilled human resources, and financial and material capacity for effective disaster management, supported by REDCAMP-DESASTRES.**

#### **Achievements:**

##### **Network**

Directors of disaster risk reduction met in January with the objective of strengthening links between networks throughout the Americas, fostering the exchange of experiences, information and lessons learnt, and striving towards greater harmonization, integration and collaboration across the continent in the area of disaster risk management.

The regional network 'REDCAMP-DESASTRES' has been very active during the reporting period, holding an additional meeting at the end of May in Mexico, prior to the annual pre-hurricane meeting. The aim was to identify key actions for the implementation of the Red Cross risk reduction strategy throughout the region, and to foster the development of regional strategies and initiatives that promote National Society capacity building. Participants identified a need for support mechanisms to develop National Society search and rescue capacities, as well as for identifying common practices to simplify collaboration and increase efficiency.

##### **WPNS**

During the current implementation period, the Risk Reduction programme will increasingly focus on linking policy to practice in the areas of monitoring and respect for quality standards. In this regard, work continues on the revision and use of the Well Prepared National Society (WPNS) diagnostic tool. The National Societies of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador have carried out a new revision of results previously obtained in 2008 and 2009, during which period Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala and Panama applied the revised version of WPNS.

Supported by the regional programme, the Nicaragua Red Cross carried out a participative consultation and data collection with its branches during the first quarter of 2010. Analysis of the results is pending. In the case of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, activities are supported by DfID IS III; while in the case of Costa Rica, Mexico and Panama, WPNS activities and results are integrated into National Society plans.

## **National Response and Contingency Plans**

Ongoing support is planned for this period to help National Societies develop and update their national response and contingency plans. The Centre of Reference for Disaster Preparedness will play a key role, as not all National Societies in the region are at the same stage in this process.

The Red Cross Societies of Costa Rica and Panama are also receiving support from the American Red Cross in this regard, with the Costa Rican Red Cross currently nearing completion of its plan. The Honduran Red Cross has finalized its plan and is in the process of disseminating it. The Mexican Red Cross is currently reviewing state-level plans, with a view to revising its national plan once this process has been completed.

The possibility of holding a regional event is being considered, with a view to analysing the status of national-level plans and harmonizing the process across the different countries.

As part of the development of its national risk management policy and plan, the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) has been working with a nutritionist to develop a series of working documents on risk reduction and disaster response, focusing on food security. The aim is to have a holistic approach to community intervention. As a result of this process, a Contingency Plan for Food Insecurity has been developed, detailing the strategies, actions and coordination required on the part of GRC when a situation of food insecurity arises.

The Guatemalan Red Cross has also been working with its disaster response staff at both branch and headquarters levels to further the development of its national response plan. However, the recent emergency caused by Tropical Storm Agatha has delayed these activities somewhat.

## **National Risk Reduction programmes**

During the reporting period, the Regional Risk Reduction programme has supported the creation of a framework for risk reduction in Central America, overall Movement coordination, and activities to strengthen national risk reduction programmes. Specifically, three meetings were held on the preparation of a Regional Framework in Disaster Risk Management - the first of which took place in Nicaragua, and the second in El Salvador, with participation of regional National Societies, PNS and the IFRC. In May, during the REDCAMP-DESASTRES meeting, the network defined and revised the key issues, with the aim of carrying out consultations within their National Societies and with sister societies cooperating in the region.

## **NIT training**

The Regional Risk Reduction programme continues to support the region's National Societies in strengthening and developing skilled human resources for effective disaster management. National Intervention Team (NIT) trainings in various subjects are a crucial part of this process. During the reporting period, some 132 volunteers were qualified as NIT members in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, through specialized training in health in emergencies and pandemic control. This was achieved with support from the Centre of Reference for Disaster Preparedness.

In addition, the Salvadorean Red Cross has conducted follow-up meetings with its trained NITs. The Honduras Red Cross carried out NIT training on 7-13 June, resulting in the qualification of much-needed NIT staff for 22 of its branches.

## **Volunteer training**

In support of the crucial effort by National Societies to train their volunteers – who are in many cases the driving force behind the Red Cross mission – the Regional Risk Reduction programme has facilitated follow-up internships for 20 volunteers from the region's network of trainers. These internships have taken place both as part of courses taught in Costa Rica, Guatemala and Nicaragua, as well as during the regional emergency assessment workshop.

The Guatemalan Red Cross carried out a number of training courses for volunteers during the reporting period. In January, as part of the effort to strengthen NITs, a group of 40 volunteers participated in a joint evaluation on food insecurity, in coordination with the Humanitarian Network. As a result, a manual was put together containing information on nutrition, to be used as a tool in disaster response. In April, 35 volunteers from various GRC branches underwent the Basic Course on Incident Command Systems with five certified trainers, as part of their certification in 'light collapsed structure rescue'. This was coordinated with the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED).

The Salvadorean Red Cross has entered into negotiations with the Centre of Reference for Disaster Preparedness, to carry out training (in August 2010) of staff and volunteers in the use and application of the tools contained in the Guide for the Elaboration of Response and Contingency Plans.

The Honduran Red Cross has trained 14 volunteers to act as facilitators in the use of the Risk Management Manual.

### **Internships and knowledge dissemination**

As part of the regional DIPECHO VI work plan, a consolidated curriculum on local risk reduction and preparedness is now being offered by both Centres of Reference, for Red Cross National Societies and other DIPECHO VI partners. Internships have taken place in the region during the reporting period, organized and facilitated by the Centres, covering training and fieldwork in on-going projects, elaboration of materials, and bi-directional learning processes. For instance, as part of this initiative and in support of the H2P project in Nicaragua, five members of the regional network of facilitators supported the Nicaraguan Red Cross in NIT Basic Curricula training, held from 7 to 12 February 2010.

The regional programme also lent its support under the DIPECHO VI plan to the dissemination of materials produced by the regional Centres of Reference. This included presentation of materials and methodologies at international and national events, and printing of the 'Better be ready' and 'Preparedness' series. These materials were shared at events such as:

- The continental relief directors meeting in Panama;
- The Climate Change meeting in Panama;
- National consultation and dissemination meetings in each of the countries implementing national DIPECHO projects;
- The Regional consultation and dissemination meeting in Nicaragua.

### **Preparation for Climate Change (PfCC)**

In close collaboration with the Climate Centre in The Hague, the IFRC is working with National Societies in developing countries to improve their understanding of the negative impact of climate change on their countries and programmes. A better understanding of climate change and how extreme weather events could affect vulnerable people will eventually lead to more effective risk reduction, stronger disaster response, and better health and care programmes.

The PfCC2 programme, implemented in 2010 with financial support from the Netherlands' Ministry of Foreign Affairs, contains five flexible components. The IFRC and the National Societies of Chile, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and Suriname will enter into cooperation agreements outlining how the programme is to be implemented. A continental meeting was organized in January 2010 by the Zone Office and Regional Representations, to launch the programme for the year. Some of the National Societies which had participated in PfCC1 were invited (Costa Rica, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Grenada and Nicaragua) so that they could present lessons learnt during the implementation of this programme. Between February and March 2010, the Regional Representation's Disaster Risk Reduction programme established contact with the Mexican Red Cross for the official appointment of a focal point, who will be in charge of executing and coordinating PfCC2 as per the objectives proposed by the programme.

A continental planning session was held in May 2010, in coordination with the Zone's DRR programme, the Regional Representations from Central America and Mexico, South America, and the Caribbean to discuss project implementation. The 12 participants included the focal point for Mexico. This meeting enabled the National Societies to move forward with the development of their plans of action and activities under Phase 2 of the Climate Change Preparedness programme. Technical information about the different steps of PfCC2, as well as technical and administrative formats, were disseminated.

Main achievements and lessons learnt from PfCC1 were also shared. Furthermore, needs and gaps were identified by National Societies regarding the implementation of PfCC2, and results from the continental meeting of January 2010 were discussed. The National Societies proposed the development of a blog on the learning platform [www.desaprender.org](http://www.desaprender.org), so that National Societies having participated in PfCC1 and those implementing PfCC2 could exchange experiences, documents and tools to facilitate the implementation of climate change actions, in addition to promoting mutual knowledge-generation. The learning platform 'DesAprender' was designed as part of the DIPECHO V Project for South America, and is currently being promoted and updated at continental level, for use by National Societies and other organizations.

### **Progress of the Mexican Red Cross**

The Mexican Red Cross (MRC) is adjusting its plan of action and carrying out administrative activities with a view to signing a Memorandum of Understanding. The MRC has also initiated dialogues with its Volunteer Directorates, to understand their perspective on including climate change within their regular activities and programmes. The MRC has established contacts with the Secretary of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNA), to familiarize itself with tools and initiatives developed in Mexico in the area of climate change.

In addition, the National Society, together with the continental Disaster Risk Reduction programme, has arranged meetings with the Climate Change Centre, the IFRC offices in Geneva and Panama, and the Mexican Government, regarding the participation of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the Mexican Red Cross in the UN Climate Change Conference (COP16), taking place this November in Cancun, Mexico. In parallel, discussions have taken place with National Societies about possible actions with their respective governments in the context of COP16.

### **Constraints or Challenges**

- In the case of the Salvadorean Red Cross Society, multiple difficulties arose at the beginning of the year, as the position of Director of Risk Reduction was vacant, and part of the team working in that department ended their contracts. This caused some delays in the start-up of activities.
- The confirmation of funds from donors did not occur until well into the year.
- The preparation and confirmation of proposals and plans of action took longer than anticipated in some cases, leading to delays in implementation.
- Adjustments and changes took place in the functioning of the IFRC's secretariat during the first months of the year. As a result, the Regional programme is no longer part of the Regional Representation's structure, but now reports directly to the continental Risk Management programme.

<b>Programme component 2: Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction</b>
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<b>Component outcome 1: Communities are better prepared, and more organized to respond to and recover from the effects of natural hazards, recognizing potential risk reduction measures and actions to be taken.</b>
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## **Achievements:**

### **Community Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (VCA) – Community risk maps**

The Regional Risk Reduction programme has supported the Salvadorean Red Cross Society in its plan to organize four community disaster response teams, with the basic elements of first response in accordance with the data gathered through the application of VCA methodology. During this reporting period, the SRCS has identified the four communities with which it will work and established contact with local leaders, municipal authorities and local Red Cross representatives.

The Guatemalan Red Cross has identified the ten communities in which it plans to carry out VCAs. Assessments are to be carried out in August, and will reach approximately 4,950 families. With the information thus gathered, the National Society will identify the most urgent needs and develop community-based micro-projects to address these needs.

During the reporting period, the Red Cross Societies of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, together with the Centre of Reference for Disaster Preparedness, met with various meteorological and disaster response offices regarding early warning systems in the region and ways to strengthen the relationship between key stakeholders. This activity was carried out in Costa Rica.

### **Protected School Modules**

The Honduran Red Cross is part of the National Commission on Disaster Risk Reduction, along with the Ministry of Education and other relevant stakeholders. The National Society conducted training in March for 23 primary school teachers and 22 HRC volunteers using the Protected School Methodology, as per the standards of the Centre of Reference for Community-based Education. The trained members of the educational community committed to immediately applying this methodology in each of their schools, thus contributing substantially to risk reduction in schools, and fostering a culture of prevention.

The Regional Risk Reduction programme has continued to support the region's National Societies in the use of tools and methodologies developed by the Centres of Reference, in this case Protected School Modules aimed at acquainting children and their teachers with disaster prevention and risk management.

During the reporting period, the Climate Centre launched innovative funding for country activities related to climate change. The National Societies of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico applied for these funds with projects aimed at climate change awareness-raising, especially in schools. This funding will be complemented by support from the regional programme and the Finnish Red Cross, to make up for any shortfall in planned activities.

### **Communication for risk reduction and disaster preparedness**

The dissemination to community members of key risk reduction and disaster preparedness messages is crucial in creating a culture of risk reduction and disaster preparedness. Given this, the Regional Risk Reduction programme, in coordination with the Centres of Reference, and under the DIPECHO VI plan of action, has supported National Societies in the region in the dissemination of such key messages, as part of an overall communications strategy.

Communication and awareness-raising materials were developed as part of this strategy, promoting safer and more resilient communities. The material is aimed at highlighting the importance of a culture of disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness, at both institutional and community levels.

## **Constraints or Challenges**

- In the case of the Salvadorean Red Cross Society, multiple difficulties arose at the beginning of the year, as the position of Director of Risk Reduction was vacant, and part of the team working in that department ended their contracts. This caused some delays in the start-up of activities.
- The confirmation of funds from donors did not occur until well into the year.
- The preparation and confirmation of proposals and plans of action took longer than anticipated in some cases, leading to delays in implementation.

### **Programme component 3: Recovery**

**Component outcome 1: The secretariat supports the National Societies of the region in providing assistance to restore or improve pre-disaster living conditions and reduce the risk of future disasters.**

**Achievements:** In November 2008, Panama and Costa Rica experienced unusually heavy and persistent rains, leading the governments of both countries to declare states of emergency. The Red Cross Societies of both nations responded to the situation, and later requested assistance from the IFRC in the areas of relief, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, and recovery. The Regional Risk Reduction programme undertook the recovery component of the operation in June 2009. Activities conducted by the two National Societies under this phase included livelihoods rehabilitation, as well as water and sanitation activities.

Once the relief phase had been fully implemented, it became possible to undertake community-based programming and to emphasize capacity building and the strengthening of National Societies' response capacities. These activities were conducted in an effort to enhance National Societies' preparedness for the next disaster and also in response to the food security crisis that has been affecting the region.

At the end of September 2009, a consultant was hired to carry out a review of remaining activities and to assess and monitor the plan of action in close collaboration with the National Societies of the affected countries, the Regional Risk Reduction programme and PADRU. The recovery plans of action of both National Societies emphasized a community-based approach in providing longer-term support to the communities affected by the floods, and in building the capacities of the two National Societies, mainly at local level to promote community resilience.

Consequently, the Red Cross Society of Panama, with support from the Ministries of Agriculture and Education, and along with local authorities, designed sustainable micro-projects for the affected communities that included the distribution of seeds, poultry and agricultural tools for the rehabilitation of community and family orchards, along with a training package offered by technicians from the different Ministries, in coordination with government partners.

Links were established with a longer-term American Red Cross disaster risk reduction project in order to complement the intervention and ensure a greater impact on communities in the Veraguas District. In Changuinola, the branch has signed a partnership agreement with local authorities in order to coordinate public initiatives with Red Cross interventions.

In Costa Rica, initial plans were to reach 500 beneficiaries through the construction or rehabilitation of 125 family wells, and the holding of ten community trainings sessions. These objectives were surpassed thanks to effective coordination and cooperation between the National Society and local NGOs (e.g. World Vision), local authorities and private companies. Ultimately, the Red Cross rehabilitated 175 wells (130 per cent of the initial target), reaching 750 beneficiaries, and carried out ten community training sessions, which were conducted by six newly trained volunteers from the branches. A course for volunteers was held in Costa Rica by the regional Centre of Reference on the topic of community-based education in disaster preparedness.

The physical proximity of the two Red Cross branches, and recognition of their good work in the

two districts, fostered partnerships and strengthened relations between isolated rural communities and Red Cross branches.

**Constraints or Challenges:** Delays occurred in the implementation of planned activities in Panama.

## Health and Care

### **Programme purpose**

**Global Agenda Goal 2: Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.**

The regional health programme for Central America and Mexico in 2010 includes three programme components: HIV, community health, and emergency health. The HIV component is implemented within the framework of the Global Alliance on HIV with a focus on continental Global Alliance coordination, tailored support to National Society Global Alliance members, small project funding for further development of HIV programming in Costa Rica and Nicaragua in preparation for their future incorporation into the Global Alliance on HIV, and direct funding support to three current members of the Global Alliance on HIV in Central America (El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras). The community health component focuses on the roll-out of the new community-based health and first aid (CBHFA *in Action*) methodology, supporting the formation of water, sanitation and hygiene technical units in four target National Societies, and strengthening the promotion of voluntary blood donation among youth through the *Club 25 Strategy* in three National Societies. The emergency health component focuses on three areas: a) capacity building and awareness-raising in National Societies, b) method development and dissemination; and c) support to operations including response to disasters and disease outbreaks.

Regional health coordination has provided technical assistance, event coordination, and resource mobilization, and has facilitated processes and formed alliances with other health-related organizations active in the countries of the region. Furthermore, it has supported secretariat-originated processes at different levels, including surveys and mapping.

The regional health programme budget was significantly adjusted during 2010, decreasing from 2,466,809 Swiss francs to 775,674 Swiss francs to reflect actual budget coverage at the end of the reporting period.

### **Programme component 1: HIV and AIDS**

**Component outcome 1: Three National Societies - El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras - are supported by the secretariat to reduce vulnerability to HIV and its impact through preventing further infection, expanding care, treatment and support, and reducing stigma and discrimination.**

El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras Red Cross Societies have continued to implement their HIV programmes in the framework of the IFRC's Global Alliance on HIV, with 2010 representing the third year of the current implementation period.

Using the Global Alliance's reporting format against indicators, the three National Society members of the Alliance have collectively reached 21,277 people with prevention and anti-stigma messages during the reporting period, including providing care, treatment and support services to 89 people living with HIV (PLHIV).

In February 2010, seven National Society staff and volunteers from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama were trained as master facilitators in the IFRC's Prevention, Care, Treatment and Support training package for community-based volunteers. The workshop was



facilitated by the home-based care coordinator from the Kenyan Red Cross, the manager of the HIV, TB and malaria unit in Geneva, and the Americas Zone Health and HIV coordinator. The three Global Alliance member countries will commence roll-out in their countries during 2010.

In February 2010, the region was represented at a meeting in Panama of the steering group of RCRC+ in the Americas (the Red Cross Red Crescent network of staff and volunteers living with HIV) by the focal points for RCRC+ in Honduras and Panama. At this meeting, six National Society PLHIV leaders worked on a draft operational plan for the next three years, to be presented at the Global Alliance on HIV meeting prior to the AIDS2010 conference in Vienna in July. They also had an opportunity to meet with the unit manager for HIV, TB and malaria from the secretariat in Geneva.

The El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras Red Cross Societies report assisting PLHIV through community-based support groups, PLHIV associations and networks, through capacity building, joint advocacy and partnership activities.

The National Societies participated in the regional HIV conference CONCASIDA in Costa Rica in March, and the Costa Rican Red Cross actively supported the conference. Plans are underway for the HIV programme manager from Honduras Red Cross to represent the region at the AIDS2010 conference and the Global Alliance on HIV meeting in Vienna, with partial support from the Finnish Red Cross.

The Finnish Red Cross has become a new HIV partner this year, supporting a two year bilateral HIV project with the Honduras Red Cross within the framework of the Global Alliance on HIV.

Further work was undertaken in the three countries on promotional and resource mobilization strategies, with support from the advertising agency Llorente y Cuenca. One of the key products was a formal PowerPoint presentation adapted to each country's HIV context and its programme under the Global Alliance on HIV, for use with local donors and companies.

### **Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC)**

During the first half of 2010, the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) HIV Programme was co-funded by the Norwegian Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross and the secretariat. The GRC worked with 150 people from most-at-risk populations, including sex workers, men who have sex with men (MSM), transgender people, prisoners, youth in vulnerable situations, and people living with HIV. In addition, the GRC has continued to expand its prevention services to at-risk populations by reaching housewives and mobile populations, including taxi and moto-taxi drivers. The HIV programme has focused on three regions with high HIV prevalence: El Palmar, Retalhuleu, and Coatepeque, as well as Guatemala City.

During the reporting period, the GRC reached 6,056 people, of which 2,344 were women and 3,712 were men.

Thanks to the cooperation of the Guatemalan national authorities and the efforts of Red Cross volunteers and HIV staff, this year the GRC was able to assist a population that faces particular stigma and discrimination (including violence, abandonment, rejection and indifference by various sectors of Guatemalan society), namely the Trans population. With support from OTRANS (Organization of Trans peoples of Guatemala), the Trans population involved in sexual work has been reached through counselling, voluntary testing, distribution of condoms, and prevention education on HIV and sexually transmitted infections (STI). In addition, a parallel research study has been conducted to determine the profile of Trans people regarding their HIV vulnerability. The results of this study will be presented to key sectors of Guatemalan society jointly with OTRANS. It is important to mention that this alliance was created during the International Day Against Homophobia.

## **Honduran Red Cross**

In 2010, three new project proposals were developed for intervention with vulnerable populations, and funded respectively by the Finnish (FRC) and Italian Red Cross (IRC) Societies, and the secretariat. The new projects commenced in 2010 and the HRC is working on the development of a fourth project proposal to address co-infection of TB and HIV, for presentation to the Global TB programme. The two-year project supported by the FRC focuses on most-at-risk populations in ten communities in the border region with Nicaragua. Secretariat funding in 2010 will focus on at-risk youth, prevention of vertical transmission, and support for PLHIV.

In January, the project 'United against Stigma and Non-Discrimination', funded by the Italian Red Cross, trained 1,349 peer educators in *Together We Can* and *Step by Step* methodologies, and participatory workshops. This project has a strong capacity building component for target municipalities.

Work has continued with youth-oriented prevention activities in education centres in the southern part of Honduras, with support from the Swiss Red Cross. The Meso-American project, funded by the Global Fund, and providing holistic support to mobile populations, has continued in El Amatillo, in the border region with El Salvador, focusing in particular on sex workers and prevention of HIV and STI. Secretariat support has enabled the continuation of peer education, prevention of mother-to-child transmission, and voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) activities.

Three PLHIV self-help groups were established and support was provided to community networks for people living with HIV. HRC conducted follow-up visits to PLHIV nationwide, establishing alliances with centres for integrated care and hospitals in each zone. Awareness-raising work has been conducted to garner support for the HIV programme within the general population, through social mobilization campaigns such as the national youth week, and the HIV solidarity vigil. Anti-stigma and non-discrimination work, with a communication strategy aimed at taxi drivers, has been extended to an additional urban area.

During the reporting period, the HRC supported PLHIV self-help groups through a project funded by the Italian Red Cross, and people living with HIV have been incorporated as HRC volunteers, and trained in the use of the IFRC's care and support tools. The HRC HIV policy was revised to include new elements and *Strategy 2020*. The Global Alliance on HIV plan has been disseminated amongst Partner National Societies.

In total, as of June 2010, through the Global Alliance on HIV framework, the HRC reached 9,078 people, including 625 people living with HIV and their families.

## **Salvadorean Red Cross Society**

In the framework of the Global Alliance on HIV, the Salvadorean Red Cross Society (SRCS) HIV programme is being funded in 2010 by the Mexican Institute of Public Health (with Global Funds), the IFRC secretariat and the Spanish Red Cross. As of June, 6,143 people have been reached with prevention and anti-stigma messages.

As part of the support provided by the Llorente and Cuenca advertising agency, the re-launch of the Global Alliance took place, with three radio and three television stations providing coverage for the event. Llorente and Cuenca also provided a list of potential corporate donors, some of whom have already been contacted, with the aim of mobilizing resources to provide sustainability for the project. A staff member has been hired to follow up on this proposal, working together with the National Society's fund-raising department.

Target populations reached to date during 2010 include those classified as being most-at-risk, such as men who have sex with men (MSM), sex workers, vulnerable youth, mobile populations, older adults, employees of private companies and civil servants. The latter form part of a growing

group (e.g. teachers from the Ministry of Education), which has requested training in basic themes such as HIV, in order to reach their students.

**Component outcome 2: Two National Societies - Costa Rica and Nicaragua - are supported by the secretariat to increase their capacity to deliver and sustain HIV programmes that respond to and mitigate the impact of HIV in the framework of the Global Alliance on HIV.**

Following an analysis of HIV programming within the Red Cross Society of Panama, it was decided to refocus this component to support the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan National Societies. During 2010, HIV programme activities in both these National Societies have been focusing on HIV prevention and anti-stigma messages aimed at the general public, through training and support to taxi drivers in delivering health promotion information to their clients. Additionally, the NRC will develop prevention education with students, and community mobilization initiatives with the general population at public events.

These projects are an important step towards incorporation of these National Societies into the Global Alliance on HIV during the coming years.

**Programme component 2: Public health in the community**

**Component outcome 1: Seven National Societies are supported by the secretariat to improve community-based health programming, including mother and new-born child health (MNCH), voluntary non- remunerated blood donation (VNRBD), and road safety.**

**Component outcome 2: Seven National Societies are supported by the secretariat to improve community food security programming capacity.**

During the reporting period, the secretariat supported the development of water and sanitation strategies and capacity building in four target National Societies in Central America, building on post-Hurricane Mitch water and sanitation projects supported by Red Cross partners. A workshop was held in Guatemala in January 2010 during which participants from health and water and sanitation departments from Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua elaborated their water and sanitation strategies and country plans. Prior to conducting capacity building activities, the priority has been to ensure integration of technical units, to be achieved by the third quarter of 2010. The institutionalization of water and sanitation technical units and support for the strategy in each country was endorsed by the Red Cross Presidents of the four target countries committed to supporting this process, during a meeting in Honduras. It is hoped that the model and methodologies for developing water and sanitation units in National Societies can be replicated in other regions, building on the experience of this Central American regional pilot.

The new CBHFA *in Action* methodology is being promoted amongst National Societies and Red Cross partners in the region as the standard capacity building framework for Red Cross volunteers working in health and first aid at community level. CBHFA *in Action* will be presented to the regional health network at a meeting in August and the first training of Spanish-speaking master facilitators will be held in November in Lima.

Twenty-one National Societies in the Americas are actively involved in the promotion of voluntary non-remunerated youth blood donations, many of them through the *Club 25* strategy. In 2010, the external evaluation of the three-year Finnish Red Cross-supported *Club 25* strategy was finalized and provided recommendations for future programming and sustainability. The secretariat will support seven National Societies, including Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, in the first year of a five-year global project to strengthen *Club 25* implementation and sustainability. The target National Societies were selected on the basis of the evaluation report findings, and in 2010 they will develop baseline data and four-year action plans, and participate in a regional *Club 25* and health promotion workshop, facilitated by the Singapore Red Cross, to be held in September in Panama.

Following on from the *Club 25* continental lessons-learnt workshop held in Panama in December 2009, two *Club 25* groups have been established in Mexico. The clubs result from an initiative by college students, with the support and leadership of their university professors. Technical assistance and contact information has already been provided and this has allowed the National Society to structure these first Mexican clubs in a sustainable way, based on the experiences of other National Societies already implementing such programmes.

Bilateral projects in maternal and child health aim to assist vulnerable communities in the Central America region. Maternal and child health activities undertaken include: birth spacing, newborn and child health, and prevention of avoidable diseases through immunization, adequate nutrition, maternal lactation, and hygiene and sanitation through safe water, appropriate use of latrines and hygiene promotion.

A regional health network meeting was planned with National Society health directors for the first half of 2010. Unfortunately, the meeting was postponed three times due to the demands of the Haiti earthquake operation and damage caused by Tropical Storm Agatha. The meeting was rescheduled for August 2010.

The issue of food security has been integrated into existing National Society programmes as a cross-cutting issue. Programmes addressing food security target individuals and communities by empowering them to address issues of economic stability and family subsistence.

Road safety is still a critical issue in the region, with high morbidity and mortality rates. Several National Societies have expressed an interest in working in this area and are currently developing funding proposals.

### **Programme component 3: Public health in emergencies**

**Component outcome 1: Seven National Societies are supported by the secretariat to improve their capacity to prepare for, respond to and recover from epidemics/pandemics and disasters, as well as to improve access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene services for vulnerable populations through implementation of WASH projects.**

During the reporting period, the secretariat has continued to support National Societies in the Americas to establish common objectives and strategies that can be adapted to the context of each country. In support of this aim, a continental Emergency Health Workshop was held in Panama during May, with facilitators from PAHO and the secretariat in Geneva and Panama. The workshop identified focal points who will now serve as emergency health references in their own countries, and coordinate with the appropriate IFRC Reference Centres and disaster preparedness and response teams. All National Societies except for Mexico participated in the workshop.

During the first half of 2010, implementation of the pandemic preparedness projects funded by USAID in El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua, PAHO in Panama, and DfID in Honduras continued with excellent results. The formation of teams of volunteers in Red Cross branches and communities has been one of the legacies of this project. This workforce of volunteers has not only been active in community work aimed at preventing pandemic influenza, but also in other areas such as hand washing, hygiene promotion, and food security. In April, a meeting was held in El Salvador with the participation of health directors, pandemic preparedness project coordinators, and secretariat staff. The objective of the meeting was to share lessons-learnt, innovations and challenges, and to discuss integration and sustainability of activities at the end of the projects.

Technical and operational support has been provided to National Societies affected by severe storms such as Tropical Storm Agatha during the reporting period.

### Constraints:

- Regional health coordination has been operational in various aspects, although progress has been delayed in some areas, such as budget management. This is mainly due to difficulties in providing training at a distance, the demands of routine duties, and the prioritization of other systems-related tasks.
- Successful integration of health plans and activities at regional level is dependent on having in place a framework for action at Zone level, which provides a global vision to guide local implementation.
- Financial resource mobilization in the National Societies faces various challenges. Externally-funded programmes may not be sustainable once initial funds have been exhausted. It is thus necessary to support capacity building of National Societies in this area, and encourage their strategic engagement with public and private donors at local and regional levels.
- Regional health network plans need to be supported by the secretariat through advocacy at the political level, thus allowing plans and proposals to be implemented and funded over a longer period. Such support requires acknowledgement, acceptance and commitment on the part of Presidents and Directors General.
- Funding remains a major challenge for implementation of the 2011 health plan.

## Organizational Development

<b>Programme component 1: Support National Societies' governance, management and organizational development processes.</b>
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<b>Component outcome 1 : National Society leadership and management development</b> <b>Support National Society governance and management to strengthen the ability to effectively lead the organization and its service delivery: <u>leadership abilities</u> are increased through the development of governance, a <u>sustainable organization</u> is ensured characterized by <u>innovation</u> which carries out effective <u>coordination</u> and collaboration within the Federation and with other partners.</b>
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<b>Component outcome 2: Strong and sustainable organizations are able to provide effective services to the vulnerable nationwide.</b> <b>Provide technical support to National Societies in their organizational development processes through effective coordination within the Federation; ensure access to resources to better manage and carry out <u>strategic planning</u> and <u>change management</u>, update the <u>legal base</u> and enhance <u>integrity</u> through transparent legal and accounting mechanisms.</b>
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**Achievements:** During the first quarter of 2010, a road map was established in the region to strengthen National Societies' capacities in the areas of governance and management. During this period, training programmes and workshops in the Nicaraguan Red Cross reached 95 people including National Council members, administrative staff, and volunteers, raising awareness of texts such as *Strategy 2020* and the Institutional Doctrine. In addition, the Honduran Red Cross with the assistance of an educational institution, is working on the development of tools for use in tutorials on the teaching and understanding of the statutes and their scope. A copy of the new statutes has been provided to all branches – 70 per cent of which are already working under the new scheme.

In the Red Cross Society of Panama, the exchange of experiences between National Societies has fostered the development of a proposal for strengthening financial procedures. The Salvadorean Red Cross Society management has had a great impact on the new proposal of organizational restructuring, through documentation exchange and dialogue between the leadership of the two National Societies.

National Societies in the region have expressed their interest in reviving leadership courses to increase and strengthen leadership skills necessary to enhance National Society capacities.

The regional representation works actively to foster external relationships with partners, including governments, civil society and the corporate sector, producing results such as the conclusion of the Headquarters Agreement in Guatemala, which facilitates access to humanitarian aid in emergencies such as the eruption of the Pacaya Volcano, Tropical Storm Agatha and similar emergencies in the future. This initiative is also reflected in approaches made to date to organizations affiliated with the United Nations, in international cooperation agreements aimed at better coordination, and in the search for partnerships permitting synergies which benefit the most vulnerable.

Presidents and General Directors of Subregion 1 have agreed to renew efforts with their respective Ministers of Foreign Relations, with a view to signing a cooperation agreement or letter of intent with the Central America Integration System (Sistema de Integración Centroamericana – SICA).

A number of emergency operations occurring during the first quarter of 2010 - Tropical Storm Agatha, the eruption of the Pacaya Volcano, and floods and riots in Panama - were effectively coordinated through mutual support amongst National Societies, PADRU, country programme coordinators, and the regional representation. Emergencies in El Salvador and Guatemala benefitted from allocations under the Headquarters Agreement.

The Nicaraguan Red Cross has been supported by the IFRC Country Representative and Regional Representative, with on-going advice from the OD department in Geneva and the continental OD Coordinator, in making technical adjustments to its SOS proposal. The Costa Rican Red Cross has developed a proposal for strengthening its financial and technical accountability mechanisms, whilst National Society management along with the Department of Planning / OD have followed advice in applying to the Intensified Capacity Building (ICB) fund.

Under the responsibility of the Department of Internal Auditing of the Honduran Red Cross and with the support of the IFRC, a model of accountability has been developed for councils and branches, to be validated and implemented in the second quarter of the year. Support for and monitoring of the development of an 'integrated approach' culture in the National Society is expected to yield specific results with the approval of four policies in the areas of health, HIV and AIDS, volunteering, and gender.

Implementation of a volunteer management plan by the Salvadorean Red Cross Society at national level resulted in the recruitment of 300 volunteer members, and graduation of 75 female volunteers and 90 facilitators in first aid, as well as the incorporation of 72 community volunteers in six branches (Chalatenango, Santa Tecla, Santa Ana, Sonsonate, Usulután and la Unión).

Work in the area of management and project/proposal development has been of great benefit to National Societies, helping them to identify potential donors and define lines of action, such as a regional project to strengthen the Youth Network financed by the Finnish Red Cross, and a concept paper for a road safety drafted by the National Societies of Honduras and Nicaragua.

<b>Programme component 2: Volunteering and youth development with nation-wide coverage through grass roots units and services, branches and volunteer units.</b>
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<b>Component outcome 1: Support National Societies in developing nation-wide coverage of grass roots units and services.</b>
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<b>Component outcome 2: Mobilizing and maintaining volunteer networks. Support National Societies in their volunteer development, and management and promotion of an enabling environment for volunteerism in their national contexts.</b>
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**Achievements:** The Salvadorean Red Cross Society has increased its capacity, most particularly in the area of volunteerism at community level, strengthened through coordination with local actors (such as the municipal governments of Sonsonate, Santa Ana, Chalatenango,

La Unión and Santa Tecla). The volunteer management plan in these communities includes the establishment of the first groups of Managers of Fund-raising and Institutional Image. In addition, local resources have been trained in VCA methodology to act as facilitators/community interveners at sectional (branch) level, with a view to identifying local needs and priorities for the development of micro-projects. Dissemination and implementation of tools for monitoring and assessment has also proven successful, particularly with regard to the Strategic Plan and *Strategy 2020*.

Regarding the important issue of insurance for volunteers, a mapping of National Societies was carried out during the first quarter of 2010, providing reinforcement to policies within the National Societies of Nicaragua, Panama and Guatemala.

The Guatemalan Red Cross held a national volunteer camp, attended by at least 400 volunteers, resulting in: 1) Greater integration of volunteering, with a view to restructuring into a single, cohesive entity; 2) Maintenance of a distinct structure for youth volunteers, in line with *Strategy 2020* and the Inter-American Plan and, 3) Greater emphasis on updating databases and training.

The Honduran Red Cross has also developed a proposal to strengthen its volunteer capacity, thanks to close communication and coordination between the Directorate General, the continental volunteer coordinator and the IFRC's programme coordinator. Resources aimed at developing volunteer work have been transferred, thereby optimizing volunteer capacity in two branches, with a further six planned. Eighteen representatives from the branches were trained in the application of National Society administrative procedures, as well as in the importance of accountability, thanks to the participation of representatives from the High Court of Auditors and the Executive Directorate of Revenue. A total of 170 leaders were reached, belonging to the Red Cross youth, women volunteers, lifeguards and directors of councils in seven branches. The annual evaluation of the 2009 Plan of Action was completed in March 2010, serving as the basis for an analysis of progress and results against the national development plan for 2007-2010. This evaluation process encouraged the participation of all national and regional coordinators, PNS and relevant IFRC personnel, and served to review and adjust the 2010 Plan of Action. The evaluation highlighted the importance of focusing efforts on achieving better results in the areas of governance and volunteering.

In El Salvador, in order to optimize resources at sectional (branch) level where projects are implemented, improved coordination has been achieved through projects such as 'Activities of Risk Reduction in Latin America' (LARRA) and 'Preparation for a Pandemic'. Furthermore, the Costa Rican Red Cross's Youth Coordinator has reached a cooperation agreement with the German Red Cross for volunteer internships between National Societies, through the 'VOLUNTA' programme.

## **Constraints or Challenges**

- Tropical Storms Agatha and Alex delayed project implementation in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.
- The delay in arrival of resources for Resource Mobilization and Development for the youth network and to support the institutional recovery of the Nicaraguan Red Cross resulted in the revision of schedules and a reduction in activities.
- Financial support for the regional and country plans was lower than expected. To address this situation in Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador, potential donors have been identified and schedules of visits for management of project portfolios have been prepared.
- Delays in recruitment of a regional representative in Costa Rica, along with financial difficulties linked to the sustainability of the office and projects in Nicaragua, have affected planning and hiring of support staff in OD.

## Humanitarian Principles and Values

<b>Programme component 1: Promote Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values.</b>
<b>Component outcome 1: <u>The National Societies of Central America have enhanced their internal understanding of the Fundamental Principles and Values</u>, carrying out systematic work in the promotion of Humanitarian Principles and Values and their integration into National Society operational programmes (Disaster Management, and Health and Care) with support from the secretariat.</b>
<b>Component outcome 2: The secretariat supports National Societies in the promotion of <u>internal capacity to tackle discriminatory practices</u>, to ensure inclusive and egalitarian participation and to enhance work in gender, discrimination and violence.</b>
<b>Component outcome 3: <u>The target population is aware of humanitarian values</u> and is taking initiatives to change behaviours with the support of the National Societies.</b>
<b>Component outcome 4: Increased capacity of the seven National Societies to work on programmes in the area of <u>migration</u> with support from the secretariat.</b>

### Achievements

- Emergency operations occurring during the first quarter of 2010 (i.e. Tropical Storm Agatha, the eruption of Pacaya Volcano, and floods and riots in Panama) have been effectively coordinated and mutually supported by National Societies, PADRU, country coordinators of programmes and the IFRC regional representation.
- National Societies in Guatemala and El Salvador have demonstrated greater coordination between programmes for health care in emergencies. Closer coordination between these National Societies, PADRU and the regional representation has also enabled activation of benefits under the 'Headquarters Agreement'.
- The IFRC programme coordinator in Honduras and the country representative in Nicaragua have participated and collaborated in the coordination of emergency responses with their respective National Societies.
- In El Salvador, in order to optimize resources at sectional (branch) level where projects are implemented and more closely involve volunteers, improved coordination has been achieved through projects such as 'Activities of Risk Reduction in Latin America' (LARRA) and 'Preparation for a Pandemic'.
- The Honduran Red Cross has initiated a process of evaluation of results and scope of its country plan, in coordination with OD, and with the participation of its coordinators of OPADE, SALUD, PVH and volunteering.

## Working in partnership

Excellent levels of coordination and mutual support were achieved by the National Societies of Costa Rica, Mexico and Nicaragua with their respective governments in the mobilization of resources for those affected by the earthquake in Haiti. During the first six months of 2010, work focused on the search for alliances and partners to enable sharing of strategic approaches in areas of great importance or mutual interest, leading to greater coordination with institutions such as ACNUR in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, and with OPS/OMS to support the logistics of humanitarian aid for those affected by Tropical Storm Agatha in Guatemala.

The Minister of Foreign Relations provided full support for the reactivation of the 'Headquarters Agreement' in Guatemala, thanks to good coordination between the Guatemalan Red Cross and the IFRC's regional representative. Actors within the Movement maintain a good level of coordination with PADRU and with the continental health programme.



The Minister of Foreign Relations, the Congress of the Republic of Costa Rica and the Costa Rican Red Cross provided valuable support for the reactivation of the 'Headquarters Agreement with the Government of Costa Rica, and for the installation of the IFRC's regional representative in San José.

Contacts with governmental authorities in El Salvador have led to greater openness on their part in support of IDRL. A number of meetings were held between the IFRC's regional representative and PNS in Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala. A coordinated approach with Partner National Societies in Honduras has generated support for a proposal to strengthen volunteering (on the part of the Spanish, Dutch, Canadian, Swiss and Italian Red Cross Societies). The Spanish Red Cross is supporting two projects related to the recovery process of the Nicaraguan Red Cross, as well as the operation of the IFRC office. The Norwegian Red Cross is providing administrative support with tax exemptions of the IFRC in Guatemala, and with Resource Mobilization and Development initiatives with both the Guatemalan and Panamanian Red Cross Societies. The Finnish Red Cross is supporting the costs of the programme coordination delegate in El Salvador, as well as projects aimed at strengthening the youth network. The Japanese Red Cross is interested in supporting initiatives of organizational development with the Guatemalan and Panamanian Red Cross Societies.

National Societies have reached a stage where working in partnership with non-governmental institutions, their respective Ministries of Health and other governmental departments, as well as with international organizations and other partners has become part of their routine work. A major movement in this direction can be observed and the results speak for themselves: a rise in technical and financial assistance, a fruitful exchange of experiences, the creation of alliances, and timely support for projects.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

An integrated response to the Pacaya Volcano and Tropical Storm Agatha emergencies by the Guatemalan Red Cross together with health programmes (i.e. water and sanitation, HIV, h2p), volunteering and planning, enabled a higher quality of care, and a greater impact on the affected regions.

Ensuring Resource Mobilization and Development strategies and dialogues with governments and private companies in the response to the Haiti Earthquake Operation has strengthened the image, positioning and credibility of National Societies. Furthermore, the implementation of Project ICB in El Salvador, in partnership with local authorities to establish community volunteering and support, as well as integration into ASDECO, has laid the foundation for project sustainability and increased capacity in two of the National Society's branches.

Support for the establishment of National Society training centres will encourage better volunteer management and provide income through the promotion of first aid training services.

In Nicaragua, the positive impact of support and technical advice provided to date may be at risk if resource management does not adequately support the needs of the National Society and provide the necessary funds for office maintenance.

## Looking ahead

A positive response from the Japanese Red Cross is expected, in support of organizational development within the Guatemalan and Panamanian Red Cross Societies. Technical and financial reports from the ICB project of the Salvadorean Red Cross Society, along with a proposal for second quarter activities are awaiting approval by the IFRC's OD department in

Geneva, to ensure continuity and sustainability of these endeavours. Efficient management of projects is expected to improve overall support for country plans, particularly in the area of OD in Nicaragua (where the office is not yet sustainable), and in Honduras.

Activities planned by the Youth Network are expected to be implemented, focusing on a pilot project for branch-level microcredit, and the integration of the Integrity Commission. In addition, plans of action are being considered with National Society presidents to strengthen measures for the prevention of violence and increase security, in coordination with the ICRC.

Looking ahead in the area of organizational development, main activities include:

- Fostering greater awareness and understanding of *Strategy 2020* through trained facilitators and greater commitment on the part of National Society presidents;
- Advances in administrative reorganization of the Salvadorean Red Cross Society and greater programme coordination with the arrival of an IFRC programme coordinator.
- Pending receipt of funding in the second quarter for the Nicaraguan Red Cross: 6,000 euro from the Spanish Red Cross for the OD project, in support of the IFRC office in Managua; and SOS funding of 58,000 Swiss francs.
- Completion of the installation of the IFRC regional office in Costa Rica and hiring of a capacity building support officer for country plan reviews and development of at least two new plans and MDR key initiatives.

In the health and care programme, the following points are highlighted:

- Following the establishment of water and sanitation technical units in the four target National Societies, second quarter activities will focus on capacity building and the development of small, medium and large-scale proposals to ensure their sustainability.
- National Societies will develop Global Alliance proposals for 2011, for the first year of the next three-year round from 2011 to 2013. The Honduras Red Cross will participate in the Global Alliance on HIV and AIDS 2010 conference in Vienna.
- The CBHFA *in Action* roll-out will commence in Latin America with the first training for national facilitators.
- A module on psychosocial support in emergencies will be developed collaboratively between National Society focal points, the Centre of Reference in El Salvador and the Zone health unit, hosted by the Chilean Red Cross and involving several National Societies from the Central American region.
- Three National Societies will be supported to develop *Club 25* baseline data and four-year action plans, as well as to mobilize resources for future youth blood donor recruitment programming.
- Planning for 2011 will include a stronger focus on secretariat health plans, reflecting the country planning approach.

<b>How we work</b>	
<p><b>All Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the <a href="#">Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief</a> and is committed to the <a href="#">Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere)</a> in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.</b></p>	
<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

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# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA43001 - Central America and Mexico

Mid-year Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/6
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAA43001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	773,947	775,674	380,251	20,166	0	1,950,038
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	203,244	147,023	45,014	258	0	395,538
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
DFID - British Government		20,516				20,516
DFID Partnership grant	233,450					233,450
Finnish Red Cross	5,108	0	4,573			9,680
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)	28,944	0	25,912			54,856
Netherlands Red Cross	-1,625					-1,625
New York Office (from Alcatel Lucent)	747					747
Norwegian Red Cross		17,170	1,244			18,414
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	20,650	154,532	11,198			186,380
Other	0					0
Spanish Red Cross	0					0
United States Government - USAID		51,175				51,175
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>287,275</b>	<b>243,393</b>	<b>42,926</b>			<b>573,594</b>
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
DFID Partnership grant	229,546					229,546
European Commission - DG ECHO	-13,900	-3,511				-17,411
Finnish Red Cross	3,180		1,944			5,123
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)	18,017		11,016			29,033
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	-1,829					-1,829
Norwegian Red Cross		16,150	1,170			17,320
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	32,850	145,347	10,532			188,729
United States Government - USAID		293,343				293,343
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>267,864</b>	<b>451,329</b>	<b>24,662</b>			<b>743,855</b>
<u>Income reserved for future periods</u>						
DFID - British Government		-1,010				-1,010
European Commission - DG ECHO		12,737				12,737
United States Government - USAID		-71,458				-71,458
<b>C3. Income reserved for future periods</b>		<b>-59,731</b>				<b>-59,731</b>
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
Spanish Red Cross			37,200			37,200
<b>C5. Inkind Personnel</b>			<b>37,200</b>			<b>37,200</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>555,138</b>	<b>634,991</b>	<b>104,789</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,294,918</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>758,383</b>	<b>782,013</b>	<b>149,802</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,690,456</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>101%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>#DIV/0</b>	<b>87%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	203,244	147,023	45,014	258	0	395,538
<b>C. Income</b>	555,138	634,991	104,789	0	0	1,294,918
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-528,275	-489,204	-73,826	0	0	-1,091,305
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>230,108</b>	<b>292,809</b>	<b>75,976</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>599,151</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA43001 - Central America and Mexico

Mid-year Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/6
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAA43001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>773,947</b>	<b>775,674</b>	<b>380,251</b>	<b>20,166</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,950,038</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Construction Materials			899				899	-899
Clothing & textiles			1,510				1,510	-1,510
Water & Sanitation			9,936				9,936	-9,936
Medical & First Aid	3,504							3,504
Teaching Materials			516				516	-516
Utensils & Tools			8,966				8,966	-8,966
Other Supplies & Services			177				177	-177
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>3,504</b>		<b>22,004</b>				<b>22,004</b>	<b>-18,500</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles			1,264				1,264	-1,264
Computers & Telecom	19,856	1,747	10,005				11,752	8,103
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.			13				13	-13
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>19,856</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>11,283</b>				<b>13,029</b>	<b>6,826</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage			388				388	-388
Transport & Vehicle Costs	54,511	925	23,646	4,589			29,160	25,351
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>54,511</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>24,034</b>	<b>4,589</b>			<b>29,548</b>	<b>24,963</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	163,406	57,037		53,502			110,539	52,867
Regionally Deployed Staff		-6,461					-6,461	6,461
National Staff	170,946	15,467	28,892	4,876			49,234	121,712
National Society Staff	270,963	44,182	109,350	4			153,536	117,426
Consultants	85,984	16,140	1,860				18,000	67,984
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>691,299</b>	<b>126,365</b>	<b>140,102</b>	<b>58,382</b>			<b>324,848</b>	<b>366,451</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	687,972	110,402	84,610	2,403			197,415	490,557
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>687,972</b>	<b>110,402</b>	<b>84,610</b>	<b>2,403</b>			<b>197,415</b>	<b>490,557</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	104,120	29,570	5,613	9,210			44,394	59,726
Information & Public Relation	77,441	59,613	50,499	207			110,319	-32,878
Office Costs	53,604	3,838	20,478	3,137			27,452	26,152
Communications	17,254	8,680	2,397	662			11,738	5,516
Professional Fees	22,150	1,656	-1				1,655	20,495
Financial Charges	39,177	3,355	-102	1,957			5,210	33,967
Other General Expenses	56,646	71	21				92	56,554
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>370,393</b>	<b>106,782</b>	<b>78,905</b>	<b>15,173</b>			<b>200,860</b>	<b>169,533</b>
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	122,983	34,787	30,927	2,194			67,907	55,075
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>122,983</b>	<b>34,787</b>	<b>30,927</b>	<b>2,194</b>			<b>67,907</b>	<b>55,075</b>
<b>Services</b>								
Services & Recoveries			1,394				1,394	-1,394
Shared Services	3,894	17,590	1,723	158			19,471	-15,577
<b>Total Services</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>17,590</b>	<b>3,117</b>	<b>158</b>			<b>20,865</b>	<b>-16,971</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions	-4,373	129,677	94,222	-9,073			214,827	-219,200
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>	<b>-4,373</b>	<b>129,677</b>	<b>94,222</b>	<b>-9,073</b>			<b>214,827</b>	<b>-219,200</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,950,038</b>	<b>528,275</b>	<b>489,204</b>	<b>73,826</b>			<b>1,091,305</b>	<b>858,733</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>245,673</b>	<b>286,470</b>	<b>306,424</b>	<b>20,166</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>858,733</b>	