

Annual report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Andean Region, South America

MAA46001

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

In brief

Programme purpose: Support the five National Societies in the Andean Region to effectively implement the Inter-American Plan 2007–2011 and *Strategy 2020*.

Programme summary: During 2010, the regional representation for the Andean Region provided tailored support to the National Societies of the region to create and implement actions, based on the country support plans, in the areas of disaster risk management, health and care, and organizational development. The area of principles and values has not been able to implement its planned action due to the lack of funding for the person responsible for this area.

The disaster risk management area worked with the region's National Societies to undertake diverse community-based activities, supported institutional strengthening in the field, particularly related to fomenting and better organizing volunteering in emergencies and early recovery, and facilitated knowledge sharing activities at the local, national and regional levels.

The health and care area has focused on work on HIV and AIDS which includes the creation of a support plan for each of the Global Alliance outcomes, fomenting knowledge and skills in community health and health in emergencies, as well as implementing a health plan along these strategic components.

The area organizational development and National Societies worked together to review and update the country support plans, with a priority on institutional strengthening, which exist in four of the region's National Societies (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru).

Whilst the disasters in Haiti and Chile did not occur in the countries of the Andean Region, the

regional representation and the region's National Societies felt their impact in the changed priorities at the continental level. Based on coordination with the National Societies, some of the projected objectives for this period have been transformed and reprogrammed for the second half of the year. The reduction and delay in funds generated additional changes, particularly the cutback of human resources in the areas of principles and values, and health and care. Despite these challenges and transformations, the regional representation has maintained its flexibility and creativity and commitment to offering tailored membership services to the region's National Societies.

Financial situation: The total 2010 budget is 2,195,738 Swiss francs, of which 1,051,400 Swiss francs (84 per cent) covered during the reporting period (including opening balance). Overall expenditure during the reporting period was 1,712,443 Swiss francs (77 per cent) of the budget.

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

No. of people we have reached: The regional representation focuses on building the capacities of National Societies in the Andean Region. Consequently, direct beneficiaries of the regional representation's programmes are the National Societies themselves including their staff at headquarters and branch level, governance bodies and volunteers. In effect, the regional representation's indirect beneficiaries belong to civil society since it is through the strengthening of the National Societies' capacities and the technical support offered, that methodologies, initiatives and activities as a whole can be carried out and implemented accordingly.

Our partners: The regional representation maintains effective partnerships with the following institutions: the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), the Andean Community of Nations (CAN), the Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention and Relief (*Comité Andino para la Prevención y Atención ante Desastres – CAPRADE*), United Nations agencies (including OCHA, Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), UNAIDS), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the National Institute for Civil Defence (*Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil - INDECI*), GNPluss, *Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey* (Technological Institute of Advanced Studies of Monterrey), the Regional Humanitarian Information Network Project (Redhum), and the Swiss Humanitarian Foundation.

Movement coordination continues with the regional delegations of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Partner National Societies (PNS), such as the American Red Cross, the Belgian Red Cross (French-speaking community), the British Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the French Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Irish Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross and the Swedish Red Cross, that cooperate, bilaterally or multilaterally, with the five National Societies of the region.

Context

The Andean Region, which comprises Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, has a total population of almost 100 million people, with a total territory of 3,798,000 km², and a National Gross Product (GNP) for 2010 estimated at 517,329 million US dollars.

Political changes in the region in 2010

The region went through some important political processes during this reporting period, with a change of government in Colombia after two consecutive mandates of Alvaro Uribe. Juan Manuel Santos, journalist and economist and former vice president in Uribe's right wing government, became President of Colombia in August 2010. The Colombian government continued its efforts to dismantle the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), carrying out several attacks to main FARC leaders in its Amazonian region. On 22 and 23 September, an important military attack took place and Mono Jujuy, a main commander of FARC was killed, leaving FARC without well-known leaders. Binational conflict between Venezuela and Colombia

continued, but the change of government in Colombia has facilitated the dialogue between both countries.

Peru faced major challenges in light of new political alliances due to the lack of a traditional political parties system, allowing for a reorganization of political options (left wing Ollanta Humala and Keiko Fujimori, the daughter of the incarcerated former president) and possibly taking elections to second round in 2011.

In Ecuador, there was a failed coup in October 2010. It only lasted approximately 11 hours, after which President Correa was rescued by his own loyal security, and all returned to calm.

The Andean Community (CAN) established a common strategic plan for 2010, which includes: Civil participation for integration, a common foreign policy, commercial integration and economic complementarity, promotion of sustainable production, commerce and consumption, physical integration and frontier development, Social development, environment, tourism, and security, culture, cooperation, energetic integration and institutional development of the Andean Community. It is important to note that Venezuela does not belong to this structure since 2006.

Weather and Natural Disasters

During January 2010 the El Niño phenomenon moved the water cycles and flow from Bolivia up north to Peru, affecting its southern region. On January 2010 in Cusco the equivalent of one month of rains was seen in three days, and the high pressure that affects Bolivia has shifted towards Peru's southern region.

In general, extreme weather was seen in the Andean Region in 2010 because of the Niño-Niña phenomenon, which resulted in flooding and excess of rain and its natural disaster consequences. A meeting of government meteorological institutes of the Andean Region took place in November 2010 in Quito, Ecuador, in order to build a comprehensive map of extreme climate impacts in the region, and rescue /mitigation strategies.

In Bolivia, especially in Cochabamba, the increase in rain during the last trimester of 2010, due to the La Niña phenomenon, generated flooding and severe impacts to thousands of people, especially in the Cochabamba region. Rescue measures included medical assistance from Bolivia but also from Cuba. According to CEPAL data, in Bolivia the volume of impact related to this phenomenon, adds up to 1,37 per cent of its GNP.

Progress towards outcomes

Whilst the disasters in Haiti and Chile did not occur in the countries of the Andean Region, the regional representation and the region's National Societies were impacted by the changed priorities at the continental level to focus on these operations during the first half of 2010. Some of the projected objectives for this period have been transformed. The National Societies and the secretariat through its regional representation for the Andean Region are challenged to complete the proposed annual goals during the second semester of 2010.

The regional representation has continued its comprehensive and close support to the National Societies of the region. Working together to draft and implement actions, based on the country support plans. The following sections detail the progress towards the annual regional and global goals in the areas of disaster risk management, health and care, and organizational development with the Bolivian Red Cross (BRC), Colombian Red Cross Society (CRCS), Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC), Peruvian Red Cross (PRC) and Venezuelan Red Cross (VRC). As will be further explained in its respective section, the principles and values programme has not been able to implement its planned action due to the lack of financial support to fund human resources in this area.

Disaster Risk Management

The overall programme objective is to support National Societies' disaster risk management initiatives, scaling up at national and local level with an aim to achieve safer and more resilient communities, in line with International Federation commitments, mandate and frameworks.

Support from donors like DFID, the Finnish Red Cross and the Climate Centre has been crucial for institutional development and capacity building in the National Societies of the region within the disaster risk management programme area. This support has enabled the development of a stronger basis for the DRM conceptual, methodological and operational approach in the region; it has facilitated access to new sources of financing, increased the number of volunteers and their skills; and allowed the development of new community based actions. The multiyear approach of such support has been key to maximize that process. In addition the project based support provided by DG-ECHO, American Red Cross and the Norwegian Red Cross has helped to complete the DRM approach in the region.

Programme component 1: Institutional capacity-building for community risk reduction

Outcome 1: : National Societies are encouraged and receive support for strengthening capacities to work with communities to be better prepared and organized to reduce, respond and recover from disasters impacts, contributing to building safer and more resilient communities..

Achievements: During this year, the regional disaster risk management (DRM) programme worked with the region's National Societies to undertake diverse community-based activities. With financial support from DFID and technical assistance from the DRM regional programme, the Red Cross Societies of Bolivia and Colombia created and implemented community-based local initiatives based on the application of the Vulnerabilities and Capacities Assessment (VCA) tool and a participatory planning process with schools and communities. In addition, thanks to DG-ECHO and Finnish Red Cross funding and International Federation technical support, the National Societies of Bolivia and Colombia have established a methodological framework for community-based participatory projects and actions.

Through the *Reducing Risk in the Americas* initiative, which receives support from DFID and was established with the Bolivian Red Cross (BRC) in 2007, this National Society strengthened its disaster preparedness community-based education programme in 9 branches. Two national workshops to train fifty BRC volunteers and some fifty school community members (including students, parents and teachers) have strengthened the attendees' preparedness skills through training and awareness-raising in disasters. These actions contributed to build safer and healthier communities. The departmental branches of the BRC are currently working with communities and schools to carry out community mapping employing the VCA tool, which helps identify risks and define how to reduce them.

As part of this DFID-supported initiative, trainers from the Colombian Red Cross Society (CRCS) updated their disaster risk reduction skills, and branches were able to develop DRR initiatives, update community tools and develop a methodological route to work with communities and schools. The National Society is currently developing initiatives such as the "model community" pilot initiative; and the VCA toolbox is now included in the design of all institutional projects. In addition, baseline studies are applied in line with cooperation requirements. The Better Programming Initiative (BPI) is also known and applied by the National Society, and the Project Planning Process (PPP) was adapted and is now applied nation-wide. The Well Prepared National Society (WPNS) tool has been adapted and applied at the branch level in order to establish priorities and local plans.

In addition, CRCS volunteers and community beneficiaries from seven branches received disaster risk reduction training. In this same period, CRCS volunteers and school-aged children have benefitted from community awareness programmes in several communities.

Furthermore, during this period the CRCS has held internal coordination meetings with an aim to best implement the community-based disaster risk reduction programme, and has collectively formulated new agreements and plans to carry out coordinated actions. The CRCS also planned the channeling of financial and technical support to 7 branches to develop training processes for CRCS volunteers and communities.

During 2010 the Climate Centre, with the facilitation of the Federation's secretariat, supported several projects in South America through an innovative fund for initiatives related to climate change. One of these initiatives took place in Colombia, where the National Society used this support to develop the climate change training module; as well as to develop and validate methodological tools on the issue, which are now available for the Red Cross National Societies of the region. This support has also allowed completing other climate change adaptation community based initiatives supported by the Netherlands Red Cross.

With the support of the Finnish Red Cross and DG-ECHO, the tool box on the DesAprender Learning platform www.DesAprender.org was updated with approximately 350 new tools from some 70 organizations supported by DIPECHO. These tools include those produced during the six different cycles of DIPECHO funding in South America. The updated list of tools is available at: www.desaprender.org/tools

Programme component 2: Institutional capacity-building for disaster preparedness

Outcome 1: The secretariat encourages and supports the strengthening of the National Societies' capacities to effectively support communities to plan, prepare, respond and recover from emergencies

Achievements: During this reporting period, 11 volunteers and staff of the five Red Cross National Societies of the Andean region received training on response and contingency planning with the financial support of the Finnish Red Cross and the technical support of the DRM programme. Employing their own trained human resources and funding, the National Societies of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela initiated the creation or updating of their national response plans.

As a result, the Colombian Red Cross Society launched its National Strategic Plan for 2010-2015 in 2010 in line with *Strategy 2020* and based on its own assessment results - such as WPNS carried out at the end of 2009. In addition, the Disaster Risk Management Plan was launched in 2010.

The Peruvian Red Cross received financial support from the American Red Cross and technical assistance from the regional representation for the implementation of a national disaster risk management project. Based on the identification of capacity building priorities that resulted from the application of the WPNS tool, this project capitalizes on the resources developed during the response and recovery operations after the 2007 earthquake and will result in the creation of a disaster risk management programme and the strengthening of the national DRM network.

The regional DIPECHO-supported project on Volunteering in Emergencies and Early Recovery (ViEER) is rendering clear achievements. The National Societies of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru and the Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention and Relief (*Comité Andino para la Prevención y Atención ante Desastres – CAPRADE*) through the National Risk and Disaster Management national offices have worked together to make this happen.

The Red Cross facilitated a study on the situation of volunteering in emergencies and early recovery in the Andean sub region, within the DIPECHO project. This sub regional study includes the views of the Red Cross and the organizations working in each Andean country. This study has formed the basis for the development of country and sub regional standards and indicators (including management, policy and rules, gender and diversity methodology).

At the national level, the ViEER project generated a wide range of achievements:

- **Peru:** Establishment of the first national volunteer network with 15 ViEER organizations and organized into 12 working groups (agriculture and food security; food aid and nutrition; first response; technology; water, sanitation and hygiene; education; protection; early recovery; temporary shelter; health; telecommunications; and logistics) through the Humanitarian Network.
- **Bolivia:** Identification of 24 highly committed ViEER organizations working a wide range of emergency and early recovery issues. The creation of a plan of action to incorporate EERV into the national volunteering norms and place civil defence committee representatives in each of the nine regions. In the national workshop, the nine regions “affirmed commitments to provide follow-up and continuity to the process started in the workshop”.
- **Colombia:** Identification of 61 ViEER organizations with varying levels of involvement. The project has supported closer relations between the National Volunteer System (aimed at ViEER social organizations) and the national risk management agency to better attend to ViEER organizations.
- **Ecuador:** Identification of 16 EERV organizations. The project has been instrumental in the Ecuadorian Red Cross’s new leadership in the National Volunteer Working Group.

This initiative has facilitated the mutual recognition of volunteer organizations in the region through the creation of new meeting spaces and thus, served to jointly address common problems and fashion coordinated plans, etc.

Furthermore, based on the national situation reports and surveys, the identified capacities and needs have been included in proposed shared curricula. The best practices in the region are currently being systematized and will be published in English and Spanish with support from British and Finnish Red Cross Societies. Within the framework of this latter project, four volunteering micro-projects are underway. (See the organizational development section for further details).

With the support of the Finnish Red Cross, and as part of the mobilization of Red Cross trainers and trainees, in order to improve the quality of information during an emergency, and as part of the capacity building activities and peer support training provided in coordination with the Centre of Reference for Disaster Preparedness (CREPD), 1 volunteer from the Bolivian Red Cross and 2 volunteers from the Peruvian Red Cross participated in the training for trainers on the needs assessment guidelines. The Finnish Red Cross also supported the development of Bolivian Red Cross volunteer data base, as well as leadership sessions in coordination with OD.

With DFID-support, www.SIGERMED.org, the CRCS emergency and disaster management and response web page was launched in 2010. The Colombian Red Cross has started to disseminate the strategic and political disaster frameworks to its branches. In February 2010, the CRCS technical response team, along with the teams of 7 other National Societies, received refreshment training on response and contingency planning. This team was put in charge of updating the plans during 2010 and 2011.

As part of the same DFID supported initiative, the Red Cross Societies of Bolivia and Colombia started the process of adjusting the DRR training curricula, ensuring coordination between the departments of volunteering, training and DRM of the National Society. These National Societies worked to update national training curricula in three levels: basic training, continued training and specialized or advanced training.

With support from DFID, the Bolivian Red Cross now has three people on its DRM team at headquarters. The territorial network of Disaster Risk and Disaster Management branch directors has also been strengthened: there is now one focal point at every branch with strengthened disaster risk management skills and resources; nevertheless, disaster management capacities still need to be reinforced.

Also in Bolivia, response and contingency planning capacities were reinforced; 50 volunteers were trained and some branches began the updating and/or drafting plans. Nevertheless, continuous technical support is required throughout the process of elaboration and quality control of products. During 2010, 2 National Intervention Team (NIT) workshops were carried out and 50 NIT members were trained. With the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Social Unrest Intervention Teams have also been trained on a NIT basis.

With the support of the Norwegian Red Cross, the Ecuadorian Red Cross Society implemented a project aimed at strengthening the disaster risk management and response unit. This project contributed to increase the capacities of the DRM territorial network, by using education as a tool to update and standardize volunteers' learning level. The project benefited 21 provincial branches and supported the National Society's DRM staff. 1,175 volunteers and 134 staff were trained in basic first aid, and 868 volunteers received training in Risk Management, Logistics and Food Security. The DRM volunteer data base was updated.

Programme component 3: Disaster risk reduction coordination and advocacy

Outcome 1: The participation and coordination processes between the National Societies and the local and national authorities; other national and local organizations and regional platforms to develop disaster risk reduction, response and recovery initiatives resulted in key partnership and strategic alliances

Achievements: The National Societies of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru received support to jointly work with their national disaster risk management systems to incorporate the Volunteering in Emergencies and Early Recovery component within the National Volunteering Networks in their respective countries. The aim is to promote the identification of priorities and actions geared towards strengthening and improving coordination and management capacities. Important steps have been taken in the four participating countries. The Ecuadorian Red Cross, other volunteer organizations and the National System for Risk and Disaster Management (SNGdRD) have worked to standardize key definitions and coordinate management. The Bolivian Red Cross and the Vice-Ministry of Civil Defence and Cooperation for Comprehensive Development (VIDECI) jointly created an action plan to review the national laws in a process to support the National Commission on Volunteering (CONAVOL). The Peruvian Red Cross met with the National Civil Defence Institute (INDECI) to create a national network for volunteering in emergencies and early recovery; shared plans are underway to start providing support to the National Council on Volunteering (CONVOL) in August.

Participation in the process of creation and consolidation of the Humanitarian Network in Peru continues. In support of the Peruvian Red Cross, the Federation secretariat attends as a permanent guest, as it is the co-lead organization of the global Shelter Cluster.

The DRM programme has worked to promote more efficient and focused National Society participation in national and international platforms and coordination with governmental and non governmental institutions for specialized platforms. This was done by working together to create common guidelines.

As part of the contribution to the implementation of CAPRADE's Andean Strategy for Disaster Prevention and Relief (EAPAD), the Federation is providing support to strategic line 5 aimed at strengthening the coordination capacities of the Andean countries through:

- Standards and indicators for volunteering in emergencies and early recovery: In early 2010, the Federation signed a memorandum of understanding with the Andean Community of Nations (CAN) to reaffirm its commitment to this common objective. Additionally, the regional DRM programme is providing specific recommendations based on gaps and potential opportunities.

- International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) project: This project is being developed together with the Federation's IDRL programme to support the governments of Colombia and Peru in their dissemination of the guidelines for the domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance. This will result in a report on the country and sub regional situations as well as a mapping of the national rules and regulations on the issue.
- Mutual Aid Guide: CAPRADE institutions, with Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and Federation technical support.

The Federation's coordination and knowledge-sharing mechanisms such as the technical networks, facilitators' networks, online training, and the DesAprender Learning Platform, have been reinforced through the support of the Finnish Red Cross and DFID. The continental meeting of disaster risk management directors, supported by the Norwegian Red Cross, was held in January. Participants exchanged information amongst sub regional networks, shared priorities, and updated and provided feedback on key emerging issues like urban risk, climate change, food security and livelihoods.

In October, the VCA and Basic Skills Trainer of Trainers Regional Course (developed jointly with the Chilean Red Cross in the Earthquake/Tsunami operation framework) trained 25 people from 8 National Societies in South America with the support of the CRECC, the Argentine Red Cross and the Chilean Red Cross in facilitation. Through this action, a priority in terms of harmonization of one of the most important Federation tools was accomplished, as well an increased availability of trained regional human resources.

In November 2010, the first DRR Focal Points meeting was held with the participation of 6 of the 10 National Societies in South America. The objective was to identify the priorities and voids of the community based DRR tools in the region.

During this reporting period, the Finnish Red Cross supported two continental disaster management coordination meetings in Panama. The regional representation will continue monitoring and supporting the country plans of the National Societies of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru during the second semester of 2010.

As part of the mutual technical support of the DRM continental team, the programme participated in a one-month mission to Haiti to provide support to the Haitian Red Cross (HRC) to develop the DP/DRR Surge project in 11 regional branches in the country. This project forms part of the third pillar of the Haiti Earthquake Operation.

Constraints or Challenges:

During this reporting period, several challenges and limitations were identified. These issues had an effect on achievements and progress in 2010, but could also have a longer-term effect for the DRM programme in South America.

- Communication, cooperation and information exchange amongst National Societies, Partner National Societies and secretariat has been very limited in the region. National Societies in the region have expressed the need to reactivate the DRM network, though the consensus process was quite slow throughout the year. This must be a priority for 2011, as is indicated in S2010, the Inter American Plan and the Terms of Reference of the draft proposed by the group designated by the National Societies for such purpose.
- Programmatic coordination with other Movement Partners in the region (PNS and ICRC) and their bilateral projects must be strengthened and articulated with the processes and priorities of National Societies and the secretariat, which are clearly established in country plans. Joint and coordinated planning will allow more efficient progress in light of the region's vulnerabilities and programmatic needs of National Societies.
- At the external level, it is necessary to find new mechanisms and spaces that facilitate the strengthening of links between the National Societies and their country's

governments (except in the case of a few National Societies that have in place agreements with their national systems under the framework of the countries' disaster management laws). There is scarce programmatic evidence of a close collaboration and complementarities between governments and the auxiliary role of the Red Cross in disaster risk management.

- Human and financial resources for the disaster risk reduction have been limited in the region. As the new DIPECHO proposal was not accepted, there is an increased need to develop a resource mobilization strategy that goes beyond traditional partners and donors. At the same time, the scope of financing through bilateral projects reinforces the need to strengthen cooperation and coordination with others in an effort to best utilize available resources. In light of the limited multilateral financial resources, there is currently only one regional DRM manager to attend to the needs of the National Societies of both regions in South America. However, the support of other continental resources such as the Centres of Reference has always been available.
- Finally, as a result of the events seen in the region such as the earthquake in Chile, floods and avalanches in Brazil, floods in Colombia and Venezuela, droughts and dengue, as well as cholera, and others, the need and challenge arose to re-direct the DRM programme in line with new trends. These trends are clearly reflected *in Strategy 2020* and will be contextualized for the region in the upcoming Inter American Conference, as well as in the new strategic planning process and country plans.

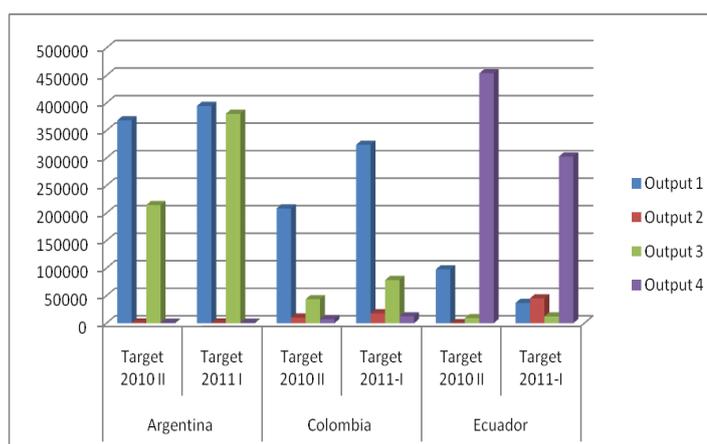
Health and Care

The programme's overall objective is to support National Societies to increase health activities and mobilize volunteers, advocate with civil society and governments with an aim to achieve greater equity in health and achieve a greater impact on public health issues. The work of the health and care programme has focused on HIV and AIDS, community health and health in emergencies.

Programme component 1: HIV and AIDS

Outcome 1: National Societies have been strengthened to apply the Global Alliance in HIV and AIDS through prevention, care, treatment and support reducing HIV stigma and discrimination and strengthening their capacities.

During the reporting period, the health and care programme supported the Red Cross Societies of Colombia and Ecuador in the implementation of the Global Alliance on HIV and AIDS (GA). Thanks to financial support from the Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross Societies, the programme developed a support plan for each of the four Global Alliance outcomes (prevention, treatment and care, stigma and discrimination and capacity strengthening), thus ensuring effective monitoring of progress made¹.



By the end of 2010, there were approximately 830,767 direct and indirect Global Alliance beneficiaries in the National Societies of Colombia and Ecuador. The break-down is as follows: 306,315 direct and indirect beneficiaries in prevention actions; 10,511 direct and indirect

¹ Specific reports on the progress made on the Global Alliance on HIV and AIDS are available for each National Society.

beneficiaries in support, treatment and care², and 52,684 direct beneficiaries of the activities to reduce stigma and discrimination. National Societies' internal and external awareness-raising activities reached approximately 461,287 people and approximately 10,000 volunteers and staff.³

The **Colombian Red Cross Society** conducted 320 prevention actions and activities to reduce stigma and support people living with HIV (PLHIV) in 23 branches. A total of 269,589 beneficiaries were reached by Global Alliance initiatives.

The CRCS main activities during this period include community work with vulnerable populations; work with organizations and strengthened capacities of volunteers on the issue.

- National training for 10 volunteers and 10 members of the PLHIV networks from Bogota on prevention, treatment, care and support for HIV. The branch will provide support services to the PLHIV who live in Bogota, enabling it to reach and offer counselling services to this group of PLHIV. In addition, in this regard, community training sessions were organized with PLHIV community leaders in order to disseminate information among their associations, which have 1,500 members. In September 2010, a training workshop was organized in Ibagu  for 30 branch volunteers and five PLHIV leaders, which allowed us to carry out activities jointly with PLHIV in the city.
- The CRCS is working with the World Food Programme (WFP) to adapt the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guide for Treatment of HIV in Emergency Settings to the Colombian context. In June, a national workshop to validate the guide was held with 30 participants from the Ministry of Social Protection, the National System for Disaster Attention and Prevention, United Nations agencies, NGOs who work on the issue of HIV and networks of PLHIV. The workshop resulted in the creation of an adapted document. With this result, the CRCS and the WFP lead the response to HIV in humanitarian situations in Colombia and contribute to the response to HIV in the country. In October and November 2010, the CRCS implemented recommendations and new revisions proposed by United Nations agencies, civil society organizations and emergency response organizations in Colombia, resulting in a final document agreed upon by all stakeholders.
- The CRCS worked together with the IOM and the National System for Disaster Response to include a community perspective in the guidelines for Local Emergency Response Plans. The National Society contributed information on PLHIV, gender and sexual diversity. In October, the CRCS participated in the first Latin American workshop addressing the inclusion of a community perspective in responses to emergencies and climate change. The CRCS presented its experience with the issue of HIV and emergency response to representatives from all Latin American countries. The team from the DIPECHO Project was also trained in the concepts of gender, diversity and non-discrimination in humanitarian action.
- The December commemoration in 22 branches involved in the HIV Global Alliance mobilized resources from local health agencies in capital and intermediate cities, achieving successful dissemination of messages to promote voluntary testing, prevention of mother-child transmission, stigma reduction and use of condom. These initiatives reached an estimated 30,000 people.
- In 2010, the Caqueta branch was added and training sessions were held in the Antioquia and Bajo Cauca branches – a region affected by the armed conflict – to address basic issues related to HIV, sexuality, non-discrimination and stigma reduction. This allowed the Antioquia

² Ecuadorian Red Cross offers HIV testing combined with pre and post testing advice service, support, reference and counter referencing for positive cases.

³ The total represents figures from Colombia and Ecuador alone. The number of people reached in Argentina is reflected in the report on the Southern Cone.*

branch to respond to and prevent violations against the rights of people affected by HIV in this conflict zone.

Finally, as a contribution to the stigma index, two volunteers belonging to RCRC+ received training as surveyors for stigma index questionnaires. These two people have interviewed and provided psychosocial support to 90 PLHIV in Cali and Medellin.

The **Ecuadorian Red Cross** currently carries out widespread interventions in the country's 24 provinces; and focalised interventions in the provinces with greater prevalence, placing special efforts in the northern border with Colombia, where there is a high prevalence of HIV. Some ethnic groups of the region, like the Afro-Ecuadorians, Chachis and Awas, have been contacted and have participated in prevention activities. The ERC works with the Ecuadorian Centre for Development and Alternative Studies (CEDEAL) in this region. Global Alliance actions reached a total of 561,178 beneficiaries.



HIV Prevention Campaign – Quito Ecuador

The 21,595 direct beneficiaries in prevention are youth (via schools, universities and communities), PLHIV, mobile workers, incarcerated populations, displaced persons, refugees and migrants, employees and employers (via private companies), National Society staff and volunteers and the general population.

This work focuses on the following objectives: the prevention of new HIV and AIDS cases (promoting safe sexual practices among university and secondary school students, as well as young people in urban areas), the reduction of stigma and discrimination towards PLHIV, support for people living with HIV and AIDS (improving the quality of life of PLHIV through techniques to improve self-esteem and healthy lifestyles) and strengthening the capacities of communities and the ERC (volunteer training in voluntary counselling and testing for PLHIV and drug users).

During the first half of 2010, the Ecuadorian Red Cross conducted the following actions:

- In 2010, the ERC held HIV awareness-raising workshops for workers from various companies, the main national airport in Quito and also held trainings for trainers on sexual and reproductive rights.
- Workshop for sexual and reproductive health promoters with a focus on HIV and AIDS prevention in schools and the creation of the peer support group manual and peer-to-peer methodology.
- Joint work with the Ecuadorian Red Cross and CEDEAL to hold workshops on Masculinity with Ethnicity and HIV Prevention for teachers, which reached a total of 110 people (59 men and 51 women) in communities of northern Ecuador.
- Volunteer workshops, grassroots communities' volunteers, local governments and internal HIV and AIDS updates in 11 ERC provincial committees.
- Raised awareness among government agencies, paid personnel and volunteers in the Red Cross territorial network, reaching a total of 362 people (186 men and 176 women), thus truly empowering awareness on the subject of HIV and AIDS in the 11 provincial committees addressed in the second half of 2010.
- Spearheaded the creation of the Communication Product "It's time to talk, Ecuador. HIV concerns us all," published as a supplement in a national magazine.

- Signed agreements with the Ecuadorian Equity Foundation which works with Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transvestite and Transsexual (LGBTT) groups for joint work on an 8 per cent exoneration in tests (Micro Elisa and Western Blot) for Foundation users.
- Three new rooms for Counselling Services and Voluntary Testing were opened in Riobamba, Guamani and Loja.

With an aim to strengthen the team’s technical work in HIV, a Peace Corps volunteer trained in working with LGBTT groups provides support to the ERC. Through the use of innovative and engaging techniques, key knowledge and awareness messages have been passed on to Red Cross staff and volunteers.

Within the Global Alliance framework, the **Peruvian Red Cross** continues to conduct awareness-raising activities on the topic of HIV in the PRC branches in Lima, Ica, Pucallpa, Chiclayo and Iquitos. These activities, including the printing of informative material and HIV training: “Methodological Guidance for HIV training for volunteers”, have reached 140 volunteers. In terms of activities related to HIV and AIDS, 14,907 people were informed and/or received educational materials on stigma and discrimination, 213 volunteers were trained and at least 13 branches carried out activities on prevention, adding up to 14,360 volunteer hours annually.

Component 2: Community health and health in emergencies

Outcome 1: National Societies have strengthened their capacities to promote and scale up actions in Voluntary Non Remunerated Blood Donation (VNRBD), first aid, community based health and first aid (CBHFA) within an integrated community health strategy.

During the first half of 2010, National Societies of the sub region, with the support of the secretariat’s health and care programme, have carried out community health and health in emergency activities. The annual director’s meeting was held in March. This was an opportunity to exchange experiences, share framework documents, consolidate country support plans and define regional initiatives in agreement with each National Societies’ national plans and *Strategy 2020*.

In terms of strengthening capacities, four of the five National Societies now have a national plan, which helps them to follow up on their planned activities and result accomplishment. The Peruvian Red Cross is currently drafting its health plan according to its National Strategic Plan.

This year marks the beginning of another stage in the Club 25 process. The Colombian Red Cross, with the programme’s assistance, evaluated the process in March. The report presented to one of the donors, the Finnish Red Cross, highlighted the CRCS’s efforts to educate youth about altruistic blood donations and volunteer work. The secretariat, with the financial support from the Swiss Humanitarian Foundation, created a five-year programme for the Americas to buttress seven National Societies in their Club 25 process.



Community Based Health and First Aid Meeting – Field work - Lima Peru. Source: PRC.

In August, the **Planning Meeting for Club 25** actions was held in Panama with the attendance of 7 National Societies from Latin America, including the Colombian and Ecuadorian National Societies, both of which have a work plan to strengthen their Club 25 initiatives and increase volunteer donors in their countries throughout 2011.

In November 2010, the **Latin American Community Based Health and First Aid** meeting took place with the participation of 17 National Societies. The initiative now has 21 facilitators for implementing this methodology, which should be rolled out by the National Societies in the continent. The Ecuadorian and Peruvian Red Cross Societies will be implementing the first National Meeting in 2011

The **Global Strategy on Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA)** is being promoted across the region in a strategic manner that can help National Societies empower communities, volunteers and branches. CBHFA is an integrated community-based approach in which Red Cross volunteers work with their communities in disease prevention, health promotion, first aid, and disaster preparedness and response. The National Societies are integrating this methodology as a platform for action and mobilizing resources through risk management initiatives.

Component 2: health in emergencies

Outcome 2: National Societies work in an integrated way and have intervention strategies in place to respond to cases of public health emergencies including epidemic control and disasters.

National Societies have been working together at a continental level to establish shared health skills and strategies for epidemic control and disasters. In May, the National Societies of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela participated in the **Continental Workshop on Public Health in Emergencies**. Participants were trained by experienced facilitators from the Federation secretariat in Geneva and the Americas zone office, the Federation's Reference Centre for Psychosocial Support and PAHO. Some topics covered were public health approach to emergencies, disasters and health, basic epidemiology, health assessment and surveillance, communicable diseases, medical care and services, health and hygiene promotion, water and sanitation, nutrition and food security, psychosocial support and reproductive health. The workshop was an incentive for the establishment of focal points for health in emergencies in each National Society. These focal points currently coordinate with their respective risk reduction areas in their National Societies.

In 2010, information on the situation of **dengue fever** in the region was gathered in preparation for a regional prevention project for South American countries with a prevalence of dengue outbreaks: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

A **workshop on the use of the water and sanitation kits and hygiene promotion in emergencies** was carried out in Guatemala on November 22-27 involving 20 participants from 15 National Societies from Latin America and the Caribbean. The National Societies of Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru participated in this event, where they learned about health, water and sanitation, identification of resources, kit management and community response plans.

Two National Societies have improved the curricula of their first aid courses to meet the new guidelines. A sustained support process still needs to begin in order to update training courses, formal approval of curricula, certification of quality and the coordination of management processes, technical norms, infrastructure and human resources.

Constraints or Challenges:

- The difficulty in mobilizing financial resources to implement National Societies activities remains one of the main issues. More effective ways need to be developed to mobilize resources at all levels. The Global Alliance budget is insufficient for the accompaniment work being conducted in countries that are not yet GA members, such as Peru.
- Increased attention to resource mobilization is needed to expand the community based health and first aid strategy at a regional level. Although this strategy will be considered as

the basis for the future implementation of health programmes, increased efforts for dissemination and awareness-raising campaigns are required.

- The successful integration of regional health plans and actions are dependent on the establishment of a continental framework and comprehensive approach on health issues.
- More resources are needed in order to improve follow-up and evaluation of the activities executed. National Societies must have greater support in these areas.

Organizational Development

During 2010, the area of organizational development focused its efforts on reviewing and updating the country support plans which exist in four of the region's National Societies (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru). These plans constitute the basis for the regional representation's accompaniment given to National Societies and in support of their development. All four National Societies benefit from institutional strengthening activities which buttress their skills and allow them to more successfully fulfil their institutional missions. As institutional development is essential to the other areas within the National Societies, the regional organizational development programme has prioritized this in its regional work plan. Furthermore, as the Peruvian Red Cross agreed on this type of accompaniment in late 2008, the regional representation concurrently is providing focused attention on the Peruvian support plan.

Programme Component 1: Strengthening of the Organizational Development Capacities

Component outcome 1: A renewed, representative and diverse leadership in National Societies.

In coordination with the *Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey* (Technological Institute of Advanced Studies of Monterrey), the online diploma "Development of an Effective Executive" aimed to strengthen and increase the management skills of the collaborators and executives in Red Cross National Societies of the Americas region. Of the ten participants, three were from the Andean region (Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru) and ended the diploma successfully. Implemented between March and September, the diploma was composed of seven modules: i) teamwork; ii) communication and negotiation; iii) resource administration; iv) decision making and innovation; v) results-based orientation; vi) customer orientation; vii) self-management of continuous personal development.

The Colombian Red Cross designed the leadership and capacity building strengthening processes for its management body. The implementation of these processes, part of the Intensified Capacity Building Plan, is scheduled for 2011. There are 3 modules to be implemented. The first is aimed to governing bodies to develop a single governance model. The second is aimed to management bodies to develop institutional standards that implements best practices in structures, processes and outcomes, providing knowledge, skills, tools and techniques in line with institutional policies. The third one is aimed to coordinators in order to build management skills to design various programmes for leadership in institutional practices that make core competencies in various actions and their performance from day to day performance of their duties.

On 30 and 31 January 2010, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the regional representation organized a training workshop on good governance and good management principles for members of the National Transitory Council, the elected National Council and the Executive Director of the Peruvian Red Cross. The introductory session was the first step in the training process of leaders which the PRC needs to implement. This process will be composed of the design and implementation of two training programmes:

- "Good governance and good management" for members of the government bodies
- "Management and leadership of a Well Functioning National Society" for the largest number of members (associates and volunteers).

The PRC, with the regional representation, has created a project “Government and Management distinctions and complementarities and leadership training in the Peruvian Red Cross”. The PRC is looking for an additional partner, beyond the ICRC and the International Federation, which can cooperate with this training process.

Bolivian and Ecuadorian RC also stressed the priority of leadership strengthening at branch level as part of their country support plans. That priority is in line with Movement framework and is a way to promote generational renewal in an efficient way.

Component outcome 2: Increased, renewed and diverse volunteering in National Societies.

As part of the project Strengthening Volunteering - Improving Resilience and Response to Disasters in the Andean Sub region, the four National Societies involved implemented proposals that aimed to strengthen their volunteering bases. The Bolivian Red Cross implemented a leadership training programme as a manner to recruit and retain volunteers that reached 350 people in 7 departmental branches. The Colombian Red Cross Society continued to update its volunteering management cycle, the tool box and the consolidation and creation of continued education in two of the programmes in each CRCS group: youth, relief and grey ladies (*damas grises*). The Ecuadorian Red Cross aimed to computerize volunteering registry through software which consolidates and centralizes information at its headquarters. Finally, the Peruvian Red Cross conducted a diagnosis of the current situation of its volunteers in ten branches. After this diagnosis the National Society drew up a volunteering plan of action for 2011. This plan includes the implementation of a pilot volunteering management cycle within 10 branches, which will serve as a foundation for drafting a volunteering policy and change Statutes proposals.

Between August and November, in a joint effort between the regional representation and the Americas zone office, the Bolivian Red Cross trained 70 new leaders in five BRC branches (Potosí, Oruro, Chuquisaca, Tarija and Cochabamba) through a volunteering camp. The leadership module included practical and thoughtful leadership, motivation and organizational development. The volunteering camp included developing skills in organization and assembly of a camp for 80 people; care for trauma victims practice; pre-hospital care practice and first aid theory and practice.

The boost in volunteer involvement in community outreach programmes reached 128 volunteers in the four previously mentioned BRC branches (Potosí, Oruro, Chuquisaca and Cochabamba). The activities carried out in each of the departmental branches have been designed to develop community support concrete actions, with the participation of volunteers (new and old). Those volunteers involved in community outreach represented 38 per cent of departmental branch volunteers of which 43 per cent represents new volunteers and other former volunteers. To implement community outreach activities, each branch implemented a micro project. Oruro worked in the area of health, dental caries issue. Cochabamba worked in Reforestation and Chuquisaca in community cleaning and Potosi in educational units training about BRC.

Component outcome 3: National Societies have reduced their integrity risks.

The Colombian Red Cross Society has started adapting its Statutes, and the implementation of their content, at the branch level. 71.8 per cent (23 branches) of the 32 branches have completed the process. The remaining nine are in the development process for permanent accompaniment by the national headquarters.

The CRCS implemented and monitored the cooperation and development system as part of the coordination and cooperation framework agreement signed between the ICRC, the International Federation and this National Society in November 2009.

The Ecuadorian Red Cross has renewed its efforts to implement an accountability process through strengthening branches' administrative and finance systems. Through this process, the foundation for better resource mobilization and National Society sustainability will be possible. Further information on this process will be explained in component outcome 4.

The Peruvian Red Cross has charted a concurrent process to renovate the legal base (Statute and Statutory Rules) and to design a strategic plan which begun with the drawing up of a diagnosis strategy, that included, among other issues, the situation of the application of the National Society Statutes at the branch level. The process itself revealed that the PRC has a weak legal base and there is even a lack of legal coherence between some articles of the National Society Statutes. In this sense both process the revision of the statutes and the drawing up of the new strategic plan will continue during 2011. This will allow the PRC to adapt its legal base and employ the planning instrument as a platform for the organizational change that it has already undertaken.

Furthermore, the PRC signed a coordination and cooperation framework agreement between the ICRC, the International Federation and itself. This agreement will be the foundation of this National Society's cooperation and development. The start of this agreement's implementation is programmed for 2011.

Component outcome 4: The sustainability of National Societies has increased with respect to the 2006 baseline.

The regional representation, with Norwegian Red Cross financial support, is continuing its support to the National Societies of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru in their efforts to become more sustainable.

The Colombian Red Cross Society has begun implementing the *“Colombian Red Cross National Society Partners Network”* as a source of income generation. This effort is aimed at converting the CRCS into a preferred partner for governmental, nongovernmental and international organizations with programmes and/or support areas on topics which are compatible with the National Society's mission. This initiative had the following expected results:

- Partners Network business plan created
- Strategic alliances established that benefit affiliated partners
- Communication campaign developed.

During the last trimester of 2010, this project was postponed as a result of the effect caused by the national disaster created by severe winter in Colombia. The two other planned activities will be implemented during the first quarter of 2011: a communications campaign and the development of membership campaigns. Communication pieces will be reproduced which will include pieces designed to be implemented in radio media, print and online. Once partnerships with private sector are formalized and the respective media campaign is implemented, CRCS will proceed with the development of membership campaigns to enable the implementation of the partners' network.

The Ecuadorian Red Cross continued the initiative *“Harmonization and consolidation of financial and administrative information in four provincial branches”*, which is aimed at combining the accounting, administrative and financial processes that allow the consolidation of these provincial branches' financial information. During 2010, ERC covered five branches, Imbabura, Cotopaxi, Carchi, Imbabura and Loja. The ERC has an administrative financial system which provides customer relationship management functions for efficient client administration: balances, sales, appointments and contacts. The system covers all of the accounting department's needs, including tools like searches for income and expenses, programming for balance sheet and income statement, budget control, inventory, printing in official formats, etc. This initiative has the following expected results:

- Timely decision making by the governance body

- Resource optimization
- Validation of financial information
- Timely presentation of financial statements

The Peruvian Red Cross continued the process started at the end of 2009, “*Drafting of a Business Plan for the National Training School of the Peruvian Red Cross*”. This year, the PRC started to implement the following plans:

- Marketing plan (including a market study and positioning strategy)
- Operations plan (administrative - organizational)
- Financial plan
- Implementation plan

Between 2009 and 2010, enrolment in the training school has increased by approximately 20 percent. At the same time the PRC has taken steps towards better managing properties owned by the National Society in order to gain further income. Such is the case of the Delgado Clinic (Clinica Delgado), which will give to the National Society a progressive monthly income of USD 15,000 by 2013 approximately. This lease will be in effect over the next 40 years.

<p>Component outcome 5: A common planning, monitoring and evaluation system is in place.</p>

As previously mentioned, during 2010, the focus has been on the review and updating of the country support plans with the National Societies of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. All four National Societies need to further increase their institutional strength, which is the basis for effective work.

The organizational development programme is also committed to supporting the integration of National Societies’ planning, monitoring and evaluation processes, with the strategic planning process as an essential starting point.

The Colombian Red Cross Society is implementing a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for its strategic plan. Through the use of this mechanism, they are able to report to the National Governing Board every six months on the progress towards indicators. The planning process at local level has been strengthened with the support of the secretariat’s regional representation.

Tools have been created to facilitate the operational planning process at branch level. Currently, fifteen branches have a yearly operational plan and 17 are in the process of strengthening their planning process for 2011. A total of thirteen branches have multi-disciplinary strategic planning teams in charge of monitoring the fulfilment of activities established in their plans.

In addition, in September the CRCS started a process to update its project planning methodology, which was harmonized with the Federation’s PPP methodology. This process included the review of this National Society’s project management software with regional representation support. As the PPP methodology has been reviewed within the International Federation, CRCS is expecting to harmonize its methodology with the new improved version, starting with the PPP training to be held in Panama in March 2011.

In December 2010, ERC started its strategic planning process with an aim to build its new Strategic Plan 2011 – 2015 in a participatory way, harmonized with *Strategy 2020*. It is expected that this plan will be approved during the first trimester of 2011.

During 2010, as part of the implementation of the institutional reconstruction plan for 2009-2010, the Peruvian Red Cross developed a detailed operational plan for 2010. The plan was implemented and monitored throughout the year and evaluated in December 2010. In addition to the plan itself, this management tool required that the National Society start building a planning,

monitoring, evaluation and accountability system with which they will continue to work in coming years.

As mentioned in Component outcome 3, the Peruvian Red Cross has also charted a concurrent process to renovate its legal foundation (Statute and Statutory Regulations) and to design a strategic plan which to be followed during the last half of 2010 and into 2011. The process began with the drawing up of the National Society strategic diagnosis. The headquarters and 43 branches participated in 8 regional workshops and 1 national workshop, through the presence of representatives from the governing boards, volunteering and staff members.

The process itself revealed that the PRC has made some organizational changes for its institutional recovery. However, the National Society requires further changes in terms of governance, management volunteering, communication, institutional programmes, accountability, and resource mobilization, in order to fully carry out its humanitarian mission. With this in mind, both the revision of the statutes and the drawing up of the new strategic plan will continue during 2011.

Constraints or Challenges:

- Upon the elimination of the continental organizational development position, the organizational development programme area is adapting to a new way of working. The regional representations will accompany the National Societies more closely, and their country support plans will reflect the needs of the latter.
- National Societies recognize the importance of institutional strengthening. However, resource mobilization for organizational development processes is limited. Given this situation, the country support plans will be used to present funding proposals to potential donors.
- The need for improved leadership capacities within National Societies remains.
- National Societies need to ensure integrated volunteer development as a part of the strengthening of their human capital and the creation of value in their institutions.
- Support for the integrity case of the Peruvian Red Cross continues to be a challenge, but is necessary for the future of the National Society.
- During this transitional phase, the regional representation has concentrated efforts to facilitate an optimal relationship between the PRC's two governance bodies: one currently in office and a second one awaiting the start of its mandate.
- Resource mobilization is important for National Society development. This area had the highest priority during the revision of 2010 plans.
- The concept of networks, as has been implemented to date, must be revised.
- Organizational development support to the National Societies, which is one of the essential membership services, is implemented based on the available qualified human resources. It is thus important to ensure the sustainability of organizational development personnel to guarantee support in the medium term processes currently undertaken by the National Societies.

Working in partnership

The Federation's regional representation for the Andean Region prioritized cooperation and coordination in its work during 2010, as the current circumstances call for innovative partnerships and ways of working amongst the different stakeholders in the region as a way to maximize all available resources. The regional representation coordinates, channels and fosters support and cooperation from other Movement members, including Partner National Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as from governmental actors, non-governmental organizations and private sector institutions towards these National Societies. The following section highlights some of the external and internal partners with whom the region's National Societies and the regional representation for the Andean Region worked during 2010.

External partners:

- As part of the sixth round of DIPECHO, the project for volunteering in emergencies was carried out in the four countries that make up the Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention and Response (CAPRADE). This project has contributed to the positioning of the National Societies of the four countries within their own national response systems and within the regional system of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN).
- Coordination with governmental stakeholders on disaster management issues has been highly efficient during the period. Most National Societies are part of their national response systems and of local-level coordination bodies.
- As a result of the a constant interaction with OCHA, the Federation, jointly with the Institute for Civil Defence (INDECI), had a leading role in the development of the International Disaster Response Law - IDRL project in Peru.
- Ongoing contact was maintained with United Nations agencies in Peru, particularly OCHA, through active participation as a permanent guest in the Regional Humanitarian Information Network.
- A partnership with the *Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey* (Technological Institute of Advanced Studies of Monterrey) started during this period.
- The Global Alliance on HIV is a major health strategy based on partnerships with diverse institutions at different levels. The National Societies and the International Federation established working alliances with organizations of PLHIV, as well as with UNICEF, UNAIDS and GNPlus.
- The strengthening of the Club 25 project, as a means to promote voluntary non-remunerated blood donation, will be supported for a four-year period in three of the region's National Societies thanks to Swiss Humanitarian Foundation support.
- Other external partners include DG-ECHO, PAHO and WFP.

Movement actors:

- The development of country support plans has proved to be essential for providing closer and more specific support to strengthening capacities and providing essential services to National Societies.
- The support provided by the regional representation to the Peruvian Red Cross in its integrity case generated significant positive progress. The commitment of Movement actors in contributing to the development of the Peruvian Red Cross and its return to normal activities is essential.
- Movement coordination continues with the regional delegations of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Partner National Societies (PNS), such as the Climate Centre, the American Red Cross, the Belgian Red Cross (French-speaking community), the British Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the French Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross and the Swedish Red Cross, that cooperate, bilaterally or multilaterally, with the five National Societies of the region.

Contributing to longer-term impact

As part of the effort to be closer to the National Societies, the regional representation for the Andean Region considers that the support, monitoring and accompaniment of the country support plans contribute to its actions' long-term and sustainable impacts. The country focus has not only improved the way in which the secretariat works, but has ensured that these improvements are participatory processes with partners and donors that lead to effective and efficient tailor-made support for the ongoing institutional development process of the region's National Societies.

In the effort to reflect critically on the regional representation for the Andean Region's activities during this reporting period, it is essential to identify areas that need strengthening. The regional representation reiterates its commitment and efforts towards improving accountability to its

diverse stakeholders. Recent challenges in this area have not been due to the lack of human resources' skills, but rather due to the unbalance between accepted challenges and the existing capacities, particularly the diminishing human and material resources. The transformations to the regional representation's structure in May and the prioritization of country support plans in our work are responses to the available resources as much as to the need for institutional strengthening in the National Societies of the sub region.

Monitoring and evaluation are amongst the long-term impacts. Memoranda of understanding are signed at the beginning of projects. National Societies are working for implementing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for their strategic and operational plans. Those mechanisms aim to link strategic plans with operational plans and projects. Currently three out of the five National Societies use the tools developed for the DFID-supported project, and evaluations are planned into project timeframes. Furthermore, attention is paid to systematizing lessons learnt, best practices and quality standards so that the National Society, sister National Societies, the secretariat, and other organizations working in related fields can replicate successful actions and strategies. The DRM programme with the National Societies have fostered these skills through DesAprender, joint work with the Centres of Reference, educational and information-sharing events and support for communications initiatives.

Through the implementation of the Global Alliance on HIV, the National Societies have shown their commitment to timely monitoring and reporting of this initiative. The implementation process offers an effective monitoring system, accountability by product, regular updating of beneficiary numbers and semester reports which demonstrate progress and measure impact. The Code of Good Practice contributes to overall improved performance and quality control and management of the HIV actions in the National Societies.

In light of the reduction of the principles and value position, other programmes in the regional representation have been positively challenged to ensure that their plans, strategies, projects, monitoring and evaluation included diversity approaches (gender, age, sexual identity, ethnicity, formal education, among others). Special emphasis has been made throughout all programmes to make reduction of intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion crosscutting issues.

Looking ahead

The regional representation will continue to fulfil its goals and strategic objectives of supporting the National Societies in the Andean region. Providing a more clear country focus, the aforementioned activities in disaster risk management, health and care, organizational development will continue to be jointly developed, and based on the National Societies' priorities. The challenges of the first semester of 2010, particularly the delays in confirmations and reception of contributions, bureaucratic complications and the reduction of programme and administrative staff in the regional representation, affected programme priorities and proposed plans for the remaining half of the year. In close contact and joint coordination with the National Societies, the regional representation prioritized and rescheduled plans as needed. Despite these hardships, all efforts will be made to guarantee that the global and regional programmes scheduled for the coming year—particularly DIPECHO VI which is in its last year — continue to be implemented, regularly monitored and evaluated, and systematized with the purpose of identifying best practices that can be shared and employed in future endeavours at the regional, continental and global levels.

With a forward-looking strategy, special emphasis will be placed on the participatory planning processes harmonized with *Strategy 2020*. Despite the pending challenges, the regional representation reaffirms its commitment to implementing and expanding its actions to better provide membership services to the National Societies in the programme areas and in compliance with *Strategy 2020*. The regional representation programmes, in a joint effort with the region's National Societies, continues to establish creative and innovate collective solutions

to financial challenges. The regional representation reiterates its commitment to continue adapting its structure to better accompany, offer needed technical support and provide needed services to the five National Societies in the sub region so that they can become well-functioning and self-sustaining National Societies and contribute to improving the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity.

How we work	
<p>All Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.</p>	
<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"> 1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises. 2. Enable healthy and safe living. 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
Contact information	
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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA46001 - Andean region

Annual Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAA46001
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
A. Budget	997,777	776,061	358,122	30,206	33,573	2,195,738
B. Opening Balance	622,764	44,433	109,897	15,212	1	792,306
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross			-136			-136
Canadian Red Cross	12					12
Capacity Building Fund			-748			-748
DFID Partnership grant	205,286					205,286
European Commission - DG ECHO	-73,143	-3,832	0			-76,974
Finnish Red Cross	16,668	0	-128		128	16,668
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)	94,450	0	-264		264	94,450
Irish Red Cross			3,016			3,016
Netherlands Red Cross	34,526					34,526
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	19,343					19,343
Norwegian Red Cross		11,784	5,723			17,507
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	20,155	106,053	51,511			177,719
Swedish Red Cross		173,109		0		173,109
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)		0	47,669			47,669
United States Government - USAID		287,054				287,054
C1. Cash contributions	317,296	574,168	106,642	0	393	998,499
<u>Other Income</u>						
Services Fees					36,155	36,155
Sundry Income			9,647		7,099	16,746
C4. Other Income			9,647		43,254	52,901
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	324,413	574,168	109,172	0	43,647	1,051,400
D. Total Funding = B + C	947,177	618,601	219,069	15,212	43,647	1,843,706
Appeal Coverage	95%	80%	61%	50%	130%	84%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	622,764	44,433	109,897	15,212	1	792,306
C. Income	324,413	574,168	109,172	0	43,647	1,051,400
E. Expenditure	-889,268	-591,447	-182,955	-15,201	-33,573	-1,712,443
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	57,909	27,154	36,114	11	10,074	131,263

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA46001 - Andean region

Annual Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAA46001
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	
BUDGET (C)		997,777	776,061	358,122	30,206	33,573	2,195,738		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies									
Shelter - Transitional			242				242	-242	
Construction - Housing			513				513	-513	
Construction Materials			1,692				1,692	-1,692	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene		1,634	3				1,637	-1,637	
Medical & First Aid		4,124					4,124	-4,124	
Other Supplies & Services			182				182	-182	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies		5,758	2,631				8,389	-8,389	
Land, vehicles & equipment									
Land & Buildings	4,212							4,212	
Computers & Telecom	2,420	4,823	31,295				36,119	-33,699	
Office & Household Equipment			7,009				7,009	-7,009	
Others Machinery & Equipment			21				21	-21	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	6,632	4,823	38,325				43,148	-36,516	
Logistics, Transport & Storage									
Storage	396		1,265				1,265	-869	
Distribution & Monitoring			49				49	-49	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	5,129	532	15,611	250	450		16,843	-11,715	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	5,524	532	16,925	250	450		18,158	-12,633	
Personnel									
International Staff				3,364			3,364	-3,364	
National Staff	288,801	137,459	57,594	52,743	2,171	31,590	281,556	7,245	
National Society Staff	173,951	64,002	239,046	4,197	4,765		312,010	-138,059	
Volunteers		2,137	7,742		593		10,471	-10,471	
Total Personnel	462,752	203,598	304,381	60,304	7,528	31,590	607,400	-144,648	
Consultants & Professional Fees									
Consultants	242,417	105,924	16,399	11,126			133,449	108,968	
Professional Fees	28,415	20,926	8,155	3,913			32,993	-4,578	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	270,833	126,849	24,554	15,040			166,443	104,390	
Workshops & Training									
Workshops & Training	895,689	320,638	354,717	36,646	16,048		728,049	167,640	
Total Workshops & Training	895,689	320,638	354,717	36,646	16,048		728,049	167,640	
General Expenditure									
Travel	167,600	51,095	48,740	23,614	5,504		128,954	38,646	
Information & Public Relation	77,936	44,715	102,558	2,056	3,391		152,719	-74,784	
Office Costs	109,563	41,883	75,150	6,447	1,533		125,014	-15,451	
Communications	30,055	19,369	15,162	8,851	290		43,672	-13,618	
Financial Charges	32,799	59,265	31,618	14,150	-2,009	-66	102,958	-70,160	
Other General Expenses	763	244	13,921	19,230	0	0	33,395	-32,632	
Shared Support Services			1,181				1,181	-1,181	
Total General Expenditure	418,715	216,573	288,331	74,347	8,709	-66	587,894	-169,178	
Operational Provisions									
Operational Provisions		-47,507	-474,208	-15,439	-18,536		-555,691	555,691	
Total Operational Provisions		-47,507	-474,208	-15,439	-18,536		-555,691	555,691	
Indirect Costs									
Programme & Service Support	135,592	53,513	34,612	10,914	780	2,049	101,868	33,725	
Total Indirect Costs	135,592	53,513	34,612	10,914	780	2,049	101,868	33,725	
Pledge Specific Costs									
Earmarking Fee		4,066	1,162	886	222		6,336	-6,336	
Reporting Fees		426	17	8			451	-451	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAA46001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
A		B						A - B
BUDGET (C)		997,777	776,061	358,122	30,206	33,573	2,195,738	
Total Pledge Specific Costs		4,491	1,179	894	222		6,786	-6,786
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,195,738	889,268	591,447	182,955	15,201	33,573	1,712,443	483,295
VARIANCE (C - D)		108,509	184,614	175,167	15,005	0	483,295	