

# Annual report



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Andean Region, South America

Appeal No. MAA46001

30 April 2010

This report covers the period 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009.



A Bolivian Red Cross volunteer disseminating key community messages for dengue control and response. Source: **Bolivian Red Cross**

### In brief

**Programme purpose:** Support the five National Societies in the Andean Region, ensuring closer work with the National Societies, to effectively implement the Inter-American Plan 2007–2011.

**Programme summary:** The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)'s Regional Representation for the Andean Region, based in Lima, continued its activities in 2009 to support the membership needs of the National Societies of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. This technical accompaniment, in alignment with the New Operating Model (NOM), led to the joint development of country support plans with the National Societies of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. These plans contribute to guiding regional programme support which reflects national needs and priorities, informed by available capacities and resources and in harmony with global, continental and regional Federation initiatives. National Societies have well received the definition of country support plans, which shows a positive change towards providing more specific and tailor-made support.

Progress at the programme level has been maintained, despite resource challenges. Community risk reduction actions have contributed to training more communities and volunteers as well as establishing national and community-based disaster preparedness plans. The Health and Care programme has increased the number of HIV and AIDS actions and Club 25 members; it also has provided and trained National Societies in the use of the Epidemic Control Toolkit and in Health in Emergencies and epidemic control. The Organizational Development programme continued to provide tailor-made support to the National Societies with a particular focus on strengthening organizational capacities and ensuring the reduction of integrity issues. The Principles and Values programme published a guide on non-discrimination and respect for diversity which was disseminated to the National Societies in the region.

The DIPECHO V project in the Grand Chaco (Argentina, **Bolivia** and Paraguay) on disaster risk reduction, completed in 2009, fulfilled its objective of strengthening local and national Disaster Risk

Management in this tri-border region. In mid-2009, the DIPECHO VI project for volunteering in emergencies in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru started actions that will provide uniform volunteer standards in emergencies and support the national civil defence systems' response and coordination. The Peru Earthquake Operation concluded the majority of its activities by the end of the year; this operation officially ended in February 2010.

The financial statement will be attached in the coming days.

For more information on regional appeals, updates, and reports, click here:

[http://www.ifrc.org/where/reg\\_sprep.asp?txtRegion=3](http://www.ifrc.org/where/reg_sprep.asp?txtRegion=3)

For the reports related to the Peru Earthquake Emergency Appeal, click here:

<http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/cn6.asp?countryid=135>

**Number of people we help:** 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.

In addition to the detailed information provided in the "Progress Towards Outcomes" section, the attached

Table 1 highlights the principal joint achievements between the Regional Representation and the Bolivian Red Cross (BRC), the Colombian Red Cross Society (CRCS), the Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC), the Peruvian Red Cross (PRC) and the Venezuelan Red Cross (VRC) during 2009.

**Our partners:** The Regional Representation for the Andean Region continues to work with the following partners: the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), the Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention and Relief (Comité Andino para la Prevención y Atención ante Desastres – CAPRADE), United Nations agencies—including the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and UNAIDS,—the Latin American School of Social Sciences (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales – FLACSO), the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), the Regional Humanitarian Information Network Project (Redhum), the Peruvian Civil Defence (Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil - INDECI) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). During the Peru earthquake operation, partnerships with other actors have also been strengthened.

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 Finnish Red Cross, the French Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Italian 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, like many other regions in Latin America, is challenged by economic and social inequalities that place an increasing number of people in situations of vulnerability. The lack of access to basic services for all its population and full compliance of their human rights, including the right to dignified housing, augment these people's vulnerability to disasters. The ongoing Colombian internal armed conflict and diverse social violence in Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru as well as Colombia—including but not limited to social-environmental conflicts, domestic violence and youth gangs—continue to thwart efforts at ensuring healthy living conditions for all the region's inhabitants.

In 2009, the A(H1N1) influenza pandemic spread through the Andean Region. Although beginning in May and reaching its peak soon afterwards, moderate pandemic activity continued to exist in the latter months of the year. Heavy floods in Colombia, volcanic activity in Ecuador, dengue outbreaks in Bolivia and Peru, and a cold wave in Peru were some of the other regional disasters in 2009. While none of these happenings are unusual, challenges to implement disaster risk reduction plans and actions to avoid that these disasters become severe emergencies remains a challenge for local institutions and populations. The National Societies of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, alongside governmental bodies, continue to work towards reducing risks and establishing contingency plans.

The United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Copenhagen in December 2009 provided the opportunity to examine the effects of climate change at a global level. Like other least developed countries, state and non-governmental representatives from the Andean countries participated and contributed their viewpoints throughout the summit. Although the final agreement identified climate change as one of the largest current challenges at a global level, specific attention was given to least developed countries that contribute minimally to global warming yet suffer from its most dramatic impacts. The Andean region is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change as the deterioration of the Amazon basin and other local ecosystems have severe consequences and generate extreme climatic phenomenon, including some of the disasters experienced in the region during 2009. The political tensions between Andean governments—particularly around issues of economic models, food security and environmental protection—only add to the difficulties of establishing a coordinated regional response to manage and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Disaster Risk Management

<b>Programme purpose</b>
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<b>Global Agenda Goal 1: Reduce the number of death, injuries and impact from disasters.</b>
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*The Disaster Risk Management (DRM) programme has no significant changes to the original 2009 plan. While the outcomes remain the same, minor changes have been made to indicators and activities to simplify the plan.*

#### Achievements:

<b>Programme component 1: Community-based disaster risk reduction</b>
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<b>Outcome 1: Improved self-reliance capacities of individuals and communities to reduce their vulnerabilities to disasters (participatory approach to reduce risks and response to disasters).</b>
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This component and outcome contributes to disaster risk reduction at the community level with support to the National Societies of **Bolivia, Colombia** and **Ecuador** in: i) strengthening disaster risk reduction planning processes, ii) strengthening volunteer skills, iii) applying community-based tools and methodologies to strengthen overall community resilience, iv) increasing the use of early warning systems and v) developing activities in water and sanitation.

The **Bolivian Red Cross**, through the Reducing Risk in the Americas initiative supported by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) for 2007–2010, has monitored the implementation of local contingency plans and developed and disseminated the national contingency plan. As part of this initiative the BRC has carried out community work in the nine departments in the country and specifically with six communities in Tarija, Santa Cruz and La Paz through the training of six brigades and implementation of three micro-projects to reduce vulnerability of communities to natural phenomena. As part of the water and sanitation national programme development plan, the BRC trained 25 volunteers on water and sanitation, thanks to the financial support of DFID and the Finnish Red Cross in coordination with Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU), the Regional Centre of Reference for Disaster Preparedness and the Colombian Red Cross Society. The BRC has prioritized the implementation of these new skills for 2010 in order to develop community-based water and sanitation actions and improve water and sanitation interventions during emergencies.

In 2009, the **Colombian Red Cross Society** has been included in the Reducing Disaster Risk in the Americas, initiative supported by DFID until 2010 alongside Bolivia, Chile and Paraguay. This support is focused on the consolidation of the technical DRM national platform as a strategy to increase the quality and scope of local actions in developing community resilience. A DRM National Technical Team was created with the participation of six departmental branches with experience in community-based disaster risk reduction. A disaster risk reduction National Intervention Team (DRR NIT) was formed with 17 volunteers trained in DRR conceptual frameworks and community-based disaster risk reduction methodology and tools. This DRR NIT has the ability to reproduce these trainings; as part of the participation and certification process, there are now 300 people from the National Societies and communities trained.

This year the **Ecuadorian Red Cross** developed a participatory initiative in seven provinces and eight communities (approximately 13,000 people) with the financial support of the Norwegian Red Cross. This initiative was carried out as part of the National Society DRM plan in the provinces of Los Rios, El Oro, Bolivar, Loja, Zamora, Chinchipe, Imbabura and Tungurahua which included the establishment of eight early warning systems, community maps and disaster risk reduction local plans through the application of the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) and planning tools, as well as the formation of eight community-based disaster risk reduction local teams, reactivating the community resilience initiatives and promoting the participation of communities and local civil society organizations. These capacities will be reinforced through other DRM initiatives such as the Global Alliance on Disaster Risk Reduction in Ecuador 2010–2012, as well as by the Latin America Risk Reduction Activity (LARRA) project 2010–2012 supported by the American Red Cross, amongst others.

Moreover, volunteer skills and capacities were strengthened to work with local authorities and partners in DRM initiatives. The **Bolivian Red Cross** trained 70 volunteers to develop and implement community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) activities as well as 61 volunteers in community education on health in Tarija, Santa Cruz and La Paz as part of the Reducing Disaster Risk in the Americas initiative supported by DFID. After three years of implementation, the National Society now has 53 CBDP facilitators at the national level; most of them are supporting the development or application of response and contingency plans. The National Society developed an online course to continue spreading knowledge on CBDP,

<http://www.cruzrojaboliviana.org/2009/virtual/index.html>



National Societies at the regional Early Warning workshop supported by DFID and the Finnish Red Cross. Source: IFRC

With the support of the Finnish Red Cross and DFID the Early Warning, Early Action Capacity Development Plan was prepared and agreed on as a result of the regional workshop held in Lima with the participation of the American Red Cross, the Bolivian Red Cross, the Chilean Red Cross, the Colombian Red Cross Society, the Guatemalan Red Cross, the Nicaraguan Red Cross, the Paraguayan Red Cross and the Peruvian Red Cross. The participants learned about the components of early action, shared experiences and analyzed the current capacities and needs of the National Societies to work in this area. Peru-based organizations working in early action also participated. A blog was opened for follow up on the DesAprender learning platform: [www.desaprender.org/blogs/alerta-temprana-accion-temprana-sistemas-alerta-temprana-centrados-personas](http://www.desaprender.org/blogs/alerta-temprana-accion-temprana-sistemas-alerta-temprana-centrados-personas)

**Programme component 2: Organizational preparedness for disaster risk reduction and disaster management**

**Outcome 1: Improved National Societies abilities to plan and prepare for disasters and respond to and effectively cope with their consequences.**

This component and outcome contributed to institutional preparedness for disaster risk reduction with support provided to the National Societies of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru in the: i) dissemination of the Global Alliance on Disaster Risk Reduction, ii) alignment of national disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans with strategic plans using the Well-Prepared National Society (WPNS) assessment, and iii) alignment of national response plans with risks and capacities.

This year was significant for the dissemination of the global Building Safer and More Resilient Communities framework as part of the National Societies and IFRC planning processes, as well as the implementation of the Global Alliance on Disaster Risk Reduction (GADRR) amongst National Societies and other key actors.

During 2009, three National Societies worked on the alignment of DRR plans with National Society strategic plans based on the WPNS results. The **Colombian Red Cross Society** and the **Ecuadorian Red Cross** are two of twenty National Societies selected globally for the first stage of the implementation of the GADRR over the next three years. Both National Societies carried out WPNS assessments at the branch level, to identify priority areas of community and institutional DRM work with an emphasis on strengthening capacities to develop the programme at the volunteer and branch levels. The incorporation of other National Societies in the Global Alliance is expected to take place in 2010. A specific site for this purpose was opened on DesAprender to promote the framework: [www.desaprender.org/blogs/marco-seguridad-resiliencia-comunidades](http://www.desaprender.org/blogs/marco-seguridad-resiliencia-comunidades)

The **Peruvian Red Cross** is developing a project to strengthen the National Society DRM capacities for 2010 and also is carrying out a specific branch baseline within the global Pandemic project which provides local information on preparedness capacities. A branch analysis is scheduled for 2010 as part of the institutional reconstruction plan. The four other existing WPNS in South America are expected to be updated in 2010. The implementation of the GADRR will achieve the priorities of the Colombian Red Cross Society and the Ecuadorian Red Cross.

Support has been provided to the **Bolivian Red Cross** in the alignment of risks and capacities with the National Society response plan, updating and validating the National Disaster Plan at branch level. As part of the emergency plan updating process, the **Colombian Red Cross Society** also received support from the DRM programme and the Centre of Reference for Disaster Preparedness to train on response plan guidelines immediately before the national DRM network meeting held in December 2009.

<b>Outcome 2: Improve National Societies development capacity skills for an effective human, financial, material and technological disaster management</b>
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The work towards this outcome focused on improving institutional capacities for disaster management with support provided to National Societies in **Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador** and **Peru** through: i) increasing NIT resources and ensuring the inclusion of standards and indicators in national response and preparedness, ii) developing baselines on volunteer capacities, and iii) using the DesAprender learning platform for exchanges amongst National Societies and other organizations.

Contributing to the inclusion of standards and indicators in national response and preparedness systems, the Volunteering in Emergencies and Early Recovery project started in July 2009 within the framework of DIPECHO VI. The project involves the National Societies of **Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador** and **Peru** and seeks to strengthen volunteer capacities to ensure improved disaster response. The project involves the aforementioned National Societies and other organizations working with volunteers during emergencies and early recovery. Since the start of the project, the four National Societies and other volunteering organizations in the Andean region have been improving capacities by identifying criteria for the definition of training needs, norms, and indicators in each country. It is expected that by the end of the project, these norms will be validated by the governmental partner-- the Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention and Relief (CAPRADE). The project will develop an assessment of volunteering in emergencies, including capacity building and training needs, starting at the end of 2009; results are expected in early 2010.

In order to increase resources for a National Intervention Team for social unrest, in coordination with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the secretariat, the **Bolivian Red Cross** formed a

response team in support of the four branches affected by social unrest (Cochabamba, La Paz, Potosi and Santa Cruz). Composed of 20 volunteers, the team has the skills to attend situations of internal violence and natural disasters. The next step will update the response plan regarding internal violence and damage evaluation instruments. The **Peruvian Red Cross** formed the NIT with the support of the secretariat (PADRU and the Peru Earthquake Operation) and the Centre of Reference for Disaster Preparedness. This team is composed of 24 volunteers and will support the development of the national response plan. A blog is open at:

[www.desaprender.org/blogs/27/posts/curso-basico-equipos-nacionales-intervencion-cruz-roja-peruana](http://www.desaprender.org/blogs/27/posts/curso-basico-equipos-nacionales-intervencion-cruz-roja-peruana)

As part of Reducing Disaster Risk in the Americas project (supported by DFID) the **Colombian Red Cross Society** is working towards building the Emergency Risk Reduction and Management System (Sistema de Gestión y Reducción de Emergencias y Desastres- SIGERMED) as a toolbox to increase capacity during emergencies as part of the national government system. As mentioned above the CRCS has developed disaster risk reduction NIT skills thereby contributing to increased NIT resources in the country.

An evaluation of the DesAprender learning platform is underway as part of the consultation process about knowledge management mechanisms (including Networks, DesAprender and the Centres of Reference). This process has been initiated by the IFRC's Americas Zone Office, taking place from October 2009 to January 2010. Each National Society in the five sub-regions in the Americas provided their feedback and recommendations. These inputs are being consolidated by the consultant in the final report.

The learning platform DesAprender ([www.DesAprender.org](http://www.DesAprender.org)) has been updated, maintained and a participatory evaluation process has been started with the generous support of the Finnish Red Cross (FRC). In 2009 the latest version of the [www.DesAprender.org](http://www.DesAprender.org) platform was launched as a Web2 version in order to respond to identified needs and serve as a unique thematic social network for community-based DRM. The use and integration of the three knowledge-sharing resources (DesAprender, DPP and CBDP), by Centres of Reference and thematic National Society networks began in 2009 with the support of the Finnish Red Cross. Jointly with the Central America and Mexico Regional Representation and the regional Centres of Reference, the Regional Representation for the Andean Region held consultation workshops on knowledge management mechanisms and how to improve them for National Society use. The conclusions from this evaluation will be disseminated to promote its use at the continental level as well as encourage the participation other external actors. DesAprender has grown considerably from 2008 to 2009 and now has 472 registered users, 38 blogs, 34 events and a total of 184 comments posted by internal and external users.

<b>Programme component 3: Disaster risk reduction coordination and advocacy</b>
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<b>Outcome 1: Participation and coordination processes have been strengthened between local authorities, other organizations, Red Cross branches and community risk reduction teams and response and recovery during disasters.</b>
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This component and outcome contributes to disaster risk reduction coordination and advocacy in support of National Societies of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru in i) coordination with stakeholders and participation in national and regional DRR platforms and ii) implementation of awareness-raising activities on climate change.

The Gran Chaco regional project (supported by DIPECHO V, the Finnish Red Cross and the IFRC) implemented between the Argentine Red Cross, the Bolivian Red Cross and the Paraguayan Red Cross ended in the first quarter of 2009. The project contributed to strengthening local and national disaster risk management actions based on community and institutional assessments, and the use of disaster risk reduction indicators and methodologies such as Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA). A study was also prepared on the hazards and vulnerabilities of the Gran Chaco region and was presented at a forum held with key national and regional actors including MERCOSUR and national government institutions. The study serves to support National Societies' coordination and advocacy actions in the region. The participation of the **Bolivian Red Cross** in this project helped position the National Societies in disaster risk reduction within the national emergency system. The co-financing provided by the Finnish Red Cross has allowed for follow-up so the American Red Cross (ARC) can create its country document, identify disaster risk reduction priorities and strengthen cooperation and roles with the national response system.

Through the volunteering in emergencies project (DIPECHO VI), memoranda of understanding have been signed with the Civil Defence or Risk Management systems of the four participating countries in the Andean region (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru). During the last quarter of 2009, 4 workshops with 171 people were held with the main institutions working in volunteering in emergencies and early recovery in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. National authorities are expected to validate a coordination network on the issue. The project has contributed to a strengthened partnership with the Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention and Attention (CAPRADE) at the regional and national levels and is improving coordination in the National Societies of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru with the governmental institutions and NGOs involved in volunteering in emergencies.

The DRM programme has supported regional coordination mechanisms, specifically with CAPRADE and MERCOSUR and promoted coordination with Red Cross and other DIPECHO partners in the Zone. There has been specific participation in regional disaster risk reduction platforms as part of the Hyogo Framework for Action and the national Inter-Agency Standing Committee humanitarian networks, as well as the dissemination of International Disaster Response Law guidelines as part of the Humanitarian Reform and the coordination activities as part of the support to the CAPRADE Strategy and plan (more information under Working in Partnership).

The National Societies from the region are increasingly involved in climate change initiatives. The Americas Zone promoted the participation of the **Colombian Red Cross Society** in the global consultation on disaster risk reduction and climate change. The CRCS held a national consultation with relevant organizations on climate change contributing to the Global Report. The results of the United Nations Climate Change Conference (Copenhagen Summit) held at the end of 2009 were shared with the National Societies in the region and preparations were made for a think tank meeting on climate change to be held in Panama in 2010.



The DesAprender website: [www.desaprender.org](http://www.desaprender.org)

**Programme component 4: Recovery****Outcome 1: Improved assistance to restore or improve pre-disaster living conditions and reduce the risk of future disasters.**

Recovery is considered an essential component by the IFRC and efforts to scale up capacities are planned at a global level for 2010. The Americas Zone will carry out a mapping exercise of interest in recovery with several National Societies in 2010. The volunteering in emergencies and early recovery project (DIPECHO VI) assessment started in 2009 which will result in a proposal of common components in disaster response and early recovery.

**Programme component 5: Disaster Response****Outcome 1: Ensure effective coordination with PADRU for efficient and effective Disaster Response in the region.**

The integration with PADRU for the adoption of disaster risk management in an integrated way has progressed during 2009, through coordination in several activities particularly during emergencies. As previously mentioned, plans have been made to ensure that the National Societies disaster response teams (NITs) have the needed knowledge, skills and resources to act efficiently and effectively in disaster response. Support has been provided to PADRU in the development of Regional Intervention Team (RIT) training, specifically in health in emergencies.

The Finnish Red Cross, in coordination with the Centre of Reference for Disaster Preparation and the Centre of Reference for Community Based Disaster Education in Disaster Preparedness has covered the travel costs of the facilitators for the Water and Sanitation training in Bolivia (October 2009), NIT training in Peru (November 2009) and Response Plan training in Colombia (November 2009).

**Constraints or Challenges:**

- The delay in the receipt of funds from some donors has meant that a number of activities had to be implemented in the last half of the year.
- The Disaster Risk Management programme team increased in size in the second half of 2009 with the recruitment of a coordinator for the DIPECHO VI project and a DRM officer. This alleviated the overload of work and allowed for the full implementation of the programme plan posterior to these hires. The arrival of the continental Disaster Risk Management Coordinator in April 2009 was positive, however it led to delays due to the overload of pending commitments at the Zone level.
- The DRM programme represents a large percentage of the workload of the finance area in the Regional Representation thus leaving it with limited capacity to support all programme areas.
- The programme considers it important to strengthen links between disaster management and health and care, particularly in health in emergencies and community health.
- The Regional Representation will work to encourage greater integration with PADRU for the adoption of a more integrated DRM approach. Thus, joint planning is essential to further strengthening this process.
- The adjustment of a National Society programme approach, moving from response towards DRM, is a challenge currently being addressed.
- It is important to strengthen National Society capacities in participatory techniques and community-based work methodologies, as well as leadership to support institutional positioning.
- Through disaster risk management initiatives, many volunteers and staff members are trained, however human resources and volunteer management are still limited and new capacities are not always included in a broader National Society management processes. More support is needed linked to organizational development processes.
- Work has strengthened with the Regional Centres of Reference. Coordinated planning with the Centres of Reference is needed as well as the increased participation of technical personnel from the region to contribute to the Centres of References' capacities and networking. Likewise, there is a need to boost collaboration between the Regional Centres of Reference and DesAprender.
- Although the accountability skills of National Societies are improving through different monitoring mechanisms, strengthening is still needed. However large projects require greater and established monitoring capacities and financial resources which need to be covered.

## Health and Care

### Programme purpose

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

**Programme Objective:** The National Societies are increasing health activities and are mobilizing volunteers, civil society and governments in order to achieve greater equity in health and have a greater impact on public health issues.

*During 2009 the health and care plan has been implemented along the lines of HIV and AIDS, community health and health in emergencies components, which contributes to strengthening National Societies. Within community health, the originally proposed actions related to maternal and child health, water and sanitation and road safety have been removed in order to concentrate efforts and support National Societies in other essential health areas. National Society country support plans were developed in 2009 with Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, working with National Society health teams along the same components of the regional plan.*

### Achievements:

#### Programme component 1: HIV and AIDS

**Outcome 1: National Societies have developed prevention, care, treatment and support the reduction of HIV stigma and discrimination strengthening their capacities through the Global Alliance in HIV and AIDS or their future incorporation.**

During 2009, the Health and Care programme supported the implementation of the Global Alliance on HIV with the **Colombian Red Cross Society** and the **Ecuadorian Red Cross**, thanks to support from the Swedish Red Cross and the Norwegian Red Cross, in the effort to fulfil the four Global Alliance outcomes (prevention, treatment and care, stigma and discrimination and capacity strengthening). The Health and Care programme developed a support plan for each outcome in each country to ensure effective monitoring of the progress made<sup>1</sup>.

By the end of 2009, there were approximately 512,496 direct and indirect beneficiaries of the Global Alliance on HIV. The break-down is as follows: 188,278 direct and indirect beneficiaries in prevention actions (122,010 in Colombia and 66,268 in Ecuador); 4,520 direct and indirect beneficiaries in support, treatment and care (4,400 in Colombia and 120 in Ecuador), and 16,793 direct and indirect beneficiaries of activities to reduce stigma and discrimination (12,530 in Colombia and 4,263 in Ecuador). The National Societies organized activities to strengthen capacities to deliver and sustain scaled-up HIV programmes reaching an estimate of 302,905 people (2,000 in Colombia and 300,905 in Ecuador).

During 2009 regional activities were held to show the progress made in the Global Alliance on HIV. A regional meeting on the Global Alliance was held in November 2009 with the three National Societies participating from South America (Argentina, Colombia and Ecuador), at the same time the Latin American and Caribbean Forum on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) was held where the report on HIV "Inequalities Fuelling HIV pandemic: Focus on Red Cross Societies response in Latin America and the Caribbean" was presented to government and non-government actors, which highlights the efforts of the Red Cross National Societies globally and particularly the work of the Colombian Red Cross Society: [www.cruzroja.org/esp/dmlsida09/index.htm](http://www.cruzroja.org/esp/dmlsida09/index.htm)

The target population has been adjusted in the national proposals to be more focused and to establish tangible impacts. The **Ecuadorian Red Cross** focused on prevention with female community leaders, support in campaigns on prevention of vertical transmission with the Ministry of Health, as well as awareness-raising workshops with people living in prison settings and staff members of social rehabilitation centres.

<sup>1</sup> Specific reports on the progress made on the Global Alliance on HIV are available for each National Society.

The dissemination of the manual for the treatment and care for people living with HIV (PLHIV) will take place during early 2010. The **Ecuadorian Red Cross** has implemented a working model with mutual support groups at the national level and the incorporation of people living with HIV in voluntary testing centres developing trainings in pre and post advice. The **Colombian Red Cross Society** has improved relations with national partners (such as *Fundamor*) to facilitate activities such as the National Forum on Children and Adolescents affected by HIV and AIDS.



An HIV and AIDS prevention campaign held in Quito.  
Source: Ecuadorian Red Cross

In relation to stigma and discrimination, the **Ecuadorian Red Cross** (ERC) organized awareness workshops for governmental institutions as part of internal strengthening and has encouraged a stronger link with PLHIV self-help groups with the National Society. The continental agreement with the advertising agency Lorente y Cuenca to strengthen the visibility of the action the National Society carries out in HIV and AIDS proved successful with the ERC as it helped strengthen the positioning of the National Society and the Global Alliance. In the case of Colombia, human resources are already in place with expertise in communications to position the National Society's work on HIV and AIDS.

In terms of institutional capacities, the **Ecuadorian Red Cross** youth brigades were strengthened through trainings at the national level. These brigades are key actors as they lead actions to prevent HIV and STI, train advisors at the national level and implement the principle of Greater Involvement of People Living with HIV/AIDS (GIPA). At the external level, the National Society was recognized as the main institution working on the issues of HIV; it has signed agreements and conducted advocacy related to patents for 2,000 anti-retroviral medications. The Ecuadorian Red Cross currently works with different ethnic groups and has begun producing prevention and health rights material in indigenous languages.

Through the Global Alliance, the **Colombian Red Cross Society** has positioned itself at the national and branch levels and mobilized local resources. The National Society disseminated and promoted the Code of Good Practices with expert organizations working on HIV issues. It has been recognized as a champion organization. More than 15 organizations have applied to at least one of the Code's evaluation guides, thus contributing to increased prevention and the GIPA.

During 2009, the **Colombian Red Cross Society** formed an alliance with the Colombian Network of People Living with HIV, and reactivated activities within the Country Coordinating Mechanism and the roundtable of NGOs working in HIV. The same organizations held a meeting on new challenges for strengthening civil society organizations working in HIV. Joint work with other institutions has contributed to increased visibility and impact and strengthened leadership within the National Society.<sup>1</sup>

**Outcome 2: Capacities are strengthened for the future incorporation of additional National Societies in the Global Alliance on HIV.**

During this year, the Health and Care programme began to work with the National Societies that have not yet joined the Global Alliance. Support has been provided to a Peruvian Red Cross initiative to strengthen the national network and improve its volunteers' knowledge on health issues, including HIV and AIDS. The Peruvian Red Cross convened a consortium on "Outlooks and Voices" (*Miradas y Voces*) and has developed training workshops on HIV in different branches throughout the country (Lima, Ica, Loreto, Chimbote and Pucallpa) which trained a total of 160 volunteers. The National Society also supported the organization of the Latin American and Caribbean Forum held in Lima in November 2009, carried out support activities for the care of PLHIV, disseminated informative materials to 2,000 people and presented new HIV and AIDS initiatives at a press conference. The Peruvian Red Cross is currently producing informative materials for its volunteers to be used during national level trainings.

**Programme Component 2: Community health and health in emergencies**

**Outcome 1: National Societies have strengthened their management capacities and scaled up actions related to Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA), Voluntary Non**

**Remunerated Blood Donation (VNRBD) and psychological support within an integrated community health strategy.**

During 2009, emphasis was placed on implementing VNRBD and promoting community-based first aid.

The IFRC's Community-Based Health First Aid (CBHFA) Global Strategy is being strategically promoted in the region to help National Societies empower communities, volunteers and branches by working in disease prevention, health promotion, first aid, and disaster preparedness and response. Different aspects of vulnerability are identified and addressed with this integrated approach. In 2009 the Bolivian Red Cross began working with the CBHFA strategy, which has strengthened local branch capacities and community action through the establishment of community first aid health brigades, thanks to support from the Norwegian Red Cross. During 2010, the CBHFA strategy will be promoted more intensively in the Andean Region in order to raise awareness with National Societies about the benefits of employing this approach to strengthen community health. With this aim, the Regional Representation participated in the first CBHFA's master facilitators roll-out in the Americas, which took place in Georgetown, Guyana. This training will ensure National Societies receive support during 2010 for the roll-out of the strategy in the Andean and Southern Cone regions.

As a result of the Finnish Red Cross and Italian-Swiss funds, the Regional Representation has continued supporting National Societies' VNRBD initiatives through Club 25. In Bolivia, 9 clubs are functioning with 225 members, in Colombia 1 club with 180 members, in Peru 1 club with 75 members and in Ecuador 16 clubs with 314 members. There are now 27 Clubs in the Andean region with approximately 3,500 young people directly and indirectly involved. The Club 25 Continental workshop was held in Panama in December 2009 which contributed to assessing the three years of implementation of Club 25 in the Americas continent, providing tools for the continuation of Club 25 and exchanging lessons learnt between the National Societies.



Members of Club 25 from El Valle Branch in Colombia  
Source: Colombian Red Cross Society.

During 2009, continued strategies and tools will be provided to National Societies to build on existing skills in implementing this initiative. The trial version of the Club 25 webpage, intranet, and continental database for all members was presented at Continental Club 25 meeting and approved for further development. During 2009, the Health and Care programme prepared strategic log frames to manage and monitor Club 25 activities at the internal level. Visits to the National Societies of **Bolivia**, **Colombia** and **Peru** are being conducted to evaluate the development of Club 25 and the impacts that this has had in the National Society and the community.

In November, the **Colombian Red Cross Society** (with extensive experience in psychosocial support) organized the National Forum on Psychosocial Support "Joining Efforts in Humanitarian Action". Within this setting, the IFRC held a Latin American meeting on psychosocial support with the National Societies of Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Paraguay, with the aim of exchanging experiences, developing a national work plan (for Colombia) and to position the issue and reach agreements on joint work such as the inclusion of psychosocial support in RIT and NIT curricula at the continental level.

**Outcome 2: National Societies have strengthened their capacities to prepare, respond and recover from health emergencies related to epidemics/pandemics and disasters.**

During 2009 Bolivia and Peru experienced serious dengue outbreaks. Technical support was ensured from the Health and Care programme during the National Societies' response. With the support of the Regional Representation, National Societies, in coordination with their respective Ministries of Health and other organizations, have been active in dengue and yellow fever awareness and prevention campaigns, as they have a vital role to play at the community level in lessening the effects of these diseases.

Thanks to support from ECHO and the Norwegian Red Cross, during 2009 the Regional Representation implemented the Regional Epidemic Control programme with the **Bolivian Red Cross**, the **Colombian Red Cross Society** and the **Peruvian Red Cross** from the Andean Region, alongside those from Dominican Republic and Paraguay. The programme contributed to two main outcomes: a) increased capacities of National Societies to respond to epidemic outbreaks of malaria, dengue, hemorrhagic dengue, leptospirosis and yellow fever, and b) communities being better prepared to respond to epidemic outbreaks of these illnesses.

Additionally, a training module on Epidemic Control for Volunteers was developed using secretariat global material as a reference. This was carried out with support from ECHO and technical assistance from the Regional Centre of Reference for Disaster Preparedness and the direct technical support from National Society focal points of Bolivia, Colombia, Paraguay and Dominican Republic and the Regional Representation. Following preparatory meetings, the Validation for Epidemic Control for Volunteers workshop-- with support from ECHO, the American Red Cross, and Regional Centre of Reference for Disaster Preparedness—was held in June with 19 participants from the National Societies of Bolivia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic Paraguay and Peru.

In the fulfilment of Outcome 1 of the epidemic control programme, the Regional Representation supported the trainings and development of NIT trainings specialized in Health in Emergencies and Epidemic Control in the National Societies of Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. In total 202 National Society volunteers and staff were trained in the application of the Epidemic Control Toolkit and 53 volunteers and staff are now specialized NIT members in Health in Emergencies and epidemic control. Moreover, 24 Red Cross volunteers at the continental level from the National Societies of Bolivia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay and Peru have become trainers of RIT Health in Emergencies and Epidemic Control. These RIT members are now ready to be deployed to respond to emergencies in Latin America.

In November, the Regional Representation in coordination with PADRU and the technical assistance from the Regional Centre of Reference for Disaster Preparedness conducted a RIT training in Public Health in Emergencies for 24 Red Cross volunteers from the National Societies of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. These valuable human resources now are part of the Regional Disaster Response scheme from the Red Cross, specialized in public health in emergencies and epidemic control issues.

In line with Outcome 2 of the epidemic control programme, the **Bolivian Red Cross** and the **Colombian Red Cross Society** have created their respective community volunteer networks in each target population located in their areas of intervention. Community volunteer networks to disseminate and multiply key messages to prevent, control and respond to epidemics have been established in the regions of Reyes, Rurrenabaque and Riberalta in the Beni department in Bolivia and in the Chocó in Colombia. Each network is made up of Red Cross volunteers trained to apply the epidemic control toolkit and disseminate these key messages. Each trained volunteer has the responsibility of disseminating messages and overseeing a certain number of households in a specific area of the community. The network is activated during emergencies but also aims to prevent any dengue, malaria or yellow fever outbreak and teach community members how to control and respond during epidemic outbreaks. The BRC, in coordination with the National Health System, has coordinated the delivery of key messages. As part of the 2009 dengue response operation, approximately 7,000 people from the areas of Reyes, Rurrenabaque and Riberalta have directly benefited from fumigation, vector control, and clean-up campaigns. Communication materials were also disseminated with the population in the intervention areas during the prevention and control campaigns, as part of the emergency response.

At the community level, the **Colombian Red Cross Society** has conducted and validated a baseline to gather fundamental information in the intervention area of Chocó and evaluate the health conditions of the population, particularly emphasizing the indigenous El Guano community which does not have access to health services. The rural communities of Corregiminetos de Tutunendo, San Francisco de Icho and La Troje also have benefited from the community health actions to prevent and control dengue, malaria and yellow fever outbreaks and epidemics. The baseline results show a lack of basic services

such as health, sanitation and safe water and show vulnerabilities of the intervention area of El Guano. The baseline also identified the presence of local authorities in order to coordinate and support the implementation of activities within the programme. Due to the high risk of epidemics amongst the indigenous population in El Guano, the Health Management Department from Chocó (DASALUD) and the National Health Secretariat from Quibdó signed a tripartite institutional agreement with the CRCS to commit human resources (the DASALUD malaria technical team and hospital staff) and financial resources (boat transportation) during the implementation of the project.

The Regional Representation supported the validation of the Epidemic Control toolkit for volunteers which has been adapted to the Latin American context. This toolkit contains information sheets on the 13 most common diseases which can become epidemics in this region. There are 35 sheets with actions to be taken to respond to and control outbreaks and 25 sheets with key control messages that can be disseminated at the community level. The materials have been shared with National Societies in the continent and with other actors; it will be used in future epidemic control trainings and in emergencies.

These high-level standardized trainings, with the involvement of specialized volunteers, contribute to making vulnerable communities better prepared to respond to epidemic outbreaks of malaria, dengue, yellow fever and other diseases such as influenza A(H1N1).

The Regional Representation implemented the pandemic influenza contingency plan due to the influenza A(H1N1) global outbreak. This included support to the National Societies in the different actions and establishing roles and responsibilities focused on pandemic influenza preparedness and response.

**Constraints or Challenges:**

- The CBHFA strategy, which will be considered the basis for the future implementation of Health and Care programmes, needs more financial support for increased regional dissemination.
- Resource mobilization should be intensified at all levels. The Global Alliance on HIV budget is insufficient to implement activities being conducted in countries that are not yet members of the Global Alliance (i.e. Peru and Venezuela).
- Increased support is need for volunteer training on topics like epidemic control, particularly in National Societies without direct funding sources.
- During 2009, the epidemic control programme and health in emergencies programme have contributed to strengthening National Societies' institutional capacities by training volunteers and staff in specialized areas. However the lack of financial support to continue these activities risks the hereto achieved results and the continuation of capacity building which has an impact at the community level.

## Organizational Development

<b>Programme purpose</b>
<b>Global Agenda Goal 3: Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.</b>

*With the goal of providing improved membership services to National Societies, the Organizational Development plan for 2009 was adjusted based on the recently established priorities. Support plans for four National Societies by the IFRC have been established in order to strengthen capacities in an overall manner and provide tailored-made support. The Regional Representation has instituted closer National Society accompaniment for all organizational processes and thus contribute to efficient design and effective implementation. Since all of the programme components and related activities reflect medium-term processes, the section below details the relevant progress.*

*During the second half of 2009, greater emphasis was made to support resource mobilization and fund-raising efforts, as well as the harmonization of planning, monitoring and evaluation processes at the strategic and operational levels within the National Societies.*

*On the basis of priorities defined by National Societies, the Organizational Development area decided to incorporate knowledge management (Outcome 5: Knowledge management is part of National Societies' culture) into the other outcomes.*

**Achievements:**

**Programme component 1: National Society capacity development in organisational development.**

**Outcome 1: A renewed, representative and diverse leadership in National Societies.**

The third and last advanced study diploma on Youth and Society in Latin America, in coordination with Latin American Social Sciences Faculty (*Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales- FLACSO* in Ecuador), was held from March to December 2009. Thirteen young branch members from four National Societies in South America (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay) participated in this diploma supported by the Finnish Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross. As participants were mostly from Red Cross branches, it demonstrated National Societies' efforts to disseminate information about the course and democratize selection processes beyond their headquarters. The diploma had a dual purpose: to prepare students to be able to develop youth public policies and projects and promote research to address youth public policies through conceptual frameworks and comparative regional analysis. The positive impacts from the previous year's graduates are demonstrable in their active involvement in their National Societies' youth activities. The DesAprender learning platform now has a space where graduates from the three diplomas held since 2007 can share experiences. During January 2010, a meeting with participants from the three diplomas will be held in order to discuss: i) the impact of the diploma in their work within their National Society, ii) the importance of access of young people to National Society institutional life, and iii) the organizational framework for youth issues.

During 2009, for the first time, a discussion forum was opened on Facebook, in English and Spanish, to generate discussions and receive feedback on the vision of young people from the National Societies of the Red Cross in Latin America and the Caribbean in order to strengthen leadership in National Societies. The discussion group currently has 317 members across the continent. With the feedback received and in close coordination with the Americas Zone Office, a framework for the promotion of generational renewal within the Red Cross National Societies in the Americas has been developed.

Specific support was provided to the Executive Director of the **Peruvian Red Cross** for the implementation of the transitional reconstruction plan for the reestablishment of institutional normality of the National Society.

There is a continued need to develop leadership capacities in National Society headquarters and branches of the Andean countries.

**Outcome 2: Increased, renewed and diverse volunteering in National Societies.**

Following the call for proposals to all the National Societies in the Andean Region for projects which sustain volunteer development activities, contributing to Objective Number 12 of the Inter-American Plan 2007–2011, the Colombian Red Cross Society proposal was selected. The CRCS will enhance its volunteer management cycle through training of members, governance bodies and directors of the different volunteering groups in the National Society –grey ladies (*damas grises*), relief and youth– in improved governance and management processes, with support from the Swedish Red Cross. The reflection spaces conducted in the meetings of these three volunteer groups in December 2009 addressed three topics: i) the new volunteering structure in the CRCS and its functions in the governance and management bodies, ii) the volunteering management cycle, and iii) the tool box to strengthen volunteering.

As there is a Volunteering Coordinator in the Zone Office, the other activities within volunteering development have been adjusted.

**Outcome 3: National Societies have reduced the risk of integrity problems.**

The Regional Representation and particularly the Organizational Development area in 2009 have continued to provide close support to the **Peruvian Red Cross** (PRC) and its integrity case. These actions have been possible thanks to support from the Capacity Building Fund amongst others. The election of PRC governance bodies' ended successfully at the end of 2009. The newly elected National

Council is expected to take over governance responsibilities during 2010 with the aim of ending the judicial administration and allowing the PRC to return to normal institutional life.

The Organizational Development area has continued to support the revision of legal bases during 2009. The **Bolivian Red Cross** and the **Venezuelan Red Cross** are in the last stage of this process. The BRC will establish the same rights for volunteers and subscribing members in the Statutes. The VRC will set up a more democratic election process in its Statutes. The **Ecuadorian Red Cross** has approved new Statutes which provide more guarantees to avoid conflicts of interest.

Leadership development was identified as a key need in the potential integrity risk in Ecuador. The implementation of a tailor-made programme for the needs of the Guayas branch is ongoing since 2008. During 2009, with IFRC support, ERC started to consolidate the political and strategic reorganization of the Guayas provincial branch through three components: i) volunteer training in principles and values and leadership, ii) strengthening participation and democratization of discussion arenas, and iii) implementation of community integrated programmes (CIP). Furthermore, the strengthening of accountability processes has started in the Guayas branch through improving administrative and financial systems (using an Enterprise Resource Planning – ERP system) to ensure transparency in local branches.

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

The National Societies need to strengthen their resource mobilization skills. Therefore, the implementation of resource mobilization proposals in the National Societies of **Colombia, Ecuador** and **Peru** was supported, with financial backing from the Norwegian Red Cross and the Swedish Red Cross.

The **Colombian Red Cross Society** has systematized successful National Society experiences at the national and local level and also those by other actors. By December, sixteen successful experiences were documented and systematized at the branch level for future use as examples of good practices. A portfolio of the CRCS's services has been developed which includes programme work and services developed by the National Society across the country, to be used by the National Society as a whole to present to donors for fund-raising purposes. Finally, instruments, all harmonized with existing Movement policies, were prepared to regulate: i) the use of the emblem for commercial activities, ii) internal cooperation for National Society income generation, and iii) a code of conduct for fund-raisers.

The **Ecuadorian Red Cross** focused on the need for legal, financial and administrative autonomy of the National Society's medical services with the aim of operating under competitive market logic, following quality and productivity standards. As a result, a medical service company, Cruzvital S.A., was founded to integrate into one legal entity the entire range of medical services which the ERC currently provides. These services are as follows: recovery and rehabilitation, clinical laboratory, bacteriological laboratory, genetic laboratory, transfusion and blood services.

The **Peruvian Red Cross** based the proposal on the development of a business plan to strengthen the competitiveness and positioning of the National Training School with a focus on the areas of health education, human security, community development and risk reduction. The aim is to increase the coverage and ensure growth of new clients and users in line with PRC institutional policies. The proposal includes four stages: i) Situational analysis of internal and external context, ii) development of the business plan (marketing plan, operational – administrative and organizational – plan and financial plan), iii) development of the implementation plan and iv) systemization of the business plan modules. The project implementation began in December 2009 and will continue until April 2010.

**Outcome 6: A common planning, monitoring and evaluation system is in place.**

The Organizational Development programme is committed to supporting the integration of National Societies' planning, monitoring and evaluation processes, using the strategic planning process as an essential starting point. The National Societies recognize the important link between plans - from operational, strategic and the international frameworks - using a top-down/ bottom-up approach. This

outcome's implementation is a result in part of the support provided by the Swedish Red Cross and others.

The **Bolivian Red Cross** finished its participatory strategic planning process during 2008 and has printed its Strategic Development Plan 2009–2013 during the first quarter of 2009.

The **Peruvian Red Cross** has a Strategic Plan in place for the period of 2004–2010. However, the institutional crisis severely affected their capacities to implement the plan. With the technical support of the IFRC's Regional Representation for the Andean Region, a transitional reconstruction plan for the reestablishment of institutional normality is currently underway. The transitional plan focuses on election of governance structures; institutional modernization and management; strengthening human resources with particular emphasis on volunteers, financial restructuring and resource mobilization; and improving institutional programmatic management. Support was also provided to PRC in operational planning processes for 2010 in the national headquarters, as well as in the Ica, Chincha and Pisco branches.

Using the results of the **Colombian Red Cross Society** mid-term evaluation of its 2006–2010 Strategic Plan, in July 2009 with Regional Representation technical support, the CRCS began the participative development of its strategic plan 2010–2015 harmonized with *Strategy 2020*. The CRCS National Governing Board approved this plan in December 2009.

Now that strategic and operational planning is embedded in the organizational culture of the National Societies, attention is devoted to strengthening organizational development at the branch level. The Branch Development Game, originally developed by the International Federation's Myanmar Delegation in 2005, adapted by the Organizational Development Zone team for the Americas, allows for participants to discuss the realistic implementation of strategies, planning and programmes in a transparent manner. This initiative was financially supported by DFID and the Finnish Red Cross. The game was used by the National Societies of **Colombia, Ecuador and Peru** and has served as a catalyser of planning processes by incorporating concepts of institutional management in a recreational way. The branch development game has also been distributed to the National Societies of Argentina, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Paraguay and Uruguay.

The **Colombian Red Cross Society** was pre-selected for the 2008 round of the Intensified Capacity Building Fund (ICBF). All levels of the National Society were involved in its preparation. With support of the Regional Representation, in close coordination with the Americas Zone Office, the proposal was accepted and the first year will be a trial year. ICBF contributes to the first phase of the planned institutional change that the CRCS has denominated the "rehabilitation of internal systems". This action is linked to establishing change across the whole National Society, a process now underway.

Finally, the country support plans developed by the Regional Representation with the National Societies of **Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru** have shown that organizational development processes are priority for National Societies and programme support along the lines of disaster risk management, health and care and principles and values must consider these. While the current regional plan for the Andean Region takes these priorities into account, the country level focus allows for the alignment of programmes with these priorities identified by the National Societies.

#### **Constraints and Challenges:**

- Organizational Development support to the National Societies, one of the essential membership services, is implemented based on the available qualified human resources. It is important to ensure the sustainability of Organizational Development staff to guarantee support in the medium-term processes currently underway with the National Societies.
- Improved leadership capacities within National Societies are a continual challenge.
- National Societies need to ensure integrated volunteer development within efficient volunteer management cycles.
- Support for the integrity case of the PRC continues to be a challenge to guarantee the future of the National Society.
- Resource mobilization is important for the National Societies' development. This was one area that was compromised while others had to be prioritized during the revision of the 2010 plans.

- The concept of networks, as it has been implemented to date, must be revised.
- The delay in the receipt of funds from some donors has meant that a number of activities had to be implemented in the last quarter of the year.

## Humanitarian Principles and Values

### Programme purpose

**Global Agenda Goal 4: Promote respect for diversity and human dignity, and reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion.**

*The Principles and Values programme coverage for 2009 reached 35,000 Swiss francs provided by Swedish Red Cross for the Colombian Red Cross Society's Prevention of Gender-Based Violence project. This only represents 11 per cent of the programme budget and as a result the regional principles and values officer position is currently unfunded and at great risk of being closed. The lack of funding minimized the capacity of the Principles and Values programme to achieve all the outcomes planned for 2009.*

### Achievements:

**Programme component 1: Dissemination and promotion of fundamental principles and humanitarian values amongst National Societies and Regional Representation Programmatic Areas.**

**Outcome 1 Principles and Values is cross-cutting in National Society and Regional Representation operational and strategic plans.**

During 2009 the promotion of the Fundamental Principles and Values of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement within National Societies and the Regional Representation continued by disseminating a non-discrimination and respect for diversity approach, in order to promote a culture of peace, violence prevention and respect for the dignity of the most vulnerable people. This took place by integrating the approach within different programmes and initiatives underway.

One of the mechanisms developed to integrate principles and values in programme areas was team work during planning cycles – as in the case of DIPECHO VI and the Global Alliance on HIV – which has ensured the identification of results, indicators and products in non-discrimination and respect for diversity and awareness-raising during the early stages of initiatives. Another mechanism has been the cross-cutting focus of non-discrimination and gender perspective in country plans developed jointly with the National Societies of **Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru**. This allowed for the identification of priorities and needs of the National Societies and the capacities and resources in place.

The inclusion of issues such as gender, marginalized groups in community interventions, accessibility and equal opportunities has been ensured in the following initiatives and projects: the regional Gran Chaco project (DIPECHO V) and in the current volunteering in emergencies project (DIPECHO VI) and in the Peru earthquake operation which has led to increased awareness of principles and values.

During 2009 the Guide on Non-Discrimination and Respect for Diversity was published and distributed to National Societies across the continent. The guide contains sections on different vulnerable groups, with information and activities to address and challenge discrimination. The guide is directed to all users within the National Societies and has a special focus on volunteers as agents in the promotion of non-discrimination and respect for diversity.

- The National Societies of **Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru** in the Andean Region received copies of the guide and have committed to disseminating it within branches. Thirty hard copies and 50 CDs were distributed at regional meetings, as the lack of programme funding has made postal delivery unfeasible. The guide was presented at the national psychosocial support meeting organized by the **Colombian Red Cross Society** where over 200 people (technical staff and volunteers) participated from Central America and South America. The National Society coordinators of the Global Alliance on HIV received copies of the guide at a meeting held in Lima.

It is expected that at least 100 people in each National Society (at least 400 people with volunteers and technical staff in the Andean Region) will be using the guide in 2010.

- The **Ecuadorian Red Cross** used the guide in the national Principles and Values workshop for volunteers and coordinators held in June 2009 and will continue to use it throughout 2010. The ERC is also using the guide in its interventions with migrants using a non-discrimination approach and to develop a manual on gender that includes prevention of gender-based violence. The ERC set up a network of Principles and Values focal points in 2009, consisting of 20 volunteers from different branches across the country. The ERC is committed to setting up an institutional code of ethics, a gender policy and the dissemination of principles and values as an integrated part of the National Society's work.
- The **Colombian Red Cross Society** has used the guide in the gender-based violence project in Cauca to develop volunteer capacities in issues related to gender, children and young adults. It has been used to enrich the CRCS psychosocial support manual and to reflect on gender issues in the national workshop on psychosocial support. The CRCS is also still committed to developing a gender policy through 2010.

Overall feedback from National Societies shows that the guide has proved to be a valuable tool to be used with volunteers in different settings: psychosocial support, disaster risk reduction, anti-stigma against people with diverse gender orientation, HIV and AIDS and gender-based violence. Its use throughout 2010 is expected to continue scaling-up the change of attitudes and breaking through mental barriers for staff, governance bodies and volunteers.

During 2009, the regional Principles and Values programme supported specific activities of the Secretariat's Principles and Values department by providing inputs for the reports of the Secretary General on mainstreaming disability in Millennium Development Goals processes and in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The global baseline on principles and values that the Secretariat intended to develop during 2009 has been postponed. The questionnaire has been translated into Spanish and is ready to be used in the Americas when the baseline is conducted.

The e-newsletter planned for the second half of 2009 has not been developed because of the lack of funding to design it. Nonetheless, e-mails were addressed to the Principles and Values network. At the same time, guidelines on communication documents (including e-newsletters) were delivered to the National Societies by the Americas Zone Office, providing formats and logos. The e-newsletter prepared by the Principles and Values department at the secretariat headquarters has been delivered to the National Societies in the region. This e-newsletter has been well received as a way to acknowledge what is being done in other parts of the world and to promote good practices from the Americas abroad.

**Outcome 2: Invisible and discriminated against people actively participate in programmes, projects and activities within National Societies (at branch and headquarter levels).**

For this outcome tools were developed by the Principles and Values programme such as the verification guide for the attention of particularly vulnerable groups (included in the non-discrimination guide), developed with the critical reading of Handicap International. The validation of the guide is expected to be carried out by the **Ecuadorian Red Cross** in 2010 and led by the National Society's Principles and Values network, set up in 2009. A verification list was developed by the Principles and Values programme in 2009 to ensure that gender is included in National Societies and in community interventions. This check list is being used in the DIPECHO VI project.

As planned, the **Colombian Red Cross Society** and the **Ecuadorian Red Cross** have used the Guide on Non-Discrimination and Respect for Diversity in capacity building with volunteers. The **Venezuelan Red Cross**, with the technical support from the Principles and Values programme, passed the first round of ECHO proposals to develop a project on migration.

**Programme component 2: Influence community behaviour and attitudes to reduce discrimination, promote diversity and prevent violence.**

**Outcome 1 Initiatives to prevent and reduce discrimination and violence will be identified.**

This outcome has been incorporated under Outcome 3.

**Outcome 2: National Societies capacities in risk management will be strengthened with the inclusion of initiatives to reduce discrimination.**

Key messages to promote non-discrimination during emergency situations are being produced with the participation of the Americas Zone Disaster Risk Management team and will be promoted among National Societies. The DesAprender learning platform currently is being used to disseminate the proposed key messages, which upon approval will be used to highlight an inclusive perspective in emergencies. As emergency plans are prepared by National Societies, the expectation is that key messages will help to ensure the implementation of a non-discrimination approach.

**Outcome 3: Violence reduction is incorporated as an important issue in National Societies' agendas.**

A global strategy on addressing the social violence has been developed by the Principles and Values department. A draft version will be disseminated to the National Societies globally for inputs during 2010. As a result, specific guidelines on violence reduction were not produced for the region. Once the global strategy is adopted during the 2011 General Assembly, it will then be disseminated amongst National Societies in the region.

The **Colombian Red Cross Society** ended the pilot phase of the violence reduction project in May 2009 which contributed to strengthening gender issues within the CRCS. As a result of further support from the Swedish Red Cross and technical support from the Principles and Values programme, a second phase of the project started in June 2009, programmed to end in March 2010 to contribute to further progress in gender-based violence prevention. The first phase showed that this type of prevention should be integrated into the CRCS's projects, programmes and services and not promoted as a separate issue. For the second phase, the project was opened up to the CRCS branches (as well as Cauca) interested in the prevention of gender-based violence, including the Meta, Valle, Nariño, Norte Santander, Huila and Magdalena branches. This phase will ensure the continuity of inter-institutional networking with municipalities, schools and universities and the integration of gender based violence prevention in initiatives in the Cauca branch. To date more than 300 people from Popayán, 1,030 members of CRCS and 20 institutions have received information on gender-based violence.



Colombian Red Cross volunteers carry out a violence prevention awareness-raising activity in Popayan. Source: Colombian Red Cross Society

The project involves women, children, youth and senior citizens from different communities. Vulnerable groups participating in the project also include indigenous groups, agricultural producers and Afro-Colombians who have been displaced and live in vulnerable conditions. The project also involves staff from the health and educational governmental sectors and CRCS staff and volunteers. A number of tools developed by the CRCS within a gender toolkit will be validated during the second phase of the project such as: the analysis of knowledge, attitudes and practices related to gender amongst CRCS staff and volunteers; a curriculum to train CRCS volunteers in gender issues, including gender-based violence; materials to raise awareness on the living conditions of women faced during conflict and displacement (in coordination with the ICRC). The gender toolkit will continue to be developed during the second phase of the project when a gender policy will also be drafted and community strategies will be implemented.

The "Vaccination Against Violence" strategy developed by the CRCS to raise awareness amongst staff, governance bodies and volunteers on violence prevention, has been improved and continues to be successfully used in branches. Based on the success of this strategy, it is hoped that it can be replicated in other National Societies in the region as a simple, fun, inexpensive and easy strategy. The Principles and Values programme will promote strategies such as these amongst National Societies in the region.

A virtual session conducted by the Canadian Red Cross with the participation of 27 Federation members from the Americas Zone was held to introduce the “10 Step Manual to Creating Safe environments for children and youth”, developed by this Partner National Society within its *RespectED* programme. As a result of this session, the **Colombian Red Cross Society** has shown interest in using the manual in schools as part of the gender-based violence project. It is expected a training session will take place with the CRCS in 2010 using the Spanish version of the manual.

**Outcome 4: National Societies advocacy capacities in principles and values are strengthened.**

The Guide on Non-Discrimination and Respect for Diversity has been used particularly by the **Colombian Red Cross Society** and the **Ecuadorian Red Cross** to reflect on the living conditions of vulnerable populations (women, children and adolescents, elderly people, migrants and displaced people, people with disabilities, PLHIV, people with diverse sexual identities, indigenous people and African descendants). The use of the guide should contribute to increased awareness and skills to advocate in favour of vulnerable people’s rights and conditions.

The **Colombian Red Cross Society** has held meetings and forums with the media in order to disseminate their work in principles and values, especially related to gender issues. Prejudices, stereotypes and stigmatizing messages were identified as elements that contribute to gender based violence, and an alliance was developed with the Javeriana University to develop a diploma on gender for CRCS volunteers and other institutions.

The Global Forum on Non-Discrimination and Violence Prevention, which was expected to take place during 2009, will be organized by the Principles and Values department of the Secretariat in Geneva during 2011 in the Americas.

**Constraints or Challenges:**

- Limited financial support for the programme has been a major constraint during 2009. Working in coordination with other programmes has been the helped to develop actions and contribute to the programme outcomes. Despite this constraint, continuous technical support has been provided to the National Societies and Secretariat global initiatives. The absence of the Principles and Values programme in the Andean Region may limit the impact of global initiatives at the National Society level, such as the *Youth as agents of Behavioural Change* initiative.
- One of the biggest challenges when the position opened in 2007 was the lack of recognition of the importance of principles and values. With Resolution 3 on Non-Discrimination this changed and provided an opportunity to transform principles and values into concrete actions. In 2009, the non-discrimination approach has been increasingly incorporated into the National Societies and IFRC’s projects and programmes.
- In a region where inequality is widespread and often triggers violence, National Societies must respond to discrimination as an issue that is present both in the communities where they work and within the institution. Intensified work and coordination with National Societies (governing boards, staff and volunteers) is needed to contribute to transforming mental barriers and eliminating prejudices and discrimination.

## Working in partnership

**External partners:**

- In July, the European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) approved the regional project for volunteering in emergencies as part of the VI round of DIPECHO. The project is focused on strengthening volunteering in emergencies and early recovery by strengthening the national response systems, the National Societies of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru and the Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention and Relief (CAPRADE) technical secretariat. This is contributing to a strategic partnership between the IFRC and CAPRADE in strengthening coordination and response of the national civil defence systems in the four aforementioned countries. This project will contribute to the positioning of the National Societies of the four countries in their own national systems and within the regional Andean Community (CAN) system.

- The active participation in different forums, particularly the XIV CAPRADE meeting held in Peru, and other activities has contributed to strengthening the Red Cross position and to opening doors with other relevant organizations such as Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). A regional forum was held on volunteering at the III CAPRADE extraordinary meeting to exchange experiences with regional organizations such as the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), the Coordination Centre for Natural Disaster Prevention in Central America (CEPRENAC), MERCOSUR and national experiences from Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.
- Particular attention has been given to regional platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction as part of the Hyogo Framework for Action, and the national Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Humanitarian Networks. This includes: i) participation (as a permanent invitee) in the Humanitarian Network in Peru (as part of the Humanitarian Reform); ii) representation and participation in the formation of thematic roundtables in Peru as part of the Humanitarian Reform in this country, of which the International Federation will co-lead the emergency shelter table in coordination with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Peruvian Civil Defence (INDECI) and the Ministry of Housing in Peru; and iii) support for the development of a project in coordination with INDECI in International Disaster Response Law (IDRL), which will be implemented in 2010.
- The partnership with the Latin American School of Social Sciences (FLACSO) in Ecuador finalized its fifth year, with the third year of the youth diploma for National Societies.
- In order to support the National Society's programmes in Ecuador, contact was made with diverse UN agencies, such as with the United Nations Population Fund - UNFPA, which manages the HIV/AIDS agenda in Ecuador in the absence of a UNAIDS representative, and with the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO). The contact with PAHO resulted in several meetings with the Ecuadorian Red Cross team to share and synchronize work plans in the Global Alliance on HIV, community health and health in emergencies projects.
- Through the Global Alliance on HIV, the Regional Representation has increased inter-institutional coordination with Ministries of Health and UNAIDS to follow the UNGASS indicators and knowledge management with PAHO. In Peru joint activities have been carried out between the *Miradas y Voces* Consortium and the Peruvian Red Cross and other international and local organizations who work in support of PLHIV. Partnership agreements were also made with advertising agencies (such as Lorente y Cuenca and Interactiva) to support campaigns to reduce stigma and discrimination.
- As a result of the established effective partnerships, there are initiatives to develop border projects with UNHCR, UNDP and Ministries of Health focusing on people living in prisons settings (Ecuador and Colombia).
- Blood donation initiatives have been strengthened through coordination with blood banks and PAHO, contributing to National Societies' preparatory activities leading up to the XXII International Colloquium on VNRBD in Ethiopia in 2010.
- In a combined mission with the ICRC and the Bolivian Red Cross, support was provided to this National Society to request the Ministry of Health to cease using the Red Cross emblem on Bolivian health system public ambulances.
- Finally, as part of the Peru earthquake operation, which began in 2007, permanent meetings have been held with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and with the Canadian Embassy in Peru to ensure accountability and coordinate actions, with Canadian Red Cross support, in the reconstruction of the homes of earthquake-affected families.

#### **Movement actors:**

- The strategic, technical, legal and financial support provided by the Regional Representation to the **Peruvian Red Cross** in its integrity case has been critical during 2009. Important progress has been made; elections were held at the end of 2009 where a National Council was elected. The ending of the judicial administration is expected in 2010 so the National Society can return to normal activities and continue its institutional recovery.
- During 2009, coordination with the National Societies of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru has taken place for the development of **country support plans**. The development of country support plans is essential for closer and more specific support to strengthening capacities and providing essential services (core services) to National Societies.
- Coordination with the ICRC and the National Societies of Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru in the development of country plans has been an important part of the process and has promoted the

drafting of **tripartite agreements** with each of these National Societies. The agreements, focused on implementation of each National Society's strategic plans, will include common elements within country plans and ICRC planning, as well as defining the principles, criteria and rules that cooperation should follow with the respective National Societies.

- The IFRC continued supporting the Colombian Red Cross Society coordination processes, including the **tripartite agreement** between the National Society, ICRC and the IFRC that defines the principles and rules on which to base cooperation in the current context in Colombia. This agreement was signed during 2009. With these actors and PNS working in the country – the American Red Cross, the French Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross – a framework for a Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) was agreed in Colombia.
- In Ecuador, the governance structure of the National Society decided to discontinue the CAS process. While this was originally proposed in the Regional Representation plan, the Ecuadorian Red Cross has affirmed that the institution has well-defined cooperation priorities and clear bilateral cooperation mechanisms in place.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

In the aftermath of the 2007 Peru earthquake operation two processes took place that contributed to the operation's exit strategy, with the aim of identifying lessons learnt. First, a participatory programme review (PPR) was led by the earthquake operation in September and October 2009 based on all stakeholders' input. This participatory process assessed all elements of the operation with a particular emphasis on the participatory reconstruction and use of improved traditional building techniques to guarantee earthquake-resistant housing. The PPR results showed that overall communities were satisfied, particularly with the building techniques and community development activities carried out. Recommendations were made for future operations and work with communities in the affected areas. Secondly, an external audit was also carried out by Price Waterhouse Coopers, showing full accountability not just to donors but also to the people reached by the operation and to the Peruvian public.

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 update of beneficiary numbers and semester reports which show 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.

New monitoring and harmonized instruments were introduced through the Reducing Disaster Risk in Americas (supported by DFID) initiative in 2007. Improvements have been made to the tools and the National Societies are using these as institutional instruments. Through different disaster risk management initiatives, National Societies have developed many ways to share information, such as: thematic web pages, bulletins, accountability instruments, exit strategies including participatory evaluation of the projects implementation with the communities, local, national and regional workshops. The National Societies participating into the Reducing Risk in the Americas initiative share lessons with Central American National Societies and complete the disaster risk management indicators annually. The Building Safer and More Resilient Communities framework which is based on regional plans was created to harmonize the Red Cross contribution to the Hyogo Framework for Action implementation and thus to the Millennium Development Goals.

The Regional Representation for the Andean Region considers that renewed focus on each of the National Societies (through the country support plans) is the necessary and essential method to contribute to the long-term impacts of our actions. This not only implies improving the way in which the Secretariat works but also ensuring these improvements are present with partners and donors.

In the effort to reflect critically on the Regional Representation for the Andean Region's recent activities, it is important to identify areas that need strengthening. The Regional Representation will work towards improving accountability to different donors, general public and relevant actors. Challenges in this areas

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 available resources. Taking into account the National Societies' accountability skills, it is imperative that the Regional Representation improve its own expertise to contribute more successfully to enhancing National Societies' competences.

## 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 and principles and values will continue to be jointly developed, and based on the National Societies' priorities. Global and regional programmes foreseen in 2010 will continue to be implemented and regularly monitored and evaluated, particularly DIPECHO VI which is scheduled to end this year, with the objective of systematizing best practices to share and implement in future endeavours within the region as well as at the continent level and globally.

With a forward-looking strategy, special emphasis will be placed on the participatory processes in line with *Strategy 2020*.

Despite 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 the Global Agenda, the Regional Representation for the Andean Region in 2010 faces severe challenges due to the notable decrease in financial support for its programmes. The Regional Representation will continue to adapt its structure to better accompany, offer needed technical support and provide better services in general to the National Societies in the region so they have increased capacity to implement their strategies and actions. In addition, the Regional Representation will continue working to ensure the continuity of programmes, actions and shared strategies with National Societies in the region despite the pending challenges for human and financial resources to implement its activities.

How we work	
The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".	<b>Global Agenda Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.</li> <li>• Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.</li> <li>• Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.</li> <li>• Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.</li> </ul>
Contact information	
For further information specifically related to this report, please contact:	
<b>In the Regional Representation for the Andean Region:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fernando Casanova, Regional Representative for the Andean Region, Lima, Peru; email: <a href="mailto:fernando.casanova@ifrc.org">fernando.casanova@ifrc.org</a>; phone: (511) 221 8333; fax: (511) 4413607.</li> </ul> <b>In the Americas Zone:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Xavier Castellanos; Head of Zone; email: <a href="mailto:xavier.castellanos@ifrc.org">xavier.castellanos@ifrc.org</a>; phone: (507) 380 0250; and fax: (507) 317 1304.</li> <li>• Maria Alcázar, Resource Mobilization Coordinator; email: <a href="mailto:maria.alcazar@ifrc.org">maria.alcazar@ifrc.org</a>; phone: (507) 380 0250; and fax: (507) 317 1304.</li> </ul>	

**Table 1: The Andean Region - Programmatic highlights, 2009**

Global Agenda Goal	Programme Components	Highlighted Achievements
1. Reduce the number of deaths,	1.1 Community-based disaster risk reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in America: Building safer and more resilient communities regional initiative launched.</li> <li>• BRC: 6 local contingency plans in 6 communities with 6 Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)</li> </ul>

<p><b>injuries and impact from disasters.</b></p>	<p>1.2 Organizational preparedness for disaster risk reduction and disaster management 1.3 Disaster risk reduction coordination and advocacy 1.4 Recovery 1.5 Disaster Response</p>	<p>brigades; 25 volunteers trained in water and sanitation; 70 volunteers trained in community-based disaster preparedness; 20 volunteers trained as social unrest response team.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRCS: DRM national team formed with volunteers from 6 branches; 17 National Intervention Team (NIT) volunteers trained in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) for a total of 300 people from National Societies and communities trained; Emergency Risk Reduction and Management System created.</li> <li>• ERC: 20 volunteers trained in VCA; 8 communities (13,000 people) have early warning systems, DRR plans and DRR brigades.</li> <li>• Support provided to BRC, CRCS, ERC and PRC for institutional preparedness for DRR, including the implementation of Global Alliance Disaster Risk Reduction and National Societies response plans; 2 Well-Prepared National Society processes developed.</li> <li>• The Gran Chaco project with BRC, ARC and Paraguayan Red Cross concluded. Among its highlights include: the establishment of response plans for the 3 National Societies and regional civil defence institutions in this tri-border region; creation of 2 municipal contingency plans in 15 communities in Bolivia and Paraguay and 7 contingency plans in 7 ARC branches; training in community risk reduction and local preparedness instruments for 198 people in 2 municipalities in Bolivia, 158 people (11 communities) in Paraguay, and 65 people in Argentina; conclusions of the Gran Chaco international forum on DesAprender.</li> <li>• The Volunteering in Emergencies project with BRC, CRCS, ERC, PRC and CAPRADE and Andean Community of Nations (CAN) has coordinated with the 4 national risk management systems and established 2 focal points (1 government and 1 National Society) and held 5 national volunteer workshops which have reached 171 people representing a similar approximate number of volunteer institutions in these 3 countries.</li> <li>• The DesAprender website has been updated with a new operating system and has 472 registered users and 38 blogs; 1 consultation process on knowledge management with reference centres, Pan-American Disaster Response Unit and networks; 2 projects in process in Colombia and Peru on International Disaster Response Law (IDRL).</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.</b></p>	<p>2.1 HIV and AIDS 2.2 Community health and health in emergencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global Alliance on HIV: CRCS and ERC implementing this multifaceted programme have reached approximately 512,496 direct and indirect beneficiaries of the Global Alliance on HIV. ERC youth brigades trained on prevention actions; CRCS distributes Code of Good Practices and establishes alliances with institutions working on HIV; Support provided to the PRC which is not yet a GA member.</li> <li>• Club 25: 27 clubs in the Andean region with approximately 3,500 young people directly and indirectly involved.</li> <li>• Regional Epidemic Control Programme with BRC, CRCS and PRC. 202 volunteers and staff from BRC, CRCS and PRC trained in Epidemic Control Toolkit; BRC and CRCS community volunteer networks in epidemic control; 53 now NIT members trained in Health in Emergencies and epidemic control.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.</b></p>	<p>3.1 National Society capacity development in organizational development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13 branch members from CRCS, ERC, PRC and Uruguayan Red Cross finish academic diploma on Youth and Society in Latin America.</li> <li>• Framework for the promotion generation renewal with NC in the Americas established.</li> <li>• CRCS improving volunteer management cycle through trainings in governance and management processes.</li> <li>• Integrity process support to PRC for the reestablishment of institutional normality; to BRC and to VRC for the revision of legal bases; to ERC for the establishment of new Statutes and tailor-made programme for Guayas branch.</li> <li>• National Societies' Sustainability: CRCS systematized 16 successful experiences and portfolio of CRCS services and instruments in harmony with Movement policies; ERC established medical service company for the National Society's medical services; PRC established a business plan for National Training School.</li> <li>• Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation system: BRC and CRCS completed Strategic Plans for upcoming period and PRC implementing transitional reconstruction plan for the reestablishment of institutional normality and implementing an operational planning process.</li> <li>• Four country support plans between BRC, CRCS, ERC and PRC and Regional Representation established.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Promote respect for diversity and human dignity, and reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion.</b></p>	<p>4.1 Dissemination and promotion of fundamental principles and humanitarian values amongst National Societies and Regional Representation programmatic areas. 4.2 Influence community behaviour and attitudes to reduce discrimination, promote diversity and prevent violence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BRC, CRCS, ERC and PRC, and National Societies' coordinators of the Global Alliance on HIV, receive guide on non discrimination and respect for diversity.</li> <li>• CRCS presents guide to 200 people in the psychosocial support meeting.</li> <li>• CRCS gender-based violence reduction pilot project reached over 300 people from Popayán, 1,030 CRCS members of CRCS and 20 institutions.</li> </ul>