

Appeal 2004



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

CARIBBEAN REGION

Appeal no. 01.52/2004

The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. The Federation is the world's largest humanitarian organization, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries. All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project.

This document reflects a range of programmes and activities to be implemented in 2004, and the related funding requirements. These are based upon the broader, multi-year framework of the Federation's Project Planning Process (PPP). The PPP products are either available through hyperlinks in the text¹, or can be requested through the respective regional department. For further information concerning programmes or operations in this or other countries or regions, please also access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Click on figures below to go to the detailed budget

| Programme title | 2004 in CHF |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Strengthening the National Society (or National Societies) | |
| Health and Care | 509,664 |
| Disaster Management | 808,992 |
| Humanitarian Values | 41,093 |
| Organizational Development. | 635,974 |
| Coordination, Cooperation, and Strategic Partnerships | |
| Coordination and Implementation | 250,954 |
| Total | ² 2,246,678 |

¹ Identified by blue in the text.

² USD 1,759,044 or EUR 1,447,615.

The Americas

Latin America and the Caribbean continue to face many challenges, particularly widespread poverty, inequality, migration, urbanization and vulnerability to natural disasters. The Red Cross Societies in Latin America and the Caribbean, through their branch network, are striving to reach vulnerable communities to help prepare them for disaster, to avoid loss of life and livelihoods and to mitigate the potential effects of common hazards such as floods and landslides. Socio-economic trends are fuelling the spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the Americas, particularly in the Caribbean where the Red Cross must play a key role in raising awareness and placing the fight against the disease at the top of humanitarian agendas. Uneven distribution of wealth and marginalization of ethnic minorities increase levels of poverty in certain layers of the population which has a direct impact on access to health services. Red Cross Societies are working to enhance capacities of their health departments in order to reach those in need. In addition, Red Cross advocacy campaigns speak out against discrimination and marginalization particularly associated with HIV/AIDS related stigma. The Red Cross in Latin America and the Caribbean is evolving in order to meet the humanitarian challenges and to better target its work. A major focus on networking and peer support aims to promote best practice and to enhance organizational learning. The Communications Forum, promoting capacity in communications, is an example of such a successful initiative. The Inter American Regional Conference has developed a plan of action in order to reflect the undertakings of the Santiago de Chile Commitment of April 2003. The plan of action reiterates the priorities laid down in Strategy 2010. It also stresses the need for achieving strategic alliances with partner organizations in order to work collectively towards a common goal, emphasizes the need for National Societies to engage in change processes and outlines the significance for the Americas of the concept of integrated community programmes which seek to reach vulnerable communities through strengthened branch networks and enhanced use of volunteer resources.

Regional Context

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has developed a variety of programmes supporting the Caribbean region with its 16 National Societies and 16 overseas branches of the American, British, French and Netherlands Red Cross Societies. A sub regional office in Port of Spain, Trinidad, provides support to the Red Cross entities of the English speaking Caribbean, focusing on 13 National Societies and also the 6 overseas branches of the British Red Cross. Programmes in the Caribbean are also supported through technical assistance from the regional delegation in Panama, although the regional delegation in Panama prioritizes assistance to the National Societies of Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, working together with a Federation representative based in Port au Prince.

In prioritizing programmes to support and build the capacities of Caribbean National Societies and overseas branches, the Federation has worked closely with the Caribbean Cooperation of the Red Cross (CCORC), the representative body of the Red Cross in the region.

As an essentially archipelagic region, the Caribbean faces particular challenges in the fields of transportation, communication and economic integration. Many of the region's nations are small island states, with limited resources and a particular vulnerability to natural disasters and changes in the economic climate. Despite the work of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) to promote regional integration, the growth of economic conglomerates such as the North American Free Trade Area has deprived countries in the region of some of their leverage in the marketing of products such as sugar, coffee, and bananas, while leaving them vulnerable to the negative effects of global recession. The region proved particularly vulnerable to the economic downturn and fall in tourism from the United States triggered by the events of 11 September 2001 and more recently the war in Iraq. In addition, the recession in the United States has reduced remittances (an important source of income for some Caribbean states) and both legal and illegal immigration to the US have slowed.

Although the exponential growth in the tourist industry in the years up to 2001 brought in its wake additional income, it also resulted in environmental degradation and the proliferation of disease and social problems. Climate change, and in particular the phenomena associated with global warming and El Niño, has introduced a new severity and unpredictability to the weather in a zone already vulnerable to meteorological extremes. The increasingly deadly impact of the annual hurricane season reflects this with storms such as hurricanes Iris and

Michelle (2001), Lili and Isidore (2002) and Fabian and Isabel (2003) capable of taking hundreds of lives and / or causing millions of dollars worth of damage. Apart from the regularly recurring disasters of the hurricane season, the region is also subject to catastrophes such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, the case of Montserrat being a current example of the ongoing vulnerability of small island populations.

Vulnerability to natural disaster has been accompanied by a rapid growth of negative social phenomena such as drug-use and crime, and an explosive increase in the number of people infected with HIV/AIDS. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the Caribbean is second only to that in sub-Saharan Africa, and the disease is now the major cause of death among men under the age of 45. Other social problems include a weakening of family ties and traditional ethical values and this is reflected in the rise of delinquency, gang culture and violence within the family.

These combined influences have impacted on a region rendered vulnerable by demographic pressures and, in some instances, entrenched poverty. The largest country in the region, Cuba, remains the subject of a trade embargo imposed by the United States, with serious consequences for its economy. Haïti, with an adult literacy rate of only 50.8% and a life expectancy of just over 49 years³ is the poorest nation in the Western Hemisphere. Even in the relatively prosperous Dominican Republic the value of the peso has been falling rapidly, unemployment in mid 2002 was running at close to 17% and the illiteracy rate remains high at 16%. Throughout the region, rapid population growth has outpaced economic expansion and often exceeded capacity to match increased need with increased spending on basic public services such as health and education. The challenges ahead for both governments and the humanitarian community are multiple and complex and will require sustained support if they are to be tackled effectively.

| Source – UN Stats, Federation 2003 Appeal, UNDP Human Development Report 2003 & 2002 | HDI 2003 | HDI 2002 | Total Population (thousands) | Life Expectancy | GDP capita per (USD) |
|--|----------|----------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Barbados | 27 | 31 | 270 | 76.9 | 15,560 |
| Bahamas | 49 | 41 | 312 | 67.2 | 16,270 |
| St Kitts & Nevis | 51 | 44 | 46 | 70 | 11,300 |
| Cuba | 52 | 55 | 11,272 | 76.5 | 5,259 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 54 | 50 | 1,306 | 71.5 | 9,100 |
| Antigua & Barbuda | 56 | 52 | 77 | 73.9 | 10,170 |
| Belize | 67 | 58 | 235 | 71.7 | 5,690 |
| Dominica | 68 | 61 | 71 | 72.9 | 5,520 |
| Saint Lucia | 71 | 66 | 151 | 72.2 | 5,260 |
| Suriname | 77 | 74 | 421 | 70.8 | 4,599 |
| Jamaica | 78 | 86 | 2,621 | 75.5 | 3,720 |
| St Vincent & the Grenadines | 80 | 91 | 112 | 73.8 | 5,330 |
| Guyana | 92 | 103 | 766 | 63.3 | 4,690 |
| Grenada | 93 | 83 | 103 | 65.3 | 6,740 |
| Dominican Republic | 94 | 94 | 8,640 | 66.7 | 7,020 |
| Haiti | 150 | 146 | 8,402 | 49.1 | 1,860 |

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

Movement Context:

The overall goal of the Red Cross Movement in the Caribbean, as defined by the Regional Cooperation Agreement Strategy (R/CAS), is to ensure that all Caribbean National Societies achieve as many of the characteristics of a well-functioning National Society as possible in order to meet more effectively the needs of the vulnerable. The Federation will assist National Societies and overseas branches in the implementation of Strategy 2010 and the Plan of Action of the XVII Inter American Conference which reflects the undertakings of the Santiago de Chile Commitment.

³ UNDP Human Development Report 2003

From 2004-2007 the Federation will focus its assistance to National Societies and branches in the Caribbean in the following areas:

Health and care in the community: The focus of this programme will be the Federation's ongoing efforts to stem the spread of HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean through intensive work in support of youth-oriented preventive programmes and through further promotion of the Red Cross Caribbean Regional HIV/AIDS Network (CARAN). In addition, the Federation will work to strengthen partnerships between the Movement and other regional bodies, as well as building the capacity of National Society health departments. The promotion of volunteer non remunerated blood donation will concentrate on those National Societies that have functioning blood banks: those of the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Suriname.

Disaster Management: In addition to continued provision of assistance towards the strengthening of National Society disaster management departments, the Federation will continue its support for community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) programmes in four Caribbean states: Jamaica, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. In addition, the Federation will support the creation and strengthening of the Caribbean Red Cross disaster management network and will provide targeted support to strengthening the disaster management structure of the Jamaican Red Cross. Furthermore, the provision of containerized relief items will reach the 16th National Society of the region in 2004.

Promotion of humanitarian values: The Federation will work with National Societies and overseas branches to raise the profile of the Movement in the Caribbean through the Red Cross Caribbean website and other communication tools. Provision of standardized basic materials on the fundamental principles and humanitarian values of the Movement, support for advocacy activities on behalf of vulnerable groups, in particular focusing on the reduction of stigma and discrimination associated with HIV/AIDS and the sharing of successful media initiatives, training and technical support, will be ensured.

Organizational development: The Federation will focus on the creation of a regional organizational development network through the training of trainers in key areas such as governance, management, National Society Statutes, planning, volunteer management and resource development, with a view to establishing a more sustainable support structure. In addition, there will be an effort to support and strengthen the function and role of youth in Caribbean National Societies, in particular through HIV/AIDS activities. Finally, special emphasis will be given to organizational development efforts in Haiti.

Coordination, Cooperation and Strategic Planning: The Federation will continue to work closely through the Caribbean Cooperation of the Red Cross, especially in terms of monitoring the implementation of the R/CAS that was updated at the Caribbean Red Cross biennial meeting (CRCBM) in 2003. Inputs will also be provided to the CCORC to strengthen its own functioning, ensuring an administrative focal point and increased activity in the CCORC Management Committee.

Effective Representation and Advocacy: The Federation will hold an annual partnership meeting with key organizations from the region as well as with Partner National Societies (PNS). The Federation will strengthen its profile in the Caribbean and build on the strengths particular to the Red Cross. A key feature will be the promotion of the World Disasters Report.

Governance support: Representatives of Federation governance in the Caribbean will receive assistance from the regional delegation with the promotion and dissemination of Governing Board decisions and wider Federation policy. The delegation will help those Caribbean National Societies which have members in Federation governance positions to share key information and ensure that attention is given to integrity issues.

Delegation Management: The Federation will continue to implement the Strategy for Change in the Americas, striving to ensure maximum efficient and effective coverage through a leaner structure, whilst ensuring adherence to the priorities set out in Strategy 2010 and strengthening coordination with the ICRC. Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti will be supported from Panama and a Federation office in Haiti, whilst the sub regional office in Trinidad will play an increasingly important role for the remaining Red Cross entities in the region.

National Society Strategy/Programme Priorities:

Caribbean National Societies face new challenges but have limited resources and structures with which to confront them. Certain National Societies, for instance, those in the Dominican Republic and Cuba, can field thousands of volunteers and have a substantial number of paid staff at their headquarters. Other National Societies, especially those in the small island states, have limited human and material resources.

Traditionally focused on delivery of services such as first aid training, ambulance services and blood banks, the Caribbean National Societies, together with the Federation and PNSs, have developed new and more focused regional and national programmes to better respond to the emerging social problems facing their communities, for instance, community based disaster preparedness (CBDP) and HIV/AIDS peer educators programmes, both of which have had a positive impact at institutional and community level, and both of which remain priorities. Nevertheless, the National Societies are concerned about the sustainability of these community efforts and seek more support in this connection.

Many National Societies in the region show a high level of dependency on external funding. The proliferation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the generally unfavourable economic context and limited institutional structures have reduced Caribbean National Societies' fundraising and income-generating impact. There is a clear understanding of the necessity of setting up new and more innovative fundraising activities, strengthening financial reporting systems, and developing new and more attractive social programmes to improve this situation. With regard to human resources there remains a limited base of volunteers as well as concerns around quality and permanence of all staff. Improving strategic planning and leadership skills remain priorities and will require a regional focus and methodology as a result of the concentration of such a large number of Red Cross entities in the Caribbean. Given the combined constraints of the geographical and donor environment, the Federation will concentrate much of its support on the strengthening of regional networks, promoting intra-Caribbean support systems to replace the traditional model that is more reliant on external assistance and consequently lacks sustainability.

Building on the responses to a broad based survey and applying the priorities identified in the Federation's *Strategy 2010* and the *Santo Domingo Declaration*, the regional delegation drew up a draft Regional Cooperation Agreement Strategy during early 2001. This document covers the period 2002-2005 and was approved and distributed in June 2001 to all Red Cross entities in the region, as well as to principal PNSs and the ICRC. The R/CAS focused on many of the same issues identified in Santo Domingo in 1999, with the notable addition of a strong emphasis on combating the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the region. In July 2003, the CCORC, PNSs, the ICRC and the Federation Secretariat met again and together reviewed the R/CAS incorporating a number of changes and further updating the strategy to reflect new priorities and the *Santiago de Chile Commitment* agreed during the XVII Inter-American Conference in April 2003⁴. The R/CAS will remain the guideline for Federation support to the Caribbean and by working within its framework, this Appeal supports the priority areas identified by the CCORC.

Strengthening the National Societies

Health and Care

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The HIV/AIDS pandemic looms as an unfolding crisis in the Caribbean, where HIV prevalence is the highest in the Americas and worldwide prevalence is second only to Sub-Saharan Africa. By the end of 2002, an estimated 440,000 people in the region were living with HIV/AIDS, up from 360,000 at the end of 1999. Uncertain estimates and a lack of consistent data, however, mean that real numbers of infected individuals are probably closer to 500,000⁵. HIV sero-prevalence is particularly high in some countries, for example Bahamas and Haiti and particularly low in others, such as Cuba. According to the Pan Caribbean Partnership against HIV/AIDS (PANCAP), the adult HIV/AIDS prevalence exceeds 1% in every country except Cuba.

⁴ Priority areas identified in Chile were to raise National Society capacity in the areas of community volunteer networks, more representative volunteer groups, youth programming, communications, links with those living with HIV and resource mobilization.

⁵ USAID HIV/AIDS Country Profile 2002. www.usaid.gov

AIDS is the leading cause of death amongst 15-44 year olds in Anglophone countries in the region. Patients with AIDS now occupy 25% of all hospital beds. HIV is transmitted primarily through sexual contact (64% of new cases via heterosexual, 11% via homosexual or bisexual relations). Mother-to-child transmission (MTC), intravenous drug use, and blood transfusions collectively account for about 8% of new HIV infections, while in 17% of cases the mode of transmission is unknown.

Despite the deeply rooted social and economic issues driving the epidemic and the considerable spread of HIV/AIDS, the region as a whole is becoming increasingly mobilized to contain the spread of HIV/AIDS. A growing number of organizations have introduced initiatives to combat HIV/AIDS, networks of people living with HIV/AIDS are now active and international support to the region is increasing and is prompting advocacy, policy development, and service level interventions.

Recognizing the intensity of the problem surrounding HIV/AIDS, the Red Cross Caribbean HIV/AIDS Network (CARAN) was established in 2000 to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and reduce its impact by designing, enhancing and implementing intervention strategies with a special focus on youth. CARAN brings together a multidisciplinary group, comprised of professionals and experienced volunteers from Red Cross National Societies, government organizations and non-governmental organizations from several Caribbean islands and territories, to create and foster a system for the exchange of information, experiences and best practices amongst members, UN agencies and other national, regional and international organizations. With financial support from the Norwegian Red Cross and the technical support of the Federation, all National Societies in the region have now begun HIV/AIDS activities to assist in the implementation of regional programmes. The Norwegian Red Cross began to assist the Jamaican Red Cross in 1996 with its peer education programme and since then the programme has been adopted in most other Caribbean National Societies. A specific programme "Together we Can" has been initiated using materials which target the younger population (both Red Cross and non Red Cross youth) in all Red Cross - CARAN member countries and territories. The manuals are being translated into regional languages (English, French, Spanish, Creole and Papiamentu) with a view to scaling up activities in all sixteen National Societies and overseas branches in 2004-2007.

In related areas the Federation will concentrate on strengthening National Society health departments to enable them to deliver quality programmes; voluntary blood donation will be promoted with a focus on key National Societies where blood banks are operating: the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Suriname. In addition, the Federation recognizes the importance of First Aid as a key activity for the Red Cross in the Caribbean, thus whilst First Aid is not included as a separate project, the Federation will continue to support the standardization of methodologies, training and qualifications and will assist the Caribbean Red Cross Societies to seek and coordinate support from key PNS such as the American Red Cross and the British Red Cross which are active supporters of first aid training in the region.

Major achievements against the R/CAS in the area of health programming in 2002 and 2003 are as follows:

- A CARAN meeting was held in May 2003 in Trinidad and Tobago with the theme "Developing Sustainable Infrastructure" leading to the election of a new CARAN Executive Board.
- Full involvement in CARAN of the National Societies of Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti was achieved as of May 2003.
- In December 2003, over 100,000 peer education manuals will be printed in four main Caribbean languages: English, Spanish, Creole and Papiamentu.
- A regional peer education workshop was held in the Dominican Republic in October 2003 leading to the training of regional and national peer educators.
- Strengthening of strategic alliances has taken place with UNAIDS, UNICEF and the Caribbean Epidemiology Centre (CAREC); it has been agreed that CAREC will assist with the provision of technical support to CARAN.
- A strategic link with UNDP has been developed through the "Leadership for Development" programme.
- A capacity building workshop on "Team Building" took place in Trinidad including a review of the HIV/AIDS regional programme with the participation of members of the National Societies/overseas branches of the British Virgin Islands, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago.
- A strategic alliance with UNICEF has been developed with support for Peer Education programmes with seven National Societies and overseas branches including Barbados, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica,

Grenada, Guyana, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands with the projection to support 12 Red Cross entities.

- The final revision of home-based care manuals took place and, as of December 2003, these are ready for printing and distribution.
- A Federation evaluation of the Jamaican Red Cross peer education programme in May 2003 gave positive results.

Goal: The National Societies are implementing efficient, responsive and focused programmes which contribute to improving the lives of vulnerable people.

Programme Objective: To strengthen the capacity of Caribbean Red Cross National Societies and overseas branches to educate, mobilize, advocate for, and deliver quality health programmes of appropriate scale and enable them to target communities to reduce vulnerability.

Project Objectives under this programme are:

1. The capacity and partnerships of the Federation, in particular the capacities of the National Society health departments, have been strengthened in line with Strategy 2010 and the Santiago de Chile Commitment.
2. The response of National Societies and overseas branches in the Caribbean to the HIV/AIDS epidemic has been refined and scaled up in the areas of prevention, care and the fight against stigma and discrimination.
3. The National Societies' capacity to recruit, manage and maintain a pool of volunteer blood donors contributing to a safe and adequate national blood supply has been reinforced.
4. The National Society of Trinidad and Tobago has scaled up its HIV/AIDS activities

Expected Results under each project objective are: ([click here for detailed information and log frame](#))

Red Cross Health Programme Development

1. *The Pan American health strategy included in the Santiago de Chile Commitment is being put into action.*
2. *National Societies have developed health strategies and plans of action.*
3. *Strong partnerships with PAHO, UNICEF, MoH and other organizations working in health have been developed and agreements exist.*
4. *Best practices are shared within the Federation and with partners and recommendations are incorporated in Red Cross health programming.*
4. *Tools and methodologies appropriate for the Red Cross have been agreed and standardized.*
5. *The health (CARAN) network has been strengthened through health programming linked to the regional OD network (RODNET).*

HIV/AIDS

- 1. The Caribbean countries have scaled up their HIV/AIDS programmes focusing on prevention, anti-stigma and home-based care using standardized methodologies (Together we Can).*
- 2. Strong partnerships with CRN+, PAHO, UNAIDS, global funds, CAREC, MoH and other organizations working in HIV/AIDS (especially those representing people living with HIV/AIDS) have been developed and agreements exist.*
- 3. All National Societies and most overseas branches have integrated HIV/AIDS as a core programme and have developed activities in the areas of prevention, care and the fight against stigma.*
- 4. Tools and methodologies for HIV/AIDS have been agreed and standardized.*
- 5. Best practices for HIV/AIDS programming are shared and incorporated in HIV/AIDS programmes.*
- 6. An increasing number of young people are involved in a range of Red Cross activities.*

Volunteer Non-Remunerated Blood Donation

- 1. Strong partnerships with PAHO, MoH and other organizations working in VNRBD have been developed and agreements exist.*
- 2. A technical working group has been developed in the region and is providing support to National Societies.*
- 3. Best practices are shared within the Federation and the Federations' tool "making a difference" is being used.*
- 4. Pilot projects have been implemented and evaluated.*

Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross HIV/AIDS project

- 1. 10,000 young people are exposed to the "Together we Can" HIV youth prevention programme.*
- 2. Counselling support is provided to pregnant women who are HIV+ in their third trimester.*

Disaster Preparedness

Background and Achievements/Lessons to date

The Caribbean region is vulnerable to a wide variety of natural disasters, ranging from unpredictable events such as volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, to cyclical phenomena, notably the annual hurricane season between June and November. Global meteorological changes, including new patterns of extreme weather, for instance the droughts and floods associated with the El Niño effect and rising sea-levels, pose a long-term threat. The small island states of the eastern Caribbean are particularly at risk because of their location directly on the inbound path of Atlantic hurricanes, because of the limited response capacity of each island alone, and due to their narrowly-based economies. At the other geographical extreme, the relatively large states of the northwest Caribbean - Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic - harbour large vulnerable zones consisting of poverty-stricken communities living in marginal areas such as riverbanks, urban slums, unstable hillsides, and flood-plains.

Natural events such as earthquakes, volcanoes, floods and fires are national in impact and of major significance to the respective country. Hurricanes, however, often have multi-country impact within the region and have caused the greatest dislocation on a regional scale. Because of their frequency within the past two decades, disaster management structures within the region have placed the greatest emphasis on response to hurricanes. Annually the Federation promotes a hurricane preparation meeting with the Red Cross Societies and key partners of the region with one of the lessons of recent years being that, given the proximity, vulnerability and limited resources of some Caribbean states, regional cooperation and networking are of vital importance. The 1994 Barbados Programme of

Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (agreed by the states participating in the Global Conference on Sustainable Development) emphasises that: *“in small island developing states vulnerability is accentuated by smallness of size to the extent that a single disaster event may cripple an economy and society for a considerable period. Natural environmental processes and infrastructure may be interrupted or damaged forcing the diversion of scarce resources into repairs or replacements of assets rather than the creation of new wealth.”*

In recent years the Caribbean has been hit by devastating natural disasters. Belize was struck by severe hurricanes in both 2000 and 2001. In 2001 and 2002 Cuba was severely affected by hurricanes Michelle, Isidore and Lili and in 2003 Fabian and Isabel have taken their toll. Volcanic eruptions on Montserrat from 1995 onwards have virtually crippled the island, destroying its tourist trade and prompting many of its inhabitants to leave permanently. Fires across the Caribbean have significantly affected countries like Guyana, St. Kitts and Nevis and Suriname.

In response to these and similar disasters, the Federation has concentrated on developing National Society capacity to respond. Effective preparedness and response measures undertaken in Cuba following the passage of hurricanes Isidore and Lili in October 2002 both saved lives and ensured the provision of vital assistance to the most vulnerable who lost homes, possessions and livelihoods in the hurricanes. Well over one thousand community facilitators have been trained, local groups have prepared disaster plans, and projects such as flood mitigation schemes have been implemented in a number of National Societies. In addition to this community based initiative, the Federation has also provided basic relief supplies in containerized form to fifteen Caribbean states, collaborated with the Pan American Disaster Response Unit in the selection and training of a regional intervention team (RIT) of 25 persons recruited from Caribbean National Societies and overseas branches, and liaised closely with pan-regional institutions such as the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA).

Over the next four years, the Federation will continue to work with National Societies and overseas branches in the Caribbean to further strengthen regional capacities in disaster management. The community-level focus will be maintained, with an emphasis not only on disaster awareness, but also on community based disaster preparedness techniques using vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) as the main methodology to promote community mobilization. This will enable communities to respond quickly, effectively and in coordination with emergency organizations such as the Red Cross and National Emergency Offices.

The Federation will also promote the creation of stronger institutional linkages with regional bodies such as CDERA and the association of Caribbean States (ACS). The Port of Spain sub regional office will continue to work with PADRU on the negotiation and refinement of contingency plans and protocols; the ongoing provision of containerized relief goods to selected National Societies; and continuing training of National Society staff in disaster management, logistics and telecommunication skills.

The gravity of the situation in Haiti will be addressed by an innovative disaster preparedness project for displaced communities along the border with the Dominican Republic. The increased migration of Haitians to other countries around the Caribbean is a major concern and these populations are often amongst the most vulnerable in the region. *This project is currently under finalization and is presented in the Appeal document in provisional form; the budget is yet to be finalized and is therefore not included in the figures for this Appeal. Further information both on the project content and regarding the budget breakdown and funds requested will be available in early 2004.*

Major achievements against the R/CAS in 2002/2003 in the field of disaster preparedness are as follows:

- Following hurricanes Isidore and Lili, in September 2002 the regional delegation worked in close collaboration with PADRU to assist 10,000 beneficiaries with the provision of 30,000 zinc sheets, hygiene and kitchen sets and ensured telecommunications development within the Cuban Red Cross. Regional intervention team (RIT) workshops and refresher courses were held in May and July 2002 in Antigua, Bolivia and Panama including members of Caribbean National Societies. A logistics workshop was held in Panama in December 2002 with the participation of the National Societies of Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname.
- Nine Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) personnel from the National Societies and overseas branches of Antigua, Barbados, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica and Saint Lucia were trained at a FACT course held in Panama in 2002. A FACT leaders workshop held in Germany in October 2002 included the participation of members of the National Societies of Jamaica and St Kitts. A hurricane preparation meeting took place in Santo Domingo in June

2003 with the participation of the following National Societies and overseas branches: Anguilla, Antigua, Bahamas, Belize, Bonaire, the British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Curacao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St Lucia, Saint Maarten and Turks & Caicos. Telecommunications equipment was upgraded in the Cuban Red Cross and the Dominican Red Cross. The DIPECHO III project was implemented in four countries, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica and Saint Kitts & Nevis. Consultations were completed paving the way for the DIPECHO IV project. The container project funded by the Japanese Red Cross Society, benefited the National Societies of Cuba and Haiti in 2002 and 2003. In 2003 and 2004 the container project will focus on the National Societies of Barbados, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago; an evaluation of the container project was completed.

- A vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) workshop was held with the participation of the National Societies of Antigua, Belize, Dominica, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago, together with seven regional partners: PAHO, ECHO, ACS, OAS, Oxfam, CDERA and OFDA. CBDP tools and materials were developed including rapid appraisal techniques.
- Two songs were written as part of the CBDP methodology for the English-speaking Caribbean.

Goal:

The National Societies and overseas branches are implementing efficient, responsive and focused programmes which contribute to improving the lives of vulnerable people.

Programme Objective: The capacity of National Societies, overseas branches and communities to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters is improved with the Red Cross firmly established as a major partner in disaster management in the Caribbean.

Project Objectives under this programme are:

1. The Red Cross contributes to the strengthening of community based disaster management with community based teams maintaining permanent links with the Red Cross and the disaster management offices.
2. The Red Cross Caribbean disaster management network is established as an important regional player in the disaster management field, concentrating initially on policy, strategy and volunteer management.
3. The Jamaican Red Cross disaster management coordination office is fully operational within the country and able to offer peer support to other Red Cross entities in the region.
4. The provision of essential relief stocks in containerized form is reviewed, stocks are replenished where necessary and the project is extended to overseas branches.
5. Displaced and migrant Haitian communities along the Dominican Republic/Haiti border are assisted through an integrated community-based disaster preparedness project.

Expected Results under each project objective are: [\(click here for detailed information and log frame\)](#)

Community Based Disaster Management

1. *Communities are better prepared in different areas related to disaster management and health issues.*
2. *VCA methodology facilitates community mobilization to reduce and manage risk in close contact with local authorities.*
3. *Electronic versions of the community assessments and community disaster plans are systematically incorporated in the Federation intranet and are available for partners.*
4. *Red Cross and National Emergency Offices have incorporated VCA in their plans and activities.*
5. *The community, together with strategic partners, is able to identify main vulnerabilities and coping capacities, formulate strategies, and use their relationship with partners to implement solutions.*

- 6. School disaster plans and risk management activities are promoted within the community.*
- 7. Strong operating linkages have been created between the Red Cross and key local and regional partners.*

Red Cross Caribbean Disaster Management Network

- 1. A regional Red Cross "Caribbean Disaster Network" is established and is well functioning by the end of 2004.*
- 2. The Red Cross role in disaster management is clearly understood by the governance and management of the National Society and effective dissemination is ensured to key actors in the region.*
- 3. National Societies have enhanced their capacity to recruit, manage, train, motivate, support and reward volunteers by the end of 2006.*

Jamaican Red Cross Disaster Management

- 1. DM/health structures at headquarters level function efficiently under a four year strategy which will progressively involve Red Cross branches.*
- 2. A DM/health training Unit established and Red Cross staff and volunteers trained in diverse DM/health activities.*
- 3. Red Cross DM/health volunteers are managed and administered by a formal structure to promote volunteer development both at the headquarters and branch levels, and are fully active in disaster management and health in emergency activities.*
- 4. The CBDP projects efficiently support the functionality of the new DM structure.*

Container Project

- 1. Essential relief stocks and equipment have been pre-positioned in the Dominican Republic by the end of 2004 (the 16th National Society in the region to benefit from this project).*
- 2. Red Cross Societies in the region have incorporated into the national response plans the use and management of the emergency supplies from the containers.*
- 3. Caribbean Red Cross Societies' data regarding existing emergency supplies in the containers informs future assistance strategy.*
- 4. National Societies incorporate into their systems a comprehensive logistics management strategy including management of the containers and ensure retrofitting of their containers on a regular basis.*
- 5. Joint field evaluation is carried out by the Federation and the Japanese Red Cross Society to define future activities.*
- 6. Overseas branches become involved in the project and the donor base is extended.*

Haiti / DR cross border integrated community project for migrant / displaced communities (details to be finalized in early 2004).

- 1. The Haitian National Red Cross Society (HNRCS) and the Dominican Red Cross (DRC) contribute to the enhancement of national and community disaster preparedness, including preparedness for health emergencies, through an innovative and integrated disaster management project.*
- 2. The HNRCS and the DRC have the capacity to respond to disasters, and the Red Cross is established as an important player in the disaster management field.*
- 3. The HNRCS and the DRC count on trained and adequately equipped intervention teams at branch level.*
- 4. Each member of the disaster intervention teams is trained in areas such as VCA, damage assessment and situation reporting.*
- 5. Strengthened contacts and coordination with government and local organizations have been achieved.*
- 6. The image of the Red Cross has been enhanced.*

Humanitarian Principles and Values

Background and Achievements/Lessons to date

Although the promotion of humanitarian values is given a high priority amongst the Caribbean Red Cross Societies it has traditionally proven difficult to support this area of *Strategy 2010*. A key limitation is the difficulty in measuring impact combined with the relatively small number of Red Cross entities in the Caribbean that employ specialized staff in the area of dissemination, information, communication and marketing.

In 2002, a Caribbean Red Cross web site was re-established and although this was not regularly updated in 2003, the web site will remain a priority and a vehicle for communicating basic messages. The momentum generated through the Federation's global campaign against the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS will also be maintained as part of the integrated programming approach looking both within and outside the Red Cross Movement and working through networks such as CARAN. To date, many National Societies have incorporated a similar approach in their youth peer education programmes strengthening linkages with other organizations and bringing the Red Cross message to a wider audience. In 2003, eight National Societies of the region celebrated World First Aid Day.

With the designation of a humanitarian values coordinator as part of the regional delegation team there is also an increased potential for the sharing of materials between the Caribbean and Central America. This has already been demonstrated with the anti stigma video produced in Honduras being shown and used as a learning tool at the 4th annual CARAN meeting in May 2003. Cooperation with the ICRC has already led to joint planning sessions and will remain part of the harmonization process in 2004. At sub regional level, the Port of Spain office will seek to increase support towards the end of 2003 through the appointment of an information officer, and this function will remain a key part of the plan and appeal.

In Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, the Federation's work to promote humanitarian values has focused primarily on dissemination of the Fundamental Principles of the Movement in coordination with the ICRC. These activities took place within the context of other sectors of the Federation's overall regional programming such as organizational development initiatives.

Major achievements against the R/CAS in 2002/2003 in the field of humanitarian principles and values are as follows:

- The Caribbean web site was created and requests were received for the creation of a web site from the National Societies of Cuba and the Dominican Republic. Electronic news was updated and forwarded to all National Societies in the region.

- Three workshops were held in late 2002 for disseminators and communicators in Santo Domingo and Port of Spain organized by the ICRC with the participation of Federation.
- Image building in National Societies has been reinforced with 2000 comics for children about the Red Cross and 4,000 brochures issued by the Cuban Red Cross. The long distance education in communications programme was initiated in Cuba in December 2002.
- Media Activities in the context of the anti stigma campaign on 8 May 2002/03 were held in all Caribbean National Societies. The harmonization process with the ICRC is on-going in accordance with an agreed plan of action.

Goal

The National Societies and overseas branches are implementing efficient, responsive and focused programmes which contribute to improving the lives of vulnerable people.

Programme Objective: The capacity of National Societies and overseas branches in the Caribbean to promote the Movement's fundamental principles and values has been increased.

Project Objectives under this programme are:

1. The information and communications capacities of Caribbean National Societies and overseas branches have been strengthened.
2. Caribbean National Societies and overseas branches are part of the worldwide campaign against the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS and the Red Cross is recognized as a leading voice in the region.
3. The Cuban Red Cross has disseminated the fundamental principles and humanitarian values of Movement, promoting attitudes of non violence, tolerance and mutual respect.

Expected Results under each project objective are: ([click here for detailed information and log frame](#))

Information

1. *The Caribbean web site is widely used as a communications tool.*
2. *Selected Red Cross staff are trained in communications.*
3. *Communications tools are developed and used.*
4. *Red Cross youth are using the web site and contributing information.*
5. *Increased participation of Red Cross entities in key events such as World Red Cross Day, World AIDS Day, First Aid Day etc.*
6. *A Caribbean Red Cross communications strategy is developed.*
7. *More volunteers join the Red Cross.*
8. *The Caribbean mass media database is fully operational.*

Stigma

- 1. Key messages are delivered to the most vulnerable populations.*
- 2. The CARAN advocacy and communication function is strengthened.*
- 3. The Red Cross conducts a vigorous campaign against stigma culminating on World Aids Day.*

Cuban Red Cross

- 1. The Cuban Red Cross board and leadership have been trained in humanitarian principles and values.*
- 2. The Cuban Red Cross is advocating for and promoting humanitarian values.*
- 3. Awareness and behaviour change is generated inside and outside of the National Society.*
- 4. Increased numbers of volunteers are working with the National Society.*

Organizational Development

Background and Achievements/Lessons to date

The National Societies in the Caribbean are aware that in order to confront the priorities defined in the Regional Cooperation Agreement strategy and the Santiago de Chile commitment issued following the Inter American Conference in Chile in April 2003, they need to further reinforce their institutional capacity. At regional level, the Federation will continue to work to support the creation of well-functioning National Societies in the Caribbean through building capacities designed to reinforce the areas of better planning, good governance and management, and the promotion of volunteers.

Over the last two years, the Federation has been collaborating on a regular basis with the ICRC by providing training to National Society governing board members and management staff in Red Cross Principles, governance and management issues, institutional self-assessment, strategic planning (including PPP) and the elaboration of constitutional guidelines for electoral processes such as in the Dominican Republic. In November 2002 a training course for the National Societies from the English Speaking Caribbean covered strategic planning, national development plans and the CAS process and this has been complemented by ad-hoc support to individual National Societies: Barbados, Dominica, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname, focusing in particular on the challenging process of the revision of National Society Statutes. Much of this work has been undertaken with support from the Capacity Building Fund (CBF). In 2004, the Federation will seek to develop a more sustainable and long term solution for addressing the organizational development needs of National Societies and overseas branches by building up organizational development capacity within the region through the creation of a pool of trained OD practitioners. This group will cover the three sub-regions of the Caribbean as defined in the CCORC Constitution and will address the most common areas that have been shown to affect the development of small Red Cross entities. The regional organizational development network will provide integrated support to National Society leadership in 2005 and will be supported by the Federation for the resolution of integrity issues that prove too difficult to resolve on a peer to peer basis. On a broader level, links between OD and ongoing HIV/AIDS and disaster management programming will be highlighted, concentrating above all on the strengthening of volunteering and youth.

Amongst the other Caribbean National Societies, the Cuban Red Cross and the Haitian National Red Cross Society have received special assistance from the Federation in the area of organizational development. From 2001 to 2003 the Cuban Red Cross received support from the Federation's Capacity Building Fund which contributed to a noticeable improvement of the National Society. This support focused on the areas of planning with the national development plan completed and work continuing on the CAS, technical tools and the provision of handbooks covering the themes of volunteers, finance and administration and human resources. This was reinforced by training in PPP, improving the image of the branches with the donation of material and rehabilitation, and

development in the area of communication with the implementation of the long distance communication programme.

In order to continue the process, the Cuban Red Cross needs to develop the financial capacities of the branches, focus on better governance through the constitution of a General Assembly, conclude the process of revision of the Statutes and ensure better management.

The Haitian National Red Cross Society obtained funding from the CBF to start a long-term capacity building programme, including elements related to planning (NDP), governance (revision of the Statutes) and branch development. It is planned to follow up on this in the coming years and notably reinforce the human resource components.

Major achievements against the R/CAS in 2002 and 2003 in the field of organizational development are as follows:

- National development plans were concluded in Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti.
- Technical advice was provided on statutory revision, Red Cross legislation and governance issues and the principles of the Movement to the National Societies and overseas branches of Anguilla, Barbados, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, St. Kitts & Nevis, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.
- Two PPP workshops were held in Belize, organized by the CCORC and in Trinidad focusing on the HIV/AIDS programme. PPP workshops were also held for the National Societies of Cuba and the Dominican Republic in November 2002. Leadership training for members of governance was held in Cuba, Haiti and Trinidad and Tobago.
- 32 branches of the Cuban Red Cross have been renovated.
- CBF funding has been available in 2002 and 2003 for capacity building initiatives with the Cuban Red Cross and the Haitian National Red Cross Society.
- The youth department was reinitiated by the Haitian National Red Cross Society and volunteers' handbooks are being drawn up in Cuba and the Dominican Republic.

Goal:

The National Societies and overseas branches are implementing efficient, responsive and focused programmes which contribute to improving the lives of vulnerable people

Programme Objective: The Caribbean National Societies integrate all the characteristics of a well-functioning National Society to provide a more effective level of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable communities.

Project Objectives under this programme are:

1. The National Societies of Cuba and the Dominican Republic enhance their capacities through an organizational and change process to enable them to carry out the full spectrum of programmes in an effective manner in line with Strategy 2010 and the Santiago de Chile Commitment.
2. The capacity of the Haitian Red Cross to (HNRCS) to meet the need of the most vulnerable is enhanced.
3. A Regional Red Cross network is established providing a sustainable solution to the Caribbean's main organizational development needs.

Expected Results under each project objective are: [\(click here for detailed information and log frame\)](#)

Cuban Red Cross and Dominican Red Cross

- 1. Youth leadership has been promoted.*
- 2. A training policy to attract, induct and train volunteers and the general public is under implementation.*
- 3. An effective finance system is under implantation and resource development is reinforced.*
- 4. Governance and management issues are effectively addressed in coordination with the ICRC*
- 5. Internal and external communication is effective and more professional.*

Reinforcement of the capacity of the Haitian National Red Cross Society

- 1. The role of governance will have been well defined and clear separation achieved between governance and management.*
- 2. The HNRCS will have reinforced its administrative and financial systems.*
- 3. Regional and local branches of the HRC will have been strengthened through appropriate training in working procedures and rehabilitation.*

Regional Organizational Development Network

- 1. A regional network of OD practitioners is established.*
- 2. An OD training course is designed, implemented and updated on an annual basis.*
- 3. Quality technical assistance is delivered by network members on a peer support basis.*
- 4. The Red Cross entities in the Caribbean have taken ownership of the network and ensure its sustainability.*

Coordination, Cooperation, and Strategic Partnerships

Whilst it is a worldwide strategic direction of the Federation embodied in *Strategy 2010*, the need for the Red Cross to “work together effectively” is even more fundamental in the Caribbean than in other parts of the world. The network or peer support approach underlies much of the plan for the region over the next four years and is key to the future of the multiple and varied Red Cross entities that make up the CCORC. Further details around CARAN, the Red Cross disaster management network, the organizational development network and work with external partners is described in the sections above, however the approach cuts across all areas and is mutually supporting.

In 2003, the Federation Secretariat continued to provide support to the CCORC, notably through the 7th Red Cross biennial meeting held in Trinidad in July and which incorporated a meeting of the CCORC. Revision of the R/CAS was also built into the meeting and was met with huge enthusiasm and interest although the document itself still requires further prioritization and focus. In 2003 the Federation also helped the CCORC to establish its own administrative focal point and will continue with this into next year.

Future initiatives will concentrate on helping the CCORC towards the elaboration and implementation of its own plan and budget and encouraging PNS and ICRC support. Much of the success of the CCORC will depend on its relevance to its membership and its ability to provide support. The Federation is convinced that the CCORC will add value to the representation and coordination capacity of the entire membership and ultimately be of benefit to all stakeholders.

This direction will be strengthened by the ongoing updating and refinement of the R/CAS which should remain as the guiding document for all partners wishing to work with the Red Cross in the Caribbean region. The Federation Secretariat will ensure that support to National Societies fits within the R/CAS and will encourage PNS undertaking bilateral activities and other organizations providing support to National Societies to do likewise.

The Federation has moved from a largely ad-hoc approach as regards building contacts and stimulating partnerships towards a longer term vision of positioning the Red Cross in the Caribbean. Specific successes include CARICOM's nomination of the Red Cross (CARAN) as one of two lead agencies to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the Caribbean (the other agency being UNICEF), the strengthened relations with ECHO, Federation presence in the CDERA Caribbean Hazard Mitigation and Capacity Building programme, known as CHAMP, and joint work with the Association of Caribbean States culminating in the drawing up of an MoU to be signed in early 2004. In 2003, the Federation also participated as an observer of the Eastern Caribbean Donor Group that meets once a year.

The change in the structure of the Federation Secretariat's support to the Caribbean with the establishment of the sub regional office in Port of Spain has been explained and promoted at various fora in 2002 and during a partnership meeting in Barbados in September 2003; this was combined with the launch of the World Disasters Report and the new peer education manual "Together We Can". This type of meeting will be held annually as a means to support more specific contacts that are made on a regular basis. With help from the regional delegation in Panama, it is also hoped to hold annual regional meetings aimed at PNS to encourage support across the range of programming in which the Federation is involved.

Goal

The National Societies and Overseas Branches are implementing efficient responsive and focused programmes which contribute to improving the lives of vulnerable people

Programme Objective

The Caribbean National Societies work together as a region recognizing the value of peer support and strengthened networks.

Project Objectives under this programme are:

1. An active CCORC becomes a credible and sustainable counterpart for all partners wishing to work with the Federation in the Caribbean.
2. The Caribbean R/CAS is used in the design of support to Red Cross activities in the region.

Expected results are as follows:

- A CCORC office is functioning;
- The CCORC Management Committee is strengthened and CCORC members become more involved.
- The CCORC has its own plan and budget which is being supported.

- The R/CAS is updated on an annual basis.
- The R/CAS becomes more focused and prioritized.
- The RCAS is more widely known inside and outside the Red Cross.

[*\(click here for detailed information and log frame\)*](#)

Representation, Management, and Implementation

The Federation will seek to include representation from the CCORC as much and as often as possible in its representation activities. This will be supported by the elaboration of an improved R/CAS that could become the key document for the Red Cross in the region and the basis of all presentations. In a region with such a multitude and complexity of institutions the targeting of those most relevant to the Red Cross will be key, the location of the SRO in Trinidad helps considerably given the location of a number of organizations in either Trinidad and Tobago or Barbados.

Programming in the area of international disaster response will be supported by the regional delegation including the maintenance of a disaster management function in the Port of Spain sub regional office. Response activities in the event of medium and large-scale events will be coordinated with the technical assistance of the Pan American Disaster Response Unit in support of the National Society concerned.

The Federation will continue to provide support to the leadership of National Societies in the Caribbean region. This will be provided on a needs basis and will focus primarily around the ongoing revision of National Society Statutes. With support from the headquarters and the regional delegation in Panama, attention will be given to ensuring that Federation governance decisions are shared with the region. The sub regional office will support those members of the Caribbean Red Cross that are also part of the Federation leadership to meet this objective.

Goal

The National Societies and overseas branches are implementing efficient, responsive and focused programmes which contribute to improving the lives of vulnerable people.

Programme Objective

The Red Cross is a respected partner of choice for key humanitarian actors and regional organisations with a presence in the Caribbean.

The Project Objectives under this programme is:

The Federation builds and formalizes partnerships with key organizations working in health and disaster management.

Expected Results are as follows: ([click here for detailed information and log frame](#))

- More partners are contributing to Red Cross objectives.
- The Federation and the CCORC are invited to participate in more regional fora.
- The Red Cross is able to influence others and play a lead role in the health and disaster sectors in the Caribbean.

In 2003 the Federation has gone through further structural change before entering a much needed period of consolidation. The Caribbean will now be served by three focal points:

Panama – A regional delegation covering Central America and the Caribbean (with a particular focus on the Spanish speaking Caribbean) together with the Pan American Disaster Response Unit, the regional finance unit (RFU) and the regional reporting unit (RRU). The RFU was established in January 2001 and was transferred from Guatemala to Panama in December 2002. New staff were recruited and trained, whilst at the same time maintaining on-going services to the delegations and country offices. The unit has provided close follow up of the delegations in the Americas with regard to financial issues, and has maintained regular contact with all delegations and finance staff.

The RRU was established in Panama in January 2003 and is supported by a network of reporting delegates and officers in the regions. Compliance with the Federation's reporting requirements remains the immediate focus of the unit; however, capacity building in reporting both at the level of delegations and National Societies is forms part of the longer-term mandate of the unit.

Port of Spain – A sub regional office focusing on HIV/AIDS, disaster management and organizational development and covering the entire English Speaking Caribbean and Suriname (in particular 13 National Societies and 6 branches) as well as support to the wider Caribbean through the CCORC.

Haiti – The Haiti office is staffed by a Federation representative focusing on coordination and organizational development in the country context.

Despite this leaner structure it is still proving difficult to find sufficient funding to cover costs. Resources, particularly human resources, are being stretched accordingly. In the Caribbean it is imperative to maintain a minimal support structure in order to continue to support the 30 Red Cross entities that are members of the CCORC. This concentration of small National Societies and branches in one island chain requires specific tailored

support and hence the sub regional office will be staffed by seven people as follows: A coordinator, an HIV programme head, a disaster management programme head, an HIV youth and training officer, a communications officer, a finance officer and one administrative assistant.

By the end of 2004, six of the seven staff will be from the region, further cutting costs whilst maintaining the support that the CCORC has requested. It is also hoped to continue the initiative that was so successful in 2003 when a UN Volunteer was seconded to the office and worked specifically on the CARAN communications objectives. In Haiti the Federation will be represented by one person with a local staff support function, if necessary and running costs of this office are incorporated into the organizational development programme.

For further information please contact:

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[Budget below – click here to return to the title page](#)

BUDGET 2004

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.52/2004

Name: Caribbean Sub-Regional Programmes

PROGRAMME:

| | Health & Care | Disaster Management | Humanitarian Values | Organisational Development | Coordination & Implementation | Emergency | Total |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| | CHF | CHF | CHF | CHF | CHF | CHF | CHF |
| Shelter & construction | 0 | 12,330 | 0 | 27,500 | 0 | 0 | 39,830 |
| Clothing & textiles | 0 | 8,122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,122 |
| Food | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Seeds & plants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water & Sanitation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Medical & first aid | 0 | 1,911 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,911 |
| Teaching materials | 0 | 43,929 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 44,929 |
| Utensils & tools | 0 | 5,428 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,428 |
| Other relief supplies | 2,506 | 29,055 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31,560 |
| SUPPLIES | 2,506 | 100,775 | 0 | 28,500 | 0 | 0 | 131,780 |
| Land & Buildings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vehicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Computers & telecom | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,386 | 2,772 | 0 | 7,158 |
| Medical equipment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other capital exp. | 0 | 4,368 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,368 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES | 0 | 4,368 | 0 | 4,386 | 2,772 | 0 | 11,526 |
| Warehouse & Distribution | 0 | 44,704 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44,704 |
| Transport & Vehicules | 0 | 12,000 | 957 | 5,250 | 0 | 0 | 18,206 |
| TRANSPORT & STORAGE | 0 | 56,704 | 957 | 5,250 | 0 | 0 | 62,910 |
| Programme Support | 33,128 | 52,584 | 2,671 | 41,338 | 16,312 | 0 | 146,034 |
| PROGRAMME SUPPORT | 33,128 | 52,584 | 2,671 | 41,338 | 16,312 | 0 | 146,034 |
| Personnel-delegates | 0 | 62,850 | 0 | 159,900 | 130,800 | 0 | 353,550 |
| Personnel-national staff | 88,420 | 58,762 | 0 | 90,780 | 13,920 | 0 | 251,881 |
| Consultants | 37,600 | 69,673 | 0 | 1,500 | 2,500 | 0 | 111,273 |
| PERSONNEL | 126,020 | 191,285 | 0 | 252,180 | 147,220 | 0 | 716,704 |
| W/shops & Training | 215,910 | 168,311 | 7,000 | 209,200 | 8,000 | 0 | 608,420 |
| WORKSHOPS & TRAINING | 215,910 | 168,311 | 7,000 | 209,200 | 8,000 | 0 | 608,420 |
| Travel & related expenses | 93,600 | 23,125 | 10,050 | 23,470 | 13,650 | 0 | 163,895 |
| Information | 18,700 | 138,043 | 16,850 | 50,130 | 20,400 | 0 | 244,123 |
| Other General costs | 19,800 | 73,797 | 3,565 | 21,520 | 42,600 | 0 | 161,282 |
| GENERAL EXPENSES | 132,100 | 234,965 | 30,465 | 95,120 | 76,650 | 0 | 569,300 |
| TOTAL BUDGET: | 509,664 | 808,992 | 41,093 | 635,974 | 250,954 | 0 | 2,246,678 |