

OR 2018 - Port of Spain CCST

| Operational Report | Port of Spain CCST | Reporting period: 2018 | Version: 1.0 | Date: | 4 | / | September | /. | 2018 |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|-----------|----|------|
| OPERATIONAL REPORT | | | | | | | | | |
| IFRC Organisational Unit | Manager | Reporting period | Project Codes: | Geographic coverage: | | | | | |
| Port of Spain Cluster Office | Josephine Shields Reccas | 01-Jan- 2018 to 30-Jun-2018 | P49088, P49089,PAG009,PBB003,PBSO 06, PBZ016,PDM006,PGD003,P49 064,P49087,PLC008 | English Speaking Caribbean and Suriname-Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago | | | | | |
| Area of Focus (AoF) / number of people reached (*) | | | | | | | | | |
| | # of People Reached Male | # of People Reached Female | TOTAL PEOPLE REACHED | | | | | | |
| AoF 1: Disaster risk reduction - # beneficiaries reached through activities/campaigns/programmes | No Information | No Information | 805 | | | | | | |
| AoF 2: Shelter - # beneficiaries reached through activities/campaigns/programmes | No information | No Information | 5,191 | | | | | | |
| AoF 3: Livelihoods and basic needs - # beneficiaries/households reached through activities/campaigns/programmes | No information | No information | 2,451 | | | | | | |
| AoF 4: Health - # beneficiaries/households reached through activities/campaigns/programmes | 91986 | 175,669 (women of reproductive age and pregnant women are key target groups) | 267,655 individuals , 10,471 households for Q1 and part of Q2 for Zika. | | | | | | |
| AoF 6: Protection, Gender and Inclusion - # beneficiaries/households reached through activities/campaigns/programmes | No Information | No information | no information | | | | | | |
| AoF 7: Migration - # beneficiaries/households reached through activities/campaigns/programmes | No information | no information | 25,761 | | | | | | |
| Strategy for Implementation (SFI) | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>SFI 1: Strengthen National Society capacities and ensure sustained and relevant Red Cross and Red Crescent presence in communities</i> | <i>SFI 2: Ensure effective international disaster management</i> | <i>SFI 3: Influence others as a leading strategic partner in humanitarian action and community resilience. Research, advocacy and communication</i> | <i>SFI 4: Ensure a strong IFRC that is effective, credible and accountable</i> | | | | | |
| # NS Reached | 13 | 3 | | | | | | | |

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| Description | <p>National Society Development: Volunteer Development Strategies Workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteer Development Strategies workshop held in Georgetown, Guyana reaching nine (9) National Societies, namely: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Belize, Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, and Jamaica during March 20-21. A total of seventeen (17) people were trained. The aims of the workshop were to train the key actors in volunteering development in relation to volunteering management and retention and to Strengthen the volunteering management structures. The objectives were to: 1) Introduce the Volunteering Development Framework (VDFRA) and its importance in volunteering development; 2) Assess the current situation of volunteering management and find solutions together with the NSs; and 3) Analysis current policies on volunteering and youth development Feedback from participants indicates that they considered the activity a success and they were able to develop seven (7) national action points for the upcoming months, they also identified three (3) key challenges to overcome. <p>National Society Development: Volunteer Development Strategies</p> <p>1.Nine National Societies have identified Key Challenges and have outlined Action Points for advancing Volunteer Development over the next 6 months following the Volunteer Development Strategies Workshop in March 2018. Plans are now in place to follow-up with the 7 NSs on moving these points forward and to accompany them along the process of implementation.</p> <p>OCAC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The OCAC process was completed with the National Society of St. Vincent and the Grenadines during the period April 4 – 6. This process has paved the way for the NS to move forward with their capacity strengthening and organizational development. The facilitators of the exercise are currently compiling their report. The OCAC exercise was conducted with the St. Kitts and Nevis Red Cross Society during April 19 – 21. This exercise was attended by members of the Governing Board of the National Society (including representatives from the St. Kitts and Nevis Branches), volunteers, youth representatives and the Director General. The exercise was successfully completed and the report was shared with the NS in June 2016. NS Strategy Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the OCAC exercise, a one-day workshop/process was developed and implemented with the Governing Board and Senior Management of the National Society. The objective of that process was to capitalize of the momentum of the OCAC and to work with the senior leadership to begin the process of strategic development. This initial engagement entailed a visioning exercise, historical timeline mapping, seasonal calendar identifying opportunities for action, analyzing vulnerabilities vs. the services being offered by the NS, Human Resource mapping, and a values exercise. The feedback received indicated that the participants found the sessions to be enriching and highly beneficial in helping them to better understand their roles. A request was made both by the President and DG for close accompaniment and opportunities are currently being explored for how this can be best materialized. A Strategy Development Methodology workshop will took during May 21 – 25 in Barbados. The aim of this workshop is to develop a methodology that provides tools and a process to aid NSs in their strategic development, and ultimately the development of strategic • A National Society Development meeting was held in Panama during May 7-11for NSD focal points for both Latin America and the Caribbean. This meeting was held parallel to the wider PSK Meeting and provided opportunities for closer collaboration amongst the team. Some of the main outputs/outcomes of the meeting included: a analysis of the mid-term Leadership initiative in the Caribbean, development of a Regional NSD plan/map till December 2019, strategically discuss the issue of sustainability as it relates to current resources plans. | <p>Antigua and Barbuda:</p> <p>Revised Operation budget: 3,372,790 Swiss Francs (CHF), over 90% covered</p> <p>List of donors: page 19 of the attachment MDR49009</p> <p>Outstanding activities: mainly DRR</p> <p>Dominica:</p> <p>Revised Operation budget: 6.9 million Swiss Francs (CHF), over 90% covered, going to be 100% if we have 2 more (very likely) approvals from OFDA (shelter and DRR)</p> <p>List of donors: page 31 of the attachment MDRDM003</p> <p>Outstanding activities: shelter (currently almost 300 roofs completed with a target of 1,000), DRR</p> | <p>The IFRC through the CCST Port of Spain prepared a draft technical annex for discussion with CDEMA. These annexes will provide for the implementation of the of the IFRC-CDEMA MOU that was finalized in 2016. This technical annex (see attached) aims to outline the areas of work that the IFRC has agreed to pursue under the banner of strengthening resilience in the Caribbean. The IFRC aims to strengthen their regional role with CDEMA and work in collaboration with the National Societies to enhance their role as auxiliaries to government in partnership CDM stakeholders. This collaboration, over the next four years will involve the following areas of focus under community resilience and disaster response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Risk Reduction Health Livelihoods Shelter Protection, Gender and Inclusion Migration Disaster Law | EWS follow-up; GAC | | | | | |
| 1. Context | | | | | | | | | |
| # | Describe key internal or external changes in the operating context that have an impact on the implementation of the activities event/change | Describe the impact on operating context | | | | | | | |
| 1. | New Emergency Operations Manager, New Zika Project Manager , Community Engagement and Accountability Senior Officer, Senior Communications Officer, New Zika Finance Delegate,DRR | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Community in Resilience Building Resilience project (GAC/CRIC) approved | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Sub-agreement between the IFRC and TNC was signed in February 2018 | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | Funding received from AusAid for Emergency | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | Start of Zika Phase II April 2018 | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | Changes in Leadership in Dominica (DG and President), Antigua and Barbuda (DG), Grenada Red Cross (President) | | | | | | | | |

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| | A seminar that provided an opportunity to consolidate lessons learnt from the 2017 hurricane season and to prepare for the 2018 season was co-hosted by the United States William J. Perry Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies, the US Southern Command, CDEMA and other British, Canadian, Dutch and French partners. The seminar raised awareness of partner nations' procedures, capacities and gaps in humanitarian assistance and disaster response efforts | | | | | | | | | |
| | The Nature Conservancy in the Caribbean, Carnegie Institution for Science and Plant, launched an initiative, the objective of which is to understand coral reef ecosystems in the entire Caribbean Basin. With the use of drones, planes and satellites, a high-resolution map of the shallow waters will be developed. The initiative will facilitate more effective planning for coral reef restoration and protection, as the maps to be generated will facilitate more understanding of the economic value that coastal habitats provide in terms of storm protection and for livelihoods including tourism and fisheries | | | | | | | | | |
| | The Green Climate Fund (GCF) will provide US \$45.2 million in funding for a Water Sector Resilience Nexus for Sustainability project in Barbados which will increase awareness of citizens to the water cycle, and the likely impacts of climate change on the country's drinking water supply. | | | | | | | | | |
| | A Sustainable Financing Mechanism for Marine Protection in the region was signed by CARICOM and the German Ambassador to CARICOM. With the region's thrust to become climate resilient, the agreement totalling €25.7M was considered to be timely. | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Delivery against priorities: progress and challenges | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>This section of the report is based on the regular activity monitoring. Be analytical and succinct. Include ongoing or new emergency operations, but be brief and refer where needed to more detailed reports on emergency operations.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| P/G/C Code | P&B Output (AP code) | Key Progress: provide where possible a % of implementation | Comments | Challenges | | | | | | |
| P49064 | AOF1 | 61% | | | | | | | | |
| P49087 | AOF1 | 42% | This code would be divided to facilitate project implementation by the Dominican Red Cross Red Cross | The sub-agreement between IFRC and TNC was signed in February 2018, which delayed project implementation. | | | | | | |
| PLC008 | AOF1 | 16% | | | | | | | | |
| P49088, P49089, PAG009, PBB003, PBS006, PBZ016, PDM006, PGD003 | AOF4 | 43% | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Progress against targets | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicator description | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Refer to the M&E plan attached to the operational plan and provide on progress against the relevant indicators.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Areas of Focus | | | | | | | | | | |
| AoF 1: Disaster risk reduction | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome | | Indicator | Indicator Planned | Indicator Actual | Comments | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | |
| A1.1 a) | | Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters | 3 communities have multi-hazard early warning systems | 3 countries | | ● | ● | | | |
| A1.1 b) | | | # of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies | 4 | 4 | End of Year Reporting | ● | ● | | |
| A1.1 | | Output | Indicator | Indicator Planned | Indicator Actual | Comments | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| A1.1.1 a) | | Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters | 6 countries have community contingency plans in place. | 6 community plans | 6 | End of Year Reporting | ● | ● | | |
| A1.1.1 b) | | | 6 community early warning systems established or improved and linked with local or national meteorological systems | 6 CEWS | 6 | End of Year Reporting | ● | ● | | |
| A1.1.1 c) | | | # people reached with public awareness and education campaigns using harmonized messages to reduce, mitigate and respond to identified risks | TBD | TBD | End of Year Reporting | ● | ● | | |
| A1.1.2 a) | | NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened | # of people reached through RCRC programs for DRR and community resilience (excluding public awareness and education campaign) | TBD | TBD | End of Year Reporting | | | | |
| A1.2 | | Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas adopt climate risk informed and environmentally responsible values and practices. | 2 NS supporting communities to develop long term risk reduction plans that address long-term adaptation needs and unexpected climate risks | 2 NS | 2 NS | Community activities scheduled to start in Jamaica in 2019. In Grenada 3 communities have been targeted for Public outreach and education. Planning has started with this. | ● | ● | | |
| A1.2 | | Output | Indicator | Indicator Planned | Indicator Actual | Comments | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| A1.2.1 | | Contributions to climate change mitigation are made by implementing green solutions | 2 NSs implement activities that contribute to climate change mitigation | 2 NS | 2 | On-going. This activity is aligned to the implementation of the Resilience Islands Projects being implemented in collaboration with the Nature Conservancy. The Projects have been launched in Grenada and Jamaica and endorsed by the Governments and relevant agencies of the country. national Stakeholder discussions have started. | ● | ● | | |
| AoF 2: Shelter | | Outcome | Indicator | Indicator Planned | Indicator Actual | Comments | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| A2.1 | | Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions | # of people provided with safe, adequate and durable recovery shelter and settlement assistance | 450 | 258 | Related to the Emergency appeals | ● | ● | | |
| A2.1 | | Output | Indicator | Indicator Planned | Indicator Actual | Comments | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |

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| A2.1.1 | Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households | # of households provided with safe, adequate and durable recovery shelter and settlement assistance | 5,450 | 5,450 | Related to the Emergency appeals | ● | ● | | |
| - AoF 3: Livelihoods and basic needs | Outcome | Indicator | Indicator Planned | Indicator Actual | Comments | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| - A3.1 | Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods | # of targeted population whose livelihoods are restored to, improved from pre-disaster level | 1,000 | 1,830 | Related to the Emergency appeals | ● | ● | | |
| - A3.1 | Output | Indicator | Indicator Planned | Indicator Actual | Comments | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| A3.1.1 | Vocational skills training and /or productive assets to improve income sources are provided to target population | # of people supported with in-kind assets or cash or vouchers for starting/strengthening economic activities | 500 | 901 | Related to the Emergency appeals | ● | ● | | |
| A3.1.2 | Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities | # of people reached with food assistance or cash for basic needs | 1,000 | 1,901 | Funded through the Emergency Appeal: A training for the staff and volunteers of the Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross, IFRC (CADRIM) and the NSs of Belize, Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis: 1. May 2018 | ● | ● | | |
| - AoF 4: Health | Outcome | Indicator | Indicator Planned | Indicator Actual | Comments | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| - A4.1 a) | Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate health services | 1.08 million people reached by NS health and water, sanitation and hygiene programmes and services. | 1.08 million people | 267,655 individuals and 17,784 households | The rate of implementation of Zika project activities was reduced from March/April as NSs closed off activities for Phase I see link to Zika End of Project reports April 18 https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1OCmmP1ZTAaj4EPu5SP0qBGx5L_FBJ?usp=sharing | ● | ● | | |
| | | Antigua & Barbuda | | | | | | | |
| | | Bahamas | | | | | | | |
| | | Barbados | | | | | | | |
| | | Belize | | | | | | | |
| | | Dominica | | | | | | | |
| | | Grenada | | | | | | | |
| | | Guyana | | | | | | | |
| | | Jamaica | | | | | | | |
| | | St. Kitts & Nevis | | | | | | | |
| | | St. Lucia | | | | | | | |
| | | St. Vincent & the Grenadines | | | | | | | |
| | | Suriname | | | | | | | |
| | | Trinidad & Tobago | | | | | | | |
| - A4.1 b) | | 1,000 Red Cross volunteers mobilised by National Societies for health activities | 1,000 RC volunteers | 701 | | | | | |
| - A4.1 | Output | Indicator | Indicator Planned | Indicator Actual | Comments | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| A4.1.1 a) | Communities are provided by NS with services to identify and reduce health risks | 13 CBHFA plans developed to address identified health risks | 13 CBHFA | | To start in Q4 after 13 NS receive eCBHFA Training | ● | ● | | |
| - A4.1.1 b) | | 1.08 million people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors | 1.08 million people | 267,655 individuals and 17,784 households | Through Zika risk reduction activities, specific target groups were reached between Q1 and part of Q2. | ● | ● | | |
| | | Antigua & Barbuda | | | | | | | |
| | | Bahamas | | | | | | | |
| | | Barbados | | | | | | | |
| | | Belize | | | | | | | |
| | | Dominica | | | | | | | |
| | | Grenada | | | | | | | |
| | | Guyana | | | | | | | |
| | | Jamaica | | | | | | | |
| | | St. Kitts & Nevis | | | | | | | |
| | | St. Lucia | | | | | | | |
| | | St. Vincent & the Grenadines | | | | | | | |
| | | Suriname | | | | | | | |
| | | Trinidad & Tobago | | | | | | | |
| A4.1.3 a) | Communities are supported by NS to effectively detect and respond to infectious disease outbreaks | 13 NS have contingency plans to respond to epidemics and pandemics | 13 | | 11 NS had operational work plans in response to Zika epidemic in Phase 1 which ended in Q2 | | | | |
| A4.1.3 b) | | 1,000 volunteers trained by NS in epidemic control | 1,000 volunteers | 701 | | | | | |
| A4.1.4 | Communities are supported by NS to effectively respond to health and psychosocial needs during an emergency | 1,400 people trained by NS in first aid | 1,400 people | | | | | | |
| A4.1.6 | Increased Movement wide attention and programmatic focus on the critical health needs of populations living in complex settings | 13 NS with an active outreach plan to reach key marginalized population groups | 13 NS | | | | | | |
| - AoF 6: 6.Protection, Gender and Social Inclusion | Outcome | Indicator | Indicator Planned | Indicator Actual | Comments | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| - A6.1 | Communities have become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable | 50% of National Societies whose FDRS data on people reached is disaggregated by sex and age | 7 | | | ● | ● | | |

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| A6.1 | Output | Indicator | Indicator Planned | Indicator Actual | Comments | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| A6.1.1 | Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors | #% of DREF & Emergency Appeal operations which demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure access to disaster response | 3 | 3 | | ● | ● | | |
| A6.1.2 | Programmes improve access to opportunities and rights for people who are marginalised or excluded | #% IFRC supported NS country programmes which include measures to improve equitable status (access to education, employment/livelihoods and training) | | | No information available | ● | ● | | |
| A6.1.5 | Educational and community dialogue programmes raise awareness on humanitarian challenges, cultivate humanitarian values and develop relevant interpersonal skills. | # peer trainings on YABC/ABC conducted by NS/IFRC | | | No information available | ● | ● | | |
| AoF 7:Migration | Outcome | Indicator | Indicator Planned | Indicator Actual | Comments | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| A7.1 | Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination). | # of migrants that access (throughout their journey) culturally sensitive social services, disaggregated by migration or residence status, age, gender, sex, ethnic origin, nationality, nationality of parents, place of residence and length of residence (Disaggregated by type of service) | No information available | No information available | The CCST has been working closely with the ICRC to support the NSs to respond to the needs of migrant communities. TTRCS is reviewing its position on working with migration and is currently considering an MOU between themselves and UNHCR specific to Migration in Detention. | ● | ● | | |
| A7.1 | Output | Indicator | Indicator Planned | Indicator Actual | Comments | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| A7.1.1 | Assistance and protection services to migrants and their families are provided and promoted through engagement with local and national authorities as well as in partnership with other relevant organizations. | # of people reached (see definition) with services for migration assistance and protection. | 15,000 | 25,761 | Related to AB SKN and Dominica | ● | ● | | |
| A7.1.2 | Awareness raising and advocacy address xenophobia, discrimination and negative perceptions towards migrants are implemented. | # people reached by awareness raising and sensitization campaigns to address xenophobia, discrimination and negative perceptions towards migrants | No information available | No information available | Specific information needs to be collected | ● | ● | | |
| Strategies of Implementation | | | | | | | | | |
| Sf1 1: Strengthen National Society capacities and ensure sustained and relevant Red Cross and Red Crescent presence in communities | Outcome | Indicator | Indicator Planned | Indicator Actual | Comments | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| S1.1 a) | The capacity building and organizational development objectives of National Societies are facilitated to ensure that they have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform | # of NS providing an audited financial statement | 3 | 0 | The Audits for Dominica were ongoing during the period | ● | ● | | |
| S1.1 b) | | # of NS with a self-development plan in follow up to OCAC exercises | 3 | 3 | Dominica, AB and SKN conducted OCAC in the period under review. Waiting feedback from GVA | ● | ● | | |
| S1.1 c) | | # of NS providing data on all seven indicators in FDRS on an annual basis | 0 | 0 | Not implemented | ● | ● | | |
| S1.1 d) | | # of NS who have insurance for volunteers | 0 | 0 | Not implemented | ● | ● | | |
| S1.2 | National Societies develop deeply shared identities and improved internal and external communication | # of NS with a defined auxiliary role that is current (including relevant RCRC laws and statutes meeting minimum requirements) | | | | | | | |
| S1.4 a) | The Federation network benefits from its wealth of experience and expertise, a shared culture of innovation, learning and building on best practices and analysis | # of users on the IFRC's Learning Platform | | | | | | | |
| S1.4 b) | | # of NS engaged in peer to peer support through the IFRC's network | | | | | | | |
| S1.4 c) | | # of NS that report that they benefit from the experience/expertise/innovation/learning opportunities of the IFRC's network | | | | | | | |
| Sf1 2: Ensure effective international disaster management. | Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured | Indicator | Indicator Planned | Indicator Actual | Comments | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| S2.1 a) | Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured | # of NS supporting an IFRC emergency appeal and/or DREF with financial and/or human resources | | 3 | | ● | ● | | |
| S2.1 b) | | # of emergency response operations where the IFRC engages in inter-agency coordination (including leading of the Shelter cluster) at the country (regional) level | | 3 | | ● | ● | | |
| Sf1 3: Influence others as a leading strategic partner in humanitarian action and community resilience. | Outcome | Indicator | Indicator Planned | Indicator Actual | Comments | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| S3.2 | The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded | amount of funding mobilised by the IFRC | | | The IFRC is involved in the development of a proposal with the TNC for OFDA. CCST POS is contributing to this proposal. | ● | ● | | |
| Sf1 4: Ensure a strong IFRC that is effective, credible and accountable | Outcome | Indicator | Indicator Planned | Indicator Actual | Comments | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| S4.1 a) | The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability | % of large-scale IFRC emergency appeals for which audits of financial statements are conducted in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards | | | | | | | |
| S4.1 b) | | Diversity of staff (gender, age, nationality) | No information available | No information available | Information to be collected for next reporting period | ● | ● | | |
| S4.1 c) | | % of staff showing good level of engagement | No information available | No information available | Information to be collected for next reporting period | ● | ● | | |

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| S4.2 a) | The IFRC governance bodies are provided with the relevant information, systems, and facilities necessary to ensure the successful fulfillment of their responsibilities | # of National Societies engaged in participatory governance processes | | | | | | | |
| S4.2 b) | | # of NS participating in information gathering efforts for IFRC governance use | | | | | | | |
| 4. Financial Situation | <i>Highlight any issues in relation to fundraising.</i> | <i>Explain briefly any over or under-spending</i> | | | | | | | |
| P/G/C Code | Income | Expenditure | Comments | Challenges | | | | | |
| MAA49003 | Income-5,026,521 | Expenditure-1,859,933 | National Societies continue to try to develop their capacity to effectively manage the projects under the Cluster Office Appeal codes. As capacity levels were not as expected in the first half of the year there is under spending/implementation under this code. | Building of capacity within the Cluster Office in order to adequately support these projects | | | | | |
| MDR49009 | Income-2,582,512 | Expenditure-1,387,914 | | | | | | | |
| MDRDM003 | Income-4,343,683 | Expenditure-3,162,094 | | | | | | | |
| | (Highlight any issues in relation to fundraising) | (Explain briefly any over or underspending) | | | | | | | |
| | Discussions have been held with potential partners regarding the needs of the National Societies and the support that the CCST office can provide | Fundraising should be aligned on a Programming Plan for the CCST | | | | | | | |
| | Several Project Proposals have been written and submitted to the UAE, The Belgium government and Australian Aid | | | | | | | | |
| | Two of these proposals have been successful | | | | | | | | |
| | Click here to go directly to the Financial Report | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Learning | <i>Please list any major learning points from the reporting period. Make sure to provide hyperlinks to the reports, studies you are referring to.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Source or event that prompted the learning | Key learning points | Owner/contact | | | | | | | |

| Operational Report | Port of Spain CCST | Reporting period: 2018 | Version: 1.0 | Date: | 4 | / | September | / | 2018 |
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| Caribbean Hurricane Preparedness Meeting January 2018 | <p>Key Recommendation/s: Immediate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSIs must have updated disaster plans and contingency plans and circulate them widely • Exercise flexibility in the implementation of the disaster response plan ensuring integration of 72 hour self-sufficiency post-impact. • Revisit early warning systems to ensure a greater focus on people-centered messaging. It is also important to review the use of Social Media for early warning and mass notification. • Noting the failure of telecommunications post-impact. There is a need to revisit the use of emergency communication systems and pre-position alternate modes of communication (ham radio, mobile cell towers, EWS) to assist with early decision-making post-impact. • To enhance logistics efforts, use known, reliable freight companies to avoid delays. • Greater use of local resources is encouraged • Ensure simulation exercises match the national context and are based on the response plan. There should be increased participation of partners in simulation exercises to improve cooperation. Interagency drills should be conducted to identify the role and available resources of various stakeholders. <p>On-going</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve documentation of lessons learnt and good practices. • Increase transparency, improve reporting (quality and timeliness) and information management. • Design After-action Reports (AAR) ahead of planning meetings so that the recommendations become the starting point for the subsequent planning sessions. AARs are often too delayed and they lose their power to influence change and becomes another document on a shelf. • Continue to strengthen and support harmonised coordination and collaboration across agencies as it is essential to have strong RC/Government relationships. All sectors should be included in coordination efforts. <p>Identification of available resources through the national DM system should be stated to avoid duplication of resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Host meetings such as the pre-hurricane meeting in an affected country to convey and see first-hand the impact of disasters <p>Longer-term Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive disaster management training programme should be pursued as it can lead to self-sufficiency in terms of increased resources and presence of DM professionals across the region. Opportunities for local capacity building and knowledge transfer in disaster management should be explored as reinforcement for training in adequate numbers at the community level would ensure sustainability. This can be achieved via simulations and continued engagements. • Improve succession planning. • Lobbying and advisory power of RC can be leveraged but there is a need for stronger more actionable MOUs. State of emergencies should be declared prior to the impact of hazard where necessary. <p>Most realistic recommendation highlighted actions that should be taken in 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare early - Revisit and update the Disaster Plan • Having meaningful coordination- Clarify roles and responsibilities (especially RC vs NDO) to be able to work together in ONE response since meeting the needs of ONE people. • Beneficiary engagement before during after • Continuous training and Public Awareness and Education - More emphasis on the role of PSP Responders to assist. • The need for the utilization of HAMS Radios capability to enhance communication after the impact. • Preposition NFIs • Reinvalidate the network of ham radio operators. Using satellite phone systems is also a key to faster rescue operations but costs money. • Use of cash based assistance as a recovery tool • Forecast-based financing. • Plans reviewed and updated to include 11May – 13 May, 2018 <p>Key learnings at the Livelihood Programme course</p> | Kwan Ho Timothy Lam | | | | | | | |
| 6. Upcoming events | | | | | | | | | |
| Date | What | Where | Recommended Participation | | | | | | |
| 16 August 2018 | Preparation for the Regional 2019 Planning Meeting | CCST POS | CCST POS Project Managers and Key support Staff | | | | | | |
| 27-31 August 2018 | Americas Region 2019 Planning Workshop | ARO Panama | CCST HoO, with Technical and Finance Staff | | | | | | |
| September 2018 | Meeting with Jamaica Red Cross, TNC Jamaica, ODPEM Jamaica, CDEMA, IFRC (CADRIM and CCST POS and the DR) and the NSs of Grenada, Jamaica, and the Dominican Red Cross, to discuss the Community Prioritization Process | Jamaica | Resilient Islands Project Manager, CADRIM Coordinator, | | | | | | |
| September 2018 | Meeting for the Resilient Island Project with TNC Science Team and IFRC (CADRIM) and the GDPC, for App development | Grenada | CADRIM Coordinator | | | | | | |
| September-October 2018 | Resilient Islands Community Prioritization Process | Jamaica and the Dominican Republic | CADRIM Coordinator, RI Project Coordinator | | | | | | |
| TBD | CBHFA Training | TBD | Zika Team | | | | | | |
| | End of Report | | | | | | | | |