Central America includes 6 countries and has a joint population of over 47 million, with high levels of social exclusion and inequity. Historically, the region has been affected by natural disasters, the effect of global economic crises, armed conflicts and, in the past decade, increased violence, migration and the outbreak of socio-political crises.

The Northern Triangle (Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala) is an area with common problems including organized crime networks, corruption, political crisis and slow economic growth, with the highest rate of migrants towards the United States. In 2018 homicides in the Northern Triangle added up to 14,235. Among the factors driving the wave of migration are gang violence, extortion, blackmail, forced recruitment of children and minors for illegal activities, sexual violence and general insecurity.
The socio-political crisis that exploded in Nicaragua in April of 2018 caused thousands of citizens to enter Costa Rica seeking refuge. Moreover, in 2018 the United States and Mexico deported 196,061 Central Americans, 37.9% more than in 2017.

In 2019, according to projections by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the economies of the region—with the exception of Panama—will not grow at a strong rate. Nicaragua’s economy will actually contract -2% of its GDP. This will have a negative effect on poverty in these countries.

The countries in Central America are each other’s most important trade partners, and the fact that Nicaragua shows contraction, affects the entire region.

In terms of health, diarrheal diseases are still a cause of mortality of children under 5 years old in most of the region: 8% in Nicaragua and 7% in Guatemala. In these countries, the use of oral rehydration salts is scarce (around 50%). The proportion of pneumonia as a cause of mortality of children under 5 is severely higher in those countries such as Guatemala with 17% and Nicaragua with 16%.

National Society Profile

**Salvadorean Red Cross Society (SRC):** Its volunteering base is 1,700 volunteers in its 63 branches, and its structure has modernized and innovated for the implementation of programs in the areas of Disaster Risk Reduction, health and WASH. Due to violence and insecurity rates in the country, the social inclusion program has been very important in the implementation of actions to raise awareness and prevent violence. This National Society also implements important initiatives for security and safety of volunteers, branch development, leadership strengthening and sustainability support through assessments such as Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) and the design of plans of action.

**Guatemalan Red Cross Society (GRC):** It has 21 branches throughout the territory, with a volunteering base of 1,912. It implements key actions in disaster management; health in emergencies; water, sanitation and health (WASH); disaster risk reduction (DRR); climate change; social inclusion; violence prevention and migration. The National Society implements an Organizational Development Improvement Plan based on the results of the Organizational Capacity Assessment Certification (OCAC) implemented in 2016. By 2019 a second review and progress assessment will take place.

**Honduras Red Cross Society (HRC):** HRC has 5,500 volunteers in its 52 branches throughout the country. The National Society has made important efforts to strengthen its leadership and expand its program portfolio. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the IFRC, as well as several Partner National Societies (PNS) provide important support for the implementation of community-based programs related to social inclusion, violence prevention, community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), migration and DRR.
Nicaraguan Red Cross Society (NRC): Has 42 branches throughout the country, with a constituency of approximately 2,800 volunteers. During 2017, the National Society modified its Statutes and updated its Elections Regulations. The Nicaraguan Red Cross has implemented the OCAC diagnosis, which has revealed a need for urgent measures, and current National Society Action Plans address this. The NRC is currently working to consolidate its leadership and management team. Improved financial systems and internal procedures facilitate program implementation, which in turn provides a good opportunity to strengthen the services provision at a national level.

Costa Rica Red Cross (CRC): It is the first National Society in the Americas to achieve a second phase OCAC certification. The National Society has a valid Strategic Plan 2017–2020, has 121 branches throughout its territory and more than 5,000 volunteers who support programs in social inclusion, migration, DRR and Disaster Management (DM), Psychosocial Support (PSS) and climate change. The quality of its management structure offers opportunities to consolidate regional strategies and promote peer support to other National Societies.

Panamanian Red Cross Society (PRC): This National Society has 800 volunteers and 23 branches. Its Strategic Plan was drafted in 2012, and its OCAC assessment took place in 2016. A newly elected Governing Board will be taking their roles shortly after a transition period. This National Society is responding to the migration crisis in the province of Darien, carrying out activities in WASH, health and migration. This National Society continues to monitor the situation with dengue to assess further actions.

Role of the Cluster Office

The Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) for Central America works closely with the National Societies in the implementation of the Buenos Aires Commitment, with an aim to strengthen leadership and carry out the humanitarian vision in the face of the global challenges posed by Strategy 2030: Climate Change, Crises and Disasters, Health, Migration and Displaced Persons, Protection, Gender and Inclusion.

In order to articulate and complement more effectively the work of the different Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement actors present in the region, the tripartite agreements with the ICRC, the thematic cooperation roundtables and the periodical meetings of the Movement in the National Societies will continue to be promoted by the CCST. Dialogue and humanitarian diplomacy at the highest level with governments and regional systems such as CEPREDENAC to establish synergies and be part of an integrated regional response platform will also continue to be at the forefront of the CCST’s work.

In light of the regional context, the CCST will prioritize Areas of Focus Disaster Risk Reduction, Livelihoods, Health, WASH, Protection, Gender and Inclusion, and Migration, as well as the four (4) Strategies for Implementation in its work with National Societies during 2020.
Movement Footprint

There is a strong presence of different members of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement providing technical and financial support to National Societies. These partners are American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, as well as the ICRC and the IFRC.

The ICRC develops actions with the National Societies aimed at addressing of violence, re-establishing family links, attention to migrants, support for institutional security (Safer Access), protection and leadership training.

The PNS support the different thematic areas of the Central America National Societies, such as the Swiss Red Cross, which has a presence in Honduras and El Salvador, implementing its cooperation program on National Society Development, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Community Health with a focus on social inclusion, as well as supporting the strengthening of blood banks in El Salvador and Honduras. While the American Red Cross supports the National Society of El Salvador and Honduras through risk reduction programs, strengthening volunteerism, BOCA process in branches, roll out of Preparedness for an Effective Response, and financial sustainability initiatives. The Spanish Red Cross, present in many of the countries, supports programs focused on migration, displacement, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods, and violence prevention. The Norwegian Red Cross focuses its cooperation in supporting programs on migration and displacement, access to health, violence prevention, maternal and child health care and livelihoods. The Italian Red Cross supports programs on migration, National Society development, youth, risk management and climate change. The German Red Cross focuses on the Forecast Based Financing in the National Society of Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica. The Swedish Red Cross works with the IFRC’s regional migration and displacement programs in the National Societies of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.
### AREAS OF FOCUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Focus</th>
<th>Target</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)</td>
<td>65,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>People with increased resilience</td>
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<tr>
<td>against disasters and climate</td>
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<td>change risks</td>
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<td>Livelihoods and Basic Needs</td>
<td>63,500</td>
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<td>People will stabilize their net</td>
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<td>income and have enough to meet their</td>
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<td>basic needs, using sustainable</td>
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<td>livelihoods</td>
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<td>Health</td>
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<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</td>
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<td>will receive key messages to improve</td>
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<td>their personal and community hygiene</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</td>
<td>26,000</td>
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<td>People reached with protection, gender</td>
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<td>and inclusion interventions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>26,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>People will receive services for</td>
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<tr>
<td>migration assistance and protection</td>
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### STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- Strengthen National Society Capacities
- Ensure Effective International Disaster Management
- Influence Others as Leading Strategic Partners
- Ensure a Strong International Federation
AREA OF FOCUS

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Central America is prone to the effects of natural hazards and human activity. With a 523,000 km² territory and close to 50 million inhabitants, the region is exposed to constant volcanic eruptions, seismic events caused by local geological faults and the interaction of the Cocos and Caribbean plates, as well as to hydrometeorological phenomena such as hurricanes and storms.

Climate change has caused irregular rain cycles, causing both droughts and floods, intensified migration of rural populations, and affected the productivity of crops. In addition to this complex environment, there is the extreme drought caused by the El Niño phenomenon, in 2018, which impacted the crops of the main staple foods. El Niño is expected to continue into 2020.

The region is steadily moving forward in disaster prevention, which implies a commitment to carry out actions through joint efforts with the partners that have supported regional processes and initiatives.

The work of National Societies with Civil Protection National Systems and CEPRÉDENAC in the implementation of the Comprehensive Policy on Disaster Risk Management for Central America (PCGIR) remains an appropriate way to strengthen the auxiliary role of the Red Cross.

The IFRC is also promoting the implementation of the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) approach in emergency situations, the Forecast-based Financing (FbF) and the Climate Change Global Framework -Climathon regional initiative.

Central American National Societies implement community-based programs aimed at disaster preparedness and response and adaptation to climate change aimed at achieving community resilience and reducing the carbon footprint, environmental protection and reforestation.
Key activities:

The CCST will support the National Societies in Disaster Management by using and strengthening the capacities of their national intervention teams (NIT) and regional intervention teams (RIT) to support emergencies both in their countries and in the region. Technical support and accompaniment will be provided by the IFRC in updating the National Societies’ Response Plans, procedures and protocols to respond effectively to emergencies. With the support of the Centre of Reference in El Salvador and the Regional Coordinator for Disaster Management, the IFRC will continue to work on the adoption of the Toluca Model and the implementation of the regional disaster management framework.

The CCST will continue with the implementation of joint actions with CEPREDENAC, the National Civil Protection Systems and other non-governmental actors, promoting the exchange of tools, methodologies and collective learning.

The IFRC will continue to support the development of the technological capacities of the National Societies, providing training in the use of tools that address information collection needs during emergencies.

With the support of the Resource Mobilization and Communications departments, the CCST will provide support to the National Societies in resource management for response in emergency or disaster situations.

The IFRC will give technical support, together with the German Red Cross, in the development of feasibility studies for three National Societies in the region to apply actions based on forecasts as an additional preparedness measure.
AREA OF FOCUS

LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS

The International Regional Organization for Agricultural Health (OIRSA) reported that due to the lack of rainfall there has been a greater presence of pests in corn, beans and sorghum crops.

Due in part to the drought reported between June and July 2019, the production of basic grains estimated for the agricultural cycle is 19.5 million quintals, 20% less than in the previous period.

In 2020, the IFRC will support initiatives to address food security based on needs assessments and analysis and through the use of cash transfers in emergency situations in the region.

National Society staff will receive training on (Cash Transfer Program) CTP implementation in emergency situations, as well as on supporting evaluations of initiatives developed to identify lessons learned and improve procedures and methodologies for future interventions.

Through reforestation, carbon footprint reduction and awareness campaigns, the National Societies are contributing to the adaptation and reduction of the impact of climate change.

Key activities:

- The CCST will continue to support the training of National Society volunteers and technicians in cash transfers, livelihoods and microproject design for self-sustainability with a development focus, building on good experiences in vulnerable communities in the region.

- Technical support and training will be provided by the IFRC to strengthen the capacities of the National Societies in the assessment, analysis and identification of community needs, for the design of intervention programs.

- To this end, online training courses will be available through the IFRC’s Learning platform.

PEOPLE REACHED WITH FOOD ASSISTANCE OR CASH FOR BASIC NEEDS 2,500

PEOPLE REACHED BY PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION ON SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS 60,000
AREA OF FOCUS

HEALTH

Dengue reached epidemic levels in Central America and Mexico in 2019. It has not only been a challenge to public health systems, but a human rights problem as well. Furthermore, the main causes of morbidity and mortality in Central America are related to communicable diseases. Non-communicable diseases (NCD) also increase yearly.

The persistence, emergence and re-emergence of some infectious diseases associated with poverty and climate change, highlights the need to reinforce ongoing surveillance activities in order to prevent the emergence of new pathogenic strains of arboviruses. In 2018 and recent years, the Zika epidemic caused a major public health crisis due to clinical manifestations in newborns related to neurodevelopmental syndromes and microcephaly.

Unprecedented demographic, epidemiological and socio-economic changes have led to an increase in NCD, mental disorders, disabilities, traffic-related injuries and domestic and interpersonal violence, which have come to occupy the first places among the main health problems in the region.

During 2019, the National Societies and the IFRC responded in an effective and pertinent manner to the dengue emergencies declared in several countries of the region, joining efforts with national systems, ministries of health and other organizations. National Society capacities will be strengthened to respond to health emergencies by training more volunteers and technicians.

The IFRC supported the National Societies by training Dengue Emergency Response Teams in Central America, in the management of thermo-nebulizer plants for cleaning and fumigation campaigns and the mobilization of specialized personnel as RITs.
Key activities:

The CCST will promote the contribution and implementation of the Health Regional Strategy with National Societies for the adaptation and roll out of methodologies and tools, such as Community-based Health and First Aid (CBHFA), Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV), Psychosocial Social Support (PSS), community-based monitoring, among others, that strengthen access to health services. This contributes to health systems from the perspective of public health prevention, reducing mortality and risks in areas such as maternal and child health, neonatal care, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, epidemic prevention and control, non-communicable diseases, violence prevention and psychosocial support.

In 2020, the network of health focal points and experts will be used to achieve peer support among National Societies in the region.

PEOPLE REACHED BY NATIONAL SOCIETY HEALTH PROGRAMS AND SERVICES 60,000

VOLUNTEERS MOBILIZED BY NATIONAL SOCIETIES FOR HEALTH ACTIVITIES 1,000

VOLUNTEERS TRAINED BY NATIONAL SOCIETIES IN EPIDEMIC CONTROL 600

PEOPLE TRAINED BY NATIONAL SOCIETIES IN FIRST AID 4,000
AREA OF FOCUS

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Central America is endowed with high levels of rainfall. However, in recent years water resources have become scarce. Rivers have been the main means of water supply for human consumption and activities such as irrigation, waste disposal and industrial and agricultural processes. In many parts of the region, rivers only emerge during the rainy season, which has left entire rural communities without nearby sources of water most of the year. Water surface pollution in urban areas has turned several rivers into open sewers that threaten the health of entire populations. The limited availability of water in urban areas increases supply costs due to the need for treatment or transportation.

In part, this problem stems from population growth and lack of sensitivity to care for and preserve this valuable resource. This begins to limit the quality of life of the population and even the options for the future development of the isthmus.

For 2020, the IFRC will continue to support the implementation of the regional water and sanitation strategy. This will include supporting the participation of National Societies in sectoral water and sanitation meetings, the design of response and contingency plans, the regional water mapping and the promotion of sanitation and hygiene capacities, as well as their modernization with new technologies.
National Societies have responded to water and sanitation needs by activating their response teams, providing safe water access with mobile drinking water systems, bottled water distribution and campaigns for healthy water use and management practices, during emergencies, and with mobile populations.

**Key activities:**

- Based on the interventions implemented in Central America, it is necessary to systematize the experiences and to propitiate the use of new tools between the National Societies and the communities. Exchange and peer support will be promoted through the creation of an expert’s network.

- The CCST will promote in all the National Societies of the region actions to review and adjust their water and sanitation strategies, strengthen the network of expert collaboration, develop strategic alliances to provide safe water in emergencies and generate spaces for the exchange of good practices and lessons learned.

- Strategic alliances will be promoted for the benefit of the people affected by disasters, with production companies and water providers, looking for pre-agreements to face future emergencies in a timelier manner. The IFRC will support National Societies in the implementation of actions focused on reforestation, protection of water sources, awareness campaigns aimed at different audiences for the care of the environment.

HOUSEHOLDS (APPROX. 30,000 PEOPLE) REACHED WITH KEY MESSAGES TO PROMOTE PERSONAL AND COMMUNITY HYGIENE 6,000
AREA OF FOCUS

PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION

Central America is considered one of the most violent regions of the world despite not presenting any conventional armed conflict. The activities are mainly those related to crime and organized crime generated by drug cartels and gangs or maras. Violence and criminality are especially notable in the North Triangle, formed by El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala.

Violence in Central America remains an endemic problem of disproportionate dimensions that is evident both in numbers and in the perception of civil society. Insecurity is one of the main concerns among the citizens of this region.

Despite the reduction in the number of murders in the past two years, countries such as El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala remain one of the most violent war-free regions in the world.
Key activities:

During 2020, ongoing dialogue between National Societies and the IFRC will aim for a strategy for social inclusion, gender equality and violence prevention with the purpose of raising awareness about the importance of systematically addressing and preventing abuse, violence and harassment.

The IFRC through its CCST for Central America, will continue to support National Societies in internal activities on gender equity, violence prevention and social inclusion, promoting strategies at national and local level within each National Society. School programs promoting a gender equality and equity approach to the empowerment of women and girls will also be supported by the IFRC.

The CCST will strengthen the network of young people in the region for open and inclusive participation and will continue to train young leaders in the Young Agents of Behavioral Change (YABC) methodology for coexistence.

Social inclusion will be promoted through the application of the Friendly Neighborhoods initiative in countries with higher rates of violence. And within the framework of the Monarch Butterfly program, the IFRC will continue to work on the prevention of violence and child protection in target communities.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION IMPLEMENTS ANNUAL PROGRAMS THAT ADDRESS PREVENTION, RESPONSE AND MITIGATION OF VIOLENCE TOWARDS CHILDREN, IN 3 NATIONAL SOCIETIES

PEOPLE REACHED WITH PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION INTERVENTIONS 26,000

PEER TRAININGS ON YABC/ABC CONDUCTED BY NATIONAL SOCIETIES/IFRC 25
The phenomenon of migration from Central America to the United States has reached alarming proportions. Migration flows between 1970 and 1980 were driven mainly by political instability and armed conflicts; nowadays it is weighed by the lack of economic opportunities and high levels of violence that are experienced in the Central American isthmus. Some statistical data indicate that more than 100,000 Central Americans enter the United States annually, many of them in irregular condition. Some of the main reasons are the seasonal demand for unskilled labor, family reunification, and protection against the presence of organized crime and high homicide rates in the countries of origin. The migratory flows in the region are measured through the indexes of returnees in each of the countries. From January to May 2019, according to IOM, 99,316 people have returned to their countries.

**Key activities:**

By 2020, the IFRC will continue with the dissemination of the Movement’s Migration Policy and the Toluca Roadmap, to strengthen ongoing programs in some National Societies. For instance, the Monarch Butterfly Program being implemented in the Northern Triangle will be expanded to Costa Rica. With the update to the migration strategy and the migration portfolio, concrete actions will be sought in Panama and Nicaragua.

Through the Monarch Butterfly program, the dialogue between the National Societies of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador on migration will continue to be promoted, in order to develop broad cross-border regional cooperation among National Societies. The CCST will seek to recover the communication channels used during the crisis of migrants’ caravans, between these National Societies and the Mexican Red Cross, to facilitate the monitoring of population movements. The main idea is to expand the Monarch program into clear lines of action by presenting various donors with actions that respond to the specific objectives of the program.
National Societies’ needs and roles in migration will be documented through case studies and thematic documents. In coordination with the IFRC Migration Cell, monitoring of population movements in Central America will be established. Specific activities such as migration Training of Trainers will be developed.

The CCST will support National Society mass campaigns to disseminate protection messages focused on children’s rights, as well as on adolescents and adults at risk due to migration. The IFRC together with National Societies will provide humanitarian assistance and address discrimination and negative perceptions towards migrants.

CCST will support National Societies in the design of migration strategies and roadmaps to guide programs and under the umbrella of the Global Migration Policy, and humanitarian diplomacy actions.
STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITIES

For the IFRC, 2020 will be a decisive year in the consolidation of the development processes of the six National Societies in areas such as logistics, PMER, communications, financial sustainability, volunteering and youth development, leadership, IDRL and response to disasters, emergencies or crises.

The six National Societies will be supported by the IFRC to strengthen their governance and leadership through national and regional workshops under the Movement Induction Course (MIC) modality.

The CCST will continue to support the National Societies in the region on the implementation of their OCAC and BOCA improvement plans, and in 2020, at least one National Society is expected to complete the OCAC phase II process and obtain the certification.

Regular updating of National Society information on Federation-Wide Databank & Reporting System (FDRS) indicators will be monitored to reflect the current state of sustainability and development in the Central America region.

Technical support will be given by the IFRC to National Societies in their processes of reviewing and updating the strategic plans, harmonizing them with the Buenos Aires commitment and Strategy 2030.

The National Societies will receive tailored support by the IFRC on volunteer development, particularly in the implementation and use of the Volunteering Development Framework (VODFRA), the Volunteering Development Platform (VODPLA) and the Regional Volunteering Standards.
In 2020, the Central America National Societies with the support of the IFRC will continue their efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Toluca roadmap to achieve effective and efficient coordination in emergencies, crises and disasters in the region, with the technical support of the IFRC centers of reference, the CCST will continue to work with the National Societies in the training of their national intervention teams (NIT), the development of new tools, the updating of their response and contingency plans for emergencies and/or disasters.

With the help of the volunteer networks and the National Societies’ technical departments, the learning platform will continue to be promoted by the CCST, with an aim to increase users in the region.

The IFRC’s Regional Logistics Unit will continue to promote in the National Societies of Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador capacity strengthening for emergency warehouse management, procurement procedures, as well as technical advice on fleet management.

In coordination with the Honduran Red Cross, the opening of a sub-regional logistic center will be initiated, taking advantage of the country’s strategic location and the land, shipping and air facilities that it provides to support the region’s National Societies in response to emergencies.
The training of National Society staff in the development and use of innovative technologies will continue by CCST, which expedites the collection of initial humanitarian needs assessments, communication with beneficiaries, real-time information, generation of geolocation maps, and others.

In coordination with the Americas Regional Office and through the Central America Disaster Management Coordinator, the CCST will promote a comprehensive approach to emergencies, with action plans that incorporate financial and technical components and the role of Movement partners in each National Society. The use of cash transfer programs will be promoted as a quick and effective mechanism of available funds for families requiring support. Volunteers and technicians trained will be given continuity in the processes initiated in 2017, building their individual and collective competences.
STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

**INFLUENCE OTHERS AS LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNERS**

For 2020, the CCST will promote communication and coordination of National Societies with their counterparts in national civil protection systems within the framework of the memorandum of understanding between the IFRC and CEPREDENAC established in 2018.

The National Societies in coordination with the CCST and the Regional Office will work closely with the governments of Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica, to implement the recommendations of the IDRL guidelines and the disaster risk reduction checklist at national level.

Likewise, the CCST will provide technical support to the National Societies of Honduras and Costa Rica in the implementation of the “Alliance for Flood Resilience” program, which aims to develop a model of implementation of floods effective resilience programs to scale and contribute to shaping the flood resilience agenda for donors and policymakers.

**THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION SECRETARIAT, TOGETHER WITH NATIONAL SOCIETIES, USES ITS POSITION TO INFLUENCE DECISIONS AT LOCAL, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS THAT CAN POSITIVELY AFFECT THE MOST VULNERABLE.**

**OUTCOME**

**ENSURE A STRONG IFRC**

The CCST for Central America will continue to work closely with the National Societies in the review, updating and implementation of its security plans in coordination with the ICRC.

Regarding the formulation of new policies, technical support will be provided by the CCST to the National Societies of the region interested in adapting global policies of fraud prevention and corruption, the integrity policy and the policy against harassment and abuse. At least 2 National Societies are expected to have policies on these issues.

Follow-up and technical support will be given by the IFRC to the National Societies of the region that have institutional plans on possible risks of integrity. With the support of the regional office, technical support will be given to the 6 National Societies to implement their PMER program and data and information management systems in order to support the results-based management.

The CCST will promote, in coordination with the National Societies, the cooperation of all members through the implementation of Movement coordination agreements and Movement cooperation meetings in order to achieve a common approach, optimize resources and reach more vulnerable people.

**THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION ENHANCES ITS EFFECTIVENESS, CREDIBILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

**250,000 SWISS FRANCS FUNDING REQUIREMENT**
Contact information of the IFRC Country office, for partners who wish to find out more

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