

PROGRAMME UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

PACIFIC

Appeal No. MAA55001
30 June 2006

The Federation's vision is to strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity. Its mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 183 countries.

In Brief

Programme Update no. 1; Period covered: 1 January to 31 May 2006;
Combined Appeal target for 2006-2007: CHF 6,088,267 revised to CHF 6,091,262
(EUR 10,287,339 or USD 13,160,244)

Appeal coverage: 32%;

Outstanding needs: CHF 5 million (EUR 3.2 million or USD 4.1 million).

(Click here for the interim financial report reflecting the revised budget and latest income and expenditure)

Programme summary:

Highlights in the first half of the year include the exemplary response of the Solomon Islands Red Cross in the wake of riots and violence in the capital of Honiara following the elections of April 2006. With support from the Federation and ICRC, the SIRC assisted many displaced by the unrest and gained much respect among civil society, local communities and media for efficient intervention and for their independence from the parties at conflict. In the meantime, health and care projects continue to serve their target groups, in particular first aid has strengthened in better instructor retention and financial accountability, while Pacific national societies have made new commitments to address the area of public health in emergencies, including avian flu. While the overall disaster management programme is starting up with the new disaster management coordinator in place, the climate change component has been moving forward and garnering interest from other Pacific national societies and partners. National societies in the Pacific continue to strengthen their capacities to deliver effective services through the organizational development programme. Significantly, representatives of the smallest national societies have agreed to minimum standards and approaches for volunteer management in the Pacific. The organizational development programme has been revised up, reflected in a very slight increase to the overall appeal budget for 2006-2007.



Children, like these who attend the Ofa Tui 'Amanaki Centre for Special Education in Tonga, are part of the communities that receive grass roots support from Pacific national societies.

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Operational developments

May 2006 elections in Fiji took place in a climate of nervousness based on past violent precedents: coups in 1987 and in 2000. Remembering the important role played by the Fiji Red Cross during the coup in 2000, all the members of the Red Cross movement present in Suva – the Fiji Red Cross Society, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Federation – gathered ahead of elections to draw contingency plans. Eventually, elections took place in a peaceful manner, with the ruling party leader and incumbent prime minister winning elections and sworn in for a second term.

This was not the case in Solomon Islands. After political unrest in 1998 and a coup in 2000, the aftermath of the elections of April 2006 brought turmoil to the country. The very day of the new prime minister's nomination, riots erupted in the capital Honiara, with a particular ethnic segment targeted in accusations of interfering with national politics. Part of Honiara was razed in the rioting and the Solomon Islands Red Cross was immediately on ground to assist more than 1,000 people displaced by violence. In particular, the Solomon Islands Red Cross (SIRC) performed the following:

- Provided first aid with medical doctors to attend to the injured and the traumatized
- Registered people assisted in the care centre
- Provided rescue to those still trapped in various locations in Honiara; safe access was guaranteed to Red Cross vehicles that were allowed to bring affected people to the care centre
- Red Cross volunteer mobilization and assistance with food, water, mats and eating utensils to the care centre
- Red Cross volunteers provided cooked food for the displaced
- Red Cross coordinated other non-governmental organizations (NGO)/church groups wishing to visit and donate and provide food for the displaced
- Red Cross volunteers maintained cleanliness and managed waste disposal at the centre
- Red Cross assisted in the logistics of repatriation of the displaced – organized by the Chinese embassy
- Red Cross staff and volunteers conducted home visitations to all Solomon nationals displaced by the unrest, providing for basic needs of mostly local food donated by communities and church groups

The activities mentioned above were carried out using relief items from disaster stock supplied by the Federation and food from ICRC. Consequently, the Solomon Islands Red Cross gained much respect among civil society, local communities and media for efficient intervention that had an immediate positive impact on the ground. Throughout the crisis, Red Cross staff and vehicles were recognized and respected as an independent party: safe access to tense areas has always been granted by police, armed forces and rioters.

In the meantime, Papua New Guinea has had to contend with floods in the Central and Western Highlands province.

Health and care

Overview

The health and care programme continues to strive to meet targets. Overall strengthening of the first aid programme is evident in most national societies, demonstrated through instructor retention, over all improvement in statistics reported and an improvement in programme and financial accountability. Most national societies are responding well to the public health in emergencies plans discussed at the health and care officers forum held in February, with attention to avian flu preparedness. Information and pamphlet dissemination has been initiated throughout the region.

Overall Goal: The number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies has reduced.

Programme Objective: The overall health status of vulnerable communities is improved, as Pacific national societies have developed and delivered effective and sustainable programmes on first aid,

HIV/AIDS and voluntary blood donor recruitment.

Progress/Achievements

Project objective:

- National societies have increased their capacity to design, implement and evaluate their respective health and care programmes targeting vulnerable communities and groups. (health and care capacity building)
- National societies have improved their capacity to address community health needs, including during disasters and emergencies. (integrated community approach/community-based first aid)

The policies defining instructor training and course content continue to be the accepted minimum standard. The Cook Islands ran a first aid instructor course funded under the health and care programme's small grant proposals, while Fiji Red Cross also ran a small course. A first aid instructor course was conducted for ten students in Solomon Islands, run by a senior instructor from Micronesia with support from the New Zealand Red Cross (NZRC) and two senior instructors from the Solomon Islands Red Cross. The course was completed successfully and saw one of the SIRC instructors being formally recognized as a senior instructor trainer. There are now four senior instructor trainers qualified in accordance to Pacific First Aid Quality Management Committee (PFAQMC) within the Pacific region. Follow up of new instructors has been planned for by all national societies. The SIRC has combined community first aid programmes with the initial follow up of their new instructors. All courses run since 2004 have used the Pacific region first aid instructor curriculum folder and the Pacific emergency first aid manual. The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society (PNGRCS) trains first aid team and community-based first aid instructors from the marginalized communities within Port Moresby. This programme continues to be extremely popular within these areas.

The International Liaison Committee on Resuscitation (ILCOR) released its recommendations for new resuscitation guidelines. These have been adopted by the various Resuscitation councils worldwide. The majority of Pacific Island national societies follow the New Zealand Resuscitation council (nine out of fourteen national societies) and the Pacific curriculum resources have been amended to reflect this. All national have been given updates and some have had training. A Pacific emergency care first aid manual has been developed to compliment the Pacific first aid course curriculum. Samoa and Tuvalu have so far received 500 copies for use. Copies of both folder and manual are kept at the Regional delegation for dispersal as needed. All national societies have adequate numbers of manikins for use, with the funding of eight new manikins to Samoa Red Cross.

First aid audits have been conducted in Samoa and Cook Islands. Comparatively, the results reflect positive changes and general compliance with PFAQ minimum standards. Instructor utilization and first aid programme management requirements (specifically for financial management) will continue to be an area that needs support, but improvements have been made. The Pacific first aid instructor database reflects longer retention of instructors and improvement on competency-level maintenance. PNGRCS have formed a first aid technical committee and terms of reference were submitted to the PNGRCS council in the November 2005 meeting for implementation and approval. 1,500 copies of the PNGRCS first aid code of practice are in use to further enhance the professionalism of their first aid programme.

HIV awareness programmes continue to expand in the Pacific, with new projects supported in Tonga and Fiji. Phase two of the HIV awareness in the work place project by the Fiji RC is progressing. The project is in the process of being external reviewed for use through out the Pacific in any workplace situation. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has given funds to implement the Pacific regional HIV/AIDS strategy via the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), but money allocations to various organizations has yet to be decided.

Plans for safe blood workshops (training blood recruiters) in the SIRC was postponed but planned for later in the year. In the meantime, Samoa and Fiji have plans to run workshops to coincide with World Blood Day in June. Two national societies received financial support for World Blood Donor Day (WBDD). All national societies received two different types of posters to use in conjunction with blood-related activities.

Funding has been well used this quarter through the health and care small grant subsidy initiative. Nine national societies submitted proposals based on the most important aspects of their health and care programmes. Kiribati

has utilized its ten new instructors well, with six community programmes being conducted off the main island. These projects have a positive impact on programme/financial management and community development. Both Cook Islands and Solomon Islands have been encouraged to send a budget to the Federation for a working advance to cover costs of the first aid instructor courses. Both courses have highlighted a huge improvement in the budgeting and acquittal process. The demand for more first aid instructors is dictated by the increased demand for first aid – a very positive step.

The annual Pacific Red Cross health and care forum was organized in February. Sessions included public health and emergencies, avian flu, first aid teams, the climate change effect on health in the Pacific and volunteering. ICRC incorporated safe access session into first aid discussions. The outcome of discussions surrounding the future of the three committees HIV, blood and first aid are as follows:

- Recommendation: to merge the three committees and have working groups designated to address issues at annual health and care officers meeting,
- Following on from the public health in emergencies (PHiE) workshop in October 2005, the concept for Pacific RC PHiE was further discussed and agreed.
- First aid teams play an important part in all aspects of national society preparedness and response activities. A basic training package should be looked into for training and retaining teams. This concept was also discussed at the disaster management officers meeting in May. PNGRCS have active first aid teams greatly enhanced by their work in the marginalized communities.

PHiE's focus on avian flu has seen national societies receive updated information on avian flu and material such as a set number of boots, gloves, aprons and masks as well as brochures for public dissemination – at least 5,000 copies per country for Palau, SIRC, Samoa and Tonga. Many national societies – such as Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga – are part of the avian flu task forces in their respective countries. This year, the health delegate has attended meetings related to avian flu and the disaster management task force of United Nations (UN).

Impact

The overall impact for this period is that national societies appear to be strengthening their health programme. Financial accountability and programme management is improving with solid acquittals being submitted from eight national societies for the small grants proposals. The number of first aid instructors has increased by 33 plus two new assistant instructors. Programme managers have planned active follow up for these instructors. Increased community-based first aid is evident in Tonga, Cooks, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Solomons, PNG and Palau due to increased instructors and funding. Workshops conducted have raised blood donor awareness. Nine national societies have a quantity of protective equipment such as boots, gloves, masks and aprons for infection control purposes as part of the PHiE plan. This has been noted by some government departments who have approached the regional delegation for details.

Constraints

The regional health delegate spent this reporting period as acting head of delegation and therefore was not able to implement some of the planned activities. The introduction of Club 25 initiative and training will now be planned for the later part of the year. The Micronesia first aid instructor course was not conducted due to insufficient nominees to attend at this stage.

Disaster Management

[<click here for details specific to the Papua New Guinea disaster management programme>](#)

Overview

The disaster management and climate change programmes continued with incremental improvements during this period. Climate change programmes commenced in Samoa and Tuvalu linked with Red Cross Red Crescent dissemination activities. In both countries, the local Red Cross societies linked to the communities hosting the

programme activities and tried to ensure equal participation from all sectors of the community. In addition, in co-operation with the Netherlands Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Change Centre, other Pacific national societies were offered the chance to commence basic climate change programmes. The new disaster management coordinator, with a now expanded mandate that includes disaster response, started in Suva in mid-February. The disaster management programme in the Pacific had largely been in hiatus since the departure of the previous disaster management delegate in August 2005, with only response activities undertaken. The disaster management coordinator attended the Federation regional disaster management coordinators meeting in Geneva in March 2006, at which improved cooperation within the Asia Pacific region was discussed. Disaster management activities in the Pacific included the reinstating of the Emergency Management Core Group (EMCG) in April (suspended after the departure of the disaster management delegate in August 2005). Delegation support was also given to the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) initiative, The Regional Disaster Management Partnership Initiative, and its offshoot, a regional disaster related database. The disaster management coordinator also visited Papua New Guinea to hold discussions with the newly arrived Federation country delegation disaster management delegate on joint activities and sharing of skills etc. Whilst some aspects of programme implementation suffered from the late arrival of the new disaster management coordinator, it is hoped that once the initial learning and familiarization processes are completed, programme activities will resume their normal pace.

In May, both the climate change officer and disaster management coordinator were involved in a joint regional disaster management/climate change meeting, held in Nadi, Fiji, from the 24-30 May 2006. The meeting, in addition to furthering Red Cross Red Crescent disaster management practices, was used to introduce the climate change ideas and concepts to the ten participating national societies that have not been involved in climate change activities to date. A total of 32 people were involved in the meeting, either as presenters, participants, or in many cases, both. In addition, there was participation from many other Pacific regional organizations, from the Vietnam Red Cross as well as the ICRC. The theme of the meeting was "Think", and to this end, two days of the meeting were devoted to simulation exercises, both at the village and head-quarters level, both designed to stretch the boundaries of the participants experience. The meeting was certainly popular with those attending and results will be monitored in terms of agreed actions or requests from participating societies.

Overall Goal: Communities have become less vulnerable in times of natural disasters and/or emergencies.

Programme Objective: National societies are better prepared for effective emergency response and community risk reduction.

Progress/Achievements

Project objective (capacity building in disaster response): National societies have provided effective responses to vulnerable people in times of disasters.

The limitations of time and distance prevented the disaster management coordinator from carrying out many activities related to this result. However at the EMCG in April, the limitations of what has been achieved so far were discussed in depth, and it is hoped that they will be at least be partially addressed in the regional disaster management meeting to be held in May. In addition, it is planned to carry out a regional vulnerability capacity assessment skills training late in the year with Australian Red Cross support.

Project objective (integrated community approach): National societies have carried out programmes that reduce community risks.

Again the limitations of time and distance apply, but it is expected that activities will move towards achieving this project objective will be made later in the year, once familiarization is complete.

Project objective (climate change adaptation): A pilot programme for climate change adaptation is implemented in selected counties.

Given that in this period Tuvalu Red Cross Society were only in their third month of the climate change project

and Samoa Red Cross were yet to begin, the ability to implement on the ground adaptation projects was delayed. Vulnerability Capacity Assessment training of officers is required to implement concrete projects on the ground and this has been delayed until later in the year, given the significant time gap between disaster management delegates and availability of trainers.

Knowledge transferred to interested counterparts in both Tuvalu and Samoa have enabled the training of other staff and volunteers. Young volunteers in Samoa are very enthusiastic and vibrant people who disseminate information to their respective communities. Tuvalu has a national youth council who are elected by their island communities, and representatives attended the national climate change awareness workshop in Tuvalu. For more details on climate change activities conducted, please refer to [Annex 1](#).

Impact

Pacific national societies now know that they once again have a focal point for disaster-related activities. The newly-expanded mandate of the regional delegation for disaster response has been passed on to the national societies, and it is expected to lead to further discussions upon implementation at the May regional meeting.

At disaster management meetings, the Federation's involvement and rationale behind becoming involved with climate change has been communicated, which has led to partnerships being created and channels for information flow opening up. By presenting about climate change science and adaptation at the health and care officers meeting, these participants are now familiar with how climate change has the potential to impact their work into the future. This will ready them for demands as government health departments (such as Fiji) become involved with climate change adaptation projects.

Impact specific to the climate change component of national societies is available below.

Samoa Red Cross Society

Samoa Red Cross Society has come a long way towards understanding climate change, the ways it will impact them and the steps they can take to adapt to it. The officer working on the pilot project has made contacts with sections of government that they are not traditionally involved with such as Environment departments. This relationship building has revealed that there are many Red Cross activities already being undertaken that contribute to and complement government climate change adaptation work. It has also opened up dialogue on the direction of future activities. Volunteers and partners of the Samoa Red Cross are briefed on the science of climate change and how the Red Cross can contribute to climate change adaptation.

Tuvalu Red Cross

The officer working on the climate change pilot project has formed excellent working relationships with volunteers who are now well briefed on climate change. A national survey was undertaken with an onus on climate change which indicated people's wish to know more and become proactive in dealing with the impending situation (Tuvalu is seen as one of the world's most vulnerable countries in relation to climate change given the isolated nature of its low lying atolls).

Fiji Red Cross

After briefings with Fiji Red Cross disaster management staff and management, the society is keen to collaborate with the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre which is offering national societies around the world a 'Preparedness for Climate Change' package.

Constraints

The disaster management coordinator was only in place for a period of ten weeks during this period, and half of that period was spent travelling to Geneva or within the region as part of the familiarization process. In addition there was, and will be a lag time between commencement of employment and programme implementation.

The isolated nature of some islands continues to be an issue in relaying information and implementing programmes in terms of cost and time. Capacity of the Tuvaluan government in climate change is limited and was often an impediment to progressing along some lines of the climate change programme, on the contrary, the

Samoan government is seen to be a leader in the Pacific in relation to climate change which allows the Samoan Red Cross to enter into activities much more easily. Planned activities such as a national Tuvalu Red Cross workshop for all branch members, which would have included awareness raising on climate change, did not proceed given that passenger boats to outer islands were undergoing long term maintenance in Fiji. Small numbers of staff often mean that they are pulled away from their core areas of work to assist the secretary-general in the running of the national society, which has a tendency to prolong time lines for implementation of work plans.

Organizational Development

[<click here for details specific to the Papua New Guinea organizational development programme>](#)

Overview

The regional organizational development priorities of governance, financial management and volunteer management-guided activities dominated the first five months of 2006. Organizational development missions were carried out in Kiribati and Tonga in this reporting period and at a regional meeting of Pacific Red Cross health officers in Fiji. Other planned missions to Palau, Micronesia and Tuvalu had to be postponed due to human resource constraints in the regional delegation (see 'constraints' below).

Governance materials designed especially for the Pacific at the end of 2005 began to be used around the region. Of particular note in this period has been the creation of standards and approaches to volunteer management that representatives of the smallest national societies have agreed should constitute minimum standards for the Pacific.

The Vanuatu and Palau Red Cross societies agreed to undergo external financial audits for the first time in many years during this reporting period. Both the Solomon Islands Red Cross and the Kiribati Red Cross Society saw their first ever newsletters distributed around the Pacific region.

The capacity building programme in Kiribati funded by the Republic of Korea Red Cross is going from strength to strength through the development of their community first aid programme. The Fiji Red Cross Society has set up their branch service centres in a programme funded by the capacity building fund. Contributions from the American, Japanese and New Zealand Red Cross societies have ensured the continuing work of the Pacific organizational development programme. Funds available for the organizational programme are expected to last until September – donor support is encouraged to ensure the continuity of the programme is not interrupted.

Overall Goal: Well-functioning national societies are able to carry out their mandate effectively, providing relevant services to vulnerable people.

Programme Objective: National societies have followed agreed regional standards of governance and management more closely and support each other's development towards those standards.

Progress/Achievements

Project objective 1: The quality of national society governance and management practice is strengthened.

A meeting in Kiribati was held with staff, volunteers and board members to determine some key issues in their constitutional revision. Debate was open and frank and a sub-committee agreed to complete the first draft. Kiribati staff were also given training in project management and in particular financial responsibilities. A workshop was held on receipting and what constitutes an acceptable receipt. Staff were very happy with this training and agreed that financial management was the responsibility of all staff, not just the accounts clerk.

In Tonga, a capacity assessment was carried out on the organization and constitutional revision was identified as a priority by the secretary-general. An assessment of the constitution was carried out by the organizational development delegate. The acting president and treasurer agreed to pursue this issue with the board and begin the process of formally revising it.

The Federation, Australian Red Cross and ICRC agreed to help the PNGRCS carry out a capacity assessment on its organization. The PNGRCS had recognized that some of their struggles in programmes were due to some capacity issues. It was decided to tailor a capacity assessment for the PNGRCS to identify key areas to work on and to gauge progress.

After a series of teleconferences, the Federation hosted a meeting in Port Moresby in May where previous reports on the PNGRCS were discussed in relation to the characteristics of a well-functioning national society. Other capacity assessment processes in the Asia Pacific region were examined, looking at various 'success' factors. A working group made up mainly of PNGRCS representatives (governance and management) designed a new capacity assessment tool and process to be used in all branches. This will include interviews with branch members and volunteers.

The Palau Red Cross Society carried out a financial audit for the first time in many years. This will provide some key information for future finance development work. The Vanuatu Red Cross Society also agreed to undertake an independent external financial audit. This has been funded by the Australian Red Cross, the ICRC and the Federation and took place in May (please refer to Implementation and Coordination section for more details).

The training of Pacific governance trainers which was carried out in December 2005 started to have an impact in this reporting period with efforts to carry out training occurring in Kiribati, Palau, Cook Islands and Vanuatu (see impact section below).

Programme objective 2: Capacity building initiatives are integrated with the health and disaster management programmes, while the Red Cross's community network and its effectiveness have strengthened.

The Pacific organizational development programme continues to work alongside the health and disaster management programmes wherever possible especially in the area of volunteer management. In the previous reporting period, volunteer management training was held at regional meetings of HIV/AIDs and dissemination officers. In this reporting period, a day of the regional meeting for health officers was dedicated to volunteer management. Staff were exposed to a full range of volunteer management tools and made commitments to implement at least one of them.

After the meeting, four staff from Palau, Samoa, Tuvalu and Micronesia met for two days to debate Pacific standards of volunteer management. Many tools and concepts used in other parts of the world are not easily applied in the Pacific context. This 'volunteer management taskforce', from some of the smallest Red Cross societies in the world created a checklist which forms what they considered the minimum standards of volunteer management in the Pacific.

Volunteer management training was also conducted at the disaster management officers meeting. All disaster management officers in the region were present and debated different aspects of volunteer management system. They created a volunteer management system for a fictitious national society and discussed at length the 'minimum standards' for a volunteer management system in the Pacific. In Tonga, a volunteer management workshop was held with all staff.

A mail out of Pacific newsletters occurred in February. This mailout was noticeable for including the first ever newsletters from the Solomon Islands Red Cross and the Kiribati Red Cross Society. It also included the new strategic plan from the Fiji Red Cross Society and some outputs from the volunteer management taskforce.

The Kiribati Red Cross has been increasingly active in implementing its 'capacity building and disaster management programme'. They have become very strong in community first aid. They trained 20 students from five schools using their volunteer instructors and they trained 20 people on the island of Maiana. They are also receiving regular requests from villages for first aid training.

The Fiji Red Cross Society has made significant progress in establishing two divisional service centres. This is enabling them to increase support to branches. The service centre coordinators have been trained in branch governance, first aid instruction and dissemination (by the ICRC). Premises have been arranged and developed for each of the offices by remodelling existing branch resources. The volunteer and staff advisory group (VOSA-

Fijian for 'speak') has met monthly during this period. It has canvassed the views of branches and volunteers in a major meeting in February and has made excellent progress drafting policies and procedures.

Impact

Seeing Pacific Red Cross Societies developing their own capacity to deliver governance training is an exciting development in the region. The Kiribati Red Cross have led the way delivering six of the eight modules to their board. The Cooks Islands have also begun delivering modules. In Vanuatu, the board has agreed in principle and in Palau, the trainer invited the board for the first module but was disappointed by low attendance. Continued support to these efforts will be given during the rest of 2006.

The promotion of national society newsletters has begun to have an impact both 'in country' and in terms of regional information sharing. The Kiribati Red Cross has explained how their newsletter has helped them have useful meetings with embassies and the World Health Organization. On receiving all the current Pacific newsletters, one secretary-general wrote "I am very happy to receive and read (the newsletters and Pacific national societies' documents) and see what is happening in the various national societies. They are certainly documents to be proud off and keep up the good work as things like these also help the rest of us to keep up with our own work as well." This secretary-general promised to create their own newsletter soon.

Volunteer management practices are starting to improve throughout the region. Palau are now calculating the amount of active volunteers they have each month and the number of volunteer hours donated. They are using this information as they develop their volunteer management system further. In the Solomon Islands, they are formalizing their system of volunteer registration. A volunteer management workshop will be held there in the next reporting period. The Tuvalu Red Cross has been applying the recent training to further develop their system. They have been proactively identifying training needs for volunteers in different programmes and started developing a code of conduct for all volunteers. All national societies represented at meetings made commitments to improve volunteer management.

Fiji's capacity building programme has resulted in an improvement in branch reporting giving a much clearer idea about branch activities. In key branches, there has been an increase in service delivery. The 'VOSA' has drafted policies based on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, a wide range of policies for running branches and guidelines for the divisional service centres.

In Kiribati, their increasingly energetic programme of community first aid in raising their profile and attracting increasing numbers of volunteers willing to participate in first aid activities at sports events. The group they trained on the island of Maiana has formed a branch and has met twice in the reporting period.

The PNGRCS has taken control of the capacity assessment process which has the full support of governance and management. The resulting information will feed into a cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) meeting to be held with partners in early September. The meeting has had a unifying effect among all movement partners.

Constraints

During this reporting period, the delegation has dealt with significant gaps in available human resources which have limited the progress of the organizational development programme. In the absence of a head of regional delegation, the organizational development delegate had to assume the role of acting head of regional delegation for six weeks, putting aside programme duties. The absence of a disaster management delegate at the beginning of the year and a two-month absence of a finance manager also grounded the organizational development delegate in Fiji to oversee the office. As a result, missions in the region had to be kept to a minimum. A planned mission to Tuvalu had to be cancelled because the Tuvalu government had scheduled their Easter holidays differently from the rest of the world. This mission's purpose was to redesign the national society's plan towards being officially recognized by the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

Implementation and coordination

Overview

The implementation and coordination of this appeal is governed by the Federation's Framework for Action which will orient capacity-building actions over the next five years, with the aim of building a well-functioning Federation network. The framework is a clear set of actions to reform and renew the Federation to ensure that it remains relevant and effective as an organization. This calls for collective leadership and accountability at all levels of the International Federation to succeed.

Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships

At the beginning of March, ICRC, Federation, Australian Red Cross and New Zealand Red Cross gathered in Napier for a coordination meeting (nicknamed G4). The meeting is meant to coordinate the activities of the four larger Red Cross entities in the region and is going to take place on regular quarterly basis. One of the outcomes of the meeting was to agree to jointly support a financial audit of the Vanuatu Red Cross following reports of financial difficulties at the headquarters of Port Vila. Consequently, the audit took place at the end of May. In a subsequent report, key issues in financial management in Vanuatu have been identified. This will enable appropriate assistance to ensure the accuracy and transparency of VRCS finances in the future.

In April the disaster management delegate participated in the Pacific Emergency Management Core Group meeting on which more details are available in the DM section.

During the month of May, Australian Red Cross, ICRC and Federation gathered in Port Moresby (PNG) to assist the Papua New Guinea Red Cross in the preparation of the capacity assessment exercise of the national society. Details about the exercise are available in the organizational development section but it's worth mentioning here that relevant members of the Movement jointly supported the exercise with an extraordinary united and combined approach.

During the same month, strategic partnership and networking was further enhanced with the signature of a memorandum of understanding between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) and the Federation about the creation of a regional disaster data base.

International disaster response

Under the guidance of the regional disaster management delegate the regional delegation continued to provide assistance to the national societies in the region in terms of climate change and disaster management (more in disaster management section).

Management of the delegation

Using the Federation of the Future and its ten areas for improvement as guidance, had the delegation continues moving towards better management and accountability of programme and service delivery, as well as management of human, material and financial resources.

The position of the head of regional delegation was vacant since December 2005 and the new head of regional delegation only fully began his tenure starting mid-May. During that time, the regional health delegate has been acting head of regional delegation; upon her departure (mid-May) the regional health delegate was not replaced because the selected candidate withdraw at the very last minute (at the time of writing a candidate is under briefing in Geneva and will join the regional office during the second half of July). The regional disaster management delegate also took over his post after a six months gap with his predecessor. In May, the delegation eventually managed to recruit a regional finance officer who underwent training twice with support of Asia Pacific regional finance unit based at the Asia Pacific Service Centre in Malaysia.

The huge gaps in the succession of delegates, the familiarization necessary to new ones and the usual frequency of missions in the region will make 2006 a challenging year when it comes to respect of initial regional plans and priorities.

[Interim Financial report below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

The International Federation undertakes activities that are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to achieve the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- *Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.*
- *Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.*
- *Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.*
- *Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.*

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering quality and accountable assistance to the most vulnerable.

For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA55001 - PACIFIC

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/5
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA55001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	1'740'428	2'537'754	0	1'623'561	189'519	6'091'262
B. Opening Balance	361'436	441'640	0	562'833	182'787	1'548'696
Income						
Cash contributions						
American Red Cross				153'561		153'561
ATM Global Fund	14'141					14'141
Australian Red Cross		35'050				35'050
Capacity Building Fund				95'065		95'065
Finnish Red Cross	44'682					44'682
New Zealand Red Cross	74'910			73'187		148'098
C1. Cash contributions	133'733	35'050		321'814		490'597
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
American Red Cross				-155'098		-155'098
Capacity Building Fund				40'000		40'000
Finnish Red Cross	-44'682					-44'682
New Zealand Red Cross	-73'537					-73'537
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	-118'219			-115'098		-233'317
Inkind Personnel						
Australian Red Cross		24'800				24'800
Finnish Red Cross	31'000					31'000
New Zealand Red Cross	31'000			31'000		62'000
C5. Inkind Personnel	62'000	24'800		31'000		117'800
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	77'514	59'850	0	237'716	0	375'080
D. Total Funding = B + C	438'950	501'490	0	800'549	182'787	1'923'775

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	361'436	441'640	0	562'833	182'787	1'548'696
C. Income	77'514	59'850	0	237'716	0	375'080
E. Expenditure	-271'663	-249'387		-243'414	-58'947	-823'411
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	167'287	252'102	0	557'135	123'840	1'100'365

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA55001 - PACIFIC

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/5
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA55001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		1'740'428	2'537'754	0	1'623'561	189'519	6'091'262	
Supplies								
Shelter	60'000		6'057				6'057	53'943
Clothing & textiles			4'220				4'220	-4'220
Water & Sanitation	60'000							60'000
Medical & First Aid		827	2'561				3'388	-3'388
Teaching Materials	19'000							19'000
Utensils & Tools			10'247				10'247	-10'247
Other Supplies & Services	88'000		2'194				2'194	85'806
Total Supplies	227'000	827	25'278				26'105	200'895
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	70'000		11'835				11'835	58'165
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	11'750							11'750
Others Machinery & Equipment	40'000							40'000
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	121'750		11'835				11'835	109'915
Transport & Storage								
Storage	120'000	13					13	119'987
Distribution & Monitoring	86'000							86'000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	80'540	162	10'790		2'247	3'593	16'792	63'748
Total Transport & Storage	286'540	175	10'790		2'247	3'593	16'805	269'735
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	1'187'700		8'697		44'343	3'382	56'421	1'131'279
Delegate Benefits	422'700	91'266	58'261		59'991	4'185	213'703	208'997
National Staff	228'000		1'171		813	6'956	8'940	219'060
National Society Staff	384'550	2'547	17'625		16'767		36'938	347'612
Consultants	45'500	1'286					1'286	44'214
Total Personnel Expenditures	2'268'450	95'099	85'753		121'914	14'522	317'289	1'951'161
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1'715'340	77'492	40'024		60'011	143	177'670	1'537'670
Total Workshops & Training	1'715'340	77'492	40'024		60'011	143	177'670	1'537'670
General Expenditure								
Travel	395'900	2'771	25'123		12'959	15'059	55'913	339'987
Information & Public Relation	393'400	10'284	1'719		3'991	1'563	17'557	375'843
Office Costs	104'150	4'547	7'888		8'033	2'996	23'465	80'685
Communications	139'800	7'957	12'976		7'637	7'821	36'392	103'408
Professional Fees	12'000	130	1'867		2'755	1'925	6'677	5'323
Financial Charges	2'000	114	84		308	14'965	15'471	-13'471
Other General Expenses	14'000	230	547		615	165	1'557	12'443
Total General Expenditure	1'061'250	26'034	50'205		36'298	44'495	157'032	904'218
Depreciation								
Depreciation	15'000							15'000
Total Depreciation	15'000							15'000
Program Support								
Program Support	395'932	17'396	16'105		15'691	3'832	53'024	342'908
Total Program Support	395'932	17'396	16'105		15'691	3'832	53'024	342'908
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		54'640	9'397		7'252	-7'639	63'650	-63'650
Total Operational Provisions		54'640	9'397		7'252	-7'639	63'650	-63'650
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	6'091'262	271'663	249'387		243'414	58'947	823'411	5'267'852
VARIANCE (C - D)		1'468'765	2'288'367		1'380'148	130'572	5'267'852	

Annex 1: Climate change activities under the disaster management programme

Activities conducted	Mechanisms for engagement	Monitoring and evaluation
Pacific Health and Care Officers Meeting – ‘Climate Change and Health’ Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations, interactive workshop questions/activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation form • Interactive discussions
WWF National Climate Change awareness workshop – Tuvalu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation, answering questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback from participants
Samoa Red Cross adopted climate change pilot project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • negotiated budget & created the working advance agreement • assisted new counterpart create a work plan for the next 3 months. • Transferred knowledge to counterpart through 3 days of training him on climate change science and adaptation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrative and financial reports to be received
Tuvalu Red Cross Pilot Climate Change program continued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued to support counterpart via phone, email and mission to Tuvalu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrative & Financial reports
Networked with other stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • phone, email and meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Society counterparts received updated information and materials
Briefed Fiji Red Cross Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • emails • presentations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiji Red Cross society aware of climate change impacts, adaptation and funding opportunities
Produced a newsletter for the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • photos • narrative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution to National Societies around the world and a global stakeholder network
Briefed Emergency Management Core Group on climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • presentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • verbal feedback on content • highly interactive discussion