

Plan 2010-2011



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Pacific region

Executive summary

In the context of the Asia Pacific zone, its demographic, socio-economic and environmental trends, and the International Federation's strategic priorities, the Pacific region covers a vast geographical area comprising thousands of islands and atolls. The majority of Pacific island countries contend with the challenges of smallness and geographic isolation. The Pacific island countries are the most heavily aid-assisted part of the world on a per capita basis. The high rates of migration in the region are primarily a response to real and perceived inequalities in socio-economic opportunities.

A variety of hazards including cyclones, floods, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis and landslides - constitute a significant part of the vulnerability of Pacific island countries. It is well established that the frequency and intensity of the occurrence of hydro-meteorological events in the region is likely to be exacerbated by the impacts of climate change.

Small island countries have fragile water resources due to their small size, lack of natural storage and competing land use, vulnerability to natural and anthropogenic hazards and urban pollution¹. Other important health challenges include high fertility rates, the continued prevalence of communicable diseases and the emerging threat of HIV, combined with a rising, and in many cases, a crisis in non-communicable disease prevalence. In Melanesia, the threat of gender based violence impacts all aspects of women's lives and increases their vulnerability to HIV. Increasing unemployment and under-employment are a major concern, especially for the region's youth, women and those with disabilities².



A Samoa Red Cross volunteer directs school children to higher ground during evacuation of Apia during tsunami warning.

Photo credit: The International Federation/Rosemarie North

The fourteen Red Cross societies of the Pacific³ are well positioned to play an increasingly significant role in times of disasters and crisis and in helping to meet the health and social challenges of the region. Through their local volunteer-led branch network, Red Cross societies have greater reach into communities than any other civil society actor. Through their disaster management, health and risk reduction programmes the Pacific Red Cross societies contribute to achieving national development objectives, including national Millennium Development Goals and the 2005-2010 Pacific Plan initiatives⁴.

¹ Water and Sanitation Issues and Strategic Responses in the Pacific. View from national and regional consultations and initiatives. Pacific brief for the report of the Secretary General to CSD13. SOPAC. 2004.

² Economic and Social Survey of Asia the Pacific 2008: Sustaining Growth and Sharing Prosperity. UNESCAP. United Nations. 2008.

³ Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands (in formation), Micronesia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu (in formation), Vanuatu.

⁴ The Pacific plan for strengthening regional cooperation and integration. The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. 2005.

In the Pacific, the International Federation's regional office has developed its 2010-2011 plan based on the objectives identified by its regional members. The focus of the 2010-2011 plan is to support Red Cross societies to become better functioning and well governed civil society leaders, with the ability to plan, resource and manage programmes that address the needs of the most vulnerable men, women and children.

The goals, means of delivery and strategic framework of this Pacific region plan fit within the International Federation's wider Asia Pacific zone strategy, guided by the International Federation's newly adopted Strategy 2020. The priorities in the coming two years are to:

- Build safer and more resilient communities through services to member national societies that increase the reach and impact of their programmes;
- Strengthen Red Cross Red Crescent mechanisms and networks that build mutual capacity, improve knowledge sharing, and increase leverage of collective voice;
- Influence changes in humanitarian policies and practices through improved access to and cooperation with governments and key institutions;
- Diversify financial and human resources for the benefit of programmes at the national level through a collective Red Cross Red Crescent approach
- Lead and coordinate zone, regional and country planning, performance and accountability mechanisms to increase Red Cross Red Crescent effectiveness and efficiency.

In specific terms, in the coming two years the International Federation's Pacific regional office will support Pacific national societies with their activities related to preparing and responding to natural and human-made disasters. An added dimension of this work will be their role in encouraging governments to be better prepared legislatively to facilitate and regulate international disaster response. A second axis of the support to the national societies will be in the area of health (HIV prevention, blood safety, community based health and first aid (including addressing issues related to chronic diseases) , water, sanitation and hygiene promotion) and reducing disaster risk, with the aim of preventing and reducing the underlying causes of vulnerability and bolstering community resilience.

The total budget for the International Federation's plan in 2010 is CHF 1,771,839 (USD 1.71 million or EUR 1.16 million) and for 2011 is CHF 1,771,839 (USD 1.71 million or 1.16 million).

[Click to go directly to the attached budget summary of the plan](#)

Regional context

The Pacific Islands (excluding Papua New Guinea) comprise some 500 inhabited islands spread over 30 million square kilometers with over 250 language groups. Papua New Guinea has a further 800 language groups and people living within some of the most challenging topography in the world. The majority of the country is not accessible by road.

Papua New Guinea with a population of 5.6 million is the largest country in terms of population and land mass. The remainder of the PIC total just over two million in population and range in population size from approximately 2,000 in Niue to about 850,000 in Fiji. There are widely varying levels of population density across the countries, with land-rich countries such as Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu having very low densities and others with high (Kiribati and Marshall Islands) to very high population densities (Nauru and Tuvalu). Life expectancy is in the range of 60-70 years, except for Papua New Guinea where it is below 60 years.

The Pacific island countries and territories are traditionally aggregated into three major indigenous groups: Polynesia, Micronesia and Melanesia. These three groupings are characterized by quite distinct mixes of international and internal migration patterns, with Polynesia being a major point of origin of international migrants, Melanesia a place of intense internal flows and Micronesia a combination of both.

The countries are geographically fragmented and have been described as "sea-locked" because of their remoteness from centres of economic activity. Studies have shown that due to their isolation, the high cost of production in the Pacific is a major constraint for competing in most economic markets. Pacific nations pay higher transport and energy costs; the cost of travel both for tourism and business is extremely high. The region is heavily dependent on international aid, with aid per capita ranging from about USD 40 in Fiji to over USD 2,000 in

Palau⁵. The main donors to the region are Australia, China, France, Japan, New Zealand and the United States. New Zealand provides the largest percentage share of its overall aid to the Pacific region^{6 7}.

Population growth rates remain high in most of the Pacific nations and young people make up a large proportion of the population. This increase has not been matched with new employment opportunities and there are growing levels of youth and male unemployment. The majority of the population and developing industries are concentrated in coastal regions. The United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) 2007 Human Development report⁸ notes:

"More than 50 per cent of Pacific islanders live within 1.5 km of the shoreline and are particularly exposed to accelerated coastal erosion, saline intrusion, and coral reef bleaching and flooding. Many island people rely on fisheries as a source of food and income from coral reef and mangrove habitats that are threatened by warming ocean temperatures and sea level rise."

These characteristics make the Pacific island countries and their cultures extremely vulnerable to the effects of climate change, hydro-meteorological and other natural hazards. The latest findings from the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change confirm that climate change is one of the most important challenges to the social, economic and environmental well-being of the Pacific island countries⁹. Climate change is likely to have a number of impacts in the region including an increase in the frequency and intensity of hydro-meteorological events such as flooding, drought and cyclones as well as long term impacts such as a reduction in the availability of potable water, rising sea levels and salt-water infiltration into soil. For many countries the impacts of climate change are already being felt and are expected to worsen in the coming decades.

There have been many impressive results achieved in the region since the 1970s in the health and education sectors. In recent times, however, gains in the social sector have stagnated. Enrolments at secondary levels of education have declined. Public health systems continue to face the prevalence of diseases such as malaria, leprosy, and tuberculosis, compounded with the difficult problem of non-communicable diseases and emerging communicable diseases such as HIV¹⁰. Papua New Guinea has the highest HIV incidence in the Pacific and the prevalence of HIV continues to rise among the population. Key determinants include high rates of sexually transmitted infections, multiple partnering, widespread engagement in transactional sex and extensive sexual violence against women¹¹.

Violence against women is a pervasive issue in the Melanesia. A 2007 AusAID study found that gender based violence against women constrains development in Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu by severely limiting *"women's social, political and economic participation in their communities."* The report states *"that violence represents a significant strain on national economies with escalating costs in health care, social services, policing and the justice system."*¹² Disabled people are another disadvantaged group in the Pacific as they are often not included in state safety nets.

Priorities and current work with partners

The programmes of the Red Cross national societies of the Pacific

The Red Cross national societies of the Pacific contribute to humanitarian action, humanitarian diplomacy, and human development in the region through the implementation of a range of disaster management, disaster risk reduction and health and social welfare programmes. These societies reflect the diversity and differing economic levels of the region. They range from well established, well-structured organizations (for example Australia, New Zealand, Fiji) to the very small developing national societies which are not much more than ten years old (Kiribati,

⁵ Pacific Islands: Development in 3D. Key findings and policy advice from World Development Report 2009 and other reports.

⁶ Development aid at a glance. Statistics by region. Oceania. DAC. 2008 Edition.

⁷ China: stumbling through the Pacific. Fergus Hanson. Lowy Institute for International Policy. 2009.

⁸ Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in a Divided World.

⁹ IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4), 2007. Small Islands Chapter.

¹⁰ Opportunities to improve social services. Human Development in the Pacific Islands. Human Development Sector Unit East Asia and the Pacific. World Bank. 2006.

¹¹ PNG Red Cross Strategic Plan. 2009-2013.

¹² AusAID's Office of Development Effectiveness (ODE) report Violence against Women in Melanesia and East Timor: Building on Global and Regional Promising Approaches, 2007.

Micronesia) or still in formation (Tuvalu, Marshall Islands). The region also consists of branches and chapters of the American and French Red Cross.

The disaster management activities of the Red Cross Pacific societies cover preparing, responding to and recovering from disasters and crisis including:

- training and organizing community volunteers,
- maintaining contingency stocks of essential supplies (through the container programme),
- establishing early warning systems,
- emergency shelter provision,
- restoring family links where these have been disrupted,
- protecting health,
- bringing psychosocial support, and
- restoring livelihoods

Through their disaster management activities the Red Cross societies of the Pacific aim to reduce deaths, losses, damage and other harmful consequences of disasters and crisis and the restoration of community functioning.

The specific contribution of Red Cross to sustainable development is through bolstering community resilience. This is the ability to adapt and cope better with recurrent and prolonged disasters and crises, and so enabling people to protect and build further on the development gains that have been made in communities. Red Cross can do this by helping people to be healthy and prevent or reduce risk where they can.

In the area of reducing disaster risk, most of the Pacific national societies are planning projects to address gender-sensitive community-based disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change awareness. The secretaries general of the Solomon Islands Red Cross and Fiji Red Cross attended the Asia Pacific Zone gender and disaster management forum in July 2009, and the secretary general of the Solomon Islands Red Cross has undertaken the gender focal person role to continue to promote gender sensitive approaches to all national society programme work. Some societies have already started to work with communities to map the most significant locally-prevalent natural and human-made hazards and the vulnerabilities connected to these. A number of societies are already participating in the consultation processes for National Action Planning for disaster risk management, currently being undertaken by national governments in the region. Through their disaster risk reduction activities, Red Cross societies aim to support communities to devise local ways to manage hazards and reduce exposure and vulnerability.

In health and social welfare, the Pacific Red Cross societies plan to continue their work in reducing vulnerability to HIV, the promotion of voluntary non-remunerated blood donations, first aid training and community-based health and first aid and support to disabled, the elderly and other marginalized and stigmatized people. An expanded area of work is planned in water and sanitation.

A number of societies are responding to the expanded focus on migration in the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, through programmes that assist refugees, asylum seekers, immigration detainees and others made vulnerable by migration. Many societies are also very active in the promotion of International Humanitarian Law.

All national societies have active partnerships with their governments and international/ local non-governmental organizations, undertaking humanitarian diplomacy initiatives in a variety of sustained ways. For example the Cook Islands, Kiribati and Samoa Red Cross societies each have a Memorandum of Understanding with their ministries of health that recognizes the local Red Cross as a key player and advocate for voluntary non-remunerated blood donor recruitment.

The American, Australian, Chinese, French, Japanese and New Zealand Red Cross Societies, along with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the International Federation are the key Red Cross Red Crescent Movement supporters in the region providing technical, material and financial resources. External support is provided by government as well as a range of donor government and international and local organizations including AusAID, NZAID, Global Fund, World Health Organization (WHO) and other United Nations agencies, Asian Development Bank and numerous corporate sector organizations. Support is provided either directly to national societies or through the International Federation or ICRC regional offices.

Support from the International Federation's regional office for the Pacific

The International Federation has been present in the Pacific since the early nineties. Originally based in Sydney (within the Australian Red Cross), the International Federation's office was moved to Suva in 1998. That same year the government of Fiji recognized the international legal personality of the International Federation¹³.

The International Federation's focus over the last two decades has been on accompanying the Pacific societies through their formation and recognition by the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, fostering a regional Pacific Red Cross grouping, mobilizing and coordinating resources for regional and national programmes in first aid, health, community based self reliance and disaster preparedness and response. The regional office also provides operational support to National Societies in times of disaster.

The purpose of International Federation's 2010-2011 plan is to continue to build strong national Red Cross societies in the Pacific. This will be achieved by:

- promoting sustainable disaster management, health and social programming approaches at community and institutional levels
- championing community-driven and gender sensitive programming
- encouraging and supporting national societies to contribute to resilient communities
- supporting national societies to listen to the voice of their volunteers and vulnerable people in the design of their disaster management, health and social services, programmes and policies
- encouraging and exemplifying strategic leadership
- supporting national societies to become more financially independent and to more effectively manage their cooperation relations within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and external partners
- advocating to the partners of the Pacific societies to provide longer term more sustainable support to the Red Cross in the Pacific
- expanding with the Red Cross societies of the Pacific International Federation's humanitarian diplomacy agenda.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

There has been enhanced cooperation and joint assistance planning with ICRC to support national society development over the past years. This will be further consolidated in the new approach to overall Movement coordination, using a common national society mapping that will lead to harmonized support from all Movement components. The ICRC delegation in the Pacific advises governments in the ratification and implementation of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) treaties and promotes compliance with IHL among the region's armed and security forces. It also promotes IHL among academic circles, the media and civil society. The delegation assists the region's Red Cross societies in strengthening their capacity to respond to disasters and to promote humanitarian principles. The ICRC visits people detained in connection with past unrest in Fiji and Solomon Islands. It remains on alert to assist victims of armed violence or conflicts. The ICRC delegation in the Pacific is based in Fiji, with offices in Papua New Guinea and Australia.

Secretariat programmes in 2010-2011

Disaster management

a) The purpose and components of the programme

The disaster management programme budget for 2010 is CHF 861,950 and for 2011 is CHF 861,950.

Programme purpose
To improve the capacity of the national societies in the region in disaster management, increase cooperation and promote a wider employment of best practices throughout the region.
Programme component 1: Disaster management planning
Outcome: National Societies have an improved capacity to plan for disasters and mitigate their impact on vulnerable communities

¹³ Legal Status Agreement between the Government of Fiji and the IFRC. 1998.

<p>Key activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engage all national societies in the region on the development of a regional response framework to enhance coordination and disaster response support to national societies within the region 2. Provide support to at least four national societies (Tonga, Kiribati, Vanuatu and Papua New Guinea) to review and, where necessary, update existing disaster management plans as well as facilitate the integration of disaster management into existing national society programmes 3. Work with national societies to identify and access relevant sources of risk information within the region to inform disaster management planning 4. Develop the capacity of national societies for robust monitoring and evaluation of their disaster management programmes and assist at least two national societies (Tonga and the Cook Islands) to develop a monitoring and evaluation framework 5. Support at least four national societies (Tonga, Cook Islands, Kiribati and Tuvalu) in engaging with national disaster management mechanisms to develop or consolidate their identified roles in national disaster management architecture as well as identify new opportunities for advocacy 6. Support at least two national societies (Vanuatu and Tonga) to integrate disaster preparedness and climate adaptation into their community-based health and first aid programmes 7. Assist at least four national societies (Cook Islands, Solomon Islands, Kiribati and Palau) with contingency planning and/or organizing internal simulations 8. Support the establishment of a baseline in the region by distributing and supporting the completion of the well-prepared national society (WPNS) III survey
<p>Programme component 2: Organizational preparedness</p>
<p>Outcome: National societies have increased ability to react rapidly to small to medium size disasters requiring minimal external assistance.</p>
<p>Key activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training needs analysis will be conducted with all national societies in the region using the disaster management forum, WPNS III and missions to develop a training plan for the region 2. Provide targeted trainings to address national society training needs in areas such as basic disaster management, national disaster response, vulnerability and capacity assessment, recovery, logistics, and lessons drawn from the organizational development and volunteering in emergencies work from the wider Asia Pacific zone. 3. Work closely with partnering and operating national societies to develop an agreement on support to national societies in the area of logistics including: the content and delivery of logistics training to all Pacific national societies and the establishment of logistics systems in at least three national societies (Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu). 4. Work with partnering and operating national societies on the implementation of the Pacific container programme 5. Support at least three peer exchanges between national societies on disaster management planning, training and/or logistics
<p>Programme component 3: Community preparedness</p>
<p>Outcome: Increase the scale of community based disaster programming by national societies within the region</p>
<p>Key activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide national societies with resource mobilization support for community based disaster risk management projects with a particular focus on those national societies (Cook Islands and Tonga) signed up to the Global Alliance 2. Support three national societies (Vanuatu, Cook Islands and Tonga) to integrate disaster management into community-based health and first aid training 3. Support four national societies (Cook Islands, Tonga, Solomon Islands, and Samoa) in the design and implementation of gender sensitive community based projects addressing priorities identified under their national action plans/national action plans for adaptation 4. Support national societies in the design and implementation of gender sensitive community-based disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change (ACC) awareness programmes. 5. Support national societies in the production and distribution of public awareness materials regarding disaster risk reduction and ACC at the national level. 6. Continued support to national societies in refining and adapting the vulnerabilities and capacities tool to the Pacific context with external input from regional partners and drawing on best practices from the region
<p>Programme Component 4: Disaster response</p>
<p>Outcome: Improved disaster response assistance to meet the needs of those people affected by disaster.</p>
<p>Key activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide support to national societies on the management, maintenance and restocking of emergency relief supplies through resource mobilization, training and identification of local resources as requested
<p>Programme Component 5: Communications, advocacy and coordination</p>

Key activities:

1. Enhance visibility of Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to implementation of the Pacific regional frameworks for disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change by participating and contributing regularly to regional networks and initiatives
2. Coordinate with regional actors and national societies on the implementation of the Pacific cluster system and national-level contingency planning
3. Ensure that national societies are kept up to date and aware of global and regional developments and initiatives in disaster management as well as implications for their programming
4. Expansion and use of the existing inventory of “every time” elements of national society disaster response
5. Development and utilization of communicator/spokesperson roster
6. Ensuring pro-active media outreach before and during emergencies, to include advance media advisories, planning and budgeting in emergency appeals, and improved beneficiary communications through selected societies
7. In consultation with the zone communications manager, develop communications and marketing materials on disaster manager activities
8. Produce case studies and newsletters on national society activities for dissemination to partners and national societies to promote best practice

Globally, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management are treated as separate fields of practice with different institutional, policy and funding arrangements. One of the comparative advantages of the International Federation is its understanding and treatment of climate change adaptation as an integral component of disaster risk reduction. The Federation’s approach makes a lot of sense in the Pacific, where resources are limited and climate change is already having adverse impacts on the livelihoods and health of communities. In addition, while some Pacific Islands face the short-term impacts of climate change on weather variability in the form of increased flooding and cyclone activity, for others the longer term impacts of climate change on community health and access to water and food security are more urgent. It is therefore vital that the International Federation responds to these challenges, by recognizing the different needs of national societies, in terms of their capacity development for disaster preparedness and risk reduction, by delivering a programme that seeks to build capacities for both simultaneously.

The International Federation’s current disaster management plan rests upon the development of an overarching regional cooperation framework for disaster management that identifies lead roles for national societies and the Secretariat in the region that recognizes and draws upon their respective strengths, expertise and available resources. This framework also recognizes the need for a harmonized approach to disaster management and will be an important step in supporting national societies within the region to identify the human, technical and financial resources available to support their response efforts. The framework will maximize available resources and skills and will see national societies and the International Federation take the lead in different areas such as logistics, water and sanitation and disaster management planning. The International Federation will continue to take the lead role in assisting national societies in developing and implementing national disaster plans and strategies for maintaining disaster risk reduction. These plans clearly aim to meet the challenges of disaster risk and climate change within the region and to build upon progress made in developing the capacities of national societies in these areas over the previous three years. Support to national societies with the identification of relevant risk information to inform decision making will be essential to the planning process as will be support to resource mobilization and the development of robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks to measure the impact resulting from the implementation of national society disaster management programmes. Good monitoring and evaluation will also depend on the establishment of a strong baseline that can demonstrate our progress in these areas. It is in this context that the International Federation will support all Pacific national societies to complete the third edition of the baseline survey on well-prepared national societies (WPNS III).

Activities identified under the disaster management plan will also include supporting national societies to form partnerships with their respective governments in addressing climate change and disaster risk reduction. The Secretariat is proactive in identifying opportunities for national societies to provide input into the development of relevant policy and directions at the national level. An example of this has been encouraging national societies to participate in consultation processes for national action planning for disaster risk management, currently being undertaken by national governments in the region. In addition the International Federation will support the national societies in identifying disaster management projects that support the implementation of national action plans for disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change at the community level.

A central focus of this programme will also include developing the capacity of Red Cross national society staff and volunteer networks to work with communities on disaster management and disaster risk reduction. Capacity development will focus upon training and may include but not be limited to disaster management, national

disaster response, vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA), recovery and logistics. The engagement of national societies is essential in the development of a comprehensive training framework to guide the focus of this training. Further refinement of the VCA toolbox to the Pacific context, based on a regional sharing of experience and lessons learned will be a pivotal part of this work, as will the allocation of seed funding to national societies to address community level priorities coming out of the VCA process. Funding from AusAID through the Australian Red Cross-led Pacific disaster management partnership programme and the Japanese Red Cross will be instrumental in engaging communities in this process.

The regional office will also continue to support the maintenance; management and; restocking of national societies' pre-positioned stock systems with the welcome financial support of Japanese Red Cross. Recent disasters in the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea have shown that while adequate for minor disasters, a much larger stock and logistics system for distribution are required for a more efficient response. This plan will see specific cooperation with the French Red Cross's *Plateforme d'Intervention régionale pour l'Océan Pacifique Sud* (PIROPS) and Australian Red Cross, recognizing their expertise and contribution in this area, in consulting national societies and implementing the Pacific container programme, as well as the significant financial support from the Japanese Red Cross. The successful and efficient distribution of relief during disasters will also be dependent upon the establishment of logistics management systems and the training of logistics personnel in the region. As part of the overarching cooperation framework with national societies and in recognition of their leadership in providing logistics training in the Pacific in the last two years, the Pacific regional office will work with PIROPS French Red Cross to develop standardized logistics training that meets the specific needs of the region.

An essential focus of the strategic approach for the disaster management programme will be integrating programmes and building partnerships at regional and national levels. Both disasters and climate change have the potential to cause considerable damage to fresh water supplies and can cause extensive health issues. Recognizing this potential threat, the disaster management plan identifies technical support to national societies for the development of gender sensitive projects that recognise these linkages as well as addressing community priorities in development as entry points for building community resilience. This in turn will encourage greater integration of disaster preparedness, climate change adaptation and community health based programmes within national societies. It is essential that projects targeting vulnerable communities are supported by the development of public awareness programmes that deliver key messages on disaster management and risk management. The International Federation will support national societies in this endeavour.

The International Federation is an active participant in a number of formal and informal networks for disaster management, including climate change at the regional level. These include the Pacific partnership for disaster risk management, the Pacific humanitarian team and the Pacific emergency management training and advisory group (PEMTAG). These networks facilitate coordination with humanitarian partners and provide an ideal platform for the International Federation to advocate with governments on a number of issues with a particular focus upon the work of the national Red Cross societies. The International Federation will also use other avenues to advocate for the work of Red Cross in the region including the development of case studies promoting best practice examples from national societies.

The disaster management forum is coordinated and organized by the International Federation with input from national societies across the region. The disaster management forum receives significant financial support from AusAID through the Australian Red Cross' Pacific disaster management partnership programme. This forum has a number of functions including: ensuring that national societies are informed of emerging issues; providing national societies with the opportunity to share best practice and lessons learned and driving disaster management policy and making decisions on regional priorities. These regional meetings also provide opportunities for national societies to discuss the implications of and ways forward for meeting the commitments made by the International Federation at the global level. Such commitments include those made at the 2007 International Conference, those made under the Hyogo Framework for Action and more recently through the Humanitarian Reform Process. In addition, the regional disaster management programme plans to continue to organize exchange support visits between national societies in the event of a disaster or for further training to increase the capacity of the national societies to respond to disasters rapidly and efficiently.

b) Profile of target beneficiaries

The intended beneficiaries of the programme are Pacific communities made vulnerable by their location in disaster-prone areas. In addition the programme must also be responsive to the fact that the vulnerability of communities across the region can be exacerbated by a diverse range of factors that vary from country to country and even within countries including rapid urbanization, environmental degradation, poverty, climate risk, political instability and conflict.

c) Potential risks and challenges

The scale of disasters and relatively small population sizes of Pacific island countries, compared to other regions, has resulted in limited interest in funding disaster management in the Pacific. As a result there is little diversity in funding options within the region, outside a handful of traditional and long-time supporters of disaster management in the region who attempt to balance the need to direct funding to a number of stakeholders and partners as well as regional, national and community level initiatives. This presents serious resource mobilization challenges for this programme. Other notable risks and challenges to the disaster management programme include the loss of skilled human resources, sizeable disasters that may overwhelm national societies and the difficulty in accessing remote areas due to the challenging geography of the region, which can make it difficult as well as costly to access remote and vulnerable communities. The International Federation recognizes that disasters are also a window of opportunity to improve skills and expertise of national society staff as well as the Red Cross profile with public authorities and the general public. In order to address issues of capacity and limited resources, International Federation's Pacific disaster management programme aims to encourage stronger partnerships and coordination between the national societies in the region and other governmental and non-governmental organizations to support each other and increase capacity in the region.

Health and Care

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies

The health and care programme budget is CHF 608,342 for 2010 and CHF 608,342 for 2011.

Programme component: HIV
Component outcome 1: National societies have contributed to preventing further HIV infection in the region
Component outcome 2: National societies have contributed to reducing stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV (PLHIV)
Component outcome 3: National societies have contributed to blood safety in the region through the recruitment of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors

Programme component: Community-based health and first aid
Outcome 1: Enhanced capacity of the target communities to manage common ailments, and injuries through improved quality of national society commercial and community based health and first aid training and interventions
Outcome 2: Improved preparedness and response mechanisms in societies and communities to better respond to public health emergencies and epidemics (or pandemics) of infectious diseases, especially Avian/Pandemic Influenza
Outcome 3: Enhanced national society profile and scaled up health promotion and prevention interventions in target communities

Programme component: Capacity building
Outcome 1: Enhanced capacity to plan, deliver and monitor effective health interventions, raise resources and form partnerships with the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders

Programme component: Communications and advocacy
Outcome 1: Regional communications and advocacy campaign on one critical health issue developed and disseminated

Over the period 2010-2011, under the first health and care programme component, the International Federation will continue to support Samoa, Cook Islands, Kiribati and Micronesia Red Cross Societies to reduce vulnerability to HIV and its impact through three programmatic outputs: preventing further infection; expanding care, treatment and support; reducing stigma and discrimination; and bolstered by a fourth enabling output, strengthening the capacities of societies to deliver and sustain scaled up programmes.

These are interrelated objectives. Effective prevention requires the development of life skills and good information and social mobilization that will counter the stigma and discrimination which hampers access to treatment. In turn, effective treatment and care eases stigma and boosts prevention through, for example, motivating people to accept voluntary counselling and testing. People living with HIV and their families are a central focus as their interaction within society both contributes towards, and reflects the success of, our collective efforts.

A system of voluntary, regular non-remunerated blood donation is widely recognized as a critical factor in quality blood service delivery. Blood coming from family or replacement donors, and especially paid donors, is known to have a higher incidence and prevalence of transfusion-transmissible infections. Blood coming from a voluntary system is, in general, less likely to contain HIV, hepatitis B or harmful factors. In the Pacific, the International Federation will support five national societies (Micronesia, Samoa, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea and the Cook Islands) to implement voluntary non-remunerated blood donor interventions.

The International Federation is a leading first aid provider. It believes that first aid is a proven cost effective, safe and simple way to save lives during disasters and also in day-to-day emergencies. First aid remains a core activity for a majority of Pacific societies. The International Federation will support Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Solomon Island, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Micronesia, Samoa, Kiribati and the Cook Islands to update, harmonize and deliver first aid instructor training. With the ICRC, the International Federation will support the national societies of Fiji, Tonga, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea to incorporate “first aid in conflict” into their curriculum.

Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) is an integrated community-based approach in which RCRC volunteers work with their communities in disease prevention, health promotion, first and disaster preparedness and response. The goal of CBHFA is the creation of a healthy community. The International Federation aims to train seven national societies (Samoa, Micronesia, Kiribati, Cook Islands, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and Fiji) in this approach and support them to plan and implement CBHFA in target communities.

Chronic diseases are a major health priority in the region and can be addressed through CBHFA. Red Cross Societies in the Pacific can play an important role in recognizing the threat of chronic diseases, advocating for policy and environmental changes and influencing community and individual norms and behaviour. The International Federation is seeking long term, multi-country funding for chronic disease interventions implemented through the CBHFA approach.

Another area of focus will be water and sanitation interventions through CBHFA. The International Federation has developed, in collaboration with Fiji, Solomon Islands, Cook Islands and Vanuatu Red Cross Societies, a long term proposal for community-based water and sanitation activities in 50 villages.

In the area of health in emergencies, the International Federation will provide technical support to the eleven societies to integrate health in emergencies and epidemic elements into their disaster management plans. The Federation will work with national societies to address the health needs of victims from rapid and slow onset disasters (floods, high winds, and climate change) and to be better prepared for the health consequences of emerging disease epidemics such as avian/pandemic influenza.

b) Potential risks and challenges

Potential risks include: personnel changes leading to loss of institutional memory, growth and gains as the majority of knowledge and learning are held by a very small pool of people; difficulty for national societies to maximize their potential to become self-sustaining; and the risk that the regional office is unable to resource the health and care work programme. To overcome some of these risks, the Pacific office will continue to promote peer to peer exchanges and to engage national society staff in regional activities in the hope that this will contribute to motivating them to remain in the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement

Organizational development/Capacity building

a) The purpose and components of the programme

The organizational development/capacity building programme budget for 2010 is CHF 221,547 and for 2011 is CHF 221,547 based on the Pacific secretaries general’ organizational development work group (ODWG) mapping which provides the Pacific national societies’ list of priorities.

Programme purpose
Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability
Programme component 1: Tailor made organizational development and capacity building initiatives
Outcome: Organizational issues have been addressed in individual national societies through tailor-made organizational development and capacity building initiatives.
Key activities

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National society local capacity development - Support in volunteering development in four national societies including peer support and from the Asia Pacific zone volunteering development and organizational development unit • National society human resources development - Leadership mentoring in three national societies • National society resource mobilization – Coaching in fundraising for four national societies and attendance of three national societies at the Asia Pacific resource mobilization and communications learning workshop in early 2010 • National society finance management development - Support to two national societies • National society planning capacities development - Statute revision and strategic planning in two national societies through peer support and the Asia Pacific zone organizational development unit • National society legal base development – Support one national society in its formation with Asia Pacific zone organizational development unit and ICRC support • National society change management support - To Kiribati Red Cross Society through the Intensified Capacity Building (ICB) Fund
<p>Programme component 2: Integration with health and disaster management</p> <p>Outcome: Increased integration of organizational development and capacity building aspects within health and disaster management programmes.</p> <p>Key activities</p> <p>National society local capacity development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in two regional disaster management and health forums (input in response to real time demand in areas including volunteer management, financial development, PMER, human resources' management, systems and procedures) • Contribute to harmonization of support through the regional Secretaries General forum and Pacific secretaries general ODWG, quarterly Movement coordination meetings, internal office workshop and monthly technical delegate meetings <p>National society planning capacities development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop consolidated national society plans with integrated programme approaches in at least four societies <p>National society change management support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Organizational development in emergencies' pilot in 2010 (in event of emergency), applying lessons learned from previous emergency operations
<p>Programme component 3: Information sharing and knowledge management</p> <p>Outcome: Sharing of lessons learned, best practices, and skilled national society practitioners providing peer national society support in organizational development and capacity building across all Movement components in Asia Pacific.</p> <p>Key activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop human resource database of Pacific individuals as part of the wider Asia Pacific zone organizational development and volunteering national society peer support database who are approachable for organizational development and capacity building support • Continue to develop best practices materials for shared document library of organizational development and capacity-building resources within the wider Asia Pacific organizational development and volunteering library concept • Three peer support missions on organizational development priorities identified by Pacific secretaries general ODWG • Two regional organizational development Pacific secretaries general working group meetings • Leadership development including coaching of two national society leaders by external institutions, supported by the Asia Pacific Zone organizational development unit • In consultation with the zone communications manager, develop communications and marketing materials on organizational development activities

The Pacific organizational development programme has focused on volunteer management, financial management and governance for several years. Although these areas will remain for the 2010–2011 planning period, the means by which they will be achieved will change.

Regional volunteer management training was last provided in 2006. As volunteer management continues to be identified by national societies as the highest priority in organizational development, a workshop on volunteering development was held in the second half of 2008. This workshop followed up and built on training provided in 2006, and on national society commitments to volunteer management made at previous partnership meetings. In 2009 and 2010, the emphasis will be on tailor-made support to five national societies (Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Fiji) to progress their volunteering development in the areas identified by the societies at the 2008 workshop. There will be a focus on 'learning by doing' for the human resource aspects of volunteer

management as the workshop learning becomes integrated into national, regional and global alliances, disaster management and risk reduction programmes. In 2010, progress will be evaluated with a view to establishing a core group of skilled individuals that can be further trained to assist other national societies with their volunteering development within the wider Asia Pacific zone peer practitioner database as well.

In 2006 and 2007, a dedicated finance development officer worked from the International Federation's Pacific office to provide tailored assistance to four national societies. While the need for financial development continues, standards within the region have generally improved. Emphasis will shift towards offering intensive short finance development capacity building missions by Movement and external consultants, followed by monitoring improved financial management systems, while continuing to assist national societies in general with financial development, particularly through facilitating relationships with in-country support networks.

Financial systems that are now in place within most Pacific national societies provide a foundation for the development of resource mobilization skills within the region, an area in which national societies have expressed a need. Fundraiser training has been provided in various forums and in various ways such as sending individuals to the Skillshare training which provides fundraiser training to national society secretaries general as well as providing tailored training within specific national societies. Qualitative feedback suggests that the benefits of International Federation intervention have been limited. In 2010, there will be a regional evaluation of the interventions and outcomes. Based on information from this evaluation, a targeted development programme for resource mobilization will be developed.

The area previously referred to as governance will be broadened to leadership to incorporate the areas of both governance and management. The Pacific has a number of national society Board members trained in 2005 to provide governance training. The instigation of this project was well received and as well as providing training to their own Board, in several cases national societies have provided peer support to other Pacific societies in governance training. However, the utilization of national society governance trainers has not been as wholesale as intended, though governance development remains an area of need and governance trainers express their availability. As a part of the 2005 governance training a series of governance modules relevant to the Pacific was developed. The process of updating these has begun and will continue into the coming planning period with a new national society-led initiative having been agreed in August 2009 to develop a new pool of national society trainers supporting targeted training and coaching in selected national societies each year.

During the planning phase for this 2010-2011 plan, discussions were held with the other International Federation regional programmes to establish how best to integrate regional plans. To enhance the uptake of organizational development, tailored support will be further integrated into disaster and health programmes to ensure that opportunities for organizational development are utilized. For example, finance development assistance will form a part of the learning and input into the HIV and risk reduction programmes, and human resource development in Kiribati where, proportionally, the largest programme expansion is planned.

Within the regional office capacity building and organizational development will be strengthened across programmes through a series of in-house training and through action learning sets.

Strengthening partnerships and coordination both within the Movement and with external organizations will underpin work throughout this plan period. This will occur through:

- Facilitation of methods to share knowledge and skills between individual national societies.
- Ongoing collaboration with the Pacific organizational development working group. The group will advise the International Federation to provide support in preparing and achieving annual objectives in organizational development and to increase the organisational capacity of national societies in the region.
- Improved utilization of regional Movement coordination meetings.
- Assessment of potential to coordinate with larger external regional or global organizations to meet the regional needs of Pacific national societies and the vulnerable communities within these countries.
- Piloting the "new organizational development approach" developed in the Asia Pacific zone in one national society per year to build sustainable communities through sustainable institutional characteristics.

b) Profile of target beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries of this programme are volunteers and staff of Pacific national societies. The purpose of enhancing capacity of national societies is to enhance the scale and/or effectiveness of service delivery to vulnerable men, women and children.

c) Potential risks and challenges

Potential risks include: personnel changes leading to loss of institutional memory, growth and gains as the majority of knowledge and learning are held by a very small pool of people; difficulty for national societies to

maximize their potential to become self-sustaining; and the risk that the regional office is unable to resource the organizational development work programme.

Principles and values

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity
Programme component 1: Promotion of humanitarian values and Fundamental Principles
<p>Outcome 1: Enhancing understanding and sharing of best practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and share best practices to feed into the zone for dissemination • Promote new policy and guideline developments to national society leadership
<p>Outcome 2: Capacity-building in principles and values/gender of national societies' staff and volunteers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute global modules to improve existing dissemination and training of staff, volunteers, youth, and governance
<p>Outcome 3: Raising public awareness with a view to changing behaviour in society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate existing humanitarian values sensitization and campaign materials for use by national societies
<p>Outcome 4: Advocacy and international representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support societies to take on more focused humanitarian diplomacy work to influence decision makers to take into consideration the interests of the most vulnerable
Programme component 2: Integration of humanitarian values and gender into operational disaster management and health programming
<p>Outcome 1: Further development of tools and mechanisms to enhance principles and values-based programming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with Fiji and Solomon Islands Red Cross to share their learning from the gender and disaster management workshop in 2009, with other Pacific societies • Integrate principles and values into disaster management programmes to strengthen equity and non-discrimination by enhanced participation of the vulnerable, efficient beneficiary selection, culturally sensitive operations, and beneficiary accountability • Coordinate with zone health and in particular HIV global alliance programmes to disseminate best practices in non-discrimination and principles and values work
<p>Outcome 2: Further development of gender requirements or materials into programming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate the globally developed gender requirements into programming guidelines (2009) • Liaise with the Solomon Islands secretary general as the gender focal point for the Pacific to define best ways for promoting the integration of gender in programming
Programme component 3: Anti-discrimination and violence prevention/reduction programmes
<p>Outcome: Mapping of national society programmes which target discrimination, marginalization or exclusion of communities who fall outside the traditional health and disaster management programme areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote more effective programmes aimed at prevention/ response to discrimination/violence, uplifting and empowerment of vulnerable groups. • Exchange of information and identification of good practices between national societies and at zone level • In consultation with the zone communications manager, develop communications and marketing materials on activities related to principles and values

b) Profile of target audience and final beneficiaries

The key target audiences will be leaders and programme managers of national societies, International Federation core programme delegates and managers, and communications personnel. The key recipients of the dissemination materials and shared best practices will also include volunteers, members, and staff of the national Societies of the zone.

c) Potential risks and challenges

Potential risks include: personnel changes leading to loss of institutional memory, growth and gains as the majority of knowledge and learning are held by a very small pool of people and the risk that the regional office is unable to resource humanitarian values and principles activities.

International disaster response laws, rules and principles (IDRL)

Programme purpose

The International Federation's international disaster response laws, rules and principles (IDRL) programme seeks to reduce human vulnerability by promoting legal preparedness for disasters.

In 2010-2011, the International Federation's IDRL programme will continue to fulfil its mandate from the 30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent to disseminate and promote the use of the guidelines for the domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance ("IDRL Guidelines"), in order to reduce unnecessary restrictions, delays and expenses in international disaster relief operations and to increase their quality, coordination and complement domestic efforts. It will also assist national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to build their capacity and knowledge of legal issues in disaster management (both international and national) to enable them to provide more effective advice to their governments, consistent with their humanitarian mandates and auxiliary roles.

The IDRL Pacific programme, as a part of the IDRL Asia Pacific unit and in accordance with the global programme objectives it will act in three main areas:

- Cooperating with national societies to provide technical assistance to governments on implementing the guidelines, through country-level technical assistance projects and the development of a detailed handbook and model legislation;
- Building the capacity of national societies, International Federation staff and humanitarian partners to promote and use the guidelines and related international instruments through the finalization of an advocacy manual, training workshops and other materials; and
- Disseminating and promoting the guidelines and related instruments with governments, humanitarian partners, and inter-governmental organizations as well as fostering new collaborative research on domestic legislative issues in disaster management designed to strengthen the Movement's approach to disaster risk reduction in applicable law.

A dedicated Pacific IDRL delegate was posted to the regional office in January 2009. In the initial months of the IDRL Pacific programme, the work focused on dissemination of the IDRL guidelines, including initial preparations for in-country trainings. Mid 2009, a regional IDRL training workshop for all Pacific national societies was conducted, together with a consultancy on the legislative advocacy manual. The programme has also contributed to meetings and regional events of the Pacific Applied Geosciences Commission (SOPAC) and the OCHA-led Pacific humanitarian team (PHT), including the PHT contingency planning workshops. The IDRL delegate also participated in the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) assessment mission to Papua New Guinea, providing technical input on IDRL matters. Also in 2009, preliminary discussions on IDRL technical assistance were initiated with authorities in Kiribati together with the national society, and three others have taken steps to explore how best to introduce the concept within their countries.

A key challenge for the newly established IDRL Pacific programme has been to introduce a new concept and programme to the national societies and the region as a whole.

Programme component 1: Technical assistance to governments

- **Outcome:** Policy-makers understand and make use of the IDRL guidelines to strengthen legal and policy frameworks for disaster response.

In the Pacific, this will be achieved through undertaking two to three IDRL technical assistance projects which will advise interested governments on ways to enhance legal preparedness for international disaster assistance and make optimal use of the IDRL guidelines in their national contexts. The IDRL Pacific programme will also contribute towards the development of an IDRL handbook.

Programme component 2: Training and capacity building

- **Outcome:** Interested national societies and humanitarian partners are empowered to advocate for strengthened legal frameworks for disaster response.

The IDRL Pacific programme will contribute towards the development of a capacity-building manual for national

societies, in line with the wider Asia Pacific zone initiatives, and will organise once a year regional legislative advocacy training events for national societies. Additionally the programme will provide training annually on legal issues in disaster/health emergency management to two or three national societies, Federation personnel and humanitarian partners.

Programme component 3: Dissemination, advocacy and research
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Outcome: The IDRL guidelines are well known, partnerships are developed and the knowledge base of the Movement on legal issues in disaster response is deepened.

The IDRL Pacific programme will disseminate the guidelines and accompanying information and assist Federation personnel and national societies in the region to do the same. Opportunities will be seized to make introductory presentations on the guidelines at appropriate national and regional meetings and conferences. The programme will also advocate for legal preparedness at regional, highlighting the usefulness of the IDRL guidelines will continue and intensify partnerships with the UN, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and research institutions. It will also foster the development of academic interest and a regional pool of expert networks within the region in order to generate more ideas and energy toward finding to solutions IDRL issues.

Role of the secretariat

The Pacific regional office's budget for its coordination role in 2010 is CHF 80,000 and for 2011 is CHF 80,000

Secretariat support is available to the Pacific region through the International Federation's regional office in Suva, Fiji. The regional office is represented by a head of office and regional delegates in disaster management, disaster risk reduction, health and care and international disaster response laws, rules and principles (IDRL). The organizational development delegate position was replaced with a programme coordinator to better promote integration of programmes and more effective support to the national societies in the region. Furthermore, a mapping of existing programmes and resources available in the region was created to identify specific needs and ensure an integrated Movement support plan to address these needs as identified by the respective national societies.

Further support is made available through the Asia Pacific Zone office based in Kuala Lumpur, with additional technical skills made available in all core programmes in addition to logistics, security, finance, human resources, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) and IDRL.

Core programme integration is essential and examples of integration efforts taken by the regional office include incorporating public health in emergencies in the recently held regional disaster response team training, as well as combining disaster risk reduction and health and care in water and sanitation activities. The 2009 mapping of Pacific national societies programme profiles and Movement partner support will be used to enhance integrated programming approaches.

The recently awarded Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria grant towards the health and care programme also includes a component in PMER, coordinated with the organizational/capacity development programme and further supported by the PMER unit in Kuala Lumpur. The principles and humanitarian values of the Movement are also included in all programmes and activities.

a) Technical programme support

Disaster management

The Federation's Pacific regional office's disaster management team is staffed by a regional disaster management coordinator and a disaster risk reduction delegate. Both delegates will offer technical input and support to the national societies in the region in scaling up disaster preparedness and response capabilities. In addition, both delegates will also help coordinate collaboration and partnerships among the national societies in the region as well as with external partners in the region.

Health and care

The Pacific regional health delegate will support regional national societies' HIV and CBHFA programme interventions through funding from the Global Fund. Support will also be provided through technical inputs in developing and implementing national society health strategic plans, strengthening national society monitoring and evaluation systems, trainings etc.

Organizational development

Aligned with the Asia Pacific zone and regional offices, the organizational development framework for technical support will include tailored support to specific national societies, integration of organizational development with health and disaster management programmes and the promotion of knowledge sharing.

Coordination of assisted input from beyond the region, particularly from the Asia Pacific zone office, is likely to focus in the areas of volunteering development, in-depth evaluations, long term change management and occasions where an external neutral input is valued, as well as for strategically important regional events. In addition, communications support is provided as needed by New Zealand Red Cross.

b) Humanitarian diplomacy

In line with the new priorities of Strategy 2020, humanitarian diplomacy will be a high priority in the Asia Pacific zone and the regions. Humanitarian diplomacy is persuading decision makers and opinion leaders to act, at all times, in the interests of vulnerable people, and with full respect for fundamental humanitarian principles. Humanitarian diplomacy is a tool to enhance and further develop the work of national societies and the International Federation. The International Federation *Humanitarian Diplomacy Policy*, which was adopted in May 2009 by the International Federation's Governing Board, is an overarching policy which recognizes that our diplomacy involves all aspects of our work and is exercised in different ways as required by the objective: advocacy, negotiation, communication, formal agreements, fundraising and other measures.

In the Asia Pacific zone, our ambition is to develop existing and new relations with a number of major international and regional organizations and key governments active in the humanitarian field. The goal of the work is to ensure that agreements and partnerships with such organizations realize their operational potential, adding real value for national societies and the International Federation and their programmes. It also supports the strengthening of national society capacity to use their auxiliary role for the benefit of vulnerable people. Humanitarian diplomacy also improves our overall humanitarian access, maintains humanitarian space for national societies and the International Federation and strengthens the ability of national societies to pursue their own national objectives.

In the Pacific region, humanitarian diplomacy will be given high priority both in terms of strengthening new partnerships, promoting the humanitarian agenda, including principles and values and in strengthening the auxiliary role and advocacy of the national society. More details are given below under partnership development and representation and advocacy.

c) Partnership development and coordination

The International Federation Pacific office is fully committed to its specific role in facilitating cooperation between the Red Cross components in the region. In 2010 this will include:

- coordinating regional and country based strategic planning,
- ensuring that national society capacity building opportunities in disaster management and health-related programmes are maximized
- ensuring that programmes reinforce good volunteer management principles and practices
- facilitating the development of a consolidated disaster management framework with the aim of mapping and more fully utilizing disaster management capacities which exist in the region
- facilitating regional humanitarian diplomacy and communication initiatives,
- promoting and supporting regional networks including the disaster management officers network, disaster management forum and disaster management advisory group, health officers network and the health working group, the Pacific organizational development working group and the leaders' forum)
- promoting and support peer to peer exchanges,
- facilitating partnerships and joint work with other regional organizations (SOPAC, South Pacific Forum, UN agencies, WHO, SPC)
- participating in the Pacific humanitarian action team (PHT) process,
- establishing updated national society profiles,
- maintaining a roster of all travel plans of Movement members in the region on a monthly basis
- promoting the sharing of information through a monthly email open to input from all Red Cross actors (The Pacific monthly), and
- updating the FedNet Pacific website and promoting the use of sharepoint.

In 2009, the Pacific regional office engaged Red Cross Red Crescent partners in a common analysis of combined cooperation work and started the process of updating the Movement strategy in the region. Further work will be needed in 2010 to finalize this process and to start implementing this consolidated strategy. The outcomes from this ongoing strategic planning process may result in some changes to International Federation's 2010-2011 plan. Any revisions will be reflected in the programme update which will be issued in June 2010.

Disaster management

The regional disaster management team will continue to work closely with partners, both from within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, including the Australian, New Zealand and Japanese Red Cross societies and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Change Centre based in the Netherlands, as well as external regional organizations such as the South Pacific Applied Secretariat of the Pacific Community Geoscience (SOPAC), Worldwide Fund for Nature and the Asia Foundation, to find ways to reduce the impact of disasters on targeted communities.

Health and care

The Pacific regional office will seek to mobilize financial and technical resources by fostering partnerships with Movement and non-Movement partners in the region to support national societies' health programme. The Pacific regional office will strive for regular communication, sharing of information/ideas, sharing resources, joint planning where applicable with major movement partners. In addition regional health unit will also work in close coordination with regional disaster management and organizational development units and implement joint activities in relevant areas.

The regional health coordinator will work in close collaboration with Australian and New Zealand Red Cross and the ICRC on the Pacific community-based health programme. Support to the national societies in the region include Pacific first aid trainings, conducting first aid audits, monitoring and supporting the regional HIV programme (as part of the Global Alliance on HIV) and strengthening other community-based health and first aid interventions as identified under the programme. In addition, the regional office will continue to liaise with other Federation partners who support the health and care programme, including the American and Japanese Red Cross societies.

Organizational development

The Pacific regional office will continue to encourage and support national societies to share their knowledge and abilities with other national societies through inter-society training and shared ideas and experiences. Additional regional support will also be geared towards assisting national societies develop relationships with available in-country support providers such as local associations of non-government organizations and other local providers in management training and assistance, such as local research institutes, universities and technical colleges.

The regional organizational development programme will also facilitate support between strategically important regional Movement partners such as the Australian Red Cross, the American Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, the ICRC, and Pacific national societies. Furthermore, the regional office will coordinate with New Zealand Red Cross on the development of regional leadership development within Pacific national societies and help national societies develop regional funding proposals to access Federation organizational development initiatives such as the *capacity building* and *intensified capacity building* funds. In addition, the regional office will assess opportunities to forge beneficial relationships with appropriate external agencies.

d) Representation and advocacy

Disaster management

The Pacific regional office participates in many regional initiatives which deal with disaster management, disaster risk reduction and climate change, playing an active role in the disaster management forum that includes the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), UN agencies and the University of the South Pacific. Other trainings and partnerships are carried out with organizations such as the Asia Foundation (TAFOFDA), the World Wide Fund for Nature and the Fiji School of Medicine. The Netherlands Red Cross Climate Centre has been an invaluable partner, lending to the regional office a technical credibility which has benefited all Red Cross Red Crescent actors in the Pacific.

Health and care

The Pacific regional office is a member of the regional country coordination mechanism for the Global Fund and has been successful in getting its regional HIV proposal approved by the Global Fund for the period 2008-13, to be implemented by four national societies – Kiribati, Cook Islands, Samoa and the Federated States of Micronesia. The Pacific regional office has also established contacts with the World Health Organization and Secretariat for Pacific Communities (SPC) and will work together with both organizations on interventions aimed at chronic disease risk factors, avian/pandemic influenza and infectious diseases. This will be done through

regular meetings, communications, joint trainings at country level and sharing of resources. In addition, the International Federation will also join these (and other regional partners) on relevant regional and national advocacy issues.

Organizational development

The Pacific regional office will continue to support national societies in their advocacy with government and communities as requested, for example, in assisting to clarify the auxiliary role through statute development and methodologies that can be used in sharing information about the fundamental principles.

Support will also be provided to national societies to enhance their advocacy skills through development of leadership and resource mobilization skills.

e) Other areas

The Pacific health programme will lay ample emphasis on monitoring and evaluations. As part of its capacity building initiatives, the Pacific regional office will follow up regularly on the regional/national-level monitoring and evaluations training for national society participants conducted in February 2009. In addition, considering the lack of a robust monitoring and evaluations system in all national societies and their geographical diversity and challenges which render data collection difficult, non-formal ways of project monitoring and evaluations will also be encouraged to supplement information from the formal reports. A new system of informal qualitative reporting called 'Most Significant Change' stories will be piloted and national societies will be encouraged to send relevant stories of individuals from the community who have benefited in a significant way from the respective national society's health programme.

Promoting gender equity and diversity

All programmes supported by the regional office will strive to be gender equitable. The stress will be on community based planning that will help identify some gender issues which will be reflected in the national societies' action plans. The Solomon Islands secretary general has agreed to play the role of gender focal point and as such will continue to advocate for gender-sensitive programming and organizational development approaches.

National societies are encouraged to consider how they can internalize concepts of gender equity and diversity within their organizations and how they can encourage communities to be aware of gender issues in their communities. The former shall occur through revision and development of statutes and strategic plans and the latter through programmatic action planning and community based planning. All will be monitored for implementation and effectiveness.

In health and care, focus will be on community based planning that will help identify some gender issues which will be reflected in the national societies' action plans.

Quality, accountability and learning

To better coordinate and promote regional ways of working, including sharing best practices, the regional office plans to work with the national societies to set up a Pacific health steering committee in 2010. The committee shall provide programme planning, implementation and monitoring directions to all national society health programmes and ensure that adequate quality standards of health programming are met in the region. It is hoped that health interventions at country-level are implemented using the community-based health and first aid approach with support from the Pacific regional office.

Following the successful implementation of the disaster management forum, an organizational development forum has been established in 2009 to enhance coordination and learning through the organizational development programme. Furthermore, greater emphasis will be placed on developing or making use of current opportunities for national societies to share their experiences and lessons learnt in organizational development. This shall occur through regional forums, sharing national society newsletters, the development of fact sheets and enhanced harmonization through the regional disaster management, health and organizational development programmes.

How we work

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

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.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this appeal, please contact:

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- Ruth Lane, disaster risk reduction delegate; email: ruth.lane@ifrc.org
- Helga-Bara Brogadottir, IDRL delegate, email: helgabara.brogadottir@ifrc.org

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For pledges of funding, please email: zone rm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

[<map below; click to return to title page>](#)

MAA55001 - Pacific region

Budget 2010 - 2011

Budget 2010

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Care	Capacity Building	Principles and Values	Coordination	Total
Supplies	190,073					190,073
Land, vehicles & equipment	20,000				9,000	29,000
Transport & Storage	26,530					26,530
Personnel	248,882	126,200	85,000		3,150	463,232
Workshops & Training	215,420	200,029	103,246		26,000	544,695
General Expenditure	104,818	58,448	18,900		36,650	218,816
Depreciation						
Contributions & Transfers		184,123				184,123
Programme Support	56,227	39,542	14,401		5,200	115,370
Services						
Contingency						
Total Budget 2010	861,950	608,342	221,547		80,000	1,771,839

Budget 2011

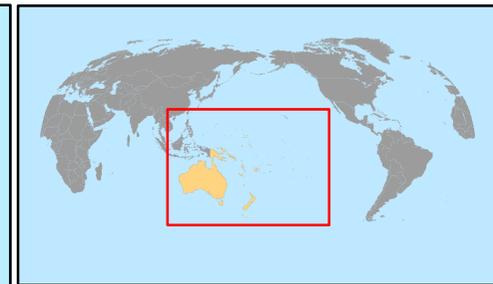
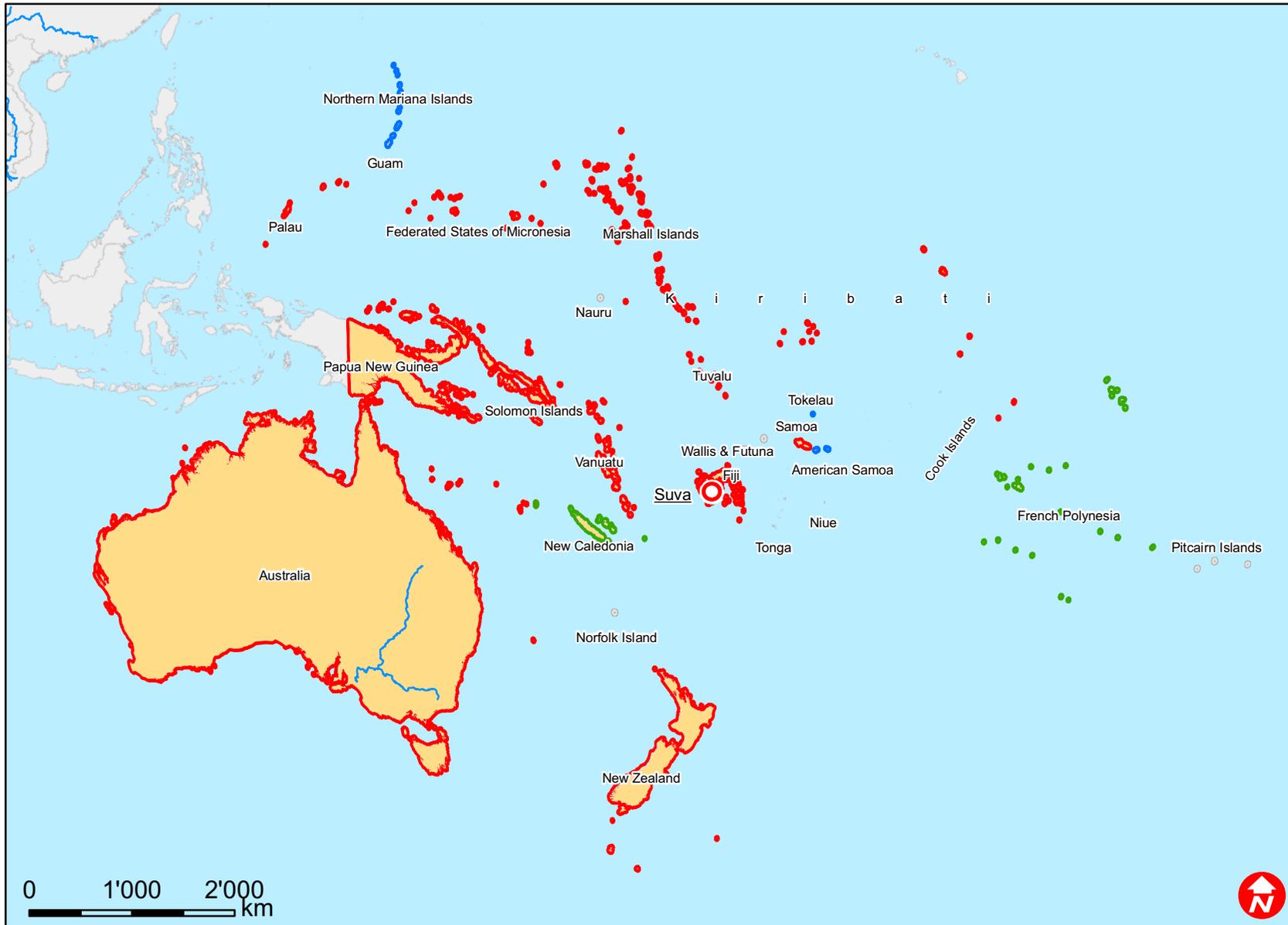
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Care	Capacity Building	Principles and Values	Coordination	Total
Supplies	190,073					190,073
Land, vehicles & equipment	20,000				9,000	29,000
Transport & Storage	26,330					26,330
Personnel	248,882	126,200	85,000		3,150	463,232
Workshops & Training	215,420	200,029	103,246		26,000	544,695
General Expenditure	104,818	58,448	18,900		36,650	218,816
Depreciation						
Contributions & Transfers		184,123				184,123
Programme Support	56,427	39,542	14,401		5,200	115,570
Services						
Contingency						
Total Budget 2011	861,950	608,342	221,547		80,000	1,771,839



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

South Pacific



-  Regional office
-  National Societies
-  American Red Cross chapters
-  French Red Cross chapters

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
Map data sources: ESRI, DEVINFO, International Federation, SOUTH PACIFIC.mxd