

ANNUAL REPORT



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

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Appeal No: 01.41/2002; Appeal target: CHF 2,23,0112; Budget revised to CHF 1,732,663; Appeal coverage: 59 %

Overall analysis of the programme •

Papua New Guinea (PNG) is further suffering from major economic and social problems. The value of the national currency, the kina, continued to drop in 2002 and has not recovered. The falling value of the kina caused a significant increase of prices of most products especially the essential items, most of which are imported from Australia. This coupled with a very high unemployment rate is further causing social and security related problems. Crime and violence is on the increase and exceptionally high in Port Moresby and the second biggest town of Lae, due to urbanization growth.

Over the last year the health situation in the country worsened. Many hospitals have run out of essential drugs and some hospitals were closed due to either shortage of drugs or major equipment not functioning. In Mount Hagen more than 40 children died as a result of a measles outbreak between February-May 2002. There is a further shortage of doctors and specialists in the various fields as more than 30 of them contested the national elections. The occurrence of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases is increasing at an alarming rate.

The national elections took place in the middle of June and proved to be the most violent since independence. The new government, headed by one of the “founding fathers” has absolute majority in Parliament and is trying to fight corruption, re-organize the civil administration and recover a state economy close to bankruptcy. There are still empty seats in Parliament being questioned. The election date is now set for the empty seats in Parliament for the troubled torn province of Southern Highlands.

Domestic air travel, which is the only means of transport from one province to another, has gone up first by five per cent and later in December by another 17 per cent. Despite the high prices numerous cancellations of flights caused interruption in planning and performance as a number of meetings and workshops were cancelled, as facilitators could not get to the venue.

All the existing seven branches of the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society (PNGRCS) held their annual general meeting in February and March 2002 as per their rules. The Mount Hagen branch was endorsed as a full-fledged branch at the March council meeting, which brought the total number of branches of the PNGRCS to eight. With the exception of two branches, there was a change in the leadership. Most branches had little changes in the line-up of office bearers. The annual general assembly for the council was held in late March 2002, and the chairperson was returned unopposed. There were a few newcomers voted in as independent members.

In addition to these eight branches, two interim PNGRCS branches were established: one in Arawa, Bougainville, and one in Vanimo, close to the Indonesian border in the northwest so-called Sundaun

district. There were no leadership changes, but high turnover regarding senior headquarters' staff members was seen as a great improvement.

There is greater awareness of the activities of the PNGRCS and the International Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement through various dissemination sessions among the general public. Sessions on the history of the RC/RC Movement and promoting the fundamental principles continue to be included in all workshops. There is more media coverage on the activities of the PNGRCS.

The International Federation's change of focus from being operational to providing an advisory role was implemented and accepted by the National Society (NS), which is now taking the lead in all areas of activities. With a number of highly skilled programme officers in place, the technical level of project implementations increased. However, the fund-raising activities need to be enhanced for the National Society to become less donor dependant.

An annex building within the headquarters' compound is presently being extended, and the Federation's delegation is due to move into its own premises by the end of February 2003, leaving better working space to the staff of the expanded National Society headquarters.

The disaster preparedness (DP) delegate left PNG in April followed by the head of delegation (HoD) in mid-June. The new HoD has a strong background in relief disaster preparedness. The new DP delegate's arrival was delayed due to visa problems. The finance delegate left in early December at the end of his contract, but succeeded in giving sufficient instruction and training to a local finance officer to take over the task. This reduced the number of delegates in the PNG delegation to three. The Federation will start the recruitment process for a new organizational development (OD) delegate, whereas the DP position will not be filled in for the time being.

The head of the Asia and Pacific department visited Papua New Guinea in May and proceeded to Brisbane together with the chairperson of the PNGRCS, secretary general, and HoD to attend a meeting between the National Society, Australian Red Cross, and the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC), the country and Suva regional delegations. The meeting discussed present and future cooperation within the components of the Movement. The outcome was positive and all the parties agreed to have a cooperative agreement strategy (CAS) meeting in PNG inviting other partners in September 2002. The date was fixed but the meeting never congregated due to some internal problems of the PNGRCS.

There were several major events during the year 2002. The Aitape earthquake in the West Sepik was followed by landslide in Morobe, and there was a volcanic eruption in Mount Pago in West New Britain and the Wewak earthquake in East Sepik. Throughout these operations, logistics remained a major problem for disaster response as the geographical barriers of the country are very complex, and one of the major problems encountered by the PNGRCS is to get access to the disaster-affected areas. The national disaster management office, the PNG government's coordinating body for disaster response, had difficulties in coordinating swift and effective resource mobilizations among the government, United Nations' agencies, donors, Red Cross, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other relevant partners due to its limited capacity.

Disaster Preparedness •

Community-based self-reliance (CBSR) and disaster preparedness capacity building

Objective 1: By 2003, at the community level prepare 78 most at-risk communities (18 in 2002 and 60 in 2003) in the 20 disaster prone areas of PNG to mitigate the effects of disasters, to respond effectively during disasters and to improve the health status of their communities. This will be done in partnership with local agencies, as necessary.

An expansion of the CBSR programmes in the newly identified 18 most at-risk communities in the 13 most disaster prone areas in PNG was prepared and started. More than 60 new community volunteers were trained in the CBSR training programme, and are now able to facilitate these self-help activities in their communities. Based on the expected result, a total of 18 most at-risk communities introduced the CBSR programmes in the respected areas. The other 42 communities did not achieve an introduction of these programmes. The election campaign negatively affected the activities of the PNGRCS. The departure of the CBSR programme officer in June 2002 caused serious interruptions in the planning and execution of workshops and other activities, but a new officer was recruited and commenced duties in September 2002. The former DP delegate ended his mission in May 2002, and the replacement arrived in early September 2002 due to difficulties in getting an entry visa to PNG. The gap between these changes caused most CBSR activities to be aborted.

Out of the three planned workshops only two CBSR workshops and one follow-up were achieved due to the same constraints. The workshops were held in Madang, Aitape and Milne Bay, respectively. There were 119 participants from 13 communities out of 78 high-risk communities. Participants included women and youth, representatives of church groups, community leaders, health workers, teachers and other community members.

A fact-finding mission prior to commencing the CBSR programme was held at Siar District New Ireland province in mid-May 2002. The staff members of the New Ireland branch of the PNGRCS, which covered some 20 communities, carried out the mission.

It was learned from the follow-up workshop that many of the participants were not given adequate support from the community leaders and as a result some gave up. There was a written undertaking by the district administration to urge all leaders to provide support to these representatives. Assistance and training were provided to six new communities to develop and update their community disaster contingency plan. The other 12 communities could not develop the plan due to reasons such as communication problem between the headquarters of the PNGRCS and the branches, inconsistent commitment by branch volunteers, and the lack of proper working infrastructure (office, telephone).

- Awareness and dissemination components were always included in the CBSR and DP programme workshop. A total of 2,000 tsunami awareness posters were printed for dissemination. This poster was printed in consultation with the leading tsunami expert of the PNG. Volunteers of the PNGRCS distributed the bulk of these posters to the affected population on the Wewak earthquake operation.
- Some 500 first aid booklets were printed. As part of its disaster preparedness activities, the PNGRCS undertakes the facilitation of basic disaster management workshops for volunteers as well as other interested personnel from governmental departments, NGOs, women, church and youth groups. Recently, it was recognized that first aid must be a component in this training to equip the participants with first aid skills as well as basic disaster management knowledge.
- Some 2,000 basic life support charts and 2,000 emergency action principles posters were printed for use in CBSR workshops.

Objective 2: To improve the CBSR and response capacity of the PNGRCS in the most disaster prone areas at branch levels and to ensure appropriate technical and other support can be provided to all vulnerable communities by ten branches (seven existing and two in process) in 20 project areas in coordination with other stakeholders.

A senior member of one branch in New Ireland attended a one-week training workshop in March in New Zealand on emergencies organized by the UNHCR. Similarly, two staff members (from the headquarters and Ireland branch) who are involved in the CBSR and DP programme attended a two-week regional workshop in Suva on evaluating the DP programme with other counterparts from the

various NSs in the Pacific. The experience gathered by these participants will be shared during workshops and other training programmes.

The PNGRCS continues to be involved in the various meetings organized by the national and provincial disaster management offices and other stakeholders for establishing partnership networks, sharing of information and developing advocacy in order to strengthen the branch CBSR capacity and to ensure further improvement.

Two CBSR workshops were held, the first one in Aitape district on the 11-22 November 2002. A total of 44 participants attended the workshop comprised of 27 males and 17 females. The participants were from five different nearby villages representing approximately 2,000 households. The Madang branch organized another CBSR training programme where 50 new community volunteers were trained. The trainees were able to facilitate self-help CBSR activities at their community level and were involved in awareness campaigns.

More than 500 trained community volunteers were involved in the awareness campaign and other self-help CBSR activities such as establishment of participatory monitoring, evaluation, and reporting systems. The PNGRCS, strengthened by more volunteers and staff members, is able to independently organize and conduct CBSR activities at the community level.

A CBSR follow-up workshop was held in Manam by the Madang branch. The headquarters' team of the CBSR conducted sessions such as HIV/AIDS information, distribution of booklets and of condoms. Follow-up formats and monthly report formats were drawn up during the CBSR review in September 2002. The length of the CBSR workshop will be reduced from one month to two-weeks.

Objective 3: To develop CBSR and response capacity at the headquarters level, coordinate these activities at the national level, and effectively support branch and field level CBSR activities.

The PNGRCS maintains periodic meetings with the health ministry, provincial authorities, national disaster management office (NDMO), NGOs, AusAid, the United Nation's Development Programme (UNDP), the National Weather Service and at both national and provincial levels with national disaster preparedness and awareness committees. The PNGRC launched its national disaster preparedness plan in March 2002. Copies were distributed to all stakeholders followed by discussions on how they could work with the PNGRCS in times of emergency.

Some 500,000 copies of the CBSR awareness materials covering topics in health, first aid and disaster preparedness were printed and distributed by the volunteers of the PNGRCS to the communities during the CBSR or follow-up workshops and in the schools in connection with the youth programme.

The capacity of the CBSR and DP programme officers, members of the disaster assessment and response team (DART, the name to be changed) as well as other facilitators, was strengthened through job training. The initiative is an on-going process.

The CBSR manual was completed and tested in one of its workshops. Development and translation of CBSR materials was completed in English and in Pidgin. The updated material used the DP training manual as the main reference. The materials need editing, printing and distributing and are to be used by all CBSR facilitators.

Plans to organize a regional exchange programme of the best five staff members and two volunteers and conduct an external review on CBSR are planned but were not implemented. The reason is due to the staff changes and the establishment of dialogue with the regional delegation.

Constraints: Lack of activity in the CBSR programme occurred due to a 40 per cent reduction in staff members in the headquarters, as the ones who left were well-trained and experienced.

Objective 4: By 2003, expand the cadre of trained volunteers to more than 400 (236 by 2002 and 250 in 2003), especially at the branch levels through disaster management and other additional training programmes, in order to build disaster preparedness capacity in a sustainable manner.

Out of the five planned only four containers were replenished with emergency supplies to branches located in the most disaster prone areas, yearly affected by high winds and cyclones, earthquakes and volcano eruptions (NCD, Milne By, East New Britain and Lae branches). The items are stocked in containers. As all of the involved branches do not have a proper office, the containers are stored in secured government or corporate compounds. Due to the turn over of the staff the completion of the container programme was not achieved.

The planned 14 disaster management and VCA workshops and purchase of radios could not be sustained due to the departure of the DP officer of the PNGRCS and transition of the DP delegate post.

With current staff members and a realistic plan for 2003, the PNGRCS and the Federation will be able to implement the plan if the staff members are given technical support and better incentives to improve their output and commitment.

Objective 5: Enhance the profile of the PNGRCS and its cooperation network at all levels with other agencies, authorities and NGOs through the dissemination of the national and branch disaster preparedness plans.

World Environment Day, World Disaster Awareness Day, and the launch of the *World Disaster Report* were part of the activities of the ten branches as well as the headquarters of the PNGRCS. The PNGRCS launched its national disaster preparedness/response plan (DP/RP) in early March 2002. Members of the diplomatic corps, UN missions, and representatives from the various governmental departments, the private sector and NGOs attended the event. This is the only DP plan currently available in the country. As part of the process and prior to completion of the plan there were numerous consultations with relevant agencies, organizations and government departments. More than 100 copies were distributed to various agencies.

In partnership with the NDMO 10,000 drought awareness posters were printed and distributed by volunteers of the PNGRCS at community levels. A total of 2,000 tsunami awareness posters were printed for dissemination. A total of 2,000 basic life support charts and 2,000 emergency action principles posters were printed for use in the CBSR workshops. This awareness was funded by the NZAID fund.

Regular contacts and liaison with the stakeholders were maintained. Strengthening the partnership with provincial stakeholders is encouraged at the branch levels. The Aitape relief operations and Wewak earthquake were joint assessment missions (PNGRCS and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency) involving the CBSR volunteers previously trained. Meetings with provincial authorities and active NGOs are ongoing. Two branches (Madang and East New Britain), out of the planned five branches, started the process of developing a provincial DPRP plan.

The PNGRCS DPRP plan is being reviewed due to changes on the structure and other components of the plan. Roles and responsibilities are not clearly stated in the DPRP. The plan is too ambitious considering the capacity of the PNGRCS. The National Society and the delegation are aiming at a major revision and restructuring of the so-called DART concept in 2003.

Health and Care •

Objective 1: Through the blood bank and the branch volunteer structures of the PNGRCS, expand awareness to three new and seven existing branches.

Expand awareness of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) through dissemination of information during blood donor recruitment sessions. Reports were received from the national capital district blood transfusion service (BTS) located adjacent to Port Moresby General Hospital. The staff members of the BTS specifically conduct the dissemination of information during the blood donor recruitment and when on mobile. Other branches visited by the programme officer reported receiving donors and doing awareness when on mobile.

Awareness materials were distributed on a periodic basis to the branches. To coincide with World Red Cross/Red Crescent Day most branches organized various activities, which included HIV/AIDS awareness. In Port Moresby close to a 1,000 persons witnessed the drama session on HIV/AIDS at the National Museum, where an exhibition on activities of the PNGRCS, which included HIV/AIDS, was established and copied in a busy shopping area. The trained volunteers carried out awareness talks and distribution of awareness materials.

Activities such as distribution of dissemination materials to branches, drama performances in schools, coordination with the national AIDS council (NAC) and other stakeholders collaborating with the blood transfusion on HIV/AIDS issues and participating in the World AIDS Day programme were all part of the year's achievements and were conducted on an ongoing basis.

Normally branches use a form to request these dissemination materials and a count is recorded of the flow of these materials from headquarters. In terms of measuring impact, it is understood that behavioural change is too difficult to measure, however in terms of evaluation all branches were given a monthly reporting form which they are supposed to furnish and send back to headquarters at the end of each month. On this particular form a series of questions measure how many of these materials are distributed, to whom, where and when. The programme officers do follow-ups for training workshops after every three months and in this way monitor and evaluate all programmes and activities of branches

During the World AIDS Day some 500 people from all sectors of life attended a joint event of the national AIDS council, national committee for drug, prostitution and AIDS control (NCDPAC), Hope Worldwide, Salvation Army, Stop AIDS, PNG, Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), National Council of Women, PNG's Institute of Medical Research and an event of the PNGRCS.

Three follow-up awareness workshops took place in Manus, Milne Bay, and Bougainville during September-December, and three introductory awareness workshops were held in Vanimo, Morobe, and Mt. Hagen during November-December. The follow-up workshops were attended mostly by leaders of women's groups, youth groups, churches, public servants from the education, health and social development, commonwealth of independent states and the defence force.

The programme officers facilitate almost 95 per cent of these programmes and selected persons to facilitate only one or two topics of discussion with associated professions within branches.

In regard to branch development, most facilitators of this programme are volunteers within branches who have an educational background on HIV/AIDS. The other volunteers see and understand this role modeling as example for them to follow.

In the weeklong programme a day is selected for the participants to do a practical tour to the blood transfusion service of the branches where formalities of this service are taught and information is provided to the public about the existence of such a service.

Objective 2: Provide counselling skills and knowledge on HIV/AIDS to 125 trainees in 2002 in order to provide psychological support to people living with HIV/AIDS, their families and friends.

The counselling part of the programme was introduced during the second half of 2002. Curriculum for counselling and care training was developed in August-September. Based on a new curriculum, three five-day workshops on counselling and care were held in East New Britain, NCD/Central, and New Ireland Branch. The three workshops provided training to 45 HIV/AIDS counsellors.

Due to time constraints, the programme officer provided only three training workshops. The workshops were conducted towards the end of the year and most branches recommended the availability of volunteers to conduct the workshops.

In the counselling and care programme unlike the awareness programme, the topics of discussion are more specified and detailed. The prerequisite to training is given to those who have undergone the awareness programme and have greater emphasis to people involved with HIV/AIDS-related work.

The programme conducts basic counselling skills training and the trainee counsellors are required to provide basic counselling service within the branches. Advanced training is yet to be in place to further develop their counselling skills and register them as fully trained and registered counsellors under the required guidelines of the sending organization and the national body of the national AIDS council.

The branches should be able to establish a referral pathway for all counselling procedures to take place. The trained counsellors should be familiar with all the establishments, procedures and processes in place to affect a proper counselling service from within the branch.

The salary of the project's programme officer is being derived from the HIV/AIDS programme of the National Society.

Constraints: Due to delays in the recruitment of the programme officer, the programme was unable to cover the five workshops as planned due to time limitations and branches not replying promptly.

Objective 3: To assist the government to increase knowledge on the prevention of HIV/AIDS and its transmission, and to promote care of HIV-positive people among the population, through coordination with NGOs active in the same field.

Coordination and networking with NAC, provincial HIV/AIDS committees, the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders continues to be an ongoing activity. In all the established eight branches and the two interims of the PNGRCS, the secretariat of the NAC has established provincial AIDS secretariats in these ten provinces. It is through the provincial systems that branch volunteers are joined. This provides the opportunity for both the branches and the secretariat to collaborate and coordinate programmes and activities. They often have regular meetings and discussions to strengthen communication and network links among themselves.

Five HIV/AIDS awareness workshops for a number of participants varying between 15-20 years of age per branch (East New Britain, Milne Bay, Sandaun Interim, Mt Hagen and Morobe) and seven follow-up workshops were carried out (in Milne Bay, Madang, New Ireland, Lihir, Manus, Bougainville and East New Britain) in 2002. Participants were from women's groups, church groups, governmental departments, youth groups, correctional services department, police, private sector and volunteers of the Red Cross. From the follow-ups, the dissemination conducted by the volunteers is

very encouraging. All branches are well informed of the basic knowledge and information on HIV/AIDS as more volunteers are becoming interested in dissemination work.

Within their own settings, the branches went ahead and planned their activities to involve the following:

- Awareness to various primary and secondary schools in branches.
- General distribution of HIV/AIDS dissemination materials during events like the World Red Cross Day, Health Expo, and World AIDS Day and during drama/puppet shows.

The reviewing of the current HIV/AIDS materials was not achieved in 2002 but is considered as an activity for 2003. The branches accessed the media in their own branches through newspapers and radio broadcasts.

The delegation of the PNGRCS received funds from AusAid through the Australian Red Cross and the Department for International Development (DfID) for the HIV/AIDS programme in 2002.

Constraints: It is difficult to gather beneficiaries' statistics from branch disseminators due to ongoing communication problems. This makes it a problem for the branches and headquarters to compile a realistic statistics report on activities and people involved.

Organizational and Resource Development •

Objective 1: To promote the Movement's fundamental principles and values among the staff, member and volunteers (headquarters and branches) of the PNGRCS, the authorities and the general public.

Promotion was strengthened, but it is necessary to continue this activity in 2003. The PNG Red Cross Society distributed pamphlets on "Information on volunteering" among the branches and the general public. Promotion of the fundamental principles was carried out through the media such as newspapers, local television, radio spots and interviews. The annual Miss PNGRCS Quest gave substantial publicity. The PNG Red Cross Society facilitated workshops for all its humanitarian programmes including dissemination on fundamental principles and humanitarian values. A total of 500 sets of posters of the fundamentals principles (English version) was printed and distributed and 500 sets (Pidgin version) are in the process of being printed. Information about fundamental principles is facilitated in all training activities of the PNGRCS, such as OD, DP, CBSR, HIV/AIDS and first aid.

Ten school management workshops were held within the youth programme between June-December at the branch level as well as in the headquarters and attracted 155 participants, mostly teachers and students. In all the workshops one of the major components was dissemination about the Movement and its humanitarian values.

The programme is being conducted in schools with the approval of the education department. A memorandum of understanding (MoU) is being drafted.

Objective 2: To strengthen the capacity of the PNGRCS to cover the entire territory of Papua New Guinea by increasing the number of adult and youth members, establishing new branches and providing training and support to branches to enhance their capacity.

A code of conduct for volunteers, staff members and the youth policy are already drafted, but need further review before putting them into practice in 2003.

Ten workshops focusing on membership recruitment and volunteering were held in branches in 2002 as a part of the youth programme, which was funded by the capacity building fund (CBF). Two national evaluation meetings were held regarding youth volunteers. Five workshops on volunteer management were implemented in the branches of Milne Bay, Morobe, NCD, Vanimo and Bougainville. The scheduled national workshop on membership recruitment was postponed till 2003.

Five branch leadership workshops were held in the branches of Milne Bay, Morobe, NCD, Vanimo and Bougainville, with the participation of 85 people.

A two-day branch leadership workshop was held in April 2002 for 20 participants from the Milne Bay branch. Topics included governance and management related issues, history of the RC/RC Movement, Strategy 2010, the structure and activities including the issue of integrity of the PNGRCS.

Three computers with printers were provided to the PNGRCS allowing Internet connections to be established between the headquarters and branches. The purchase of computers for the branches was put on hold, as the branches lacked office space for the installation of the equipment. This activity was postponed to 2003 and will apply to a few branches. The purchase of furniture for branches was put on hold for the same reasons as above and postponed till 2003.

A national youth programme officer was recruited and is working very well. Materials (teaching, sporting and first aid kits) for the youth programme were sent to branches. As a new programme, the youths in schools were not engaged in any large-scale Red Cross activities or representing the PNGRCS in international programmes organized by sister societies. Discussions are in progress to involve youth in various training activities with other programme officers in the headquarters.

A youth programme manual was developed and used by the schools on a trial basis. It is being evaluated and will be edited beginning of 2003. The standard reference materials include: youth manual, youth programme booklet, registration, monthly and annual report formats. The youth training manual and rules are still in progress. In May 2002 the council adapted a youth policy.

The NS approved a new financial and administrative procedure for branches and headquarters in only one national system. The process of implementation is slow because before the new rules the branches never reported to headquarters effectively.

The branch development plan for 2003 was formulated. A questionnaire was drafted and reviewed before finalizing. A draft on the policy for branch establishment, suspension and reinstatement was formulated and is currently being reviewed. The building office for Western Highlands branch is set and work has started, on the other hand the East New Britain branch needs to finalize the building plan and obtain a third quote from another contractor to fulfill finance requirements

During the council meeting in March the Mount Hagen branch was endorsed as a full-fledged branch. This brings the total number of branches to eight while there are two new branches in the formation stage. The same branch received support from the DfID capacity building fund in order to build a Red Cross house. This is under construction and will be inaugurated in May 2003. Another branch, East New Britain, received DfID support, but the project was delayed due to problems with ownership of the RC compound, where the house was to be ejected.

A number of senior staff members attended various training events overseas. These include the DP, the youth and the senior programme coordinator who attended the emergency and conflict preparedness workshop in Suva, Fiji organized by the Federation's regional delegation and the ICRC.

Constraints: High staff turnover in the department caused a lot of inconvenience and delays to the development progress. The slow submission of all necessary documents by East New Britain and Mount Hagen branch delayed the office building construction process.

Objective 3: To diversify fund-raising plans in order to access funding for the sustainability of the headquarters and branches.

Regular consultative support was given to the PNGRCS in identifying different ways of getting donor assistance, but it is necessary to improve considerably in 2003. The resource development workshop was completed with the participation of 25 people from the branches and headquarters. As a result of this workshop, the council agreed to change the financial and administrative procedures in branches in order to improve the accountability of the National Society and to look for new fund-raising alternatives.

Efforts to ensure more accountability and timely feedback to donors were completed, and the NS submitted more reports in the second half of 2002 than in the whole of 2001, yet more training and efforts are needed.

The Miss PNG Quest remains the biggest fund-raising drive for the NS. There were six contestants for the competition, which took place in early November 2002, and the income was some 250,000 Kina (approximately CHF 94,000).

The branches are carrying out various fund-raising events i.e. golf tournaments, fishing competitions, and seeking funds from business houses. A three-day workshop on resource development was conducted from 6-8 June with two participants per branch together with the national fund-raising committee members and representatives from the council, the executive committee and the Secretariat.

Constraints: The economic crisis facing the country is taking its toll on the quality of life and making it difficult to fund-raise. The National Society's profile is generally low and it needs to be more proactive in its approach.

Objective 4: To ensure the National Society follows policies, procedures and practices, in order to be able to mobilize resources for assisting the vulnerable and so contribute to building a stronger civil society.

The executive committee and PNGRCS staff meetings are held on a monthly basis and council meetings are held on a quarterly basis. During the council meetings the five-year development plan 2002-2006 was adopted and the current statutes were reviewed.

Several documents particularly on organizational development were given to the headquarters and the branches to upgrade the knowledge and skills of the staff members and volunteers. However, a follow-up in 2003 is planned to check usage. The council at the May meeting endorsed the code of ethics and professional conduct for staff and volunteers of the PNGRCS. Training on the implementation of the code is planned. At the March council meeting a policy on issuing awards for members/volunteers was endorsed.

The staff members of the PNGRCS at all levels have a clear understanding of the roles and responsibilities between governance and management through the meetings with council and staff members to deal with amendments to the rules and procedures. A workshop was successfully held as a "planning meeting", and the NS has clearer priorities regarding the operative plans for 2003 and long-term planning.

Constraints: The high staff turnover in the department caused serious setbacks in the developmental progress.

Objective 5: To continue to provide training in governance and management to council members, executives, branch representative, staff and volunteers.

The Federation was present at each meeting providing support when needed. A session on good governance was held at each quarterly council meeting. The National Society gained considerable knowledge on governance and management through various training sessions in 2002.

Training in governance and management related issues is carried out on an ongoing basis through discussions, during workshops and meetings. A one-day workshop was held in November for the council and included management and board relations, and the relations between headquarters and branches, a major constraint with regards to capacity building in PNG. This initiative will be followed up at each council meeting in 2003.

Coordination and Management •

Objective 1: To effectively manage the Federation's delegation and to provide overall coordination and management for Federation-supported programmes and operations in PNG.

Delegates and staff meetings are held on a weekly basis. Discussions on various issues are held on a daily basis. The relationship between delegates was good. Delegates and their counterparts meet formally on a weekly basis, but spend most time together for consultation. There is a close working relationship between staff members of the PNGRCS at all levels, the executive committee and the delegation. The new secretary general is functioning effectively in the PNGRCS.

The PNG finance unit reports to the delegation's finance officer on a monthly basis. However, working advances related to field missions and workshops are reported on an ad hoc basis. There is an effective line of communication between the delegation and the Secretariat, regional finance unit and the regional delegation. The Federation work was shifted from implementation in the first part of 2002 to coordination in the second part of 2002.

Constraints: It can be difficult for the National Society to meet reporting deadlines particularly with regards to financial reporting. The finance unit of the PNGRCS needs improvements and the first step will be an in-depth analysis on the whole set-up carried out in early 2003.

Objective 2: To work towards achieving a National Society with good governance and management, capable of mobilizing its resources to assist vulnerable people.

The Federation continues to provide advice and support on governance and management related issues to the PNGRCS. A number of training programmes were organized for the staff members and volunteers at the headquarters and at the branch level. Two management workshops were held mainly for the staff and the council. Topics included time management, planning, stress management, public relations, working with media, finance and acquittals and other related topics. A three-day planning session was conducted in September in relation to the appeal drafting process and was attended by the staff members of the PNGRCS, its council and the Federation's delegates.

Constraints: Among the major problems with regards to make this society a well-functioning one is the status of the branches. Some are struggling to function and some are so independent they are seen as a Red Cross within the Red Cross. The biggest challenge in 2003 remains to make the representatives from these branches understand the concept of "one country-one Red Cross".

Objective 3: To advocate on behalf of the Federation and to promote the principles/policies of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement.

Coordination of activities with other humanitarian organizations, diplomatic missions and relevant governmental departments is ongoing. The delegation and the staff members of the PNGRCS play an important role particularly in the field of health and disaster management.

Special functions were initiated on Red Cross days such as 8 May, World AIDS Day, 1 December and the launching of the annual Appeal 2003-2004. Representatives from the PNGRCS as well as from the Federation are frequently invited for functions and events by other agencies.

The HoD visited the Federation's delegation in Suva, and the Australian and New Zealand Red Cross Societies to improve working relations and coordination.

The Asia/Pacific desk officer visited the PNG to discuss the future of the delegation and the regional decentralization. Representatives of the Australian Red Cross were visiting the delegation frequently, for example in September when a joint Federation/PNGRCS/AUS RC mission visited Bougainville for the preparation of a new branch.

Constraints: The high travel prices to and inside Papua New Guinea prevent many donor visits from taking place. The lack of donors is in itself a constraint.

Despite numerous efforts, funding for the OD and the DP delegates remains a problem. Both OD costs and the delegation's core costs are in the red and need funding for 2003. The position of the DP delegate will probably not be replaced.

Conclusions •

The delegation underwent a substantial change process. The main objective changed from relief and operational into organizational development and a strictly advisory role. Also, the change of the head of delegation, DP and first aid delegates added to a number of delays, postponements and even some cancellations of activities with regards to the rather ambitious Appeal 2002-2003.

To add to the constraints, the regional HoD vacated the post and it took six months to replace the position.

Within the National Society a number of changes were seen as well. The new secretary general needed time to get familiar with the responsibilities of the position, and a high turn-over among the programme officers, and particularly and unfortunately among those responsible for the programmes of the PNGRCS supported by the Federation caused serious interruptions in the daily routines and the implementation of planned projects. The CBSR-related programmes suffered extensively.

It is anticipated the Appeal 2003-2004 is much more realistic in mirroring the capacity of the National Society and the delegation's manpower.

For further details please contact:

- *Mr. Ole Gronning, Head of Delegation, Phone : 675 311 2277; Fax: 675 323 0731; email: ifrcpg01@ifrc.org*
- *Mr. Satoshi Sugai, Geneva-based Desk Officer, Phone: 41 22 7304 273; Fax: 41 22 733; email: satoshi.sugai@ifrc.org*

All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For further information

concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

Interim report	
Annual report	X
Final report	

Appeal No & title: 01.41/2002 Papua New Guinea

Period: year 2002

Project(s): PPG000, 001, 003, 161

Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Comments	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	1,732,663				
less					
Cash brought forward	124,445				
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	1,608,218				
Contributions from Donors					
Australian Government (DGAU)	9,684				9,684
Australian Govt.via Australian Red C (DGNAU)	48,188				48,188
Danish Govt.via Danish Red Cross (DGNDK)	45,000				45,000
DFID - British Government (DFID)	50,000				50,000
DFID 3- British Government (DFID03)	71,558				71,558
Donor - Capacity Building Fund (DCBF)	235,460				235,460
Donor - Unidentified (D000)	61,159				61,159
German Red Cross (DNDE)	5,506				5,506
Japanese Red Cross (DNJP)	234,773				234,773
New Zealand Government (DGNZ)	40,260				40,260
Republic of Korea Red Cross (DNKR)	20,000				20,000
DENMARK			36,468		36,468
JAPAN			19,712		19,712
KOREA REPUBLIC			59,959		59,959
TOTAL	821,588		116,139		937,727

II - Balance of funds

OPENING	124,445
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	821,588
CASH EXPENDITURE	-698,911

CASH BALANCE	247,123

Appeal No & title: 01.41/2002 Papua New Guinea

Period: year 2002

Project(s): PPG000, 001, 003, 161

Currency: CHF

III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

Description	APPEAL Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL Expenditures	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>						
Shelter & Construction		5,139			5,139	-5,139
Clothing & Textiles		27,040			27,040	-27,040
Food & Seeds						
Water & sanitation		945			945	-945
Medical & First Aid		6,350			6,350	-6,350
Teaching materials	21,300	13,739			13,739	7,561
Utensils & Tools		15,481			15,481	-15,481
Other relief supplies	2,500	5,970			5,970	-3,470
Sub-Total	23,800	74,664			74,664	-50,864
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings		11,116			11,116	-11,116
Vehicles						
Computers & Telecom equip.	43,900	16,906			16,906	26,994
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures	17,000	11,366			11,366	5,634
Sub-Total	60,900	39,388			39,388	21,512
<u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u>	49,050	-2,860			-2,860	51,910
Sub-Total	49,050	-2,860			-2,860	51,910
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	430,850	276,510		116,139	392,649	38,201
Personnel (national staff)	81,070	61,806			61,806	19,264
Sub-Total	511,920	338,315		116,139	454,454	57,466
<u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts	12,500					12,500
Travel & related expenses	96,200	66,016			66,016	30,184
Information expenses	90,300	39,247			39,247	51,053
Admin./general expenses	697,400	-12,337			-12,337	709,737
External workshops & Seminars		80,125			80,125	-80,125
Sub-Total	896,400	173,051			173,051	723,349
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Programme management	116,833	47,122			47,122	69,711
Technical services	34,974	14,108			14,108	20,866
Professional services	38,786	15,651			15,651	23,135
Sub-Total	190,593	76,881			76,881	113,712
Operational provisions		-530			-530	530
Transfers to National Societies						
TOTAL BUDGET	1,732,663	698,911		116,139	815,050	917,614