

PROGRAMME UPDATE



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

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

23 December 2004

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilising the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organisation and its millions of volunteers are active in over 181 countries.

For more information: www.ifrc.org

In Brief

Appeal No. 01.71/2004; Programme Update No. 2, Period covered: 01 May to 03 December 2004; Appeal coverage: 72.3%; Outstanding needs: CHF 225,555 (USD 196,203 or EUR 146,431).

([click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List \(also available on the website\)](#)).

Appeal target: CHF 814,278

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: [Annual Appeal \(01.71/2004\)](#)

Programme summary: The Papua New Guinea Red Cross (PNGRC) programmes had, in the first half of the year, focused on consolidation of the organisation's foundations and expansion of core activities; a number of vacant staff positions meant the second half of the year worked to maintain a sufficient level of activity to keep programmes from completely losing momentum. Significant logistical challenges in maintaining communication with the branches throughout the country are taken into account in planning, however the lack of appeal coverage combined with the staff vacancies required a contraction of the programme's original scope of activities, focusing more heavily on fundamentals.

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- In Papua New Guinea: Ms. Jacqueline Boga, Secretary General Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society; phone: +675 325 8577; fax: +675 325 9714; email: pqpngrcs@online.net.pg
- In Papua New Guinea: Mr. Ervin Bulathsinghala, Head of Office; phone: +675 3112277; fax: +675 323 0731; email: ifrcpg01@ifrc.org
- In Geneva (Asia Pacific Department): Ms. Eunhee Cho, Regional Officer; phone: +41227304392; fax: +41227330395; email: eunhee.cho@ifrc.org

This Programme Update reflects activities to be implemented over a one-year period. This forms part of, and is based on, longer-term, multi-year planning (refer below to access the detailed logframe documents). All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Operational developments

The political situation in Papua New Guinea (PNG) remains volatile despite some improvements observed in recent months, coinciding with the resumption of the national parliament. Nonetheless, political fractures remain and the gains made in political and security stability are fragile. The 2005 budget for PNG – the third for this government – signals a shift in emphasis away from the capital, Port Moresby, to include the districts and provinces. Budget areas relevant to our work include, at a glance, a salary increase for public servants, tax concessions to agriculture and more funding for HIV/AIDS.

Security in parts of PNG continues to be a concern. It is largely criminal activity, and there is a reported increase in the use of firearms. Foreigners and aid workers do not appear to be singled out, but they are by no means immune, and travel after nightfall in certain areas is particularly insecure. A report prepared this year by a police review committee concluded that further deterioration of the security situation in PNG would hamper the delivery of health and education services and have a serious impact on the nation's potential for human development. The Australian federal police have now deployed some 260 officers to provide assistance to the local police service.

The security situation issue on Bougainville also continues to be a priority for the PNG government, which has committed to provide funds and technical support for the electoral process, a key initiative that contributed to the development of the cease-fire agreement in 1998 with further assistance from foreign donors.

The International Federation's 2004 appeal for PNG attracted an unusually low level of funding (less than 50 percent) until September. As of November, PNGRC has largely focused on its operational response to the Manam Island volcano eruptions and the evacuation that has followed. These two factors have a direct impact on the ability of several programmes to complete their original work plans.

Health and care

Goal: PNGRC is able to deliver effective and relevant health and care programmes for the most vulnerable people.

Objective: PNGRCS is a leading provider of quality programmes for the vulnerable people in the areas of HIV/AIDS, First Aid and Voluntary Blood Donor Recruitment.

Expected Result 1: To combat the spread of HIV/AIDS by changing peoples' perceptions, attitudes, policies and behaviour and to promote adequate care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

Progress/Achievements:

Having completed the pilot of youth peer education workshops and the newly developed HIV/AIDS peer education manual discussed in the previous programme update, the PNGRC HIV/AIDS programme followed up with monitoring visits to the pilot provinces, East New Britain and New Ireland. Representatives of the Lao Red Cross and the Australian Red Cross also carried out a formal final evaluation of the pilot project, which reached up to 250 young men and women. The PNGRC has yet to receive a report on the recommendations from that evaluation.

The PNGRC personnel were, nonetheless, able to draw lessons from the pilot, and as a result, some adjustments were made in the delivery of the European Union Sexual Health Project-funded second youth peer education programme, which is still in progress in the Central province. Specifically, the programme has adjusted the target age range upwards (to 16-35) to reach a more mature audience, and now pays greater attention to facilitating the participation of young men in matrilineal communities because observations show that women in these settings tend to dominate activities and discussion. Three branches have now undertaken peer education activities, bringing the number of trained volunteers to 37.

The PNGRC HIV/AIDS programme officer also attended the Pacific Red Cross HIV/AIDS Committee meeting in Suva. PNGRC is committed to ensuring that people living with HIV/AIDS are directly involved in the development and delivery of the programme. In line with this commitment, a representative from Igat Hope, a group of HIV-positive people who provide advocacy and support for people living with HIV/AIDS in PNG, was invited to accompany the programme officer to the Suva meeting.

As a result of participation in that forum, PNG, along with Fiji, will pilot a self-care programme in 2005. The programme has two main aims: to build capacity within the community of people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS in PNG to better manage their own physical and mental health, and to disseminate information regarding self-care throughout communities, where it can be accessed by people affected by HIV/AIDS who do not feel able to openly seek help or advice.

Papua New Guinea; Appeal no. 01.71/2004; Programme Update no. 2

The counselling workshop planned for this period was cancelled due to the resignation of one of the two project officers. Seven branches around the country now have volunteers trained in counselling and all are active. In one branch, a dedicated care and referral centre for people living with HIV/AIDS is about to be opened as a pilot project.

Information, education and awareness materials, including some specifically aimed at a male audience, have been developed so far this year, including the training manual for youth peer education, tee shirts, posters featuring anti-stigmatisation messages and, in this reporting period, a new brochure.

PNGRC marked World AIDS Day and Red Cross/Red Crescent Day at headquarters and in all branches, with special awareness and education events.

PNGRC has established a HIV/AIDS committee, and held two planning meetings between headquarters and branches this year with one in this reporting period. A Memorandum of Understanding with the PNG Education Department is now pending, as a first step in PNGRC's commitment to advocating for HIV/AIDS education in schools.

The PNGRCS has incorporated issues around HIV/AIDS into all their programmes, and provides training/education on HIV/AIDS at all branch development workshops and branch coordination meetings. The baseline survey mentioned in the appeal has not been completed at this stage.

Impact:

Without the results of the evaluation of the pilot peer education programme, it is difficult to estimate the degree to which it has achieved its aims; however, the lessons learned by PNGRC personnel and the adjustments made as a result would suggest the capacity of the PNGRC to achieve that aim has been increased.

Observations by the programme officer support the theory that the inclusion of people living with HIV/AIDS in education and awareness activities has significantly increased their impact. After being confronted with the reality that someone with much in common with them has contracted the virus, participants have shown less inclination to view HIV/AIDS as something that only affects other people. The information being disseminated is, as a result, seen as more personally relevant.

Branches are progressively creating an environment where people living with HIV/AIDS willingly make their status known, and an existing volunteer has chosen to 'come out' in at least one branch.

The integration of key HIV/AIDS messages in other PNGRC programmes – particularly the youth programme – vastly expands the audience reached.

Constraint:

The previous programme update has already identified that the activity schedule for this programme as possibly unrealistic. Since that time, one of the two programme officers has left the organisation, and it is unlikely that the remaining officer will be able to fully meet all of the goals set out in the appeal. These events have led to a scaling down of programmes.

Expected Result 2: To provide quality training in both commercial and community-based first aid.

Progress/Achievements:

The targeted income from commercial first aid for 2004 was PGK 100,000. At the time of writing, the programme had exceeded that figure by more than 30 per cent, with an income of some PGK136,000.

In this reporting period, 59 commercial first aid courses were held, bringing the total for the year to date to 82. Forty-one people participated in two community-based first aid courses conducted in the reporting period, raising the total number of courses this year to four and participants to 85. All of the year's youth first aid courses were held during this period, with 108 participants from 13 schools taking part.

Fourteen new instructors trained and qualified in this reporting period brought the total number of instructors for PNG to 26, which would have been 36 if all existing instructors had been retained. This highlights the need to identify and address issues relating to retention of qualified instructors. All branches now have qualified first aid instructors except Saundaun interim branch, and the intention is for this branch to soon have trained instructors on hand also. Additionally, two senior instructors in the Madang and Islands regions have advanced to trainer level and will train and support instructors in branches. The first aid instructor database continues to be monitored, reviewed and updated as required, and the job descriptions for first aid instructors mentioned in the previous programme update are now being used in the branches.

Table 1: Number of participants in commercial first aid programmes to date

PNGRCS branches	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 May- present	Total 2004 to date
North Solomon	0	25	2	2	0	0
East New Britain	32	15	28	50	14	137
New Ireland	17	100	120	138	196	229
Manus	0	15	0	31	0	17
Madang	59	49	83	31	133	156
Morobe	32	13	16	36	16	30
Western Highlands	19	15	0	0	16	26
Eastern Highlands*					15	15
Milne Bay	26	36	2	45	0	0
NCD/Central	0	9	28	39	53	63
National headquarters	151	171	140	213	82	421
Total	336	448	419	585	525	1094

* Eastern Highlands is a new interim branch, and has not been active in first aid training until this reporting period.

Representatives of nine branches attended a planning meeting in Lae, where they elected a technical first aid committee and agreed on a uniform training package for all PNGRC first aid courses (commercial, youth, senior and junior first aid, community-based first aid and maritime first aid). All courses now also include a component on basic emotional support. The development/adoption of training modules on first aid in conflict and health in emergencies has not progressed because of divergent views among stakeholders on the content of the modules. Further discussions will be pursued in the coming year.

The technical committee and the programme manager have begun reviewing PNGRC's first aid policy and procedures. They are also currently developing audit guidelines for commercial first aid, in line with the standards set by the Pacific first aid quality management committee. The PNGRC also used this opportunity to disseminate information on best practice in first aid training, collected from Australian Red Cross and New Zealand Red Cross.

World First Aid Day was not a major event for PNGRC this year, but was marked in a low-key way at a first aid training course in progress at the time.

Interest in PNGRC first aid courses, particularly youth and community-based first aid, has increased to unprecedented levels. Divergent views on how non-commercial courses should be funded has so far prevented this demand from being fully met.

Impact:

Experience has shown that lack of ongoing follow-up is a major factor contributing to the high turnover of instructors in branches. Geographical and financial constraints make it difficult to provide that follow-up from headquarters however. Having instructor trainers based in regional areas is expected to help to remedy this problem.

PNGRC is increasingly seen as a leading provider in commercial first aid in the country, a fact reflected in a growing demand for first aid courses and an increasing number of requests by authorities for PNGRC first aid support at major public events such as Remembrance Day commemorations and national independence

celebrations. Requests are also increasing for PNGRC first aid personnel to give presentations at schools and other venues.

Constraints:

Nil.

Expected Result 3: To recruit sufficient voluntary blood donors to ensure an adequate and safe blood supply.

Progress/Achievements:

A blood donor recruitment officer was appointed after support for this programme was secured from the Australian Red Cross in June. Since that time, the national society has developed an operational plan and draft policy and standard operating procedures on blood donor management that were submitted for endorsement by the PNG Red Cross Society Council (expected in January 2005). A volunteer training manual (drawing from the *Making a Difference* manual) has been developed for use during blood awareness campaigns, while other materials developed include tee shirts and brochures for awareness campaigns and questionnaires for potential donors. Work on a database of donors has also commenced.

Awareness campaigns have so far been held in three branches, with involvement by 19 PNGRC volunteers, and at the PNGRC National Youth Camp. A blood donor recruitment drive for donors aged 16 to 25 has begun in the national capital district, and plans for another recruitment in the Western Highlands branch are being finalised.

Impact:

Given that this programme represents a new focus for PNGRC and its development began just six months ago, it is too early to assess impact at the community level. The development of essential foundations such as the policy and procedures and the training manual has clearly placed PNGRC in a much stronger position to pursue its goals in this area in 2005.

Constraints:

Lack of a blood recruitment officer for the first half of the year delayed the commencement of work in this programme area. Additionally, the Memorandum of Understanding with the PNG Department of Health has yet to be finalised, until which time PNGRC does not have access to certain information required for the donor database. It is expected this document will be in place early in 2005. Discussions with the World Health Organisation (WHO) regarding collaboration with PNGRC have been deferred at the WHO's request.

Disaster management

Overall Goal: PNGRCS is able to respond effectively to the vulnerable people in times of emergency and contributes to risk reduction.

Programme Objective: By the end of 2004, the PNGRCS has the disaster management capacity to provide quality services to the most vulnerable in a timely and efficient manner.

Expected Result 1: The PNGRCS has a well-functioning disaster management programme, which is well maintained by trained staff and volunteers throughout the branches in the country.

Progress/Achievements:

The process of decentralisation reported in the previous programme update has continued in the second half of the year. One basic disaster preparedness and response course with 19 participants ran in this reporting period, taking the number of courses for the year to two and the number of participants trained to 32. An introduction to safe access in times of conflict has been included in the workshops.

Impact:

The impact of the disaster preparedness programme has been evident in the successful participation of PNGRC volunteers using pre-positioned relief stocks in emergency operations (see expected result 4 for more details). Additionally, volunteers' first-hand experience of relief operations has been observed to contribute greatly to the effectiveness of subsequent training.

Constraints:

The society had to cut back on programmes due to a lack of coverage.

Expected Result 2: Staff and volunteers are able to apply vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA) as a tool for identifying needs and reducing vulnerabilities at community level.

Progress/Achievements:

Basic disaster preparedness workshops (see above) include an introduction to VCA tools. In-depth instruction in their use, however, is only provided in advanced training such as the national emergency assessment and response team (NEART) workshop that was to be held during this reporting period.

Advanced VCA training is also part of the community-based self-reliance (CBSR) programme, for which a project officer was only appointed in the second half of 2004. A full course in VCA scheduled for November had to be deferred because the CBSR officer was deployed to the field for the Manam Volcano response.

Impact:

Delays in the implementation of this project mean there is no impact to report to date.

Constraints:

In addition to a contraction of the programme due to lack of coverage, the programme lacked a CBSR officer for the first half of the year, followed by his consecutive deployment to the field for disaster response.

Expected Result 3: The PNGRC disaster preparedness plan guides disaster-related activities.

Progress/Achievements:

The review of the PNGRC draft disaster preparedness and response policy and plan began in September. The completed draft review is due for submission to the PNGRC National Emergency Assessment and Response Committee and other stakeholders, while the final review due for completion by June 2005.

Representatives of the PNGRC, the International Federation and the National Disaster Committee have had initial discussions on a Memorandum of Understanding regarding the role of PNGRC in disaster response.

Impact:

Clarified lines of responsibility in disaster response have increased the effectiveness of PNGRC operations.

Constraints:

Operational requirements periodically took priority over other activities during this reporting period.

Expected Result 4: The disaster preparedness container project covers the entire country and is managed in a sustainable manner.

Progress/Achievements:

As mentioned above, most branches throughout PNG now have disaster preparedness containers stocked with basic relief items. Two branches have containers still to be stocked, while Bougainville and Eastern Highlands have yet to obtain a container. One new container added during this reporting period brings the number of new containers in place for the year to three and the total number of containers in the country to 17. Each fully stocked container holds enough basic relief items to supply 100 families in the event of an emergency.

All but two branches have now submitted updated inventories on container stocks and the results indicate that many of them need to be replenished. Two containers have been replenished and a new one stocked so far this year. The scaling down of programmes resulted in the postponement of plans to replenish another container.

A proposal for funds submitted to New Zealand Red Cross (NZRC) will be used to stock new containers in Manus and Mt. Hagen branches, and to replenish the container in Morobe. The NZRC has already committed financial support to replenish stocks in the Madang container, used for the Manam Volcano response.

Impact:

The importance of readily available relief supplies cannot be overestimated in a country where few regions are linked by road and air transport is expensive. In recent operations, the containers have allowed a more rapid response to emergencies.

Constraints:

The society had to cut back on programmes due to a lack of coverage.

Humanitarian values

Overall Goal: The PNGRCS and its principles are well known respected, ensuring support and safe access to people in need.

Program Objective: To promote awareness and respect for the Red Cross, its Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values, and to generate support and acceptance of its programme and activities.

Expected Result 1: The people of PNG, authorities and partners respect and support the work of the PNGRC.

Progress/Achievements:

PNGRC is aiming to produce a video promoting the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's Fundamental Principles and values. Preparations are complete, but other activities were prioritised for funding following the reduction of programme operational budgets.

The fundamental principles have been translated into Motu prior to securing funds to produce the finished product. Once this is done, materials relating to the fundamental principles will be available in the three main languages spoken in PNG.

Public dissemination, lectures and campaigns have taken place on a regular basis, including presentations to the police and defence forces, university and school audiences, as well as on local television and radio stations. Internal dissemination takes place regularly at staff meetings, presentations to governance, planning meetings and branch workshops, as well as within other programme activities, particularly youth. As a minimum, the fundamental principles are presented at all courses and workshops.

Impact:

The value of work carried out in this programme is reflected in the increased awareness of PNGRC, its values and principles observed by PNGRC personnel in the conduct of their duties throughout the country.

Constraints:

The dissemination officer has been incapacitated by illness since September (this applies to each of the expected results for this section).

Expected Result 2: International humanitarian law (IHL) training is promoted throughout the PNG security forces.

Progress/Achievements:

IHL was introduced in the dissemination sessions held for the police force and the Department of Defence.

Impact:

Awareness of the Geneva Conventions and Red Cross's role as the 'guardian' of IHL was initially low among police and defence force audiences. Although the ground covered so far is only a first step, it is a particularly significant one.

Constraints:

Nil.

Expected Result 3: The Red Cross emblem is protected and respected.

Progress/Achievements:

The responsibility of the PNGRC in promoting respect for the emblem has now been decentralised to all branches throughout the country, which now share the task of addressing incidents of misuse as they arise.

Impact:

Restrictions relating to the use of the Red Cross emblem appear to have been all but unknown, even among some key audiences. Their response upon learning about the purpose of the emblem indicated that the importance of correct use was recognised.

Constraints:

Nil.

Organisational development

Overall Goal: PNGRCS works as an efficient and effective organisation, maximising its impact in all its core areas of intervention.

Programme Objective: The PNGRCS increasingly meets the characteristics of a well functioning national society.

Expected Result 1: PNGRC governance and management work together effectively to formulate and implement strategic directions and policies within their respective roles and responsibilities.

Progress/Achievements:

The *PNG Red Cross Strategic Development Plan 2004 – 2008* has been printed and distribution to all stakeholders and partners has commenced.

A cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) meeting was held at the end of August to identify potential partners. Following the CAS meeting, operational plans with time frames and indicators were formulated for each programme. A review of the constitution has been conducted and changes made; further possible changes need to be discussed before the process is finalised.

A team-building and strategic management workshop held in early November was attended by members of the PNGRC Council, programme staff, the finance manager and secretary general.

Impact:

Clarified roles and responsibilities of various PNGRC components – governance, management and branches – have resulted in more constructive consultation and communication.

Constraints:

Nil.

Expected Result 2: The PNGRC is able to manage its programmes, resources, staff and volunteers effectively.

Progress/Achievements:

The PNGRC Secretariat, with assistance from the International Federation, has begun drafting a resource manual to assist branches in all aspects of their activities. This document, due to be finalised in March 2005, will become an integral part of branch development workshops.

Papua New Guinea; Appeal no. 01.71/2004; Programme Update no. 2

One branch development workshop, with sessions ranging from dissemination on the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement to reporting formats, was held during this reporting period, bringing the number of workshops for the year to eight. No leadership training courses were run.

Policies and procedures have been developed to guide the national society's programme management and implementation. It is expected that these will be endorsed by the council and ratified at the next annual general meeting.

Branches have reported that high turnover of volunteers has slowed progress, in that planned advanced training had to be cancelled as more experienced volunteers left and new ones replaced them. Strategies for improving volunteer retention are being investigated.

Impact:

Uniform understanding of the roles and responsibilities of a well-functioning branch is expected to result in better communication between branches and the Secretariat, as well as strengthening the sustainability of the society at the branch level.

Greater unity of focus in the planning process throughout the PNGRC has also been achieved, while better understanding of reporting standards has resulted in a higher level of compliance with requirements.

Constraints:

The turnover rate of volunteers and programme contraction due to a lack of coverage continue to constrain the programme.

Expected Result 3: Two interim branches are formally endorsed and two new interim branches are formally established.

Progress/Achievements:

PNGRC currently has eight branches, two sub-branches and three interim branches at various stages of development. It is drafting criteria (expected for completion by the year's end) for the evaluation of interim branches, improving transparency and predictability in the process of working toward full branch status.

One new interim branch (Eastern Highlands) established in this reporting period is steadily progressing towards full branch status. One newly established working committee (West New Britain) is close to reaching interim branch status, while East Sepik is making good progress toward establishing a formally recognised committee.

Neither of the two existing interim branches – Bougainville and Sandaun – have attained full branch status. This is a result of the political situation in the case of Bougainville, and the departure of key people in Sandaun. Communication to more remote areas of Sandaun and Bougainville remains problematic and challenges the national society's ability to provide relevant and timely support as these interim branches work towards full recognition. The national society has planned visits to both these branches in support of their efforts to attain full status.

Resources available to interim branches, including funds and available volunteers, have presented particular challenges. Although PNGRC assists where it can, the branches are still their own primary source of fundraising, meaning resource development remains vulnerable during the early stage of their progress to full recognition.

Impact:

In a country where travel and communication are difficult and expensive, the extension of a strong, sustainable branch network with a unified focus and common principles is the only reliable way to ensure the reach of PNGRC extends throughout the country.

Branches working towards fully endorsed status have progressed more easily because of the clarity and guidance provided through the branch development programme and the documents it has put in place.

Constraints:

The reduction of programme operational budgets required that several planned activities be cancelled and funding sought elsewhere. Funds were secured through support from the International Federation's Pacific regional delegation in Suva.

Expected Result 4: All branches have relevant programmes and skilled volunteers to meet community needs.

Progress/Achievements:

The branch reporting format discussed in the previous programme update was reviewed in August and endorsed by the council as a format for quarterly (rather than monthly) delivery of reports. The Secretariat, with assistance from the Federation, has also formulated a draft monthly programme update form for branches to use in monitoring their activities, which will be submitted to the national executive committee for endorsement before distribution to branches for their use.

Four branches took part in branch development workshops this reporting period, bringing the year's total to seven. These workshops focused on the planning process, through which branches determine how they will meet the needs they have identified within their communities, in line with the strategic plan of PNGRC.

The branch resource manual currently in development (see expected result 2) includes guidance on volunteer management. It is expected that its use will help to improve the organisation's retention of volunteers.

Impact:

By using the procedures presented in the branch resource manual, the Secretariat is better able to monitor branch activities and, through the branch development programme, monitor the status of the branches. Branches, in turn, have demonstrated a better understanding of what constitutes good practice and a greater commitment to adopting these standards. A stronger sense of branch-level programming ownership has also been observed.

Constraints:

Nil.

Expected Result 5:

An increased number of schools participate in Red Cross youth activities and leadership development.

Progress/Achievements:

Forty-four schools, representing eight branches, are currently involved in the youth programme, through which young people receive training in leadership, first aid and youth peer education. Four schools joined the programme in this reporting period and several more are preparing to register. There are 268 young people currently registered and formal registrations are beginning to increase again after a period of decline. Development of a database on young people registered in the youth programme began in June.

The youth programme has actively promoted a focus on young people in other core programmes, in particular through the HIV/AIDS programme's youth peer education project and first aid training. Thirteen schools took part in youth first aid courses, as reported above in the first aid section. The second youth peer education workshop of the year and four leadership workshops were conducted this reporting period.

In addition to activities in schools already formally registered in the youth programme, PNGRC has developed a new project focusing on youths out of school. This project, targeting people aged 16 to 25, is presently being piloted in the National Capital District (NCD). Two meetings have taken place so far to present the project to NCD Youth Council representatives and to begin dissemination directly to young people in Port Moresby.

The original plan for the programme had included the production of posters and videos, as well as training in community-based self-reliance skills for youth volunteers. Following the scaling down of programmes however, these activities have been carried forward to 2005. The National Youth Camp in September was the only activity held in this reporting period.

Papua New Guinea; Appeal no. 01.71/2004; Programme Update no. 2

Youth coordinators in some branches hold multiple responsibilities and competing claims for their time and attention has affected the implementation of programme activities. This has highlighted the need for effective planning to ensure activity schedules are realistic and outstanding resource needs are identified.

Impact:

Red Cross youth volunteers are expanding the visible PNGRC presence in and participating actively in providing services to their communities. As a result, requests for PNGRC youth volunteers to take part in community activities and speak at schools and events are increasing.

Constraints:

Programme contraction meant some activities were cancelled and further funding sources had to be identified. This resulted in securing support from the Capacity Building Fund for the rest of 2004.

[Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

APPEAL No. 01.71/2004

PLEDGES RECEIVED

14/12/2004

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
-------	----------	----------	------	-----------	------	---------

CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				814,278	TOTAL COVERAGE 72.3%	
CASH CARRIED FORWARD				149,122		
AUSTRALIAN - RC		64,060	AUD	61,946	30.03.04	ORGANISATIONAL DEV. DELEGATE
AUSTRALIAN - RC				150,000	06.08.04	HEAD OFFICE
CHINA - HONG-KONG RC		15,500	HKD	2,457	02.03.04	RELIEF ITEMS OF DP CONTAINER
CAPACITY BUILDING FUND				48,000	05.08.04	
JAPANESE - RC		42,830	USD	54,159	08.09.04	DISASTER MANAGEMENT YOUTH FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE
KOREA, REPUBLIC - RC				20,000	06.09.04	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				485,684	CHF	59.6%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
AUSTRALIA	DELEGATES			60,800		
DENMARK	DELEGATES			42,600		
Note: due to systems upgrades in process, contributions in kind and services may be incomplete.						
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				103,400	CHF	12.7%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	