

Appeal 2004



Pacific Regional Programmes

Appeal no. 01.72/2004

The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilising the power of humanity. The Federation is the world's largest humanitarian organisation, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries. All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project.

This document reflects a range of programmes and activities to be implemented in 2004, and the related funding requirements. These are based upon the broader, multi-year framework of the Federation's Project Planning Process (PPP). The PPP products can be requested through the respective regional department. For further information concerning programmes or operations in this or other countries or regions, please also access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Programme title	2004 in CHF
Strengthening the National Society	
Health and Care	652,770
Disaster Management	560,214
Organisational Development	340,000
Representation, Management and Implementation	498,877
Total	2,051,860¹

¹ USD 1,538,895 or EUR 1,313,190

Regional Context

The Pacific region covers a vast geographical area comprising thousands of medium sized or tiny islands, and the island nations exhibit a wide diversity of culture, languages, geographical and political characteristics. Most countries are in the lower middle income grouping, as defined by the World Bank. Long-term barriers to development include the geographical dispersion of small land masses scattered over a vast 'water continent', growing populations, small domestic markets, relative isolation from major trading partners, ecological fragility, and vulnerability to natural disasters. These particular challenges for small island developing states (SIDS) are sometimes summed up as 'poverty of opportunity'.

Although most Pacific Island countries are in the medium human development range, there are significant variances in key indicators between countries. In addition, there are enormous differences in access to basic services such as health care and education for those living in urban areas as compared to those living in isolated island communities or remote rural areas.

As urbanisation trends continue, there is also a growing underclass of marginalised people, living in precarious conditions in squatter settlements such as in Port Moresby or elsewhere.

	Population (est. x 1000)	HD Index	HDI rank	U-5 mortality	% Children under-weight	% Maternal mortality ratio	% Safe water access (rural)	Life expectancy	ODA as % of GNI
Cook Islands	20								
Fiji	829	0.754	81	21	8	20	51	69	2
FSM	120			24					52
Kiribati	83			69			25		7
Marshall Islands	61			66					64
Palau	19			29			20		25
PNG	5300	0.548	132	94	35	390	32	57.0	7
Samoa	176	0.775	70	25		15	100	70	17
Solomon Islands	432	0.632	123	24	21	60	65	68.7	22
Tonga	97			20			100		14
Vanuatu	200	0.568	128	42	20	32	94	68.3	15

Table 1 - Selected indicators
(main source: Human Development Report 2003, Economist Intelligence Unit)

The Melanesian countries of Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji have been most affected by ethnic or political tension, and at times open conflict. In addition, they are prone to frequent natural disasters including floods, cyclones, droughts, earthquakes and tsunamis.

A serious breakdown of law and order in the Solomon Islands prompted a more direct involvement from neighbouring countries, culminating in the current regional assistance mission.

The Polynesian countries of Samoa, Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu, and the Cook Islands are relatively homogenous and politically stable. Particular challenges emerging in this region include the impact of global warming, de-population as a result of outward migration, and the increasing incidence of life-style diseases such as diabetes and obesity.

The Micronesian countries of Palau, the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia are currently re-negotiating their compacts with the United States, which account for a substantial part of their gross national income (GNI).

Pacific Island countries are among the highest aid recipients per capita in the world, with official development assistance (ODA) accounting for a significant part of gross national income in many cases (see table). Key donors and trading partners to the Pacific Island states include Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, China and the European Union, as well as the USA in the case of the northern Pacific. The Australian government in particular reassessed its role in the region, prompted in part by recent global and regional events, including the Bali and Jakarta bombings. It also reviewed the impact of its aid programme, and has developed a more hands-on approach in the Pacific, most notably in PNG and the Solomon Islands.

Red Cross Red Crescent Priorities

The *Manila Action Plan*, agreed at the 6th Asia Pacific conference in November 2002, the *Strategy for the Movement*, and the Federation's *Strategy 2010* formed the basis for further discussion during the Pacific partnership meeting, held in Brisbane in July 2003. During this meeting, Pacific Red Cross societies all agreed to focus on the following three key areas:

1. Health and care – including both commercial and community-based first aid, HIV/AIDS, and voluntary blood donor recruitment
2. Emergency management – including strengthening response and community risk reduction
3. Capacity building – including governance, management, partnerships, communication and learning

Most of these priorities are also closely linked to the *Millennium Development Goals* as illustrated in the table below. As Pacific Red Cross societies develop their grassroots presence throughout the region, and establish more strategic partnerships both within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and with external partners, they are uniquely placed to make a sustainable contribution towards these goals. The collectively agreed priorities form the basis for all programmes and activities outlined in this appeal; they are described in more detail in the following chapters.

<i>Programme/project</i>	<i>Related Millennium Development Goal</i>	<i>Comments</i>
HIV/AIDS	MDG 4: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	HIV prevention, home-based care and fighting stigma
First aid/community-based self-reliance (CBSR)	MDG 3: Reduce child mortality	Community health promotion
Disaster management	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger MDG 6: Ensure environmental sustainability: water and sanitation	Reducing household vulnerability Climate change awareness and adaptation
Humanitarian values / organisational development	MDG 2: Promote gender equality and empower women	<i>Code of Conduct</i> Human resources and volunteer policy
Cooperation and partnerships Representation and advocacy	MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development – Small Island Developing States	Partnerships and advocacy

Table 2 - Relationship with Millennium Development Goals

Strengthening the National Society

The national societies of the region have all undergone a self-assessment process, which enabled them to set organisational development priorities based on their individual capacity and state of development. Many have identified the need to establish strong and active branches and local groups, supported by effective systems for administration and management. The recruitment, training and retention of skilled staff and volunteers remains a key priority.

With many national societies struggling to meet their basic core costs, there is also a constant need to sustain and diversify the funding base, through further programme development, local fundraising, and generation of income especially through first aid.

During 2003 the Red Cross societies of Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and Finland, as well as the ICRC provided technical, material and financial support to capacity building in the Pacific region. These partnerships will be consolidated in 2004 and beyond; they will hopefully be expanded to include the societies of Korea, China, the United States, and the Netherlands. All donors participated actively in the recent partnership meeting in Brisbane,

and work is underway to finalise a detailed plan of action based on priorities agreed there. During 2004 this should lead to a collective regional cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) setting out the strategic directions, concrete programmes and activities, and resource mobilisation commitments for the Pacific for the next three to four years.

1. Health and Care

Background and achievements/lessons to date

There are sharp differences in the health situation in the region. The Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu are characterised by moderately high infant and maternal mortality rates, and low immunization coverage, while at the other end Australia, New Zealand, Tonga and the Cook Islands have good access to health care services.

Although the HIV/AIDS prevalence is still relatively low, the number of reported cases is increasing. In addition, the problem is compounded by stigmatisation and discrimination.

The overall lack of skilled health professionals in the Pacific has a direct negative impact on the well-being of people in the region. In addition, a dramatic change in lifestyle, associated with the transition from traditional to modern societies is also affecting the health status of island populations, leading to concerns about emerging, non-communicable diseases such as obesity and diabetes.

The recent establishment of a first aid quality management group has led to increased compliance with agreed standards, through regular quality audits and exchange of tools and experience. In recent years, an increasing number of national societies have developed activities aimed at promoting community-based self-reliance (CBSR), which combines basic first aid, community health promotion and disaster preparedness. Aimed especially at remote communities made even more vulnerable by their isolation, CBSR provides communities with practical tools and knowledge to become more resilient. The programme will be scaled up further, and tools and methodologies will be reviewed. Special emphasis will be put on the promotion of strong branches or local groups, in close collaboration with the organisational development programme.

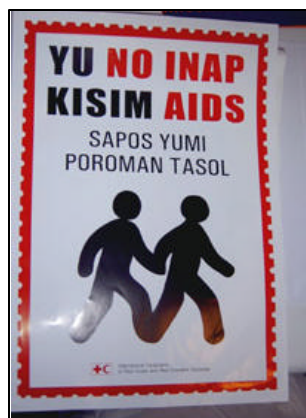


Figure 1 – PNG
HIV/AIDS awareness

The fight against HIV/AIDS in the Pacific remains a very high priority, and the programme – carried out in close partnership with the Australian Red Cross – will scale up further in the areas of prevention, home-based care and fighting stigma and discrimination. The regional delegation is now formally a part of the regional coordinating mechanism for programming under the Global Fund for AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (GFATM), greatly enhancing the opportunities for effective coordination with other actors in this area.

Most national societies are now including HIV/AIDS activities in their regular programmes by mainstreaming them in areas such as first aid, blood donor recruitment or disaster preparedness. In addition, three national societies have been selected for a targeted stream, which will enable them to develop additional programmes. A regional working group has been set up to guide all HIV/AIDS work and to promote the sharing of tools and lessons learned. Following the successful introduction of puppet theatre, a review will be carried out in order to maximise its potential in both HIV/AIDS programming and other health or disaster preparedness

activities.

The programme will also support national societies in developing carefully designed advocacy initiatives on issues such as stigmatisation, discrimination and access to care for people living with HIV/AIDS.

Pacific national societies have agreed to focus their efforts in safe blood supply on the recruitment of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors exclusively. Memoranda of understanding (MoU) are being reviewed in most countries.

The Federation's manual *Making a Difference* will be used to support training of staff and volunteers in promotion and management of recruitment. A promotional video was produced in 2003, and further tools will be developed, including a model donor database.

Overall Goal

Well functioning national societies are able to deliver effective and relevant health and care programmes

Programme Objective

Pacific national societies develop and deliver effective programmes in the areas of first aid, HIV/AIDS and voluntary blood donor recruitment

Expected Results

1. National societies carry out commercial and community-based first aid programmes to agreed standards
2. National societies scale up HIV/AIDS programmes on prevention, home-based care and fighting stigma
3. National societies contribute to a safe blood supply by recruiting sufficient voluntary blood donors

Expected Results	Indicators	Risks/Assumptions	Activities
Project one: First aid			
All first aid programmes meet agreed quality standards	Quality audit reports First aid quality group active Instructor job descriptions and database in place	Limited number of first aid instructors in national societies Limited support at branch level	Regular first aid audits Exchange of instructors Collect best practices
First aid market share up	No. of people trained, income up, marketing plans adopted	Higher quality leads to higher market share	Training World First Aid Day Communications plan
New modules developed, tested and introduced	'First aid in conflict', 'health in emergencies' and 'basic emotional support' modules developed	Joint Federation secretariat/ ICRC curriculum finalised First aid instructors able to deliver new modules	Adapt modules to Pacific Joint Federation/ICRC training Integrate basic emotional support into the training
Community-based first aid and CBSR scaled up	CBSR strategy developed National CBSR/vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) workshops	Strategy builds on branch development	CBSR strategy and plans VCA/CBSR workshops Exchange of instructors
Project two: HIV/AIDS			
Pacific national societies are able to design and carry out effective programmes	Raised awareness of HIV/AIDS Effective programmes designed	National society prioritises HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming promoted	Programme design Mainstreaming Targeted stream in selected national societies
National societies have effective prevention programmes	No. of peer educators trained No. of youth reached No. of condoms distributed	People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) fully involved Close coordination with other actors –Ministry of Health (MoH), WHO, UNAIDS, GFATM	Baseline surveys / KAB Training for staff/volunteers Review of puppet project
Effective advocacy and action to fight stigma	Campaigns Permanent advocacy	National society able and willing to engage in advocacy	Develop advocacy strategy
Selected national societies able to provide home-based care	Manual adapted Pilots underway	PLWHA fully involved technical support in place	Adapt manual and pilot Integrate basic emotional support in all trainings
Project three: Blood donor recruitment			
Pacific national societies have adequate human and material resources to carry out their mandate in voluntary blood donor recruitment (VBDR)	Staff/volunteers trained National societies use Federation manual VBDR databases	Effective collaboration with MoH and WHO	Introduce <i>Making a Difference</i> manual Support tools, materials and communication
Pacific national societies are able to recruit sufficient safe donors and meet targets	Plans and targets defined MoUs revised/in place No. of young /general donors	Effective collaboration with MoHs and WHO	National safe blood workshops Update MoUs with MoHs

Table 3 - reduced logframe, health and care programme

2. Disaster Management

Background and lessons to date

Natural disasters – including cyclones, floods, landslides, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunamis – constitute a significant part of the vulnerability of Pacific island countries. Eleven out of 14 countries are in the high risk category for coastal flooding, eight for drought, and eight for tsunamis (tidal waves). Natural disasters can have enormous impact in proportion to the size of the countries. The fragility of island environments, the wide distribution or remoteness of communities and populations, as well as the erosion of traditional coping measures have also contributed to a high level of vulnerability in the small island developing states in the Pacific.

During their 11th Pacific Partnership meeting held in Brisbane in July 2003, all Pacific national societies agreed on two key strategic directions in the area of disaster management: *capacity building for response*, and *community risk reduction*. National societies will define their role in coordination with governments and other agencies, maintain and develop pre-positioned stocks, train sufficient staff and volunteers, and develop appropriate emergency response systems, procedures and tools according to Federation standards. In addition, they will pay special attention in community risk reduction by undertaking vulnerability and capacity assessments, and implementing community-based disaster preparedness and adaptation projects.

All but four national societies have now defined their roles and responsibilities with respective governments in disaster management plans, which will be further refined and tested during 2004.

The pre-positioning of basic emergency relief supplies in containers across the region has contributed to fast and effective emergency response, as demonstrated most recently by the Fiji Red Cross following cyclone Ami in January 2003. There are currently 63 containers spread out over strategic locations in 12 countries, and 2004 will see a further consolidation of this component through maintenance and training as well as limited expansion.



Figure 2 - FIJI: putting the final touches to a DP container

Disaster management training at basic level for staff and volunteers will continue, and opportunities for more specialised training will be actively pursued in such areas as assessment and coordination, logistics and relief distribution. Conflict preparedness will be integrated in close cooperation with the ICRC. Selected national society staff will be offered training on Federation or external disaster management (DM) courses conducted outside the region, including field assessment and coordination (FACT), regional disaster response teams (RDRT) and logistics. The recent establishment of the Pacific Emergency Management Training Advisory Group (PEMTAG) comprising key actors such as SOPAC, OCHA, the Federation and the Asia Foundation, is an important step forward in achieving greater synergy and impact of training.

Pacific national societies will also address the emerging issue of climate change, which is likely to increase vulnerabilities through more frequent and less predictable extreme weather events, and sea level rise. In addition it may increase ground water salinity, coastal erosion, droughts and coral bleaching. Following an assessment carried out in 2003 in collaboration with the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP) and the Netherlands Red Cross Climate Centre, a pilot programme is proposed focusing on public awareness as well as concrete community adaptation or mitigation micro-projects in two pilot countries. This programme will build upon the ongoing community-based disaster preparedness and CBSR programmes and tools, which will be further consolidated throughout the year.

Overall Goal

Communities are less vulnerable to natural disasters and emergencies.

Programme Objective

National societies are better prepared for effective emergency response, and promote community risk reduction.

Expected Results

1. National societies are better prepared to respond effectively in times of disasters.
2. National societies carry out effective programmes that reduce community risks.

Expected Results	Indicators	Assumptions	Activities
Project one: Disaster management capacity building			
Effective disaster response plans in place in all national societies	Red Cross DM plans MoU on Red Cross role with authorities	National disaster plans ideally include Red Cross role	Disaster management planning workshops in Palau, FSM and Vanuatu Draft/review MoUs elsewhere
Relief supplies /containers pre-positioned throughout region	Disaster preparedness (DP) stock in place, response lead time down	National society able to maintain /re-stock	Consolidation of DP container project, limited expansion Support management and tools
National society staff and volunteers well trained in disaster response	No. of people trained Tools developed / applied Staff, volunteer diversity	Limited turnover Limited HR support	Review/develop/organise basic and advanced training Integrate conflict preparedness Harmonise with PEMTAG
Emergency Management Core Group (EMCG) advises regional programme	EMCG takes lead on policies, tools, activities	Key stakeholders adequately represented	Adopt regional DM plan Develop tools and policies
Effective coordination of DM training with other actors	PEMTAG meetings/records Joint initiatives	Institutional support Limited turnover	Coordination of training events Joint exercises/simulations Review of Yokohama strategy Communications strategy
Project two: Community risk reduction			
National society promote effective community risk reduction	45 people use vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) tool	Branches able to carry out VCA and follow-up	Identification of target communities, recruit volunteers VCA training and pilots in 3 national societies
Community-based self reliance consolidated in at least 3 national societies	Approach and tools reviewed	Close integration with health and OD projects	Review of CBSR and tools Training and support to 3 national societies
Public awareness about climate change increased across region	Climate change advocacy materials Public campaigns	National society keen and able to engage in climate change Tech support available	3 sub-regional workshops Review existing climate change materials and mainstream into DM tools MoU with SPREP/ SOPAC
Risk reduction and adaptation pilot projects implemented in 2 countries	Concrete micro-projects carried out	National society able to attract climate change officers	Targeted pilots in 2 countries

Table 4 - reduced logframe, disaster management programme

3. Humanitarian Values

Background and achievements/lessons to date

In recent years, the Pacific region has witnessed coups and civil strife in several countries, most recently in the Solomon Islands where the situation deteriorated to a near-total breakdown of the rule of law. In other countries, a gradual erosion of traditional society and the absence of adequate social safety nets have led to increased vulnerabilities, exacerbated by tensions between different ethnic groups. Civil society organisations promoting human dignity or advocating for humanitarian values in general are relatively under-represented in the region.

In this context, the Red Cross has a unique opportunity to contribute significantly to promoting human dignity in the region based on its fundamental principles and humanitarian values.

However, there is also still a need for a wider dissemination of the Red Cross principles within the organisation, as well as a heightened awareness of Red Cross activities and humanitarian values in the Pacific by key external stakeholders, including diplomatic missions, the corporate sector, civil authorities, NGOs, international NGOs and civil society. As most national societies do not have the resources to develop large stand-alone programmes in this

area, the emphasis will be on mainstreaming dissemination into all regular programmes such as health and disaster preparedness instead.

Pacific national societies will also be supported in developing effective advocacy on behalf of vulnerable people, including people living with HIV/AIDS, and on population movement issues. Based on their strong involvement in disaster preparedness and response, Pacific national societies are also well placed to raise awareness about the emerging issue of climate change and its impact on people's livelihoods.

Overall Goal

National societies are able to carry out their mandate effectively and efficiently

Programme Objective

Pacific national societies promote the Red Cross fundamental principles and humanitarian values effectively

Expected Results

National societies apply Red Cross fundamental principles, and advocate effectively for vulnerable groups

Expected Results	Indicators	Assumptions	Activities
Project: Principles and values, communication and advocacy			
National society staff and volunteers know and apply Red Cross fundamental principles	Staff/volunteers trained Board members recognise role and responsibility	ICRC promotes and supports dissemination Leadership training Mainstreaming	Training and support Advise on integrity Promote <i>Code of Conduct</i>
National society define advocacy priorities and are a credible humanitarian voice	Number of advocacy activities/type of audience	Willingness to take joint position on issues	Training in advocacy Develop position papers: AIDS, climate change
Red Cross can lobby effectively in relevant regional fora	Participation in regional events/fora	Priorities agreed collectively with movement partners	Define priorities Develop strategy
Partners more aware about Red Cross principles and values	National society able to strengthen independent position	Appropriate tools and tech support available	Produce materials and communications tools Basic presentations
Media more aware of Red Cross work and values	Media coverage Special events, e.g. World AIDS Day, WDR launch	Appropriate tools and tech support available	Addressed through OD programme (communications)

Table 5 - reduced logframe, humanitarian values programme

4. Organisational Development

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The Red Cross societies of the Pacific region reflect the diversity of socio-economic levels in the region, ranging from long-established, well-structured organisations – such as in Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji – to very small ones, some even less than a decade old.

The regional delegation will develop an effective system for leadership training in the Pacific region in close consultation with the ICRC. Based on pilot experiences of decentralised leadership training elsewhere, the content, methodology and delivery will be adapted to suit the priority needs of leaders of Pacific national societies. The delegation will also promote the use of existing tools and mechanisms for dealing more effectively with integrity issues, such as governance guidelines, job descriptions, *Code of Conduct*, and possibly re-chartering of branches and local groups.

National societies will be supported in strengthening their administration and finance systems, through training and the promotion of suitable tools and systems. Human resource management support will focus on achieving a diverse, skilled and gender-balanced human resource base across the Pacific national societies at all levels. Simple tools for performance management will be promoted. Special attention will be given to effective volunteer management in recruitment, training, support and retention. The Federation's policies on volunteering, gender, and youth will be actively promoted throughout all programmes.

The development of strong branches and local groups remains a high priority, and pilot models for branch development will build on a close integration of OD, disaster preparedness and health programmes.

Most national societies have now developed or reviewed their overall strategic plans, and the planning focus will gradually shift towards programme development in the core areas of *Strategy 2010*. All national societies have agreed to regular reviews of the effectiveness and relevance of their programmes, based on a clear understanding of capacities and vulnerabilities of communities and the national societies themselves. The regional delegation will develop simple standard formats for national societies' plans in health and disaster preparedness, and will facilitate evaluations and reviews where needed. Simple tools and a structured approach for monitoring and evaluation will be developed, tested and implemented. Each programme will aim to promote a 'culture of learning', through regular reviews and exchanges. Sub-regional communication between national societies will be encouraged through representation in technical working groups, and by staging training events and exchange visits by sub-region where feasible. Organisational learning will also be supported by the development of more effective mechanisms for sharing knowledge and experience across the region. A regional newsletter will be introduced for this purpose.

The possibilities for more effective use of technology - such as internet access, web-based learning, and improved telecommunications including HF radio systems - will be explored.

The area of information, publicity and communications has generally received little attention so far. In order to raise their profile and visibility, and to increase the impact of their programmes, Pacific national societies must create a culture of communications. A recently produced draft work plan will form the basis for a more focused communications approach in the Pacific. Aiming to strike the right balance between public visibility and national society capacity building, it will be supported by an information officer based in Suva, with part-time back-up and guidance from other resources in the region, such as partner national society (PNS)-based information specialists.

It is recognised that strong elements of communications should be integrated into all regional programmes, and clear advocacy positions and public awareness campaigns will be developed in support of programme objectives in health, disaster preparedness and the promotion of humanitarian values.

Overall Goal

Well functioning national societies are able to carry out their mandate effectively and efficiently

Programme Objective

Pacific national societies have made sustainable progress towards being 'well functioning national societies'

Expected Results

1. National societies' governance and management have been strengthened at headquarters and branch level
2. Pacific national societies have developed sustainable models for local branch development
3. Communication, knowledge sharing and learning between and within national societies has been improved

Expected Results	Indicators	Assumptions	Activities
Project one: Governance and management			
A coherent leadership development system is in place	National society leaders trained Modules developed Statutes updated	Support from Geneva for modules development ICRC strongly engaged and committed	Detailed needs assessment Adapt/develop tools Set up training system
Strategic planning strengthened	Strategic plans updated at national and regional levels	Collective buy-in for cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) process in region	Support self-assessment and strategic planning
Improved management systems, finance, HR, administration, and planning	Regular audit reports Annual plans / budgets Annual reports	Support and exchange available between national societies	Develop/facilitate finance development in 3 national societies Map HR needs
Effective HR management	Performance management in place	National societies able to attract and retain key staff	Develop HR tools and support

Improved volunteer management	More volunteers, gender and diversity balance Volunteer policies adopted and applied	Political support exists National societies able to attract new volunteers National societies promote gender and diversity policies	Adapt basic tools and policies, train key staff Develop database Advocate youth, gender, volunteering policies
Project two: Branch development			
A pilot model for branch development has been introduced successfully in 3 national societies	Module developed for CBSR and other programmes Branches opened, supported	Branch development strongly promoted within health and care and DP programmes	Develop and test pilot models and systems Limited support for branch infrastructure
Project three: Communication and learning			
National societies and regional delegation needs met in information and communication	Basic tools in place Staff/volunteers trained Regular newsletter	Effective cooperation with movement partners in region	Needs analysis Basic training Feasibility study for regional website
Visibility and profile raised	Articles, web postings Media events	Technical support available	Training and support Publications
Knowledge sharing more effective	Best practices, tools, experience shared Regional exchanges	Lessons learned can be exported, positive culture of learning	Document best practice Facilitate exchange
Monitoring and evaluation system in place	Baseline surveys Regular programme and impact reviews	Technical support available	Develop monitoring and evaluation tools Support reviews and baseline surveys

Table 6 - reduced logframe, organisational development programme

5. Representation, Management and Implementation

Coordination

The recently adopted *Pacific Action Plan* forms the basis for a collective regional Red Cross strategy and detailed plan of action for the next years. In early 2004, it will be formalised in a regional cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) supported by all key stakeholders, and provide stronger programme coherence across the region. In addition, a country based CAS process has been started in PNG; this may be followed by similar processes in the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu providing conditions are favourable.

The regional delegation will work in close coordination with the ICRC, especially in the areas of leadership development, capacity building, and the integration of conflict preparedness into first aid and emergency management. The feasibility of closer harmonisation with the ICRC, including the possibilities for sharing of services and/or office space will be reviewed.

The regional delegation will also seek to strengthen partnerships with current partners including UN agencies, SPC and SOPAC, and aim to develop new ones with selected regional actors.

Representation

Advocacy must support the firm commitment of the *Manila Action Plan* (MAP) to give greater protection to disaster victims through international law, to fight for the basic rights of displaced people and to step up HIV/AIDS programmes. The regional delegation will develop a regional strategy and action plan for representation and advocacy in support of overall programme goals. It will aim to position the Red Cross as a valuable development partner to government in the areas of health, and poverty and risk reduction strategies. It will also aim to promote the Red Cross as a credible voice for civil society, through the promotion of humanitarian values. Given the limited resources in the region in this regard, it is essential to clearly define regional priorities. Besides those mentioned above this is likely to include community risk reduction and climate change, as well as the specific issues and challenges for SIDS in the areas of water resources, disaster preparedness and response, population movement, volunteering, information and communication technology. All the initiatives mentioned should include awareness on community risk reduction and climate change, as well as the specific issues and challenges for SIDS in the areas of water resources, population movement, volunteering, information and communication technology. The delegation will facilitate the work of the national societies and of the Federation in these areas through developing relationships with donors and relevant international and regional organisations such as the Pacific Islands Forum and CROP agencies.

International Disaster Response

In case of major disasters requiring an international response, the regional delegation will closely coordinate with partner national societies in the region that are most likely to respond. Where necessary, further support will be mobilised through an international appeal, and/or by applying directly to donors such as European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO). During the response to cyclone Ami in Fiji the delegation received logistical support from the Pan-American disaster response unit (PADRU) in Panama. For any major disasters that exceed the response capacities available within the region, the delegation will also be able to mobilise Federation global disaster response tools including FACT and emergency response units (ERU).

Governance Support

None of the Pacific national societies are currently represented on the Federation's statutory bodies, and the regional delegation will strive to bridge the gap by promoting closer involvement and more regular sharing of relevant information. In addition, more emphasis will be put on mechanisms for follow up on the outcomes of regional meetings, including the *Manila Action Plan*.

Delegation Management

The regional delegation basic core staffing comprises three technical delegates (health, disaster management, OD), a head of regional delegation, and four local support staff. In recent years there has been a high turnover, causing serious problems of continuity, even more so in a region where the high cost of travel means that direct contact with national societies is comparatively limited. Besides the basic core staffing outlined above, the delegation will recruit an additional health delegate to develop the first aid programme, and an officer to develop the climate change pilot programme. An information officer will be supported regularly through short-term missions by partner national society information officers from the region. The delegation will also open a trainee health delegate position, as well as internships for university students in the area of reporting.

Finally, the regional delegation will promote closer integration with the Papua New Guinea country delegation, with the ultimate aim of building a balanced, sustainable Federation presence in the entire region.

For further information please contact:

- *In Suva: Leon Prop, Head of Regional Delegation, email: ifrcfj01@ifrc.org; phone + 679 3311855 mobile + 679 9992485; fax + 679 3311406;*
- *In Geneva: EunHee Cho, Regional Officer, email: eunhee.cho@ifrc.org; phone: +41 22 730 4392; fax: +41 22 733 0395*

BUDGET 2004

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.72/2004

Name: Pacific Regional Programmes

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,000
Teaching materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relief supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,000
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	3,000	3,000	0	4,000	7,000	0	17,000
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	1,200	17,000	0	0	8,400	0	26,600
CAPITAL EXPENSES	4,200	20,000	0	4,000	15,400	0	43,600
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicules	0	0	0	0	21,200	0	21,200
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	0	0	0	0	21,200	0	21,200
Programme Support	42,430	36,414	0	22,100	32,427	0	133,370
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	42,430	36,414	0	22,100	32,427	0	133,370
Personnel-delegates	290,400	144,000	0	144,000	188,100	0	766,500
Personnel-national staff	7,200	122,600	0	21,600	69,550	0	220,950
Consultants	15,000	1,400	0	46,800	12,900	0	76,100
PERSONNEL	312,600	268,000	0	212,400	270,550	0	1,063,550
W/shops & Training	131,600	137,800	0	30,500	2,000	0	301,900
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	131,600	137,800	0	30,500	2,000	0	301,900
Travel & related expenses	62,140	37,000	0	38,000	89,100	0	226,240
Information	64,200	29,000	0	0	5,800	0	99,000
Other General costs	27,600	32,000	0	33,000	62,400	0	155,000
GENERAL EXPENSES	153,940	98,000	0	71,000	157,300	0	480,240
TOTAL BUDGET:	652,770	560,214	0	340,000	498,877	0	2,051,860