

Annual report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Pacific

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This report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2010.



Solomon Islands Red Cross Society
Partnership Meeting. Photo credit: IFRC.

In brief

Summary

Red Cross National Societies are community-based organizations. Providing support to National Societies – working with them to improve the efficiency and quality of their governance, programmes and services – has a direct impact on vulnerable people. This is central to the mandate of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) Pacific regional office.

The regional office:

- provides support to Red Cross National Societies in Australia, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Federated States of Micronesia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu (currently in formation) and Vanuatu
- supports and guides the IFRC's country office team in Samoa
- improves institutional memory within the membership, and the sharing of good practice and lessons learnt
- coordinates the work of the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the region within the IFRC's mandate
- liaises and coordinates with non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in disaster preparedness and response, and in longer-term development programming.

Financial situation

The total budget for 2010 was CHF 2,279,000 revised from the original budget of CHF 1,771,839, of which 111 per cent was covered. Overall expenditure in 2010 was CHF 1.69 million or 74 per cent of the budget.

[Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.](#)

No. of people we help

The Pacific regional office provides support to 13 National Societies. These National Societies in turn provide support to thousands of people. The National Societies are the Australian Red Cross, Cook Islands Red Cross Society, Fiji Red Cross Society, Kiribati Red Cross Society, Micronesia Red Cross Society, New Zealand Red Cross, Palau Red Cross Society, Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society, Samoa Red Cross Society, Solomon Islands Red Cross Society, Tonga Red Cross Society, Tuvalu Red Cross Society (currently in formation) and the Vanuatu Red Cross Society.

The disaster management, organizational development and health programmes reached over 200 staff and volunteers. Pacific National Societies reached over 300,000 people through their disaster response operations and longer-term programming. The HIV programme reached approximately 24,000 people – mostly young people and members of high-risk groups – through community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), as well as youth peer education and social mobilization for voluntary non-remunerated blood donations.

Our partners

The Japanese, Australian, New Zealand and French Red Cross National Societies, together with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), continued to work closely with the IFRC to ensure coherent support to Pacific National Societies. The Japanese Red Cross Society is a long-standing multi-lateral supporter of the IFRC's work in the Pacific. The Japanese Red Cross Society's contribution benefited a range of health, disaster management and organizational development activities. The Australian, Netherlands and Norwegian Red Cross societies supported the IFRC's disaster management programme. The New Zealand and Australian Red Cross societies supported the strengthening of National Society governance, with the New Zealand Red Cross also supporting health programmes.

The IFRC also collaborates closely with the ICRC's Pacific delegation, particularly in organizational development activities. The Spanish Red Cross contributed to capacity-building initiatives in eight National Societies. The Red Cross societies of Australia, Iceland, New Zealand and Finland funded delegates for IDRL and disaster management, and supported staff in administration and finance activities. The Red Cross Society of China is also a valued supporter of the Pacific region.

The IFRC's main external partners and donors in 2010 were the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM), the Secretariat for Pacific Communities (SPC), the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Division of SPC, the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO), the New Zealand Aid Programme, AusAID (via Australian Red Cross), the Pacific Island AIDS Foundation (PIAF) and the Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference (PIDC).

The IFRC, on behalf of all National Societies in the Pacific region, would like to thank partners and donors for their collaboration and generous support.

Context

The Pacific region faced a significant number of disasters during 2010, particularly during the first half of the year. In January, floods in the Solomon Islands resulted in one death and affected four provinces. In Vanuatu, the Gaua volcano in Torba Province erupted, spewing heavy ash and forcing a community to relocate from one side of the island to the other.

In February, the category 3 tropical Cyclone Pat destroyed infrastructure and housing on the island of Aitutaki in the Cook Islands. It was closely followed by a category 4 tropical cyclone, Cyclone Rene. Rene caused damage to houses and crops on three islands in Tonga.

In March, Cyclone Tomas caused two deaths with the government of Fiji declaring a state of emergency in two divisions. Approximately 500 houses were destroyed and a further 1,150 damaged. Also in March, the category 4 tropical Cyclone Ului caused flooding and damage to houses in a number of provinces in the Solomon Islands.

During the months of April and May, strong El Niño-like conditions caused low rainfall and reduced the availability of fresh water to communities across Micronesia.

The second half of the year saw the New Zealand Red Cross respond to the Pike River Mine disaster, providing support and advice to the miners' families. The National Society also responded to an earthquake in September on the South Island, which fortunately only resulted in damage and no deaths.

Many of these events resulted in National Societies mobilizing experienced staff and volunteers, diverting human resources away from regular programming and contributing to delays in the implementation of ongoing programmes. Where necessary, the IFRC provided National Societies with funding or human resource support.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management

Outcomes/Expected results

- 1. Disaster management planning**
National Societies have an improved capacity to plan their response to disasters and mitigate its impact on vulnerable communities.
- 2. Organizational preparedness**
National Societies have a greater ability to react rapidly to small- to medium-sized disasters requiring minimal external assistance.
- 3. Community preparedness**
The scale of National Societies' community-based disaster programming is increased.
- 4. Disaster emergency response**
National Societies receive the right support to alleviate the suffering of people during disasters.
- 5. Coordination and advocacy**
The visibility of Red Cross Red Crescent contributions is enhanced in the implementation of Pacific regional frameworks for disaster risk management and the adaptation to climate change by participating in and contributing regularly to regional networks and initiatives.

Achievements

1. Disaster management planning

- The budget for the disaster management programme was adjusted to align with the five components. The budget allocation for disaster preparedness training at National Society level was increased as a result of lessons learnt from previous emergency response operations in the region.
- Disaster response training was reviewed and standardized as a package called Pacific Disaster Response Training. The new package contains additional modules, including how to coordinate with external partners, work with the inter-agency standing committee (IASC) cluster system and the media. It also allows a period of preparation with the National Society to help them implement the training and tailor it to their needs. The new training package was piloted by the Tonga Red Cross Society in May 2010, followed by the Cook Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia.
- Training needs analysis was conducted with National Societies throughout the year to adjust and tailor the support provided to them. This analysis has been included in the disaster management strategy and plan for 2011.
- The Cook Islands Red Cross Society received technical and financial support to develop integrated approaches to community-based work across health, organizational development and disaster management. Additional support and funding was also mobilized through the German and Norwegian Red Cross societies to develop risk reduction activities at community level. The funds will help the Cook Islands Red Cross expand its current disaster preparedness activities to include water and sanitation.
- Training sessions on community-based approaches and climate change were produced with Tuvalu Red Cross Society (currently in formation) and the Micronesia Red Cross Society. In Micronesia, the training session was focused on working with communities to prepare for the El Niño-like conditions that occur across Micronesia in the months of April and May.
- The regional office training officer supported the Kiribati Red Cross Society in its disaster management planning and in advocating the National Society's role as an auxiliary to government. Similar discussions started with the Tuvalu Red Cross Society. The process will be carried out in parallel with community-based activities.
- A number of disaster management officers in the Pacific National Societies are new, with little practical experience of disaster management. The IFRC's training officer supported the Australian Red Cross induction training in September 2010. An additional aim was for the training officer to understand individual officers' training requirements.
- In order to help National Societies prepare for emergencies, the disaster management training officer has developed regular updates on La Niña. This has helped National Societies prepare their teams and communities for future disasters. In Kiribati, the disaster management officer and secretary general took the lead on disaster preparedness. A case study will be ready in early 2011.
- The disaster management team took part in OCHA contingency planning exercises in the Cook Islands and Tonga. The aim is to support the coordination mechanisms among the region's different stakeholders. It also provided an opportunity to promote the Red Cross position in emergency response and the specific role of National Societies as auxiliaries to government.

- The IFRC's disaster management strategy has been revised for 2011. The process has allowed all team members to feel ownership of the strategy, which was finalized at the end of 2010. The strategy is in line with the previous year's activities and lessons learnt have also been incorporated.

2. Organizational preparedness

- Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) training took place in the Cook Islands during September 2010 with 16 participants from 11 National Societies. The training curriculum was improved and adapted to the Pacific context. The training course resulted in 16 RDRT-trained members, who acquired the latest disaster response knowledge and skills. Thirteen participants (81 per cent) were recommended for future RDRT deployments.
- A basic logistics training programme was held by the French Red Cross with 27 participants. The logistics officer from the Fiji Red Cross facilitated the training in cooperation with the French Red Cross. Logistics training was also held in the Cook Islands in August 2010. The training was developed and delivered by French Red Cross regional logistics delegates.
- In 2007, a comprehensive IFRC review of containers used for emergency contingency stocks indicated that there was a need for increased storage capacity in Vanuatu. The Vanuatu Red Cross Society issued a small grant proposal to purchase two additional containers. The work was completed at the end of August 2010.
- The Tuvalu Red Cross established emergency stocks in Vaitupu branch in July 2010. The National Society also requested the IFRC to complete required relief stock inventory in Vaitupu and the national headquarters in Funafuti. The IFRC subsequently provided a 20-foot container, ropes, tarpaulins, jerrycans and kitchen sets.
- Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society's disaster management officer requested IFRC support to replenish stocks in six branches in September 2010. This was carried out in Western Highlands, Morobe, Oro, West New Britain, Eastern Highlands and East Britain.

3. Community preparedness

- A community resilience forum took place in Fiji in June 2010. Forty-one participants from the IFRC, ICRC and 15 National Societies attended the workshop. National Societies focused on strategies that integrate health, disaster risk reduction and climate change in order to reduce vulnerabilities and build resilience in the face of a growing number of disasters in the region.
- A Pacific reference guide for community-based programming has been published for National Societies involved in community-based disaster preparedness, risk reduction, health and first aid activities.
- In July, the IFRC launched its first community resilience pilot programme in the Cook Islands. The project is led by the Cook Islands Red Cross Society with the support of the regional office. It aims to integrate water and sanitation, health, disaster management and climate change issues at community level. The planning process has been delayed with the late recruitment of the water and sanitation delegate, who will start in early 2011. The National Society has made initial progress by prepositioning items and harvesting rainwater at the community level.
- The Tonga Red Cross Society implemented a community-based project to replant mangroves in Niuatoputapu Island in order to protect communities. After the tsunami on 30 September 2009, the whole coastal area of Niuatoputapu – in particular the Hihifo area – was destroyed and all the trees along the shore were damaged.
- The Programme for Climate Change (PfCC) launched in the Pacific. At the end of July 2010, a workshop, led by the IFRC, was held to promote participatory approaches for the design, implementation and monitoring of community-based health and disaster management

programmes, including climate changes issues. There were 18 participants from the Vanuatu Red Cross Society. A vulnerability capacity assessment has been carried out in the Solomon Islands to identify priority activities in Temotu, including climate change issues. Background information has also been collected from the Federated States of Micronesia for the same programme. It is hoped the programme will include Fiji during the first quarter of 2011.

4. Disaster response

- The disaster management team played a coordinating role in a number of disaster response operations during 2010. This included mobilizing financial resources from partners to assist the Papua New Guinea Red Cross in its response to new cholera outbreaks, seeking funds from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Cook Islands' response to Cyclone Pat (reaching 1,671 people) and the Solomon Islands' response to Cyclone Ului (reaching 2,250 people). Further support was provided to these operations and Cyclone Rene in Tonga (reaching 1,300 people) by coordinating with partners to mobilize specialist personnel.
- An impact assessment of the Papua New Guinea Red Cross's cholera operation 2009–2010 was undertaken and lessons from that assessment fed into the planning for the November 2010 cholera response in Papua New Guinea.
- The Pacific regional office requested a staff-on-loan member for three months from the Australian Red Cross. The staff member arrived in November 2010 and will support emergency operations in the Pacific region. The staff-on-loan establishes business continuity plans and standard operating procedures for emergency response, whilst also supporting National Societies to prepare contingency plans.

5. Coordination and advocacy

- The first disaster management advisory group meeting was held in June bringing together disaster management representatives from all National Societies in the region. It laid the foundations for the disaster management cooperation framework.
- The disaster management cooperation framework for the Pacific will maximize resources in the region. National Societies will be identified to take the lead as advisory National Societies in specific areas of disaster management. In recognition of their expertise, lead National Societies will play a greater role in supporting the development of the region's other National Societies. The framework recognizes the capacities of the New Zealand Red Cross in IT and telecommunications, the Australian Red Cross in water and sanitation (as well as emergency and shelter management), and the French and Fiji Red Cross in logistics. Additional lead roles will be identified in 2011. Once the framework has been agreed by secretaries general, it will be systematized and made operational with memorandums of understanding.
- The Pacific regional office hosted two meetings on logistics. The first resulted in an agreement to establish a regional logistics taskforce. The second resulted in the French Red Cross and Fiji Red Cross Society being identified as leads to advise National Societies on logistics as part of the disaster management cooperation framework.
- The IFRC supported a number of events as part of awareness campaigns run by the National Societies. The Tuvalu Red Cross Society led activities for World Disaster Day, whilst the Tonga Red Cross Society organized awareness events for Disaster Risk Reduction Day.
- Under the Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network/Global Platform facilitated by the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), several working groups have been defined and the IFRC is leading the community-based disaster risk management working group. The working group aims to share experience and build capacities in community-based approach programming. The IFRC is also actively involved in other working groups (see the 'Working in partnership' section).

Constraints or challenges

- The implementation of the IFRC secretariat's disaster management programme was delayed at the beginning of the programme period due to demand from the National Societies for disaster response support, as well as limited human resources. This resulted in underspending in the first half of the year.
- The disaster management team was affected by the unexpected departure of the disaster management coordinator. This also affected the recruitment, induction and training of new national staff. The three-month gap before the new coordinator arrived to assume the position was covered by an interim staff-on-loan coordinator from the New Zealand Red Cross.
- Delegate turnover means that important knowledge and experience are lost. It is hoped that the recruitment of local staff will, over time, limit the impact of delegate turnover by retaining institutional knowledge and increasing regional disaster management capacity.
- Changeable National Society priorities and events make it difficult for the disaster management team to plan its work. This situation is unlikely to change and the team is aware that it must be flexible and opportunistic in its support to National Societies. To address this challenge, discussions will be held in early 2011 with all National Societies to plan for the 12 months ahead.
- Regional coordination with Movement and non-Movement actors across 13 contexts is time consuming. A balance must be found between country-level support to National Societies and wider regional coordination commitments.

Health and care

Outcomes/Expected results

1. HIV

- National Societies contribute to preventing further HIV infection in the region.
- National Societies contribute to reducing stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV.
- National Societies contribute to blood safety in the region through the recruitment of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors.

2. Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)

- Target communities have a greater capacity to manage common ailments and injuries through higher-quality National Society commercial and community-based health and first aid training and interventions.
- Improved preparedness and response mechanisms exist in National Societies and communities to better respond to public health emergencies and epidemics of infectious diseases, especially avian and pandemic influenza.
- National Societies enjoy an enhanced profile and are able to increase their health promotion and prevention interventions in target communities.

3. Capacity building

- National Societies have an enhanced capacity to plan, deliver and monitor effective health interventions, raise resources and form partnerships with health ministries and other stakeholders.

4. Communications and advocacy

- Regional communications and advocacy campaigns on one critical health issue were developed and disseminated.

Achievements

1. HIV

- The HIV programme – implemented by member National Societies of the Global Alliance on HIV, namely the Cook Islands, Micronesia, Kiribati and Samoa – benefited 24,000 beneficiaries, who were mostly young people and members of high-risk groups. The programme focused on HIV prevention, voluntary non-remunerated blood donor programmes, HIV-related anti-stigma and discrimination, awareness messages, information materials, condom distribution and youth peer education activities.
- The three National Societies of Fiji, Tuvalu (currently in formation) and Palau celebrated World Blood Donor Day on 14 June with week-long activities and television adverts to promote voluntary non-remunerated blood donations. The Cook Islands Red Cross Society and Samoa Red Cross Society regularly carry out Club 25 activities that promote voluntary blood donations among young people.
- The Pacific regional office hosted the annual Global Alliance meeting on HIV from 21 to 22 June in Fiji. The meeting reviewed the previous two years of HIV programming. Work plans and budgets for the next three years were finalized.
- The application for the second phase of the Global Fund-supported HIV programme was accepted, providing funds of CHF 1,086,500 for the three-year period of July 2010–June 2013.
- Four National Societies – the Cook Islands, Micronesia, Kiribati and Samoa – distributed 25,272 male condoms and 4,490 female condoms. These four National Societies worked with their respective national blood programmes and donated 1,041 blood bags during the reporting period. The four National Societies of the Cook Islands, Kiribati, Micronesia and Samoa celebrated World AIDS Day on 1 December with their respective health ministries and partner NGOs. The regional health team supported these activities by providing financial support, information resources and communication materials.
- The regional health team launched an advocacy paper – jointly developed with PIAF and the Australian Red Cross – on World AIDS Day.
- The IFRC launched its advocacy report on harm reduction. The regional office provided a copy of the report to National Societies for dissemination to their national partners.



Samoa RC AIDS ambassador leading candle light celebration on WAD 1 Dec 2010

2. Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)

- National Societies combined CBHFA health and hygiene promotion activities with Global Fund HIV activities, making the most of opportunities to reach communities. The programme reached over 30,000 people in Micronesia, Kiribati, Samoa and the Cook Islands with peer-to-peer education, condom distribution, voluntary non-remunerated blood donation campaigns, hygiene and health promotion, and hand-washing awareness in schools.
- During the typhoid fever epidemic in the Fiji Islands in early 2010, the regional health team provided National Societies with the IFRC's *Epidemic Control for Volunteers* manual to help train volunteers. The Fiji Red Cross Society mobilized six community health teams to carry out door-to-door health and hygiene promotion, and disease prevention activities. The National Society reached more than 400 people.
- The Tuvalu Red Cross Society (currently in formation) and the Fiji Red Cross Society successfully completed short-term projects for human influenza pandemic preparedness for 2,507 and 8,000 people respectively. These projects involved developing and distributing information, education and communication materials.
- The Tuvalu Red Cross Society (currently in formation) successfully submitted its first CBHFA programme proposal to the Empress Shôken Fund. It was granted CHF 48,089 for a year.
- The Pacific regional office has revised its health plan and budget for 2010–2011 to meet increased demands for CBHFA programming support from the region's National Societies.
- A community health delegate joined the regional team in mid-July to support National Societies in developing their capacity to design and implement longer-term development programmes in vulnerable communities.
- National Societies have expressed a need for commercial first aid programmes and, in response, the Pacific regional office has provided support to the New Zealand Red Cross first aid delegate, who is developing a road map for commercial first aid support to the region's National Societies.
- The regional health delegate worked with the Australian Red Cross and PIAF to produce a briefing paper, *HIV-related stigma and discrimination in the Pacific Island Countries*. The paper was launched in November 2010 over a two-month period, coinciding with World AIDS Day. The target audience includes policy-makers, parliamentarians, National Societies and partners in the region.
- As a member of the advisory committee, the regional health delegate contributed to the youth peer education curriculum for voluntary non-remunerated blood donor recruitment and promotion. The Australian Red Cross piloted the curriculum in Solomon Island. The Fiji and Tonga Red Cross celebrated World First Aid Day on 14 September with week-long activities and first aid training sessions to promote first aid and a culture of safety at community level. The Fiji Red Cross trained 100 military personnel in first aid on the day itself.
- The community-based health delegate visited Vanuatu to provide technical health support on the 'Introduction of participatory methods training'. The delegate also had the opportunity to meet members of the National Society and gain an insight into the National Society's health programmes and observe how community-based approaches are used in both health and disaster management.
- The Tuvalu Red Cross Society (currently in formation) – with the support of the new community-based health delegate – started to implement its CBHFA programme. The



Tuvalu Red Cross: CBHFA sensitization workshop

delegate worked with the National Society, and revised its work plan and budget. She also facilitated and organized a CBHFA workshop for National Society staff and volunteers.

- A seven-day community volunteer training course was held from 23 to 30 September with 16 participants. The participants comprised four staff, four national headquarters volunteers and eight community volunteers. A volunteer job description was initially prepared and shared with the Te kavatoetoe community. The community then selected the volunteers (four women and four men). The training course provided participants with a broad overview of CBHFA, communicable and non-communicable diseases, and basic disaster preparedness.
- The regional health team provided first aid manuals to the Cook Islands, Vanuatu and Kiribati National Societies. The regional health team worked with the New Zealand Red Cross first aid delegate to develop a training schedule for first aid instructors. The training schedule is aimed at training Red Cross members in Fiji, Kiribati, Vanuatu and Tonga. It has been agreed that the regional health budget will provide financial support for the first aid training courses, which are planned for early 2011.
- The Pacific regional office revised its health plan and budget for 2011 to meet increased demands for CBHFA programming support from members.

3. Capacity building

- The IFRC supported the Micronesia Red Cross Society in organizing voluntary non-remunerated blood donors' training from 25 to 28 January. Twenty-four Red Cross staff and volunteers, as well as representatives from the health ministry, took part. The regional office facilitated this modular workshop, which was based on the IFRC's *Making a difference* manual, with a focus on Club 25 – a programme for young people who make a commitment to donate blood regularly and to maintain positive, healthy lifestyles.
- The regional office hosted a planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) training workshop for 12 regional National Societies. The workshop was held from 26 - 29 April and aimed to build National Society PMER capacity for health and disaster management programme officers. It was attended by 24 participants from 12 National Societies, as well as representatives from WHO (World Health Organization), SOPAC and PIAF.
- The regional office invited members and regional partners to a strategic discussion on health programming in the region, including representatives from National Societies in Australia, the Cook Islands, New Zealand, Samoa, Kiribati, as well as from the IFRC and ICRC. WHO presented an analysis of vulnerabilities in the region. The group proposed a number of next steps and actions in relation to first aid, CBHFA, blood programming and humanitarian diplomacy.
- The regional health team supported the Fiji Red Cross to attend a steering committee and workshop event on the 'Piloting climate change adaptation to protect human health in Fiji' project. The Fiji Red Cross, with assistance from the regional health team, is developing a work plan for community-based disease prevention measures in areas where there are increased health risks due to climate change. This will contribute to the three-year UNDP–WHO project, in partnership with the health ministry. Once the work plan has been approved by the steering committee, the Fiji Red Cross will receive funding and implement its work plan.
- The regional health team and the New Zealand Red Cross first aid delegate worked with National Societies in Tuvalu, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Fiji and Tonga to plan the first aid instructors' training and provided first aid manuals to these societies for their first aid training courses.



HIV related Stigma Advocacy paper

- The regional health team provided the CBHFA manual, HIV prevention guidelines and HIV advocacy materials to the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society. The HIV advocacy materials were also supplied to Red Cross societies in the Cook Islands, Kiribati, Samoa, Micronesia, Palau, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji, Tonga and Tuvalu (currently in formation).
- The regional team supported and facilitated a peer-to-peer visit between the Cook Islands Red Cross and the Micronesia Red Cross. The visit provided a unique opportunity for the National Societies to learn about each other's peer education programmes. During the seven-day youth peer education training session, 35 youth peer educators were trained using the CBHFA approach. Participants from different branches of the Cook Islands Red Cross developed youth peer education work plans for their branches for 2011.
- The regional team supported the disaster risk reduction programme in the Cook Islands concerning health-related programme implementation with a special focus on water and sanitation.

4. Communications and advocacy

- The regional office organized a health strategy meeting from 30 April to 1 May 2010, with selected regional National Societies and Participating National Societies. The meeting resulted in identifying non-communicable diseases (NCD) as one of the major health problems affecting the Pacific region. Follow-up meetings with the WHO counterpart led to an agreement to use IFRC community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) approach to address NCD in the Pacific region.
- The IFRC application for HIV grant to the GFATM successfully secured funding for the 2nd phase of HIV regional program implementation until June 2013.
- The Pacific regional office in partnership with Pacific Island AIDS Foundation (PIAF) and Australian Red Cross developed an advocacy paper against HIV-related stigma and discrimination in the Pacific Island countries. The paper was launched on World AIDS Day on 1 December 2010. The regional health team initiated discussion with the WHO office.

Constraints or challenges

- Limited financial and human resources for CBHFA programmes have negatively influenced the IFRC's ability to provide adequate support to this participatory community approach during 2009–2010. In collaboration with the Australian, Japanese and New Zealand Red Cross societies, the IFRC scaled up its support for CBHFA in 2010. A community health delegate joined the regional health team in July 2010 to meet increased demand from National Societies for technical assistance to support health programmes, particularly community-based health.
- Limited and delayed reporting by National Societies often presented a significant challenge to programmes' progress. Timely and high-quality monitoring and reporting is a long-standing challenge and the regional office is working with members to identify ways of overcoming this problem. The regional office has provided planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) training and has continued to follow up with National Societies to identify and support their needs in this area.
- Volunteer and community training materials are often required in local languages – and translation is a costly or time-consuming process. Not translating documents limits training to those volunteers who speak English. National Societies rely heavily on headquarters-based staff and volunteers to translate documents and, where possible, the regional team is supporting interested National Societies to adapt and translate manuals into local language(s).

Organizational development

Outcomes/Expected results

1. Organizational issues are addressed in individual National Societies through tailor-made organizational development and capacity-building initiatives.
2. There is increased integration of organizational development and capacity-building aspects within health and care, and disaster management programmes.
3. Lessons learnt and best practices are shared, and skilled National Society practitioners provide National Society peer support in organizational development and capacity building across the Movement components in Asia Pacific.

Achievements

The IFRC provided tailored organizational development support – as illustrated below – that targeted specific institutional or service delivery problems in Pacific National Societies. These interventions contribute to more effective institutions, programmes and services.

- **Governance strengthening**

The governance-strengthening programme was initiated with the aim of developing culturally cognizant processes for building good governance practice across National Societies in the Pacific region. The findings from the April–July 2010 consultation of Pacific National Societies leaders (management and board) on governance strengths and challenges were synthesized into a paper that was shared with all National Societies. In August, a project design workshop was organized inviting past and present leaders from the Pacific National Societies, the IFRC and ICRC to explore sustainable ways of supporting enhanced governance. The findings from the consultation mentioned above helped contributed to the workshop discussions. The National Society representatives developed a final project concept and have established a working group to run the initial year-long project, which is likely to be extended. The IFRC will provide significant support, both technical and financial, to this initiative.

- **Kiribati Red Cross Society**

The Kiribati Red Cross Society hosted an OD-learning event, supported by the IFRC, with 16 participants comprising board members, volunteers and staff. The event was designed to explore the country's vulnerabilities and the National Society's role in addressing these as an auxiliary to the government. Discussions also focused on the society's strategy and legal base revision. The IFRC team – the zone OD coordinator and the Pacific regional programme coordinator – met with the Governing Board and staff. They agreed on a short-term plan of action focused on a membership development, completion of the annual report and audit, preparation for the 2011 plan and budget, ongoing work on statutes, strategic planning and the next general assembly.

- **Organizational development in Fiji**

A meeting was organized for the Fiji Red Cross – facilitated by the IFRC – that encouraged participants to reflect on the National Society's strengths, its image in Fiji and the relevance of existing Red Cross programmes for the country's most vulnerable people.

- **Peer exchange programmes**

- Peer exchange was initiated between the Australian Red Cross and the Kiribati Red Cross Society, with a focus on developing the planning and management skills of the Kiribati's secretary general. The first mission from the Australian Red Cross took place in July. Overall, the peer exchange programme has developed the planning and management capacities of the National Society and its staff. More peer support missions

are planned for the Kiribati Red Cross Society in 2011 by the Cook Islands Red Cross Society and the Australian Red Cross.

- The New Zealand Red Cross undertook a peer exchange with the Vanuatu Red Cross Society, focusing on governance training for Governing Board members and the secretary general. A similar initiative took place between New Zealand Red Cross and the Fiji Red Cross and was supported by the IFRC.

- **Asia Pacific youth summit**

The IFRC's Pacific regional office financially supported representatives from the Fiji Red Cross and Cook Islands Red Cross to attend and participate in the Asia Pacific and Middle East youth forum and statutory conference held in Amman in October. Similar support was also provided to the representative of Papua New Guinea Red Cross to participate in the Asia Pacific Red Cross Red Crescent Youth Leaders' Forum organized by the Hong Kong Red Cross.

- **Pacific leadership meeting**

During the Asia Pacific conference, a leadership meeting was facilitated by the IFRC. Key decisions were made about the governance enhancement project (mentioned above), the development of a regional humanitarian diplomacy strategy, the signing of pre-deployment agreements between the IFRC and National Societies on regional disaster response team members, as well as the agenda for the Pacific regional partnership meeting in May 2011.

- **Solomon Islands Red Cross annual general meeting (AGM)**

The National Society has faced some major financial management challenges and, as a result, a number of partners had frozen funding until audits had been completed. The National Society therefore requested support from ICRC and the IFRC to hold their AGM. The IFRC has defined a regional finance development programme to target finance development in the Solomon Islands, and three other National Societies, starting in 2011.

- **Planning support to the Samoa Red Cross Society**

A governance expert provided training on a pro bono basis to the National Society's Governing Board. Additional support was provided to develop and prepare a draft tsunami proposal for Samoa in time for the May 2010 partners' meeting. The process used was 'intensive iterative conversation and review' based on a collaborative team approach. The team consisted of a planning adviser, the National Society's secretary general and the IFRC's head of regional office. Intensive iterative conversations were also held with the National Society's health and disaster management teams and finance unit, and with the IFRC's delegates for livelihoods, logistics and finance. The collaborating team developed a budget that reflected emerging priorities.

- **Support to the resolution of the governance dispute in Samoa**

The Pacific regional office is coordinating Movement support to the Samoa Red Cross Society to resolve a governance dispute. ICRC and the IFRC are liaising closely to define the most appropriate support for the National Society. An experienced IFRC representative undertook several visits to Samoa to mediate and facilitate discussions with key Red Cross members, staff and external stakeholders. Briefing documents were produced to ensure Movement partners, the zone and Geneva offices were kept informed and consulted.

- **Advisory support to the Palau Red Cross Society**

The Pacific regional office has provided ongoing governance support to the National Society during the reporting period. Following an urgent request from the National Society, a finance development mission took place in December.

- **Support to the Pacific organizational development working group**

The IFRC supported the working group with technical materials and by undertaking specific tasks arising from the meetings of the working group including, for example, the analysis of

completed well-functioning National Society self-assessment questionnaires, updating National Society basic profiles and data sheets, and disbursing financial resources allocated through and by the working group.

- **Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea Red Cross participation in resource mobilization training and networking event**

Participants benefited from sessions on innovation in fundraising, direct mailing, media campaigns, accurate project budgeting to ensure overheads are covered, corporate fundraising, role of volunteers in fundraising and fundraising at branch level.

- **Supporting Tuvalu Red Cross Society towards recognition**

The IFRC Pacific regional office – in close coordination with ICRC and other partners – provided regular support to the Tuvalu Red Cross Society in its preparation for recognition as a member of the Movement. In July, the Tuvalu Red Cross Society elected a new Governing Board at its general assembly, where revised statutes were also adopted. Progress and financial reports for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 – together with the plan and budget for 2011 to 2012 – were presented and approved. Prior to the meeting, representatives took part in a workshop to review the society's strategic plan 2010–2014, which was approved during its general assembly. To take advantage of branch attendance, first aid training, volunteer development and communications training took place following the general assembly.

- **Intensified capacity building in the Cook Islands**

The Cook Islands Red Cross Society has participated in a global study on the impact of intensified capacity building and organizational development. The secretary general and a staff member from the National Society participated in the peer researcher training event in Budapest. The Cook Islands Red Cross Society has partnered with Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI) (in English, *the Indonesian Red Cross*) to carry out forthcoming peer assessment activities.

- **Finance development support to Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society**

The IFRC supported the National Society to clear outstanding acquittals through the mobilization of a finance delegate. A number of recommendations on finance development were also made and the National Society was also assisted to implement improved procedures for transferring and monitoring working advances to branches. In addition, specific recommendations were made about the profile and skills that finance staff need to have and this advice was taken into account in the National Society's recent finance staff recruitment.

- **Human resource management in the Solomon Islands**

The IFRC assisted the Solomon Islands Red Cross Society in reviewing its human resource systems, including human resource policies and procedures. The support was focused on the practical implementation of existing policies and procedures.

- **Spanish Red Cross**

Funds from the Spanish Red Cross were channelled to eight Pacific National Societies through the Pacific organizational development working group. The group contributed to a number of achievements during the reporting period.

- The Fiji Red Cross Society completed its strategic plan for 2010–2014. The plan was launched in March by His Excellency Ratu Epeli Nailatikau, the president of Fiji and patron of the Red Cross.
- The new secretary general of the Kiribati Red Cross Society took part in a peer exchange with the secretary general of the Cook Islands Red Cross.
- The Cook Islands Red Cross Society completed an internal audit, and installed computer equipment and software to improve financial management. The National Society also

recruited a finance and administration officer to ensure the smooth running of its finance and administration functions.

- The Solomon Islands Red Cross Society completed its strategic planning process including a consultative meeting with external stakeholders. The National Society was able to complete a review of its finance policy and established a chart of accounts for all donor funds. In addition, the National Society successfully completed internal and external audits, financial management training and developed a training package for new board members and staff.
- Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society purchased 13 radio sets and trained branch volunteers on the usage of those radios.
- The Vanuatu Red Cross Society completed an internal audit, printed the Red Cross manual for its junior and youth volunteer programme. It also procured first aid kits, as well as a computer and projector.
- The Palau Red Cross Society procured a computer in order to maintain a record of members and blood donors.

Constraints or challenges

- Providing in-country OD support to National Societies is a challenge for the IFRC's regional office, which often has limited human and financial resources itself. To overcome this, the regional office is promoting more peer-to-peer support among the Pacific National Societies and the integration of organizational development activities within health and disaster management programmes. Resources are also being sought from the wider Asia Pacific region where appropriate.
- Promoting the centralization of OD to donors and sourcing funding for this area of work is an ongoing challenge. Donors are often interested in funding health and care or disaster management-related programmes, but they can be reluctant to provide resources for legal base work, finance and HR development, resource mobilization or governance strengthening initiatives. The Pacific regional office will continue to work with the IFRC's Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, to document the clear link between organizational development and its impact on the lives of vulnerable people.
- Helping National Societies better understand their core business and realize the importance of fulfilling statutory requirements is often a challenge. National Societies find it difficult to achieve a balance between the implementation of short-term projects, funded by international partners and donors, and the development of programmes that are initiated, managed and resourced locally. The Pacific regional office advocates the need for National Societies to find a better balance between domestically-initiated and internationally-initiated activities. It is hoped that the renewed focus on commercial first aid in the region will contribute to increased financial autonomy and more locally-owned programming. The country-level Movement planning meetings also provide a forum for defining more sustainable partnership and programming by regional Movement partners.

International disaster response laws, rules and principles (IDRL)

Outcomes/Expected results

1. Technical assistance to governments

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

2. Training and capacity building

- Interested National Societies and humanitarian partners are empowered to advocate for strengthened legal frameworks for disaster response.

3. Dissemination, advocacy and research

- IDRL guidelines are well known, partnerships are developed and the knowledge base of the Movement on legal issues in disaster response is deepened.

Achievements

IDRL activities in the Pacific are carried out according to the global IDRL plan and budget (available [here](#)). The [2010 annual report](#) is also available online.

1. Technical assistance to governments

- The IDRL programme provided technical input to SOPAC's ongoing support to government disaster risk management review processes in the Pacific.
- In Vanuatu, a four-month-long technical assistance review project started in August. The project is being carried out in partnership with the government's National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) and the Vanuatu Red Cross Society.
- The national disaster authorities in Kiribati requested formal discussions on additional technical support on IDRL. The timing of discussions in 2011 will be coordinated with SOPAC's support for an overall review of the national-level disaster management arrangements.
- The IDRL programme continues to seek opportunities to engage National Societies and national disaster management authorities on research work towards improved legal preparedness for international disaster response.

2. Training and capacity building

- In addition to ongoing bilateral briefings for development partners and National Societies, the IDRL programme carried out an IDRL training session for health and disaster officers from the Pacific National Societies in June.
- In the Solomon Islands, a dialogue on IDRL advocacy between the Pacific Regional office, the National Society and the National Disaster Management Office resulted in the Forum on Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Response. The forum was held in June and was jointly hosted by the three parties. Participants included representatives from government ministries, civil society, and international development agencies based in Solomon Islands.
- In the Cook Islands – following an OCHA-facilitated national-level contingency planning workshop in June – the regional office, together with Cook Islands Red Cross Society, held a Forum on Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Response in November. The forum was held in collaboration with Emergency Management Cook Islands (EMCI), the national disaster authority. Participants included representatives from government ministries, civil society and international development agencies. The forum concluded with a number of recommendations, including the request for the IDRL programme to support a review of national legislation related to foreign disaster response.

3. Dissemination, advocacy and research

The Pacific regional office seeks to cooperate and collaborate with regional organizations on IDRL issues. The following progress was made during 2010.

- Collaboration continued with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), with a contribution to the national-level contingency planning workshop in the Cook Islands in June and in Tonga in September. The regional office took part in the third annual regional workshop for humanitarian assistance in the Pacific in December.
- A memorandum of understanding with SOPAC is currently under discussion, and SOPAC has expressed the intention of endorsing to its members the IDRL guidelines and IFRC's offer of support.
- The Pacific regional office collaborated with the Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference (PIDC) to produce a policy document entitled *Disaster response and the role of immigration*.
- The IDRL programme team explored potential academic collaboration with the University of the South Pacific's law school to carry out research relating to legislation in disasters.
- Future collaboration with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat is being explored.

Constraints or challenges

- IDRL is a relatively new concept and programme for the Pacific. This poses a challenge in a region where small National Societies and government agencies are already stretched by many competing priorities.
- A particular challenge has been to overcome the obstacles related to implementing country-level technical review projects. In an effort to address this challenge, the Pacific regional office has developed an approach that requires the legal researcher and IDRL delegate to play a greater role, whilst government counterparts and National Societies are less involved in the detailed research process. It focuses on more collaboration with regional and international organizations by raising awareness and offering technical input into their programme activities.

Working in partnership

The Pacific regional office continued working with Movement and non-Movement partners to strengthen the work of the Red Cross in the region. More information about these partnerships is provided below.

- Within the Movement, the Pacific regional office continued to support country-based partnership discussions with the aim of promoting more harmonized and sustainable programming approaches from Movement partners. Movement visits and partnership meetings were held in Tonga and the Solomon Islands in September and November respectively. A follow-up teleconference to share progress on actions agreed at the partnership meeting in Vanuatu in April 2010 was also arranged.
- Close collaboration between the IFRC's regional office and the ICRC's regional delegation continued over the reporting period. The collaboration focused on governance strengthening, the preparation and financing of Movement visits to member National Societies, jointly defining the future resolution of integrity issues in National Societies, coordinated responses to Pacific humanitarian team initiatives and the initiation of a Movement pamphlet for profiling the work of the Red Cross in the Pacific.
- Foundations were laid for a disaster management cooperation framework for the Pacific. The framework recognizes the capacities of the New Zealand Red Cross in IT and telecommunications, the Australian Red Cross in water and sanitation (as well as emergency and shelter management), and the French and Fiji Red Cross in logistics. Additional lead roles will be identified in 2011. Once the framework has been agreed by the secretaries general, it will be systematized and made operational with memorandums of understanding.

- Member networks in the Pacific region contribute to the sharing of accumulated expertise and knowledge. Such networks include the creation of a peer-led environment in which members can support each other's development, as well as structures and relationships that are invaluable during major disasters. The Pacific regional office currently supports three networks: firstly, the disaster management advisory group, which is made up of representatives from all Pacific National Societies and was established to provide strategic direction on disaster management policy in the region; secondly, the Pacific organizational development working group, which was established in 2008 to promote peer exchange and monitoring; and thirdly the Pacific Governance Working Group established to enhance governance in the region.
- In June 2010, the IFRC convened the first National Society disaster management advisory group meeting in Fiji. The advisory group promotes partnerships between National Societies to promote regional cooperation, knowledge sharing and capacity building. IFRC works with National Society partners in the region (Australian, American, French and New Zealand Red Cross Societies) to ensure a coherent and coordinated approach to disaster management.
- A follow-up meeting with the Pacific Island Forum members took place to discuss the potential for IFRC to apply for observer status.
- The Pacific regional office continued its membership of the Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network, led by SOPAC. The disaster management coordinator, IDRL delegate and community resilience officer all took part in and contributed to the fifth annual meeting of the network. They have also contributed to early preparations for the sixth annual meeting, which is scheduled to be held in second half of 2011.
- The Pacific regional office is a member of the working group on disaster risk management mainstreaming, which is part of the Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network, and is represented at the working group by the IDRL delegate. The community resilience officer and disaster management coordinator led the community-based working group to share experiences, lessons learnt and expertise among regional community-based stakeholders.
- A second regional coordination meeting was held in 2010. The aim of these meetings is to ensure that regional partners – including the IFRC, ICRC, and the Australian, New Zealand and French Red Cross – are exchanging information about their strategies and working towards common capacity-building approaches in the Pacific. Some of the outcomes from the coordination meeting held in December are detailed below.
 - Draft regional guidelines on the organization and National Society attendance at capacity-building events were reviewed. These guidelines aim to ensure that opportunities to attend training events support National Society priorities and are offered in an equitable manner.
 - The Pacific regional finance development programme received backing from all regional partners.
 - A common position on requests for travel support to the 2011 statutory meetings in Geneva was agreed upon.
 - A best-value-for-money venue was identified for the 2011 regional partnership meeting.
 - An IFRC internal brief was developed on the humanitarian reform process for Pacific members attending the Pacific humanitarian team annual meeting.
 - It was agreed that a desk study would be carried out on lessons learnt from the Samoa and Tonga tsunami appeal processes.
 - A decision was made to establish a Pacific country team roster for emergency response operations which require international assistance.
- The IFRC disaster management team, including the Pacific IDRL programme, participates actively in regional forums, including the Pacific Humanitarian Team, the regional disaster risk reduction platform and the OCHA-facilitated Pacific cluster approach. The IFRC has

used these forums to advocate disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, IDRL, SPHERE standards and the Code of Conduct for disaster response.

- The Pacific regional office contributed to regular meetings of the Pacific Humanitarian Team to support the implementation of the IASC cluster system for disaster response. The Pacific humanitarian team – with members of UN agencies and other humanitarian agencies in the region – is also working towards cluster preparedness. In this context, the Pacific regional office took part in discussions on the emergency shelter cluster. In line with the IFRC's shelter cluster convener role at global level, the Pacific regional office undertook the role of shelter cluster convener at regional level, with the support of the shelter coordinator in Kuala Lumpur. In 2011, additional resources, including the arrival of the shelter delegate, will further strengthen this work.
- The regional office worked with the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) coalition, a regional platform for information sharing.
- The office continued to work in partnership with PIAF at regional level. The Pacific regional office supported PIAF's work on workplace HIV policies and shared the IFRC's workplace policy guidelines and the Fiji Red Cross workplace policy. The regional health team worked with PIAF and the Australian Red Cross to produce a briefing paper entitled *HIV-related stigma and discrimination in the Pacific Island Countries*. The regional team also coordinates PIAF's in-country activities with National Societies.
- IFRC is a member of the steering committee for 'Piloting climate change adaptation to protect human health in Fiji', which is chaired by the health ministry. The committee oversees and supports the implementation of the project, which is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through WHO and UNDP. The health team supported the Fiji Red Cross Society to develop and submit a community-based activity plan for the project.
- The Pacific regional office, together with the inputs of ICRC and National Societies, produces the *Pacific Monthly* e-mail newsletter. Its aim is to promote sharing of good practice, celebrate successes in the region, and to share information about programmes, projects and events
- The Pacific regional office collaborated with the Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference (PIDC) to produce a policy document entitled *Disaster response and the role of immigration*.

Contributing to longer-term impact

Red Cross National Societies are community-based organizations. Providing support to National Societies – working with them to improve the efficiency and quality of their governance, programmes and services – has a direct impact on vulnerable people. This is central to the mandate of the IFRC's Pacific regional office. Examples of this longer-term impact for the reporting period are highlighted below.

- Communities do not differentiate between health and disaster management needs – they just have needs. In recognition of this, the regional office is promoting the development of more integrated and holistic approaches to community-based programming by National Societies through its organizational development, health and disaster management support.
- More synergistic cooperation within the Movement has ensured that Movement planning at country level is becoming more harmonized. This maximizes resources to the benefit of vulnerable people. The regional office also strongly promotes the exchange of knowledge and skills between National Societies in order to maximize capacities in the region.

- By taking part in regional coordination mechanisms, the Pacific regional office has the opportunity to clarify and promote the Red Cross Red Crescent mandate and fundamental principles in the region. The IFRC increasingly contributes to coordinated disaster management activities between the region's humanitarian actors, which reduces the duplication of effort and resources.
- The disaster management programme made significant progress in the implementation of several initiatives arising from a lessons learnt workshop held in January on the Samoa tsunami response. Initiatives included the revision of standardized disaster response modules (Pacific disaster response training) in the region and the creation of a regional disaster response team.
- The community resilience forum helped National Societies explore how they can better integrate health and care, organizational development and disaster management programmes at community level. The forum examined how existing approaches such as CBHFA and vulnerability capacity assessment can address risks in a holistic way.
- The health and care programme, particularly the CBHFA component, has contributed to National Societies better integrating disaster management and organizational development. The HIV programme has contributed to the overall capacity of National Societies in programme development, management, reporting and monitoring.
- National Society HIV programmes have resulted in stronger partnerships with national blood services, civil society organizations and HIV-positive people organizations. Another positive impact of the health and care programme is that National Societies are addressing issues such as gender-based violence, community and women's empowerment, and respect for diversity through anti-stigma and anti-discrimination activities.
- Tailored organizational development interventions by the IFRC targeting specific institutional or service delivery problems in Pacific National Societies have contributed to more effective institutions and programmes and services. Service improvements contribute to improvements in people's lives.
- Organizational development in the Pacific means supporting and fostering a culture of strong governance and management with transparent systems and practices. The Pacific regional office is committed to working with National Societies to improve programme management and implementation, monitoring and evaluation, the transparency of financial systems, branch development and volunteering. These improvements have a long-term benefit for both National Societies and the people they are working to help.
- The IDRL programme promotes the implementation of the IDRL guidelines, raises awareness of legal issues in disaster management, and supports nation states and regional organizations in their work to increase international cooperation on legal preparedness for disaster risk reduction and response.

Looking ahead

1. Regional office strategic goal 1: Supporting National Societies to be autonomous, relevant and influential

In defining its work with National Societies, the team at the Pacific regional office is primarily guided by the needs of vulnerable people, the value of voluntary service and the critical role of branches in reaching out to communities. The regional office is also mindful that, through good governance and management, members, volunteers and staff are able to participate meaningfully in decision-making processes. The belief is that good leadership, with clarity about the roles of governance and management, is critical to the sustainable growth of Pacific National Societies.

Tailored organizational development support will continue to be a priority in 2011. The Movement's work in 2010 reaffirmed the importance of strong support to the development of enhanced governance across the region and in finance development. Alongside already planned tailored governance work for specific National Societies – namely, Micronesia, Palau, Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu, Samoa, Kiribati and Tuvalu – the IFRC will support the activities of the newly created Pacific governance working group. For the first six months of 2011, this membership-led group has prioritized the development of a governance assessment tool, the revision of the Pacific governance training package, the identification of volunteer governance trainers and a pilot training event in the Cook Islands. The outcomes from this pilot will be presented to all National Society leaders at the 2011 regional partnership meeting, which will be held in Fiji in May.

A finance development delegate will start in this new regional post in early 2011. The delegate will support finance development in four National Societies – the Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Kiribati and Vanuatu. Finance delegates based in Samoa (funded by the IFRC) and Tonga (funded by the Australian Red Cross) will continue to support those National Societies during the first half of 2011. The Palau Red Cross Society will receive continued support from the regional office in the form of short-term assistance or other appropriate inputs in finance development.

Ongoing commitment from partners to support IFRC-led disaster management activities in 2011 has largely been secured. This will allow for the continuation of existing disaster management activities. The scaled up work in emergency shelter cluster coordination will require additional human resources. A shelter delegate position will be advertised in December or January.

The disaster management team implements training based on the needs analysis conducted in 2010. At National Society branch level, specific attention will be given to capacity building in emergency response and emergency logistics management. At headquarters level, attention will be focused on coordination and management for emergency response. In parallel, the disaster management team will continue to support National Societies' preparation through the prepositioning of emergency stocks, disaster management planning and contingency planning. Finally, a community-level pilot programme will continue to be supported in the Cook Islands and a number of initiatives related to climate change adaptation will also be carried out.

The health team will support the development of the IFRC health strategy in the region. The health team is in the process of mapping existing National Society health programmes. Information derived from this mapping process will contribute towards the strategic planning process. The IFRC health programme relies heavily on financial support earmarked for HIV from the Global Fund. Efforts will be made to diversify funding streams. The new 2010–2011 contribution from the New Zealand Red Cross for CBHFA – combined with ongoing support from the Japanese Red Cross Society – will allow the IFRC to address wider health issues in the region. Wider health issues include encouraging communities to take advantage of available health services and seek early advice, reversing the trend towards a sedentary lifestyle, tackling the effects of climate change on health, and reducing the impact of disasters on health outcomes.

The second phase of the Global Fund-supported HIV programme started in the last quarter of 2010 for a period of three years. It will support health initiatives in Samoa, Kiribati, Micronesia and the Cook Islands. The New Zealand Red Cross will continue its financial and technical support for CBHFA and commercial first aid in 2011. A proposal will be developed to seek ongoing support from the New Zealand Red Cross for 2012.

2. Regional office strategic goal 2: Speaking out on behalf of vulnerable people

The membership has approved work on the development of a regional humanitarian diplomacy strategy. A staff-on-loan position has been opened to support this regional process. The draft strategy will be developed in consultation with members and presented at the regional partnership meeting in May 2011. In 2010, members unanimously supported the idea of exploring cooperation with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. This explorative work has already started and will continue in 2011.

The 31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, scheduled for November 2011, is an important milestone for the Movement. States and National Societies will be invited to report on their progress in implementing the resolutions from the 30th International Conference, which took place in 2007. The IFRC and ICRC will support Pacific National Societies to engage with their governments regarding reporting on pledges and resolutions made at the last conference. The New Zealand Red Cross will be hosting a preparatory policy dialogue meeting ahead of the conference for all Pacific National Societies. The IDRL programme will endeavour to support both states and National Societies to ensure that they have positive progress to report on IDRL issues at the 2011 International Conference.

3. Regional office strategic goal 3: Facilitating regional cooperation and coordination

In 2011, the regional office will continue to facilitate regional cooperation initiatives such as policy and strategy dialogue, operational cooperation, peer exchanges and joint learning. Regional coordination between Pacific National Societies, the IFRC, ICRC and participating National Societies will continue to be facilitated through country-level and regional meetings.

When they arise, the resolution of National Society integrity issues will be closely coordinated with the regional ICRC office in Suva.

The *Pacific Monthly* newsletter will continue to be published with contributions from National Societies. The newsletter will be adapted slightly in 2011 in order to be shared with non-Movement actors.

A regional partnership meeting is scheduled for May 2011. The objectives, as defined by Pacific members, will be to explore common challenges and ways to address these, to share information and best practice, to develop a common understanding of priority humanitarian issues in the Pacific, and to develop policy dialogue and a common position. Agenda items will include progress against Strategy 2020, the Pacific governance enhancement project, succession planning, the review of the draft Pacific humanitarian diplomacy, the auxiliary role of National Societies, the 31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and how Pacific states need to prepare.

4. Regional office strategic goal 4: Developing a strong IFRC team with continuity

In 2011, the Pacific regional team will continue to develop more holistic approaches to its work. This will involve planning and managing programmes based on a National Society's overall priorities, developing programme staff's understanding of organizational development, meeting on a regular basis as a whole programme team to discuss progress and share lessons learnt about the work at country level, and ongoing tailoring of the team's structure to better support integrated work.

Specific initiatives will focus on ensuring diversity within the regional office and increasing Pacific Islander representation. Discussions are already underway with participating National Societies regarding how to develop more systematic and sustainable mechanisms to improve Pacific Islander representation.

Following strong messages from members about the need for more consistent and coherent support from the IFRC, the regional office has:

1. developed a four-year strategy in consultation with members
2. continued to strive for delegate continuity
3. engaged additional local staff to promote continuity
4. drawn on the expertise of people outside the regional team with strong experience in the Movement and the Pacific to provide tailored support to members.

These initiatives will be ongoing in 2011.

Some restructuring within the administration and finance teams in 2011 will increase the regional team's administrative, logistics, financial and human resources capacities.

How we work	
<p>The IFRC's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".</p>	<p>Global Agenda goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters. • Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies. • Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability. • Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.
Contact information	
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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA55001 - Pacific region

Annual Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/9998
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAA55001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	750,000	831,035	472,434	0	225,531	2,279,000
B. Opening Balance	409,457	104,242	189,218	0	236,554	939,471
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	228,263		31,585		0	259,848
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	100,680					100,680
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	0					0
<i>DFID - British Government</i>		6,112				6,112
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>					330	330
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>					1,873	1,873
<i>Germany Red Cross</i>	27,196					27,196
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	194,226	114,444	72,280		24,093	405,044
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	10,783					10,783
<i>New Zealand Government</i>			49,972		76,300	126,272
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>		130,000	-16,188			113,812
<i>Other</i>	-4,030					-4,030
<i>The Global Fund (to fight AIDS, TB & Malaria) (from Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC))</i>		323,389				323,389
C1. Cash contributions	557,118	573,945	137,649	0	102,596	1,371,309
Inkind Personnel						
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	87,707					87,707
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>					8,213	8,213
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	92,693					92,693
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>		47,520				47,520
C3. Inkind Personnel	180,400	47,520			8,213	236,133
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	737,518	621,465	137,649	0	110,809	1,607,442
D. Total Funding = B + C	1,146,975	725,707	326,867	0	347,363	2,546,913
Appeal Coverage	153%	87%	69%	#DIV/0	154%	112%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	409,457	104,242	189,218	0	236,554	939,471
C. Income	737,518	621,465	137,649	0	110,809	1,607,442
E. Expenditure	-743,479	-550,282	-217,874		-184,997	-1,696,631
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	403,496	175,425	108,993	0	162,367	850,282

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA55001 - Pacific region

Annual Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/9998
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAA55001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)	750,000	831,035	472,434	0	225,531	2,279,000		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	20,000	12,239				12,239	7,761	
Construction Materials	15,000						15,000	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			151			151	-151	
Medical & First Aid		36	1,710			1,746	-1,746	
Utensils & Tools	15,000	14,985				14,985	15	
Other Supplies & Services	25,000	8,450				8,450	16,550	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	75,000	35,710	1,861			37,570	37,430	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	26,600	2,716	2,976	10,544		1,061	17,296	9,304
Office & Household Equipment			148				148	-148
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	26,600	2,716	3,124	10,544		1,061	17,445	9,155
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring			1,667				1,667	-1,667
Transport & Vehicle Costs		694	1,553	821		363	3,431	-3,431
Logistics Services			96				96	-96
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage		694	3,316	821		363	5,194	-5,194
Personnel								
International Staff	572,900	269,595	188,044	82,563		39,776	579,978	-7,078
National Staff		25,678	7,942			5,517	39,137	-39,137
National Society Staff	153,400		8,064	1,026			9,090	144,310
Volunteers		79	931	125			1,135	-1,135
Total Personnel	726,300	295,352	204,980	83,714		45,293	629,339	96,961
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	29,810	46,378	-1,846			4,172	48,704	-18,894
Professional Fees		1,951	29	6,154		16,498	24,633	-24,633
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	29,810	48,329	-1,817	6,154		20,671	73,337	-43,527
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	947,522	195,875	226,406	114,327		28,267	564,875	382,648
Total Workshops & Training	947,522	195,875	226,406	114,327		28,267	564,875	382,648
General Expenditure								
Travel	236,530	145,391	76,853	25,213		53,569	301,025	-64,496
Information & Public Relation	43,680	253	2,803			504	3,560	40,119
Office Costs	21,200	7,070	5,767	2,834		11,784	27,455	-6,255
Communications	11,750	11,611	11,250	16,274		13,116	52,251	-40,501
Financial Charges		16,426	7,407	229		7,551	31,614	-31,614
Other General Expenses	21,515					520	520	20,995
Total General Expenditure	334,674	180,752	104,080	44,550		87,044	416,426	-81,752
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		-55,066	-26,322	-55,673		-9,454	-146,515	146,515
Total Operational Provisions		-55,066	-26,322	-55,673		-9,454	-146,515	146,515
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	139,094	32,450	29,298	12,905		9,842	84,495	54,599
Total Indirect Costs	139,094	32,450	29,298	12,905		9,842	84,495	54,599
Pledge Specific Costs								
Earmarking Fee		6,068	5,355	532		1,912	13,867	-13,867
Reporting Fees		600					600	-600
Total Pledge Specific Costs		6,668	5,355	532		1,912	14,467	-14,467
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,279,000	743,479	550,282	217,874		184,997	1,696,631	582,369
VARIANCE (C - D)		6,521	280,753	254,560		40,535	582,369	