

Appeal 2001-2002

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

The Pacific (Appeal 01.50/2001)

Click on programme title or figures to go to the text or budget

1. Institutional and Resource Development	197,131
2. Disaster Preparedness	313,556
3. Health and Care	240,759
4. Regional Coordination and Management	230,219
Total	981,665



Introduction

Regional Context

The region covers a vast geographical area comprising thousands of medium sized or tiny islands. Populations are often very small. Despite a great diversity of peoples, culture and socio-economic development, countries in the Pacific enjoy a relatively high HDI ranking and GDP per capita in comparison to other developing regions. This position is now threatened by economic problems, including the knock-on effects of the Asian crisis of 1997.

The Pacific Island countries are economically very vulnerable. The principal reasons are their remoteness from world markets, their small size and domestic markets and their dependence on exports of agricultural commodities. Fluctuations in the terms of trade can have far reaching economic effects.

Most countries in the region are now engaged in economic reforms intended to reduce national debt, reduce public spending and encourage private sector growth. Many have built large public sectors which they are now cutting back: in the early 1990s, public sector employment accounted for 70 per cent of employees in Kiribati, 69 per cent in Tuvalu, 48 per cent in the Solomon Islands, and 46 per cent in the Federated States of Micronesia. The reductions in health and education programmes through budget and staff cuts will adversely affect the conditions of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

Pacific islands countries, in per capita terms, have been among the highest aid recipients in the world. Yet the majority of the populations on many of the islands still survive through subsistence agriculture. Commercial fishing is often a large industry, along with timber, copra and palm oil.

The region was relatively peaceful until recently, when it witnessed conflict in Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, and ethnic violence in the Solomon Islands in 1999 that is still going on. Samoa had its first politically motivated murder, with the killing of a Minister. In 1999 alone there were Government changes in Cook Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu. The overthrow of elected Governments in Fiji and the Solomon Islands have not only compounded the political crisis but thrown both countries into economic turmoil.

Country	Population (000,)	HDI	Percentage of population below national poverty line	Infant mortality/ 1,000 live births	GNP/capita (US\$)
Cook Islands	16,500	0.82	na	72	4,947
Fiji	797,800	0.65	na	66.5	2,684
FSM	114,100	0.57	na	65.7	2,070
Kiribati	85,100	0.52	na	61.6	702
Marshall	61,100	0.56	na	65	1,182
Palau	18,500	0.86	na	69	8,027
PNG	4,412,400	0.31	na	54	1,196
Samoa	174,800	0.59	na	66.6	1,060
Solomon Island	417,800	0.37	na	64.7	926
Tonga	98,000	0.65	na	68	1,868
Tuvalu	11,000	0.58	na	67	1,157
Vanuatu	182,500	0.42	na	65.8	1,231

Source : UNDP

National Society Priorities

Most National Societies in the region attended planning meetings in 1998 and 1999. These, with the Hanoi regional meeting and the sub-regional priorities agreed on at the Nadi meeting in 1999, have established a framework which they have used to fix their own medium-term objectives. The three priorities they have set reflect their own state of development and the country and regional contexts.

The first priority focuses on internal weaknesses, and aims to develop the organizational capacity of the National Societies. This will include the development of improved systems and structures but also the skills and capacity to tap into new sources of funding. Fund-raising remains a serious weakness although some National Societies that have undergone recent changes in leadership have, through their motivation and quick responses to disasters, raised their profile and developed new income sources.

The second priority is to develop a more effective disaster preparedness and response capacity. This is a region that is very vulnerable to natural disasters and the Red Cross should be seen to be the key regional player in this area.

The third priority is for National Societies to provide more effective health services to communities and the most vulnerable. The development of new community-based health programmes with a focus on health education is seen as an appropriate approach.

Priority Programmes for Federation Assistance

The priorities for Federation assistance are based on the three main priority needs identified by the region's National Societies. The regional delegation will add value through the development of external relations and linkages with other organizations, as well as the provision of technical advice and assistance to the Societies.

- Institutional and Resource Development** The primary responsibility for building National Society capacity lies with the individual Society's governance and management. While fostering the emergence of competent, well-functioning National Societies through capacity building is key to the Federation's work, capacity building requires a long-term perspective. The regional delegation will support Pacific National Societies in working towards an integrated approach to institutional development, human resource, financial resource and programme development. Specifically, it will continue to help Societies set priorities for institutional and resource development support and will explore the opportunities in the

international network of the Red Cross and Red Crescent to develop skills and retain the commitment of both staff and volunteers.

- **Disaster Preparedness and Response** The Regional Delegation plays an active role in supporting National Societies and delegations in emergency assessment of disasters. It is also actively involved in monitoring cyclone conditions, especially during the period from November to March. Information is forwarded to National Societies in the path of named cyclones to warn them to prepare for high winds, flooding or tidal surges.
- **Health Programmes** The Regional Health Programme will focus on empowering National Society Health Programme staff to manage and implement core health programmes in their respective countries.

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1. Institutional and Resource Development

Background and progress to date

The 10 recognized National Red Cross Societies of the Pacific - Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu and Samoa - and the four in formation - the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Tuvalu, and Cook Islands - reflect the diversity and differing economic levels in the region. They range from long-established, well-structured organizations to very small ones, often less than a decade old. In this latter category, most are struggling to find the resources to sustain their activities from the small economic pool available to them. Like their governments, they have to rely on diminishing assistance from outside.

With the assistance of the Regional Delegation in Suva, Fiji, the National Societies have developed greatly over the last few years and their programmes are now beginning to bear fruit. The challenge for the delegation is to maintain and increase this momentum in an environment of competition and limited funding opportunities.

Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, the Solomon Islands and Palau Red Cross Societies function well and run their own, albeit small, programmes. Fiji and the Solomons have faced additional calls on their resources due to recent coups and civil unrest. Both National Societies have responded to these circumstances extremely well and have been recognized worldwide for their excellence and their impartiality and neutrality in carrying out their humanitarian roles.

The Societies of Vanuatu, Kiribati, Tonga and Tuvalu are experiencing financial, management and other difficulties, and need additional assistance under this programme.

Although the Societies of the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands are Societies in formation, the first two are working well, running their own programmes and showing sound financial management.

Other Partners

In 1999, the Japanese and Australian Red Cross Societies paid the Regional Delegation's financial arrears and were the major supporters of the Federation's work in the Pacific in 1999-2000. The Japanese Red Cross has played a major and crucial role in the field of disaster preparedness (DP) in all the region's National Societies, through the DP Container programme. It has also been a valuable partner, providing computers to all the region's National Societies.

The New Zealand Red Cross has been a source of partial core-cost support to several Societies. Similarly the Australian Red Cross is now providing partial core cost support to some Societies.

The Finnish Red Cross has for the past two years funded the Health and Care in the Community Programme. The American Red Cross funded the Institutional and Resource Development Programme for the year 2000.

Overall Institutional and Resource Development Situation

There are sharp differences in the state of development of the National Societies in the Pacific region. Australia and New Zealand, donor Societies to many of the other societies in the region, are the oldest and strongest. At the other end of the development spectrum is the Tuvalu Red Cross, a Society in formation, with two staff. For the purposes of this paper, references to Pacific National Societies does not include the Australian and New Zealand Red Cross Societies.

All the National Societies in the region undertook a self-assessment in June 2000. The results, and field visits by Regional Delegation Staff, form the basis for the Institutional and Resource Development (ID/RD) Programme activities for 2001-2.

Two of the main areas of concern for most, if not all, societies in the region have been programme planning and funding source diversification. For the first time in this region, the programme proposals written in 2000 for 2001 have been prepared by the National Societies themselves, using a basic logical framework model. Work on understanding this approach will need to continue as they further develop the understanding and ability to use planning, monitoring and reporting tools.

For many Societies, becoming self-sufficient in the area of core cost funding has been a great challenge. In recent years, AusAID and donor societies have provided this funding and many societies are dependent on it.

Good and timely narrative and financial reporting are other areas that societies need to improve.

Adding Value through a Regional Approach

A Regional Delegation carries out the Federation's mandate of building and developing National Society capacities. It offers National Societies inspiration, challenges and support.

The Pacific Regional Delegation is aware of the development status of the Societies and has a sound knowledge and understanding of the parameters of their capacities, It has an overview of all programmes and projects being carried out in the region. It is able to identify NS staff and project/programme expertise for sharing throughout the region. The Delegation and Regional delegates undertaking technical and/or project missions to Societies are able to monitor programmes, projects and governance and management practices.

Such an overview and understanding of NS and regional needs can ensure that resource allocation and usage is more efficient and effective. The coordination, monitoring and reporting role enables the delegation to keep donors informed of the progress of projects and/or the development of the National Society. In-region and in-country networking and partnering with local and international NGOs is also facilitated by a regional overview and local knowledge.

Through the provision of technical advice, models and frameworks the ID/RD programme will assist societies to create a solid foundation, build systems, procedures, and plans and develop their programmes. Through monitoring and evaluating programmes and projects the societies will improve and further develop their work as they strive to mobilize the power of humanity, to alleviate the suffering of the most vulnerable in their communities.

Goal The goal of this programme is to work with the Red Cross Societies in the Pacific region to improve their capacity, as they strive to attain the Characteristics of a Well-Functioning National Society. Its focus is on institutional and resource development (ID/RD) using Strategy 2010 as the key strategic direction for the National Societies.

The project will help to prepare the Federated States of Micronesia and the Tuvalu National Societies to become members of the Federation. Assistance will also be given to the Marshall Islands Red Cross Society to form functioning boards and committees.

Programme planning support will continue to all National Societies, with a greater focus on monitoring and reporting on projects. Diversification of funding sources, financial management and financial accountability will also be key areas.

The Regional ID/RD programme in the Pacific region will focus in 2001-2 on the following:

- Working with the National Societies to undertake a second self-assessment to enable them to chart their improvement and see the areas in which they need to further improve.

- Further strengthening the governance and management of all National Societies, including development of management and financial systems, policies and procedures.
- Working with all levels of the Societies to introduce and strengthen programme planning, monitoring and reporting, focusing on the four core areas as identified in Strategy 2010
- Beginning the transition from being dependent on one donor for core-costs to a diversification of the funding base .
- Working towards the recognition of the Societies that are still in formation (Cook Islands, Micronesia and Tuvalu) by the Federation's General Assembly of 2001.

The smaller, less developed Societies will be given particular attention, namely: Kiribati, Tuvalu, Tonga, Vanuatu and Marshall Islands.

Objectives and Activities planned

The objectives of the programme contribute to the 1998 Hanoi Declaration commitments relating to the components; Relationships with Government, Governance and Management, Human and Financial Resources, Public Relations and How We Will Work Together. The objectives are:

Objective 1 To improve the capacity of National Societies in programme planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting.

Activities to achieve objective 1:

- Preparation of a regional workshop on the characteristics of a well-functioning Society, including how to recruit and retain volunteers.
- Development of frameworks and models relating to programme planning.
- Provision to all National Societies of technical assistance on institutional development issues.
- Training in monitoring and report writing tailored to the needs of the National Societies.
- Technical visits to societies.

Objective 2 To ensure that networking, and exchanges, between National Societies are functioning well, enabling them to share resources and identify and enhance in-region expertise or specialization. At the same time, ensure networking with other relevant partners to strengthen the capacity of each National Society.

Activities to achieve objective 2:

- Identify key personnel from within the region, particularly National Society staff, to form a regional pool of personnel to be mobilized to assist other societies.
- Network with other organizations, exchange and distribute relevant materials. Arrange exchange visits between National Society staff and ensure documentation of lessons learnt and/or models developed.
- Provide time at regional meetings to enable Pacific commission members to report back to their constituency – the National Societies.
- Participate in ID/RD activities organized by the Federation Secretariat.
- The Regional information delegate will make annual visits in order to help National Societies build their public relations image.

Objective 3 To assist all Societies, based on the year 2000 Self-Assessment, to improve their capacities, paying particular attention to the three Societies in formation (Federated States of Micronesia, Tuvalu, and Marshall Islands) and four of the smaller/at risk Societies (Tuvalu, Tonga, Vanuatu and Kiribati).

Activities to achieve objective 3:

- Instigate a second self-assessment of all National Societies.
- Follow-up on issues relating to good governance and management practices.
- Update the current information package about ID/RD-related policies and strategies. Initiate discussions with commission members.
- During country visits, monitor the use of the emblem; take action when necessary to ensure its proper use.

- Pacific Red Cross ID/RD programmes will be the subject of discussion forums on the Asia Pacific web-page.
- Organize workshops for the leadership of the National Societies in formation and provide technical support in governance and management.
- Programme delegates will visit, in particular, Societies in formation and Societies 'at risk'.

Objective 4 To ensure that all National Societies understand the need to diversify their funding base, through identification of new and different financial sources. This will include encouraging full cost recovery for income-generating health programmes.

Activities to achieve objective 4:

- Conduct a resource development exchange visit for two National Society staff.
- Provide all National Societies with technical assistance concerning resource development issues such as image building, fundraising, income generation and membership drives.
- Assist National Societies to undertake a cost benefit analysis of their first aid programmes.
- Investigate the costs/benefits of regional group purchasing of first aid kits.
- Assist National Societies to develop marketing plans for the sale of first aid kits.
- Approach regional corporations/businesses to seek regional sponsorship.

Objective 5 To provide donors with a means of monitoring funded programmes/projects.

Activities to achieve objective 5:

- Facilitate ID/RD programme planning, and advocate support with potential donors. Follow up and help with providing reporting templates for programmes that receive funding.
- Develop and maintain professional contacts with relevant institutions and agencies both in and outside the region.
- Respond to inquiries from, and reporting to, donors regarding progress of funded programmes/projects and the development of the National Society.

Expected results

Objective 1:

Outputs

- A regional workshop concentrating on the characteristics of a well-functioning Society, including how to recruit and retain volunteers.
- Frameworks and models relating to programme planning.
- Training in monitoring and report writing tailored to the needs of the National Societies.
- Technical visits to societies and response to requests for assistance.

Outcomes:

- All national Society Programme Plans submitted will be written following the Logical Framework model.

Impact:

- National Societies will have programmes and plans that are more easily marketable, and donors will feel confident that programmes and projects have built-in monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

Objective 2:

Outputs:

- Federation Commission members from the Pacific will have a forum to share the content of discussions with their colleagues.
- Three exchange visits per year related to ID/RD will take place.
- The pool of resource people (experts/specialists) will exist.

Outcome:

- National Societies will know of key resource people that they are able to access for assistance with issues and/or programme support. Through presentations from commission members, National Societies will be aware of the Federation governance level expectations on implementing policies.

Impact:

- National Societies will be able to solve/deal with issues thanks to in-region expertise. Pacific National Societies will be able to play an active role in the international Movement through their representatives on the commissions and will be implementing Red Cross policies in an effective manner.

Objective 3:

Outputs:

- Written Self-Assessments will have been done by each National Society.
- ID/RD information package will be produced.
- Discussion forums will be held on the Asia Pacific web page.
- Workshops will be held with three Societies' leadership.
- Technical visits will be made to Societies in formation.

Outcome:

- The capacities and development requirements of each National Society will be known. The Regional Delegation's programmes and work plans will be based on the needs of the National Societies and the region.

Impact:

- National Societies will develop according to assessed needs and will be better able, more quickly, to assist their communities.
- The recognition of the Federated States of Micronesia, Tuvalu and the Marshall Islands Societies by the ICRC will occur in 2002.
- There will be well functioning governance and management, with increased programme planning and resource mobilization, in Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu Red Cross Societies.
- All National Societies will have a higher profile in their respective countries.

Objective 4:

Outputs:

- Written resource development plans for each National Society.
- Cost benefit analysis of National Society programmes/projects.
- National Society marketing plans for sale of first aid kits.
- Sponsorship agreements.

Outcome:

- All Societies will have written resource development plans that reflect various funding sources.

Impact:

- National Societies will have a broad funding base that enables them to have partial core costs met, and programmes funded.

Objective 5:

Outputs:

- Development of a Quarterly Programme/Project Performance Management tool.
- Reports to donors.

Outcome:

- Donors will have written reports, both narrative and financial, on the progress of funded projects/programmes.

Impact:

- Donors will be more willing to fund programmes and projects of Pacific Societies as they will have more confidence in their implementation and accountability.

Indicators**Objective 1**

- Regional workshop report.
- Percentage of programme plans using the Logical Framework model.
- Percentage of written reports (narrative and financial).
- Number of reports concerning technical visits.
- Increase in the number of National Society volunteers.

Objective 2

- Number of reports from exchange visits.
- Improved communication between the National Societies and commission members, plus more active participation by the commission members.

Objective 3

- Number of National Societies who complete self-assessments.
- Degree of improvement between self-assessments.
- Regional workshop held on characteristics of a well-functional national society.
- Number of technical mission reports.

Objective 4

- Percentage of resource development programmes written.
- Amount of funds raised locally and internationally.
- Number of reports on exchange visits and subsequent guidelines/models written.
- Increase in mobilization of resources by all societies.
- Better management of resources.

Objective 5

- Number of reports written to donors.
- Feedback from donors on the reporting and accountability of the National Societies.
- Increase in the number and diversification of donors/sponsors in the region.

Critical assumptions

- Funding for the programme is available.
- National Societies recognize the role of the Regional Delegation and fund projects/programmes through the delegation, with limited bilateral funding.
- Where bilateral funding agreements are in place, the Regional Delegation is seen as a key resource and monitoring partner.
- National Societies are able to retain trained people.
- National Societies are willing to continue the good collaboration that exists today and share their experiences.
- National Societies are willing to overcome their feeling of being forgotten by the rest of the Red Cross Red Crescent family and develop and present well-written programmes for funding

Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements

- The day to day monitoring will be the responsibility of the National Society Chief Executive or his/her appointee.
- Monitoring by the ID/RD Delegate will include the use of mission reports and National Society data collected on a quarterly basis.

- The overall monitoring of the programme will be done jointly with the regional ID/RD delegate, who will write a quarterly and annual report; at global level the Federation Secretariat will monitor the work of the Regional Delegation.
- Financial monitoring will be done by the ID/RD delegate and regional finance manager and be audited, together with the delegation's other programmes, by the Secretariat's Internal Audit.
- By the end of 2001, the programme will have been evaluated jointly by the Secretariat, donors, and key people from National Societies in the region.

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2. Disaster Preparedness

Background and progress to date

The relative isolation of many of the Pacific region countries, coupled with limited funding, encouraged National Societies to develop a tradition of self-reliance. This has influenced their priorities. Disaster preparedness/response programmes and health programmes are the two main priorities of the community-based self-reliance approach.

Overall Disaster Preparedness and Response Situation

A number of studies have confirmed that natural disasters constitute a significant part of the vulnerability of the Pacific island countries. Several factors contribute to this vulnerability.

- The high impact of disasters in proportion to the size of the country.
- The fragility of the island environments.
- The wide geographical distribution of communities and the remoteness of some of them.
- The rapid pace of urbanisation and the concentration of population.
- Degradation of the traditional coping mechanisms.

To this list can be added steadily increasing environmental degradation and the high risk of ecological disasters.

Coastal flooding is considered to be the highest risk of all natural disasters in Pacific countries. Studies have shown that eleven countries out of 14 are at high risk in this regard, two are in the medium risk category and only one ranks as low risk. Next comes drought: eight countries are in the high risk category, two are at medium risk and two are at low risk. Thirdly is the risk of tsunami (tidal wave), where eight countries are at high risk, one at medium risk, three at low risk. (Tsunami-risk data is lacking for one country). Other natural disasters affecting some of the countries are landslides, river flooding, earthquakes, cyclones, volcanic eruptions and frost.

At present, National Societies in the Cook Islands, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, and Tuvalu have revised and updated disaster plans, while the National Societies of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu have plans that need revision. The National Societies of Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau and Papua New Guinea (PNG) do not yet have plans. Bearing in mind the recent “new” disasters like the civil war and political coups, the continuing natural disasters, plus events such as the cholera outbreak in Federated States of Micronesia, the challenge in 2001 will be to assist these societies in updating their existing DP plans and working more closely with those societies that do not have their own plans.

The Community Based Disaster Preparedness Programme, in collaboration with the First Aid Programme, will provide trainers to societies that have not conducted any Community Based Self Reliance (CBSR) training so far. The current Japanese Red Cross disaster preparedness container programme will procure new containers, repair the existing ones and replenish relief supplies in the containers. Each National Society in the Pacific has one or more containers with relief supplies for 100 families or 600 individuals. The container programme will come to an end in 2001, when the Regional Delegation and Japanese Red Cross will need to review its impact.

Goal The goal of this programme is to empower National Society disaster preparedness and response programme staff to manage and implement disaster preparedness and response programmes in their respective countries. Empowering will be realised through increasing capacity in the field of human, financial and material resources.

Areas included in the programme were identified in the programme meeting in 1999, where 12 Pacific National Societies discussed their future needs in line with the Hanoi Declaration of 1998. In particular, the programme components will contribute to realising the following aims mentioned in the declaration:

- Protection of the emblem and ratification of treaties.
- Advocacy on behalf of the victims of armed conflict and the vulnerable in communities, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles.
- Maintaining the independence of decision making, operating at all times with full transparency and accountability.
- Ensuring that the governance and management of National Societies is progressively improved in accordance with Federation guidelines.
- Long term human resources planning for volunteers and staff.
- Making full use of staff on loan and staff exchange schemes.
- Progressively improving the ability to publicize activities.
- Reinforcing regional cooperation by establishing networks on specific issues.
- Identifying and strengthening the core response and preparedness skills needed in the face of the increasing scale and complexity of disasters in the region, including armed conflict, political and social unrest, extreme climatic conditions and urban disasters.
- Developing an advocacy aspect to disaster response and preparedness activities, such as promoting with Governments the establishment of national disaster preparedness plans and supporting the prevention of environmental degradation.
- Supporting programmes designed to restore degraded environments.
- Encouraging communities and volunteers to participate in Red Cross community based disaster preparedness, using their local knowledge and providing them with new skills to respond to disasters.
- Promoting regional and sub-regional networks to share disaster response information and expertise.
- Supporting the Tokyo Declaration of September 1996 for the establishment of a disaster relief network.
- Publicizing Red Cross disaster work and its unique international response network among the public and the international humanitarian community.
- Special recognition for the young, not only as recipients of Red Cross services, but also as a major source of voluntary service. Encouraging their involvement in all aspects of work, and particularly promoting their roles in their own peer groups.

Objectives and Activities planned

Objective 1: To improve the human resource capacity of National Societies for disaster preparedness and response (DP/R) programme planning and implementation on the national level.

Apart from Papua New Guinea (PNG), Fiji, the Solomon Islands and Tonga, most National Societies in the Pacific region have only a Secretary General and one or two other employees. Because of the lack of financial resources to hire qualified staff or facilitators, many secretary generals are involved in programme implementation -- conducting fundraising, public relations, DP/R and first aid training courses -- in addition to their daily administrative work. This leaves little time for programme planning and reporting, and the situation is made worse by a lack of planning and reporting standards. In 1999 and 2000, the Regional Delegation carried out a number of training courses on logical frameworks for planning. Financial and narrative reporting standards were developed in 2000. The Regional Delegation, from now on, will ensure that the logical framework for planning becomes part of all programme training.

All the National Societies were equipped with new computers, with e-mail and internet access, in January 2000. This was funded by the Japanese Red Cross as a part of the container programme. Computers are also being used as tools to exchange ideas on disaster management and response, develop national disaster plans, develop early warning systems in each Society, track weather patterns, set up branches and promote volunteer recruitment and retention.

In recent disasters, such as those in PNG, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Federated States of Micronesia, National Societies have demonstrated their capacity to manage relief operations. However, these and other Societies in the region are convinced that they must develop their DP plans.

Most National Societies in the region can count on huge goodwill from the general public, their Government, foreign missions and donor agencies and response is often overwhelming when major disasters occur. In contrast, Societies have not been able to generate the same sort of financial support for their regular disaster preparedness programmes. One possible explanation may be their lack of know-how in programme planning. Emphasis will be given to training in this field.

Activities to achieve objective 1 are:

- Preparation of regional workshops, identification of guest speakers and follow-up of workshop recommendations.
- Facilitating DP/R programme planning and advocating plans for potential donors. Follow-up and help with reporting on those programmes which receive funding.
- Continue provision of technical assessment and documents to National Societies and Federation delegation, started in 2000. Technical assessment will concentrate on programme planning and reporting in 2001 and beyond. Planning will focus on issues like image building, membership drives, and solid branch development, in parallel with programme development. During country visits the use of the emblem will be monitored and whenever needed action will be taken in order to ensure correct use.
- Planning Internet forums with the Regional Information Delegate based in Bangkok, in particular the follow up of recommendations of the Communications and Fundraising Workshop held in Nadi, Fiji, in March 2000.
- One annual visit from the Regional Information Delegate based in Bangkok to the Pacific in order to help National Societies with image building. The visit should be linked to a big disaster or a regional meeting.

Objective 2: To ensure that networking among the National Societies is functioning well and enabling them to be resources for each other. At the same time to strengthen the capacity of National Societies through networking with other relevant partners.

Networking among National Societies started a couple of years ago. Today, National Societies are familiar with each others' activities and to some extent know which are the strong programmes. The atmosphere and communication between societies is good and open, but so far they have not been able to take full advantage each others' competences.

At present, two representatives from the Pacific region are members of Federation commissions: one, from Fiji Red Cross, is on the Disaster Relief Commission and one, from the Solomon Islands Red Cross, is on the Health Commission. These represent key programme areas in this region.

However, communication between the two commission members and National Societies in the region is irregular and the feedback from commission meetings is not shared systematically, due to the absence of established structures.

Activities to achieve objective 2 are:

- Identification and mapping of exchange visit partners, preparation and follow-up of the visit.
- Developing and maintaining professional contacts with relevant institutions and agencies within and outside the region.
- Updating the information package about current disaster preparedness and response related policies and strategies. Stimulating discussions with commission members. Organizing their participation in the meeting.
- Participation in an eventual Federation Disaster Preparedness Workshop.

Objective 3: To assist Pacific Red Cross Societies to provide community leaders in disaster prone communities with the necessary knowledge to establish effective community based disaster preparedness plans and activities.

All countries in the Pacific region are prone to disaster. When these disasters occur, experience has shown that, despite the preparedness measures of National Societies and their Governments, it takes time before outside help arrives. The best immediate response in most cases is provided by the local communities affected by the disaster.

Since 1995, the Regional Delegation Suva has identified the involvement of the local communities in disaster preparedness as a priority and a component of the Community Based Self Reliance Programme. In 1996, the delegation organised pilot Community Based Disaster Preparedness workshops with the National Societies of PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, also inviting participants from other National Societies. In

2000, similar courses were carried out in Fiji, Vanuatu, Tuvalu and PNG, and were funded through the Federation country and regional delegations.

In 2001, the Tonga, Federated States of Micronesia and Marshall Islands National Societies will be supported to organise similar training.

Activities to achieve objective 3 are:

- Assist National Societies to plan and organise CBSR training, and identify trainers and resource materials, in collaboration with National Societies.
- Support National Societies in developing “Community Based Disaster Preparedness”. Establish a DP trainers pool and ensure it is working.
- Networking with other organisations.

Objective 4: To assist Marshall Islands Red Cross Society to develop disaster preparedness (DP) plans, and the Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu Red Cross Societies to update their plans by the end of 2001

The Federated States of Micronesia, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu all have DP plans drawn up in the early 1990s that need to be updated, taking into account new disasters like the outburst of violence and political crises in PNG, Solomon Islands and Fiji, the air crash in Fiji in 1999 and the ongoing discussions on dumping nuclear waste in the Pacific. In 2001 the Regional Delegation will work with these three Societies to review and update their existing plans. Concurrently, special attention will be given to Societies that do not have written DP plans.

Special efforts will be made to encourage the governments of these countries to recognise the special auxiliary role played by the National Red Cross Societies in the Pacific region in times of disasters and to ensure that governments acknowledge and recognise the role of the Red Cross in their national disaster plans.

Activities to achieve objective 4 are:

- Engage a staff on loan to review existing DP plans and advise Societies on updating and new issues.
- Provide DP plans for adaptation to Societies that do not have their own.
- Technical visits to National Societies.
- Collect and distribute materials.

Objective 5: To ensure that all the Pacific Red Cross National Societies have a well functioning Disaster Preparedness container programme, ready for use when disasters strike.

In 1987, the Japanese Red Cross initiated on a bilateral basis a Disaster Preparedness (DP) container programme with National Societies in the Pacific region. In the course of its implementation, the programme came under the coordination of the International Federation. The concept of the programme is to provide the National Societies with modified shipping containers stocked with disaster relief supplies for utilisation in disaster response operations. Within the framework of the programme, a total of 40 DP containers with relief goods have been supplied to 11 National Societies in the past 13 years.

In February 1999, a joint review of the programme was undertaken by the Japanese Red Cross and the Federation’s Regional Delegation Suva. The review demonstrated that the containers are actively used by the National Societies in time of disaster relief. These stocks not only make it possible for societies to provide relief to disaster-affected populations, but also enable them to raise and maintain a high profile among the general public and the authorities as an effective disaster relief agency.

With the financial support of the Japanese Red Cross, this container programme was extended for a new three-year period, 1999-2001. During this time, some National Societies have received new containers, and others had their old one repaired and maintained

Activities to achieve objective 5 are:

- Train National Societies in warehouse management, control of relief supplies and reporting.

- Procure new containers as recommended in the Japanese Red Cross DP Container Programme Plan of Action for 1999-2001.
- Repair and maintain all DP containers.
- Procure relief materials to replenish the DP Containers.
- Technical assistance in drawing up a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government.

Expected results

The programme strategy is to consolidate the overall Disaster Preparedness, DP Container and Community Based Disaster Preparedness/Response approach in the Pacific region, and to encourage National Societies to further enhance one of “*their key strengths - the very good and open relationship that exists among their leadership*”. By exchanging experiences with one another, National Societies will increase their potential to be prepared for and respond to disaster whenever and wherever they may occur in the region. The ultimate result will be to make the Red Cross the leading humanitarian organisation in the field of disaster preparedness and response in the Pacific region.

Objective 1

Outputs:

- One week regional workshop concentrating on DP/R programmes for 2003-2004, including DP Container programme, will take place in mid 2002.
- Six National Societies will get technical support in programme planning in 2001.
- All the National Societies are entitled to receive technical assistance concerning Disaster Preparedness programmes or disaster response.
- Pacific Red Cross Disaster Preparedness discussion forums on the Internet will be functioning in 2001.
- The Red Cross emblem will be correctly used.

Outcomes:

- All programme plans submitted to the Regional Delegation for its support by the end of 2002 will follow the logical framework model including problem (or opportunity) analysis, goal, objectives, activities, outputs, some indicators, monitoring and evaluation. (Already in 2000, a majority of Pacific National Societies based their Country and Programme strategies on the logical framework for planning).

Impact:

- From 2002, about 90% of programme proposals submitted to the Regional Delegation will be implemented with proper financial and management support.

Objective 2

Outputs:

- Three exchange visits per year related to disaster preparedness programmes will take place among National Society staff members or active volunteers in the region.
- Pacific commission members will share the commissions’ discussions with the Pacific National Societies once a year in conjunction with one of the regional workshops.
- An e-mail based discussion forum between commission members and National Societies that was started in 2000 will continue in 2001.
- The pool of resource persons for core tasks will be strengthened.

Outcomes:

- Pacific National Societies will be aware of the Federation governance level expectations on implementing various policies (concerning those commissions, where the Pacific region is represented until the General Assembly in October-November 2001).
- Pacific National Societies will be able to use their commission representatives for advocacy as needed and benefit from the programme experience gained by sister National Societies.

Impact:

- Red Cross programmes in the Pacific will be in line with Red Cross policies and implemented in an effective manner.

Objective 3

Outputs:

- One national CBSR training in Tonga, Tuvalu, Federated States of Micronesia and Marshall Islands Red Cross will have been held by the end of 2001.
- Suitable instructors will have been identified from the instructors' pool (in collaboration with the Health programme) to assist National Societies with training.
- A Training of Trainers (TOT) for DP will have been conducted as part of the CBSR by the end of 2002.
- Three exchange visits per year related to DP/R will be conducted in 2001.

Outcomes:

- By the end of 2001 all Pacific National Societies will have conducted some CBSR training.
- The first pool of trained DP trainers in the region will have been established.

Impact:

- Local communities and National Societies will be able to respond to disasters more quickly and professionally.

Objective 4**Outputs:**

- Assistance will have been given to the Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu Red Cross to review and update their disaster preparedness and response plans by the end of 2001.
- Advice and assistance will have been provided to Kiribati and Marshall Islands Red Cross to develop their disaster preparedness plans by the end of 2001.
- Relevant Government authorities in each of the above countries will be involved in reviewing the existing DP plans or when writing new plans where one does not exist in 2001.
- Disaster Preparedness plans will exist in all National Societies in the Pacific by the end of 2001.
- National Society personnel will have exposure to relief operations through learning experience visits to National Societies with such operations, such as PNG and Solomon Islands.
- Dissemination materials will have been distributed to all relevant partners.

Outcomes:

- There will be increased preparedness and response capacities in National Societies in the event of disasters.

Impact:

- National Societies, besides their own resources, will be able to quickly mobilise additional resources, internally in country from both public and private sectors and externally through the Red Cross/Red Crescent network and other donors.

Objective 5**Outputs:**

- National Societies in the Pacific will have received new DP Containers as recommended in the Japanese Red Cross Society DP Container Programme Plan of Action for 1999-2001.
- National Societies will have had their DP stocks replenished.
- All old DP containers in National Societies will have been repaired and maintained.

Outcomes:

- National Societies will have an increased ability to be the first to respond in an effective and efficient manner when disasters occur in their countries.

Indicators**Indicators for objective 1**

- Number of mission assessment reports and their quality.
- Percentage of programme plans and budgeting using standard planning format.

- Number of published articles or interviews in the media.
- Percentage of written programme plans.
- Number of exchanges on DP related matters through the Internet between societies.

Indicators for objective 2

- How well Societies are informed about Federation policies.
- How the Societies implement these policies.
- How they influence decision making within the Federation.
- Number of reports on exchange visits.
- Number of initiatives undertaken following the exchange visits.

Indicators for objective 3

- Percentage of the National Societies implementing the Community Based Disaster Preparedness programme.
- Number of National Societies that will have organised a Community Based Disaster Preparedness workshop.
- Number of DP trainers in the trainers pool.
- Number of DP trainers in the pool who have been involved in regional training.
- Feedback on the quality of response to disasters by communities and National Societies.

Indicators for objective 4

- Number of National Societies with DP plans.
- National Societies' role in their Governments DP/R plans.

Indicators for objective 5

- How the Societies respond to disasters locally.
- How well the DP containers are utilised.
- Number of MoUs with Governments.

Critical Assumptions

- Funding for the programme is available.
- National Societies will be able to retain trained people.
- National Societies continue the current good collaboration and share their experiences.
- National Societies are willing to overcome their feeling of being forgotten by the rest of the Red Cross/Red Crescent family, and develop and present well written programmes for funding

Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements

The day to day monitoring will be done by the National Society staff responsible for disaster preparedness and response. Where there is not a full time person responsible for this programme, it will be the responsibility of the Chief Executive or his/her appointee.

The overall monitoring of the programme will be done jointly with the regional DP delegate, who will write a quarterly and annual report; at the global level the DP Department in the Federation's Geneva Secretariat will monitor the work of the Regional Delegation. The CBSR programme will be jointly monitored with the Health programme. Financial monitoring will be done by the DP Delegate and Regional Finance Manager, and will be audited together with the Delegation's other programmes by the Federation Secretariat's Internal Audit service.

By the end of 2001, the programme will be evaluated with the Federation Secretariat, donors and some key people from National Societies in the region.

Means of Verification : Mission reports
National Societies' data collected on quarterly basis.

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3. Health and care in the community

Background and progress to date

The relative isolation of many of these countries, as well as limited external funding, have encouraged National Societies to develop a tradition of self-reliance. This has influenced their priorities. The regional Health and Disaster Preparedness/Response (DP/R) programmes are the two main priorities of the community-based self-reliance approach.

Overall Health Situation

There are sharp differences in the health situation among the countries in the region. Countries like the Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu are characterized by a moderately high infant mortality rate, a high maternal mortality rate and low immunization coverage (with the exception of Kiribati). All of them, except the Marshall Islands, have a large rural population. All are short of doctors and nurses.

The other group of countries - Australia, New Zealand, Tonga and Cook Islands - are characterized by a low infant mortality rate and good access to health care services.

Deaths in the Pacific region are mainly attributed to cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, accidents, cancer and malaria.

The emphasis for Pacific island populations is shifting from high exposure to infectious diseases to more chronic and non-communicable diseases. This is partly due to dramatic changes in lifestyles. The prevalence of diabetes mellitus has exceeded 8% in Fiji, the Cook Islands, Kiribati and Samoa. Tobacco-caused problems are expected to increase - at least in Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu and Australia, where more than 50% of adult males are smokers. Obesity is a growing nutritional problem and at the same time vitamin A deficiency is of great concern in some countries (in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) over 50% of 2-4 year old children have a vitamin A deficit). Anaemia is another growing problem - one third of women in Fiji are anaemic. The growing number of youth suicides, linked to the pressures young people face in the transition from a traditional to a modern society, appears to be either a new problem or recent official acceptance of the fact. Teenage pregnancies are increasing in many countries.

Malaria is endemic in three countries (Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu). Tuberculosis is increasing, with more than 300 newly notified cases per 100,000 recorded in Kiribati and Tuvalu. Leprosy continues to be a concern in FSM and the Marshall Islands. Reported cases of HIV/AIDS are increasing throughout the region and a high prevalence of Hepatitis B creates problems for blood collection in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, where Hepatitis C is also a problem. Dengue fever is common during the wet season in the Pacific.

In 1999 the Regional Delegation, Suva, was linked to PACNET, a communications tool for public health surveillance in the Pacific. A primary purpose of PACNET is to implement an early warning system by sharing timely information on outbreaks of diseases, so that others in the region can take appropriate action.

Human Resource Capacity of National Societies

Most National Societies in the Pacific region have only a Secretary General and one or two other employees. Because of the shortage of existing human resources in terms of qualified trainers, many secretary generals are involved in programme implementation -- such as conducting first aid training courses -- in addition to their daily administrative work. This leaves little time for programme planning and reporting, and the situation is aggravated by a lack of planning and reporting standards. Many National Societies are eager to use the Logical Framework Approach, introduced as a planning tool in July, 1999, but would welcome further support in using it.

All the National Societies were equipped with computers (with e-mail and Internet capabilities) by the end of 1999 (funded by the Japanese Red Cross as a part of the Disaster Preparedness/Response Container Programme). Computers can also be used as tools to exchange ideas and collect health-related basic data and information, but as yet few of the National Societies know how to use the new equipment to benefit their health programmes in this way.

Most of the National Societies are successfully implementing some health programmes. However, there is still room for improvement in using the programmes for income generation, for image building, for advocacy on the proper use of the emblem and for attracting volunteers to the Movement.

Fundraising through Health Programmes

Many of the Pacific societies are heavily dependent on financial support from sister societies; opportunities for fundraising have not been developed or even analyzed. Most of the societies have conducted First Aid courses for a number of years, but without exploiting any fundraising potential: some cannot even cover the expenses incurred. First Aid programmes and related equipment are not available in many countries, while in others there is competition with local ambulance companies. Recently an Australian commercial training company wanted to embark on programme training in this region. Sometimes Red Cross lose their trainers to commercial firms.

The Fiji Red Cross uses its First Aid programme as a fundraising programme and other societies are keen on following its lead. At present, however, there is no coordination of information-sharing and joint purchasing.

Networking among the National Societies

Networking among National Societies started a couple of years ago. Today, National Societies are familiar with each others' activities and to some extent know which are the strong programmes. The atmosphere and communication between societies is good and open, but so far they have not been able to take full advantage each others' competencies.

At present, two representatives from the Pacific region are members of Federation commissions: one, from Fiji Red Cross, is on the Disaster Relief Commission and one, from the Solomon Islands Red Cross, is on the Health Commission. These represent key programme areas in this region.

However, communication between the two commission members and National Societies in the region is irregular and the feedback from commission meetings is not shared systematically, due to the absence of established structures.

All the National Societies have connections and cooperation with their main partners such as UNAIDS, UNICEF and the Pacific Community Secretariat. However, there is no system for receiving information from regional campaigns organized by others, or lists of material available and/or produced regionally.

First Aid in the Community

The creation of a Pacific version of "First Aid in the Community" started in 1996 and was finalized in mid-1999. The first edition of training manuals was distributed in 1999 and is being used as a "test version". Stocks at branch level are not sufficient to start effective training programmes.

The adaptation of the Trainers' manual commenced in mid-1999. Seven National Societies from the region contributing to the work. It is expected to be ready in 2000. The final printing and field testing will be done in 2000-2001.

The first "Train the Trainers" course was conducted in 1999. Training curricula and certificate procedures and teaching aid material will be updated. However, no follow-up has been planned to improve training and keep volunteers in the Red Cross. Some societies have not yet conducted any training.

The First Aid programme has a strong capacity building component: it encourage volunteers to form community programme groups to take on different tasks, depending on the country programme. Some examples of what community First Aid groups are planning and which the Regional Delegation will support are:

- In the Federated States of Micronesia community programme groups will be involved in a vitamin A campaign, focusing on 2 to 4 year old children. In this age group over 50% have vitamin A deficiency. Vitamin A tablets will be distributed by a traveling show that will visit villages and perform for children and their mothers. This will be organized in cooperation with the Ministry of Health.
- Fiji Red Cross groups have been involved in a community-based examination of public knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding dengue fever. The society's puppet show group is working on sketches to tackle health education issues related to dengue. The experiences from Fiji will be discussed, and hopefully shared, with other societies dealing with dengue.
- In Tuvalu the Red Cross is trying to get the Community Programme group involved in an environmental campaign. In the 4th smallest country in the world (pop 9,000), the capital of 4,000 people is facing a grim urbanization problem of wastage disposal. The islands have a very thin layer of earth over basic rock and corals, and high and low tides mix with water in wells and toilets.
- In the Cook Islands, Community Programme teams will be on the road warning against drunken driving, already a large problem in the country.

The National Societies have identified the following issues as key problems to which First Aid programmes in the Pacific can respond:

- insufficient knowledge of first aid among general public
- high incidence of drunk driving
- inadequate storage and handling of household equipment
- ignorance of water safety regulations
- first aid volunteers are not at sites where accidents occur.

Blood Donor Recruitment

All National Societies in the region are involved in blood donor recruitment, while the societies of Solomon Islands and Fiji also collect blood. The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society runs its country's entire blood bank system.

In June 1999, an International Blood Conference was organized in Papua New Guinea, attended by 33 participants from 14 countries representing their National Societies and health ministries. Some of the blood programme related problems the conference identified were:

- The issue of appropriate transfusions is not adequately covered in medical education.
- Weak donor recruitment, forcing many countries to rely on blood donations from family members.
- No systematic general education of the public.
- Blood programmes face funding difficulties.
- Blood services are not included in national disaster preparedness plans.
- High prevalence of HBsAG positive (Hepatitis B) donors is a problem in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.
- Disposal of reactive blood is a concern.

The conference decided that working parties selected by the participants will continue to follow-up conference outcomes.

Furthermore, in 1999 the General Assembly adopted a policy of "quality provision in blood services". National Societies must ensure that all blood programmes with which they are associated are in compliance with this policy and that all relevant governmental and non-governmental partners are adequately informed of this policy. The policy covers issues like: voluntary, non-remunerated blood donations, the health and well-being of the donor and recipient, confidentiality, code of ethics, quality principles and procedures, as well as the optimal use of blood.

HIV/AIDS

HIV was first detected in the Pacific in the mid 1980s. Since then it has spread steadily and at present some 1,845 people in the region are known to be carrying the virus. The number of reported cases is as yet relatively low, but it is likely that the known cases are only part of a larger reservoir of infection. According to a UNAIDS report, present day Pacific Islanders are extremely mobile. Increasing drug and alcohol abuse, tourism, unemployment, the lure of the consumer culture and freedom from traditional constraints while away from home are potent mixtures which can lead to unsafe sexual encounters.

Another sign of vulnerability is the extent to which Pacific communities are as yet unable or unwilling to deal with the impact of HIV and AIDS on their daily lives. Some studies in the Pacific have shown that HIV/AIDS positive people are not accepted by their communities.

During the 1999 Nadi Programme Meeting, a group of participants identified the following problems related to HIV/AIDS in the region:

- certain religious elements deny that there is a problem with AIDS/sexual behaviour.
- prisons do not have access to education and condoms.
- increased sporadic bisexual activity leads to increased heterosexual exposure to HIV.
- more relaxed attitudes to casual sex.
- Increasing number of prostitutes use unsafe sex methods.
- sexual discussion is taboo.
- confidentiality is not respected.
- lack of user-friendly facilities (condom provision/STD testing facilities).
- unsafe sex practices related to alcohol consumption.
- lack of commonly understood terms for activities/disease (language barriers) which leads to misunderstandings.
- cultural constraints and denial.
- lack of stimulating activities for young people.
- breakdown of traditions/family structure.
- proportionately more women than men.

Many of the National Societies are already focusing on these issues in their respective programmes. Some support from the Regional Delegation was requested during the Nadi Programme Meeting.

Another area of concern, very different, has to do with the psychological consequences of natural disasters. The focus until now has been on disaster preparedness and response - chiefly material relief. Traditionally and culturally, the people of the Pacific will try, through discussion, to find a common solution to their common problems. However, when it comes to large disasters, many Red Cross volunteers feel that they are inadequately equipped and trained to deal with psychological debriefing. Various religious groups have provided some counseling, but there is still a need for the Red Cross to integrate psychological support training into the CBSR training.

Goal The Regional Health Programme 2001 is a second part of a two-year programme which started in 2000. *It will focus on empowering National Society health programme staff to manage and implement core health programmes in their respective countries.* Empowering will take place by increasing human, financial and material resource capacity. The programme areas were identified at the Nadi, Fiji, programme meeting in early 1999, when 12 Pacific National Societies discussed their future needs.

Objectives and Activities planned

Objective 1 Improved human resource capacity of National Societies for health programme planning and implementation on the national level by the end of 2001.

Activities to achieve objective 1 are:

- Preparation of regional workshops, identification of guest speakers and follow-up to commitments made during the workshops.
- Facilitating health programme planning and advocacy with potential donors.
- Following up and helping with reporting on funded programmes.
- Provision of technical assessments and documents to National Societies and Federation delegations. Technical assessments will concentrate on programme planning in 2000 and on reporting in 2001. The approach will include issues such as image building, membership drives and sound branch development in parallel with programme development.
- During country visits the use of the emblem will be monitored and when needed action will be taken in order to ensure proper use.

- Analysis of existing Internet links and exploration of more links to main partners and counterparts. Planning Internet discussion forums with the regional information delegate in Bangkok.
- An annual visit to the Pacific by the regional information delegate in Bangkok will be planned to help National Societies with image building. The visit should be linked to a main health event, such as national and regional Red Cross first aid competitions.

Objective 2 By the end of 2001, the National Red Cross Societies of Fiji, the Cook Islands, Samoa, Tuvalu, Tonga, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and Federated States of Micronesia will have functional systems to fundraise through health programmes.

Activities to achieve objective 2 are:

- Analyze joint purchasing possibilities.
- Establish a group to design first aid kits; circulate the content and price of suggested kit.
- Work jointly with regional institutional and resource development delegate and help National Societies to develop programme marketing plans.
- Purchase first aid kits.

***Note:** Objective 2 will be covered and funded by the Regional Institutional & Resource Development Programme and by the Regional Institutional and Resource Development delegate. The objective is mentioned here because the Regional Health delegate will be involved in the implementation.*

Objective 3 Networking among the National Societies will be functioning well, enabling them to be resources for each other, and, at the same time, their networking with other relevant partners will strengthen their capacity, by the end of 2001.

Activities to achieve objective 3 are:

- Identification and mapping of exchange visit partners, preparation for the exchange visits and follow-up to the visits.
- Developing and maintaining professional contacts with relevant institutions and agencies.
- Updating the information package about current health related policies and strategies.
- Stimulating discussions with Commissions members. Organizing their participation in the meeting. Participate in Health Delegates' workshop to be held by Federation Secretariat.

Objective 4 By the end of 2001, Pacific Red Cross Societies will have all the necessary material and knowledge to plan and implement "First Aid in the Community" as a comprehensive programme, inclusive of training and other components.

Activities to achieve objective 4 are:

- Preparation and facilitation of national first aid competitions. Selecting and briefing judges. Planning and implementing competitions. Organization of media campaign.
- Adapting corrections to the First Aid trainers' manual. Circulating trainers' book for comments. Printing manuals. Adapting the Fiji Red Cross "Water Safety Book", printing and distributing it.
- Employing Staff-On-Loan or local person as campaign manager to plan the regional campaigns. Cooperate with sister National Societies in finding a sponsor for the reflectors' campaign.
- Establishing a "Programme Quality Management Board", consisting of three National Society members and the regional health delegate, to be consulted on accepting regional trainers, revalidation of certificates and competition rules. Facilitating communication between the group and National Societies.
- Assisting National Societies in developing "First Aid in the Community" programmes. Organizing and activating the trainers' pool. Networking with other organizations and distributing materials from them. Supporting country-based health actions.

Objective 5 All the Pacific National Societies will have functioning blood donor recruitment programmes, able to collect the amount of blood needed, by the end of 2001.

Activities for objective 5 are:

- Produce regional campaign material.

- Assist National Societies to plan programmes and draft MoUs.
- Establish an e-mail based discussion forum with support from Bangkok regional information delegate.
- Advocacy to include blood services in national disaster preparedness plans.

Objective 6 HIV/AIDS and psychological support programme components will be actively integrated in the “First Aid in the Community Programme” or other relevant programmes, depending on country specific needs, by the end of 2001.

Activities for objective 6 are:

- Networking with all the relevant institutions and universities.
- Collect information materials and provide help in adapting them to local needs. Field testing, circulation of some materials.
- Assist with programme planning, plan the pre-test surveys prior to campaigns.
- Plan the topics, identify suitable resource persons for psychological support component, install training in conjunction with CBSR workshop.

Objectives 1 to 3 will contribute to the following commitments of the 1998 Hanoi Declaration:

- Protection of the emblem and ratification of treaties.
- Advocacy on behalf of the victims of armed conflict and the vulnerable in communities, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles.
- Maintaining the independence of decision making, operating at all times with full transparency and accountability.
- Ensuring that the governance and management of National Societies is progressively improved in accordance with Federation guidelines.
- Long term human resources planning for volunteers and staff.
- Making full use of staff on loan and staff exchange schemes.
- Progressively improving the ability to publicize activities.
- Reinforcing regional cooperation by establishing networks on specific issues.

Objectives 4 to 6 will contribute to the following commitments of the 1998 Hanoi Declaration:

- All except one of the aspects mentioned in the chapter addressing the issues of disaster trends and the nature of Red Cross response, in so far as disasters are health related.
- Strengthen the organizational capacity to respond to emergency health conditions as well as to foster longer-term health programmes in cooperation with national health authorities, as appropriate. To the greatest extent possible, new and re-emerging diseases will be addressed by adapting existing health education and promotion programmes.
- Encourage communities and volunteers to take care of their own health concerns as part of the community based approach.
- Promote regional and sub-regional networks to share information and expertise as part of a response to new and re-emerging diseases.
- Promote the importance of safer blood by advocating for appropriate government policies, blood donor recruitment and screening and quality control procedures.
- Wherever possible provide assistance to the victims of armed conflict suffering the effects of such weapons as land mines and Agent Orange.
- Give special recognition to the young, not only as recipients of services, but also as a major source of voluntary service. Encourage their involvement in all aspects of Red Cross work, particularly promoting their roles in their own peer groups.

Expected results

Objective 1

Outputs:

- A one-week regional workshop concentrating on three themes: “*Health programmes for 2002-2003 - Budgeting - How to Keep Our Volunteers in the Red Cross*” will take place mid-2001.
- Assistance for programme planning will be provided, on request, to six National Societies in 2001.

- All the National Societies are entitled to receive technical assistance concerning health programmes development or health response in disaster situations.
- Pacific Red Cross Health Programme discussion forums on the Internet will be functioning in 2001.

Outcome:

- 80% of programme plans submitted to the Regional Delegation by end of 2001 will follow the logical framework model, including problem (or opportunity) analysis, goal, objectives, activities, outputs, some indicators, monitoring and evaluation.

Impact:

- As of 2002, about 70% of programme proposals submitted to the Regional Delegation will be implemented with proper financial support.

Objective 2

Outputs:

- Red Cross Pacific First Aid kits will be presented in the regional Health Expo 2001.
- Marketing plans will exist in all eight countries by the end of 2001.
- Joint purchasing of First Aid kits will be introduced.
- Three exchange visits between National Societies will be conducted per year.

Outcome:

- Income raised through first aid will have increased by 500% (20% in Fiji) by the end of 2001.

Impact:

- National Societies will be able to cover their core costs and give services free of charge for the most vulnerable in their respective countries.

Objective 3

Outputs:

- Federation Commission members from the Pacific will share Commission discussions with the Pacific National Societies once a year in conjunction with one of the regional workshops.
- Three exchange visits per year related to health programmes will take place among National Society staff members or active volunteers in the region.
- An e-mail based discussion forum for commission members and National Societies will be operational.
- The pool of resource persons for core tasks will have been set up.

Outcome:

- Pacific National Societies will be aware of governance-level expectations for implementing policies (concerning Federation Commissions with Pacific representatives in 2001). Their Commission representatives are available for advocacy when needed. Societies will be able to use the programme experience gained by sister National Societies.

Impact:

- The Red Cross programmes in the Pacific will be in line with Red Cross policies and implemented in an effective manner.

Objective 4

Outputs:

- Regional "Reflector sticker campaign" to avoid accidents at night will be launched in 2001.
- 1000 copies of the "First Aid in the Community" trainers manual will be printed by mid -2001. R
- Regional pool for trainers will be operational.
- Three Training of Trainers (TOT) courses per year will be conducted (either as a part of CBSR or First Aid programme), as requested by National Societies.
- National First Aid competitions will be organized in three countries in 2001.

- Training aid needs will be upgraded in four countries in 2001.
- The “Fiji Red Cross Water Safety Manual” will be reprinted and distributed to National Societies involved in water safety (presently Fiji, Samoa, Cook Islands) in 2001.
- A “First Aid Quality Management Board” will be established in 2000 and fully functional in 2001.
- Three exchange visits related to first aid will be conducted per year.

Outcome:

- By the end of 2001, approximately 80% of Pacific National Societies will have first aid programmes which are attractive enough to keep trained volunteers in the groups serving communities. Groups will organize preventive health care campaigns and provide first aid services.

Impact:

- Faster recovery for victims who have received effective first aid in time.

Objective 5

Outputs:

- Blood donor recruitment campaigns will be conducted in all countries.
- Blood donor recruitment programmes will be established in Federated States of Micronesia and Kiribati.
- A Memorandum of Understanding between Red Cross and Ministry of Health will exist in all countries by the end of 2001.
- An e-mail based discussion forum will be operational for the participants of the conference and other relevant partners.
- All the National Societies in the Pacific will receive the Federation’s *Transfusion International* regularly.
- Blood services will be included in national disaster plans.

Outcome:

- Blood transfusions will be provided free of charge to everyone in need, regardless of their family members’ ability to donate blood. Cost recovery will be in place between societies and their Ministry of Health.

Impact:

- An adequate supply of blood will be available to meet needs.

Objective 6

Outputs:

- “The Fleet of Hope”, UNAIDS health education material focusing on behavioural changes, will be distributed to branches and National Societies now in formation, which will embark on the programme in 2001.
- Fiji, Cook Islands, Samoa and Tuvalu Red Cross Societies will have “puppet theatres” presenting HIV/AIDS-related messages by 2001.
- Material produced by partners like UNAIDS will have been effectively distributed for the use of Red Cross Societies.
- Psychological support components will have been integrated in CBSR programmes and all National Societies trained on this issue.

Outcome:

- Pacific Red Cross national societies will be equipped with relevant and interesting educational material and encouraged to spread health messages.

Impact:

- The number of new HIV cases will not increase.

Indicators

- Number of reports concerning technical visits.

- Percentage of programme plans using Standard Planning format.
- Percentage of donor financial support for the programme.
- Percentage of increase in income generated by programme activities.
- Number of reports on exchange visits.
- Number of initiatives initiated after the exchange visits.
- Percentage of the National Societies implementing First Aid in the community programmes.
- Number of National Societies conducting a “reflector sticker” campaign.
- Number of manuals distributed.
- Number of trainers in the resource pool.
- Number of issues submitted to the Programme Quality Management Board.
- Percentage of increase in number of blood donors.
- Number of blood campaigns organized.
- Number of MoUs renewed or written for the first time.
- Number of established programmes.
- Number of HIV/AIDS sessions conducted.
- Number of people attending sessions.
- Number of societies integrating a psychological support component into CBSR.

Critical Assumptions

- Funding for the programme will be secured
- Trained people will stay and continue to contribute to the work in the National Societies
- Natural disasters will leave some time for development work
- National Societies are willing to make the necessary efforts on a country and branch level
- National Societies are willing to share their experience with other societies.

Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements

The day-to-day monitoring will be carried out by the National Societies’ health programme staff. Overall programme monitoring will be the responsibility of the Regional Health Delegate who will produce quarterly progress reports and the annual report. Community self-reliance programme components will be monitored in the conjunction with that programme. Financial monitoring will be performed by the Regional Finance Officer. The programme will be audited by the Federation Secretariat along with other regional programmes.

The programme will be evaluated jointly with donors at the end of 2001 or the beginning of 2002.

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4. Co-ordination and Management

Background and progress to date

A Regional Delegation carries out the Federation's mandate of building and developing National Society capacities. It offers National Societies inspiration, challenges and support.

The Pacific Regional Delegation is familiar with the development status of the Societies and has a sound knowledge and understanding of the parameters of their capacities. It has an overview of all programmes and projects being carried out in the region. The Delegation and Regional delegates undertaking technical and/or project missions to Societies are able to monitor programmes, projects and governance and management practices. This is invaluable for donor organisations/agencies as projects funded to the Societies and administered by them are reported on quarterly and visited periodically. In-region and in-country networking and partnering with local and inter-national NGOs are also facilitated by a regional overview and local knowledge.

Such an overview and understanding of national and regional needs ensures that resource allocation and usage is more efficient and effective. It is able to identify NS staff and project/programme expertise for sharing throughout the region. Its coordination, monitoring and reporting role enables the delegation to keep donors informed of the progress of projects and/or the development of the National Society.

Through the provision of technical advice, models and frameworks, the Regional Delegation can assist societies in building a solid foundation, establishing systems, procedures, and plans and developing their programmes. Its monitoring and evaluating of programmes and projects helps societies to improve and further develop their work.

The delegation will continue advising and coaching Pacific National Societies on developing partnerships with donor Governments and their agencies, such as AusAid of Australia and the New Zealand Government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Development Co-operation Division, for both humanitarian affairs and disaster preparedness. DFID of the United Kingdom and the European Union are also active in both emergency aid and long term development. To date, the key Red Cross donors have been the societies of Australia, Finland, Japan and New Zealand.

Goal To provide quality advice, service and leadership to Pacific National Societies in line with Strategy 2010 and the Pacific Regional Assistance Strategy and Hanoi Declaration of the 1998 Regional Conference.

Objectives and Activities planned

Objective 1 To manage regional core programmes.

Activities to achieve objective 1 are:

- Provision of office space, communications, travel and secretarial services for the regional health, institutional and resource development and disaster preparedness and response programmes.
- Line management of these programmes, by the head of delegation, to ensure they meet the standards and provide the services required by National Societies.

Objective 2 To advise and work closely with National Societies in formation.

Activities to achieve objective 2 are:

- The delegation will work closely with the leadership of Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu RC, to develop their institutions, governance and management structures and programmes, to help them meet criteria for recognition by the ICRC.

- It will liaise with the ICRC in view of a joint assessment of the societies of Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia and Tuvalu, to see whether they meet the conditions for recognition.
- It may recommend their admission to the Federation at the General Assembly in 2001.

Objective 3 To work closely with the leadership of National Societies that have governance and management difficulties.

Activities to achieve objective 3:

- The delegation will continue working closely with Tonga, Vanuatu and Tuvalu Societies on questions already broached in 1999/2000.
- It will visit the Kiribati and Samoa societies, which have governance and management concerns.

Objective 4 To provide co-ordination services to Pacific National Societies, multilateral and bilateral donor societies and ICRC.

Activities to achieve objective 4:

- The delegation will continue working closely with eight Pacific National Societies as they implement their 2001 programmes, especially on the prioritisation of external assistance and improving their programmes preparation for 2002-03.
- The delegation will work closely with donor societies and the ICRC to ensure that their development co-operation initiatives are well co-ordinated and add value to National Societies' development strategies and are incorporated into the inclusive regional assistance strategy and country programmes.

Expected results

- The existing professional Regional Team will be retained to continue providing technical support to Pacific National Societies through initiatives started in 1999-2000.
- The Cook Islands, Micronesia and Tuvalu Red Cross Societies will be recognised by the ICRC, and admitted to the Federation at its next General Assembly in 2001.
- The governance and management problems in the Tonga and Tuvalu Societies will be resolved and new governance and management will take over the leadership of these societies. These two societies will have a better profile and image.
- Current governance and management problems in the National Societies of Kiribati, Samoa and Vanuatu will have been addressed.
- All-inclusive, high quality country programmes in line with directions of Strategy 2010 for 2002-03 for all Pacific Societies will have been developed and discussed with bilateral and multilateral donors and the ICRC.

Indicators

- The existence of signed MOUs or other agreements between the Federation, Pacific National Societies, bilateral or multilateral donors and the ICRC.
- Improved all-inclusive Country and Programme Assistance Strategies for each Pacific National Societies, as already produced in 2000.

Critical assumptions

While the Pacific National Societies have appreciated and accepted the work of the Regional Delegation in providing much needed technical support, the further success of the delegation will depend not only on funding of the delegation itself but, equally importantly, on the funding of the Country and Programme Strategies drawn up by Pacific National Societies.

Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements

Monitoring will be provided through the biannual reports of the Regional Delegation. There will also be regular feedback from Pacific National Societies and donors (National Societies or others, such as AusAID, DFID, NZODA).

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DELEGATION: PACIFIC RD					
PROGRAMME	DP	Health & services	IDRD	Coord. & mgt	TOTAL
Shelter & construction	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & textiles	0	0	0	0	0
Food & seeds	0	0	0	0	0
Water	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching materials	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0
Other relief supplies	101,499	0	0	0	101,499
Sub total supplies	101,499	0	0	0	101,499
Land & Buildings	0	0	6,000	0	6,000
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	0	0	0	395	395
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital expenses	12,008	0	0	1,606	13,614
Sub total capital	12,008	0	6,000	2,001	20,009
Programme management	21,143	16,234	13,293	15,524	66,194
Technical services	6,329	4,860	3,979	4,647	19,815
Professional services	7,019	5,389	4,413	5,153	21,975
Sub total programme support	34,491	26,483	21,684	25,324	107,983
Transport & storage	50,641	713	745	2,385	54,485
Personnel (delegates & expatriates)	49,975	111,159	106,979	112,390	380,503
Personnel (local staff)	35,596	21,607	22,694	21,661	101,557
Sub total personnel	85,571	132,765	129,674	134,050	482,060
Travel & related expenses	19,159	29,334	24,942	21,765	95,200
Information expenses	1,644	33,355	4,843	5,772	45,614
Expert fees	0	0	0	0	0
Admin. - general expenses	8,543	18,108	9,243	38,921	74,815
Training workshops / seminars	0	0	0	0	0
Sub total travel, training, general exp.	29,346	80,797	39,028	66,458	215,629
Total budget	313,556	240,759	197,131	230,219	981,665