

PROGRAMME UPDATE



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

PACIFIC REGION

31 December 2004

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In Brief

Appeal No. 01.72/2004; Programme Update no. 2, Period covered: May to December 2004; Appeal coverage: 78.1%; Outstanding needs: CHF 449,357 (USD 396,994 or EUR 291,179).
([click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List \(also available on the website\)](#)).

Appeal target: CHF 2,051,861 (USD 1,812,438 or EUR 1,329,254).

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: [Annual Appeal \(01.72/2004\)](#), [2005 Annual Appeal \(05AA062\)](#)

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- In Fiji: Leon Prop, head of regional delegation, Pacific regional delegation, Fiji, email: ifrcfj01@ifrc.org, phone: +6793311855, fax: +6793311406.
- In Geneva: Regional Department, Eunhee Cho, Pacific regional officer, email: cho@ifrc.org, phone: +41227304392, fax +41227330395.

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

Health and care

Goal: Well-functioning national societies are able to deliver effective and relevant health and care programmes.

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

Expected Result 1: National societies carry out commercial and community-based first aid programmes to agreed standards.

Progress/Achievements :

First aid is a firmly established service in Pacific national societies, and there is a real commitment to provide quality first aid training to all levels of the community. The focus in 2004 has been on increasing Red Cross' market share in first aid training by increasing and maintaining instructor capacity and strengthening national societies' first aid programmes.

Four national societies adopted the Pacific first aid quality management committee's (PFAQMC) minimum standards for policy, instructor qualifications and systems of accountability during this reporting period. The delegation currently holds a regional database of instructors, but finds it difficult to keep it current at times. The New Zealand Red Cross (NZRC) and the Fiji Red Cross (FRC) have worked together to introduce a computerised database for FRC's first aid programme, and the project may be duplicated throughout the region if successful.

An initial review of Pacific Red Cross first aid programmes has now been completed. Recurring themes in the results include difficulty in retaining instructors; issues around funding (few national societies' commercial first aid programmes are self-supporting, making it difficult to fund community-based first aid); and communications, both throughout the region and within national societies. Communication within the Pacific is both expensive and unreliable, making the exchange of information between national societies difficult. The PFAQMC has nominated members to serve as links between certain national societies in an effort to improve the flow of information.

Progress continues toward the establishment of a Pacific code of practice to further formalise and professionalize Red Cross first aid training standards in the region. A draft document will be forwarded to national societies for comment early in 2005. The code will address issues that include standards, course outline and guidelines (including compliance with national legislation) as well as instructor qualifications.

To increase their market share in first aid training, national societies need a sustainable pool of well-trained instructors. The NZRC funded a Pacific first aid instructor course aimed at new instructors, conducted in October 2004 with participants from seven national societies. The curriculum was based on a modified version of the 'training for instructors' course held in Fiji in 2003. Among the prerequisites for participation was a stipulation that trainees had not previously taken part in a course funded by Australian Red Cross (ARC) or NZRC. All participants successfully completed the three components of the course: sessions on first aid, instructor training and an assessment.

The provision of follow-up, support and ongoing training has been identified as important factors that should improve retention of the new instructors. Additional monitoring visits have therefore been planned for each national society in 2005. The aim is to encourage national societies to take ownership of the ongoing support and training of new instructors and encourage their professional development. Further first aid training will be provided during the visits, as well as support for senior first aid instructors providing professional guidance and training to new instructors. First aid planning will also receive support throughout 2005.

The Pacific first aid kit (developed by the PFAQMC in conjunction with ARC first aid, health and safety services) was distributed to 11 national societies in June. The aim was to raise funds through the selling of kits to businesses and commercial first aid course participants, but no orders were placed for new kits prior to the November 1 deadline. Most forthcoming feedback has been positive, but the kits were felt to be a little too expensive. The PFAQMC is looking into the feasibility of introducing a budget-priced, family-oriented first aid kit.

A review of the community-based self-reliance (CBSR) programme's health component is presently underway and should be finalised early in 2005. Based on various reports and a questionnaire, the review is designed to identify the programme's constraints and present a collection of best practice.

Regional health, organisational development (OD) and disaster management (DM) delegates had noted however that in general, the CBSR programmes within some national societies consisted almost entirely of training, and the focus of activities did not always appear to have been the result of a systematic analysis of needs. Moreover, CBSR training as it was traditionally provided did not often result in practical action at the community level. As a result of these observations, the delegates collaborated to develop a more community-focussed, action-based approach in supporting national societies, through the process of conducting a vulnerability and capacity analysis (VCA) and developing community-based projects designed to reduce vulnerability.

A project using the new approach, comprising health awareness and risk reduction components, is being piloted in three villages in the Solomon Islands. The health activities are being implemented in cooperation with provincial government health educators, strengthening a key strategic relationship for the national society. Other expected benefits include increased capacity of the Solomon Islands Red Cross (SIRC), particularly in needs assessment, project and budget planning as well as experience in implementing community health activities.

Skills training in VCA also took place in Kiribati in July, and regional Federation delegates assisted staff and volunteers of the Kiribati Red Cross (KRC) to design and commence a VCA in September. The ongoing assessment will be finished by year's end.

Impact:

Commitment among national societies to meet quality standards is visible through the high level of adoption of the PFAQMC standards.

The instructor database will help keep track of the number of first aid instructors in the Pacific and data on instructor retention will be valuable in the strategy development for successful recruitment of volunteers.

It is too early to assess fully the impact of the more community-focussed approach to CBSR, however the fact that the pilot projects have progressed as expected and produced practical outcomes at the community level is encouraging. Also promising is the interest in this process now being expressed by a number of other national societies.

Constraints:

In most Pacific national societies where travel to isolated branches is expensive, adequate funds have not been allocated to run all the courses included in first aid plans for 2004 and to provide appropriate follow-up. A number of national societies have not yet adequately embraced the need to take ownership of the instructors' professional development. This issue needs to become a priority in order to retain instructors and maintain their competency levels.

Expected Result 2: National societies scale up HIV/AIDS programmes on prevention, home-based care and fighting stigma.

Progress/Achievements:

HIV/AIDS capacity building projects have now taken place in Kiribati, Cook Islands, Papua New Guinea (PNG) and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). Tuvalu and Samoa have also begun working on HIV/AIDS programmes.

Advocacy and prevention activities continue, with four Pacific national societies – Tonga, Samoa, Kiribati and Cook Islands – using the global anti-stigma and discrimination theme to conduct activities relating to HIV/AIDS for World Red Cross Day. Seven national societies implemented World AIDS Day activities on 1 December.

The information materials developed in the previous reporting period, including integration guidelines, games designed to address HIV-related stigma and discrimination as well as materials for education on transmission of HIV, have been translated into six regional languages and have now been distributed to all Pacific national societies.

The Pacific Red Cross HIV/AIDS Committee met for the third time in September 2004 with representatives from three sub-regions. A two-day self-care workshop was conducted during the meeting, which produced a draft framework for delivering more focussed support to people living with HIV.

A Pacific contingent of five, two of which were funded by the Federation Pacific regional health and care programme and three funded by ARC, participated in the Fifteenth International AIDS Conference in Bangkok.

Other key meetings or events in which the regional delegation representatives have participated in include:

- the second annual Red Cross Pacific regional HIV/AIDS coordination meeting in October;
- the Pacific Islands Region Country Coordinating Mechanism/Global Fund meeting in October; and
- meetings of the Regional Strategic Reference Group for the development of a Pacific strategy on HIV/AIDS, in May and October.

Cooperation has also increased with health departments, particularly in Palau and Tuvalu, and other agencies working in the area of HIV/AIDS (Tuvalu family health association and United Nations Children's Fund in the

Solomon Islands). It is worth noting that the strength of the Pacific delegation's participation and cooperation with other stakeholders is due in no small part to the input of the ARC HIV/AIDS technical advisor.

HIV/AIDS stigma and discrimination remain strong in many countries in the Pacific – relatively few people who have HIV/AIDS are willing to have their status known publicly. For this reason, HIV/AIDS prevention and anti-stigma messages are being incorporated into voluntary blood donor, youth and disaster preparedness programmes. This process will be greatly aided by guidelines – now finalised – on the integration of HIV/AIDS issues into other core programmes. The increasing involvement of HIV-positive people from the Pacific in Red Cross HIV/AIDS committees (regional and national) has been a particularly positive part of the programme.

A youth peer education workshop, including a module designed by the national society on human rights and confidentiality, with 11 participants took place in July in the Federated States of Micronesia. There are now 75 Red Cross HIV peer educators conducting regular outreach/awareness-raising activities in venues such as nightclubs, church groups, schools and village communities. Condoms are distributed during all outreach activities.

Impact:

A growing number of national societies are developing HIV/AIDS programmes. Integration of key HIV/AIDS information into other core programmes greatly extends the audience reached and reinforces the relevance of these messages in the Pacific context.

Direct participation of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in Red Cross programmes simultaneously increases the capacity of PLWHA in the region and adds considerable credibility and relevance to activities. Experience has demonstrated that putting a human face to the epidemic helps immensely in reducing stigma and discrimination by eliminating the myth that HIV/AIDS only affects 'other' people and therefore need not be a programming priority.

Strong cooperation with other actors, meanwhile, ensures that duplication of activities is avoided and that Red Cross programmes help to consolidate progress made by national HIV/AIDS strategies.

Constraints:

In Kiribati, a HIV/AIDS officer resigned in September and the new officer is not working full-time at present. Limited human resources in general make it difficult for some national societies to implement new activities. As mentioned in the previous programme update, there is still a need to identify funding sources that will provide for activities *and* technical support.

High levels of stigma and discrimination in the Pacific mean relatively few people living with HIV/AIDS are open about their status, limiting the ability to involve them in programmes in a particularly visible way. Reluctance to discuss sexual behaviour in general also remains a significant challenge in the Pacific.

Expected Result 3: national societies contribute to a safe blood supply by recruiting sufficient voluntary blood donors.

Progress/Achievements:

The Palau Red Cross safe blood workshop took place in June in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Palau Ministry of Health. Altogether, 23 course participants and 10 facilitators (among them representatives from the Ministry of Health, WHO, Samoa Red Cross and the International Federation) attended.

The final safe blood workshop planned for 2004 was held in Tonga in November. The original venue was to be Vanuatu, but staff turnover has meant that this was not an appropriate time for such training. Nineteen participants from various organisations attended the Tonga workshop, which had nine facilitators from the Tonga Ministry of Health, Tonga Red Cross and the Federation.

The *Making a Difference* manual has been used as a reference in workshops in order to improve programme planning/implementation on voluntary blood donor recruitment.

Eight national societies organised activities to mark and publicise World Blood Donor Day (WBDD) on June 14 (see Table 1, below). The Pacific regional delegation supported WBDD activities financially and through the provision of a video, posters and bookmarks.

Table 1. Activities Marking World Blood Day 2004

National society	Media			Event	Events organised in cooperation		
	TV	Radio	Press		MOH	WHO	other
Cook Islands	x	x	x	Drawing competition at schools			
				Lunch for donors			
Fiji	x	x	x	Celebration afternoons in all branches	x		
Kiribati		x	x				
Palau	x		x	Safe blood workshop	x	x	
Samoa	x	x	x	Puppet show in the village	x		x
				Blood drive			
Solomon Islands	x	x	x	Parade with floats, drama	x	x	
				School competitions			
Tonga	x	x	x	Competition	x		
				Public campaign			
Tuvalu		X		Public campaign during sports event	x		

In Kiribati, discussions continue around the establishment of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Ministry of Health, while Fiji is revising its MOU to reflect its role in blood donor recruitment only.

The second Pacific regional advisory blood committee meeting took place in November. Among its outcomes were procedures and recommendations on programme planning, monitoring and evaluation; development of blood donor databases; development of job descriptions for blood donor recruitment officers; discussions around developing an MOU; and work on improving reporting standards (narrative and financial).

Impact:

As a result of the safe blood workshop held in Palau a national blood committee has been established there, with Palau Red Cross among its members. Evaluations received following the workshop in Samoa indicate that participants intend to work toward the implementation of better practice in their workplaces and felt that similar workshops should be held at least annually. They also suggested blood committees should monitor whether hospitals had appropriate standard operating procedures in place and suggested that district hospitals should work more closely with the Red Cross.

World Blood Donor Day activities have resulted in new donors being registered in Tuvalu, Samoa and the Cook Islands. Several people in Tuvalu took the opportunity to find out their blood group, while six people in Samoa donated blood on the spot. Information, education and communications materials have resulted in better awareness campaigns, often conducted through national media networks.

Constraints:

The lack of a project officer with a health background and sufficient resources has hampered some national societies' ability to plan and run a sustainable blood programme. Effective coordination with ministries of health and the WHO also continues to be a challenge for some national societies.

Although awareness campaigns have had some impact, local preferences for blood from relatives, fear about the results of blood tests and a lack of understanding of issues relating to blood donation remain as constraints inhibiting progress in the recruitment of voluntary blood donors.

Disaster management

Goal: Communities become self-resilient to potential disasters.

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

Progress/Achievements:

Two working meetings of the Emergency Management Core Group in the Pacific (EMCG Pacific), of which the Federation's Pacific regional delegation and four national societies are founding members, were held in May and September. Members reviewed the Pacific disaster preparedness container projects and their recommendations included reducing the range of relief items held in the containers to eight core items, thus maximising the number of potential beneficiaries. The final list of items considered essential during any disaster was bed sheets, blankets, buckets, cooking sets, kerosene lamps, ropes, tarpaulins and water containers.

In this reporting period, Micronesia Red Cross (MRC) has begun replenishing its existing containers with the eight core items and has procured two extra containers, bringing its total number of containers to four. All national societies in the Pacific, including the Marshall Islands and Tuvalu that are not yet formally recognised, now have at least one disaster preparedness container and/or storage facilities, with the number of stockpiles for the region now at 67.

The SIRC piloted a range of new DM training modules developed by EMCG Pacific in courses specifically targeting branch-level participants. Topics included initial damage assessment, needs analysis, beneficiary registration, mobilisation of relief items, safe access, distribution, communication and reporting. The course culminated in a simulated disaster response and assessment of participants. Evaluation of the curriculum and course materials resulted in strong recommendations that can be adopted for use in all national societies.

Disaster management planning workshops originally scheduled for this reporting period had to be deferred in Palau at the request of the national society and in Vanuatu because the DM officer's position being vacant until August.

Micronesia Red Cross held a DM planning workshop in August to finalise its disaster management plan. While in FSM for the workshop, the regional disaster management delegate also accompanied representatives of MRC on a series of visits to authorities to help generate local support for the MRC disaster management programme.

Eight out of 12 national societies in the Pacific now have disaster management plans in place. Of the remaining four, Palau began working toward establishing a plan in 2003 and Kiribati held its first DM planning workshop in April this year.

One of the present priorities for the regional delegation in disaster management is the development of human resources in Pacific national societies. In order to support a more systematic approach to this, the Federation has established a database on DM-related training received by Red Cross personnel in the region dating back to 2000.

The regional disaster management programme has continued to support the salaries of DM officers in the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Additionally, it has contributed to the cost of sending a representative of the Solomon Islands Red Cross to a VCA training-for-trainers course in Spain. The Federation also funded two representatives from the Cook Islands Red Cross to participate in a gender equality and disaster risk reduction workshop in Hawaii.

In collaboration with the Federation Secretariat, the regional disaster management programme organised an international disaster response law (IDRL) workshop in Suva. Disaster management practitioners, stakeholders and professional lawyers from the region examined the legal and operational challenges arising from international responses to emergencies and created a collection of the relevant laws, regulations and best practice from the Pacific. The workshop was part of the Federation Secretariat's IDRL Asia Pacific Study 2004, which will publish its findings in 2005.

The Federation's regional disaster management delegate attended the Public Health Summit for Sustainable Disaster Risk Management in Hawaii as well as a regional stakeholders planning workshop in Fiji organised by the South Pacific Geo-Science Commission (SOPAC). It is here that a Pacific regional position paper was drawn up in preparation for the Second World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, which will take place in Kobe, Japan, in 2005.

Discussions between the Federation, SOPAC and the Asia Foundation for the development of courses on disaster management, initial damage assessment and training for instructors are continuing. Federation representatives also continue to coordinate as frequently as once a week with local and international partners in disaster management, particularly SOPAC, the Asia Foundation and UNOCHA.

Impact:

The increased capacity of branches because of DM training, in addition to the consolidation and refocusing of the disaster preparedness container project, means that geographical constraints are less likely to cripple national societies' efforts in responding effectively to emergencies while the number of potential beneficiaries is also increased.

In the past, there had rarely been structured training designed specifically for branch volunteers. With trained volunteers strategically located in disaster-prone areas, a national society is much better placed to provide vital assistance rapidly. Moreover, the active nature of the disaster preparedness volunteer role at branch level helps to ensure volunteer retention and a sustainable branch structure.

It is also worth noting the impact of EMCG Pacific. Although still a relatively young advisory body, EMCG Pacific has drafted a regional contingency plan for the Pacific cyclone season and has been instrumental in promoting national societies' adoption of the well-prepared national society questionnaire. This tool, which helps national societies to monitor their DM programmes, has also provided baseline data for nine national societies against which improvements in disaster management can be measured.

Constraints:

Efforts to improve the management of disaster preparedness containers have not yet been entirely successful. As discussed in previous programme updates, micro-management of the project is required, at least in the short term, to establish and entrench appropriate practices for maintaining containers' contents. One obstacle to improvement has been that most national societies still face a shortage of appropriately skilled personnel experienced in disaster management, yet continue to expand the number of containers they have.

Expected Result 2: National societies carry out effective programmes that reduce community risks.

Progress/Achievements:

The VCA component of the SIRC pilot project (discussed above in the health and care section) identified areas in which community projects could be developed. These included removal of debris from a local waterway and a joint malaria awareness campaign conducted with provincial health authorities in Guadalcanal. The Western branch of SIRC, along with rural development authorities, helped a remote island community rehabilitate water pipes and clear drains in addition to conducting health education. Community first aid training will be held in the near future. The project in Malaita was considered a particular success, having involved two groups whose relationship had been problematic in the past, but who came together to design a small-scale sanitation project that serves both groups. A hygiene education project will also be conducted at a school attended by children from both groups.

As mentioned above, KRC has begun to conduct a VCA with technical assistance from the Federation. Plans to hold VCA training in Tuvalu this year has been deferred until the national society appoints its climate change officer, who will be the focal point for CBSR activities. A VCA skills workshop is scheduled for the first quarter of 2005.

To prepare for the Federation Pacific regional delegation's increased focus on climate change issues in 2005, the regional disaster management programme took part in regional climate change consultations in Apia, Samoa.

Following a regional assessment carried out in 2003 and extensive consultations, two Pacific national societies, namely Samoa Red Cross and Tuvalu Red Cross, have been identified to adapt climate change projects from 2005.

Impact:

Activities undertaken in the pilot project above have directly reduced specific vulnerabilities of the communities involved. They have also demonstrated to those communities their own ability in reducing the risks they face and increasing their capacity to cope in the event of a disaster. Such community-level activity is expected to become more widespread because of this successful example.

For the SIRC, the process has also been a useful mechanism through which the national society has been able to identify new roles it can play at the community level. The success of the pilot has enabled the SIRC to refocus its strategic plan, and community-based activity became a major focus of the cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) meeting in September.

Constraints:

The newness of this approach in the Pacific region meant that the SIRC struggled to find and apply the most appropriate methodologies at various stages of the process. An unexpectedly high level of support was therefore required from three regional technical delegates. It is likely that other national societies will require similar levels of support as they employ this approach for the first time, and it will therefore be necessary for the regional delegation to develop a strategy for providing this support and for national societies to develop appropriate action plans.

Organisational development

Goal: Well-functioning national societies are able to carry out their mandate effectively and efficiently.

Objective: Pacific national societies have made sustainable progress towards being well-functioning national societies.

Expected Result 1: National societies' governance and management have been strengthened at headquarters and branch level.

Progress/Achievements

The NZRC hosted a forum for Pacific secretaries-general at the end of May. Among the outcomes was a commitment from all national societies present to improve financial management systems (further comments on this meeting are found below).

Cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) meetings were held in the Solomon Islands in August and PNG in September. Representatives of the Federation, International Committee of the Red Cross, ARC and NZRC attended these meetings, facilitated by a team from the Federation that included a CAS officer from Geneva.

Governance training for Red Cross boards was carried out in Vanuatu and Samoa, and both national societies held annual general meetings (AGMs) – the first in several years for Samoa. The election of a new board at the Vanuatu Red Cross (VRC) AGM represented the next stage in a process of development that has taken place with considerable support from NZRC, which also facilitated the appointment of a new VRC secretary-general.

In terms of financial management, the Federation finance officer in Suva has given monthly support to the SIRC finance officer, and all SIRC accounts for the past three years have now been fully audited. Financial transparency and accountability in the KRC have been improved with assistance from an accountant from Volunteer Service Overseas. Support for assistance with financial management procedures as well as an audit has meanwhile been secured via NZRC in Tuvalu. During this reporting period, the Federation also funded the purchase of a motorcycle by Tuvalu Red Cross, which has enabled it carry out its day-to-day tasks far more effectively.

Kiribati and Tuvalu national societies have decided to begin a review of their statutes. This is a particularly important step for Tuvalu as part of its journey towards formal recognition as a full-fledged national society. It has almost completed a first draft.

Impact

The forum of secretaries-general proved an invaluable learning opportunity for all, but new personnel particularly benefited from the experience of their counterparts. The event also helped to engender a greater sense of community among Pacific Red Cross leaders.

One of the more concrete outcomes of the forum was the development of a number of new strategic relationships between various branches of the NZRC and some Pacific national societies.

The PNG CAS process resulted in greater understanding between branches, governance and management, and participants reported that they developed a new respect for the different roles performed by various sections of the national society. Greater clarity and understanding of roles and responsibilities were also reported as results of governance workshops held this reporting period.

Support from the Federation for financial management in SIRC and KRC has directly increased the capacity of those national societies and improved their transparency and accountability. These developments are expected to result in more effective planning and greater credibility among partners and donors.

Following branch governance training in the Solomon Islands held earlier this year, two branches carried out successful AGMs during this reporting period.

A possibly unexpected impact of the update of statutes in Tuvalu is that the process has generated interest among people representing some of the country's many islands. Many are contemplating joining the Tuvalu Red Cross board, a development that would invigorate the board that has had just four members who met only occasionally.

Expected Result 2: Pacific national societies have developed sustainable models for local branch development.

Progress/Achievements

The regional delegation in Suva funded four branch development workshops in PNG during this reporting period.

The regional organisational development delegate has also been closely involved in the development of the pilot community-focussed projects discussed above (in the health and care as well as disaster management section). Volunteer management practices have come under scrutiny as an integral part of the development of the projects, and a review of volunteer management is a process being promoted among national societies in general. Both the Kiribati and Tuvalu national societies have adopted and begun to use volunteer agreements and volunteer role descriptions, and both have reported observing increases in the energy and focus of staff and volunteers involved in these grassroots-level activities.

Impact

The branch development workshops in PNG brought about greater understanding of the PNG Red Cross constitution and policies.

Expected Result 3: Communication, knowledge sharing and learning between and within national societies has been improved.

Progress/Achievements :

The main event for communication and knowledge sharing in this period was the forum for secretaries-general hosted by the NZRC. At the same event, organisation profiles and priorities were compiled for each national society, and these have been used throughout the year as a baseline as well as to help direct support from the Federation.

The Federation nominated a representative of Vanuatu Red Cross to attend a NZRC basic training course (BTC), and representatives of the Cook Islands Red Cross and the Micronesia Red Cross to attend an ARC BTC in this reporting period.

Impact:

Participants at the SIRC CAS meeting examined the outcomes of pilot projects using the integrated community approach. This was a valuable exercise in organisational learning, and resulted in a shared commitment by branches, management and governance to continue developing this approach.

Coordination and Implementation

Progress against the Pacific Action Plan is now well underway in all technical areas. Over recent months much emphasis has also been placed on working towards further integration of programming and approaches in health, disaster management and organisation development. Both the recent production of guidelines for the integration of HIV/AIDS awareness into other programmes, and the collective approach towards the introduction of VCA methodology in the Solomon Islands Red Cross are good examples of such integration.

Country-based cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) processes have been started successfully in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, with clearly defined next steps for follow-up over the coming months. The possibility of starting up a similar CAS process in Vanuatu will be examined in early 2005, while the Pacific Action Plan itself will be reviewed during the next partnership meeting, scheduled to take place in Samoa in May 2005.

The regional delegation was further strengthened with the arrival of a trainee reporting delegate on a six-month secondment from the Australian Red Cross (ARC). It was also agreed that the ARC technical advisor on HIV/AIDS will be hosted by the regional delegation for a further six months until mid-2005. The arrangement is fully in line with *Strategy for Change*, and initial feedback about this model is very positive.

Overall funding for programmes is below the appeal target, and currently stands at around 75 percent. Also, as some of the funding was only confirmed late in the year, some activities will now have to be postponed until early next year. Meanwhile, it is hoped that discussions regarding a multi-year strategic engagement with the Australian Red Cross and Australian government can be concluded successfully before the end of this year.

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

Pacific Regional Programmes

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 01.72/2004

PLEDGES RECEIVED

22/02/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->					2,051,861		TOTAL COVERAGE
							83.9%
CASH CARRIED FORWARD				287,833			
AUSTRALIAN - RC		10,000	AUD	9,670	18.04.04	DISASTER MANAGEMENT/YAP/ CYCLONE	
AUSTRALIAN - RC		9,000	AUD	7,844	29.10.04	FIJI, REPORTING DELEGATE	
AUSTRALIAN - RC				98,946	23.12.04	DISASTER MANAGEMENT	
FINNISH - GOVT/RC		56,000	EUR	88,228	09.03.04	REGIONAL HEALTH & CARE	
FOUNDATION BOARD		17,181	USD	19,672	22.12.04		
KOREA, REP - RC			CHF	164,598	29.07.04	FOR 2004-2006, KIRIBATI RC CAPACITY BUILDING IN DM	
NEW ZEALAND- RC		75,000	NZD	59,588	06.07.04	FIRST AID TRAINING WORKSHOPS	
NEW ZEALAND - GOVT		150,000	NZD	119,175	08.11.04	RC CAPACITY BUILDING	
SECR. PACIFIC COMMUNITY		15,000	USD	18,735	20.01.04	NATIONAL WORKSHOPS BLOOD DONATION SAMOA, PALAU & VANUATU	
JAPANESE - RC		5,000,000	JPY	57,950	01.03.04	MICRONESIA, DP & FIRST AID TRAININGS	
JAPANESE - RC		132,774	USD	167,892	13.09.04	DISASTER MANAGEMENT	
JAPANESE - RC		128,491	USD	162,476	10.09.04	HEALTH & CARE, CLIMATE CHANGE, COORDINATION & IMPLEMENTATION	
NEW ZEALAND - RC		10,000	NZD	8,665	01.03.04	IVY CYCLONE	
NEW ZEALAND - RC		76,553	NZD	64,611	20.04.04	FIRST AID DELEGATE IN- COUNTRY COSTS	
NEW ZEALAND - GOVT		200,000	NZD	168,400	12.01.04	CAPACITY BUILDING	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				1,504,283	CHF	73.3%	

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
NEW ZEALAND	DELEGATES			140,000		
FINLAND	DELEGATES			76,600		
Note: due to systems upgrades in process, contributions in kind and services may be incomplete.						
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				216,600	CHF	10.6%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

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