

Programme Update 2007



Pacific & Papua New Guinea

Appeal no. MAA55001
Programme Update no. 4

This report covers the period 1/7/2007 to 31/10/2007 of the 2006-07 appeal.

In a world of global challenges, continued poverty, inequity, and increasing vulnerability to disasters and disease, the International Federation with its global network, works to accomplish its Global Agenda, partnering with local community and civil society to prevent and alleviate human suffering from disasters, diseases and public health emergencies.



As a part of the climate change and disaster risk reduction programme, a World Environment Day poster competition was organized by the Solomon Islands RC.

In brief

Programme Summary: There have been no dramatic events during this reporting period. Response to the tsunami in Solomon Islands in April continues, and the French Red Cross have completed their work and left the country. The Secretariat-supported work in shelter is almost complete and will be finished during the next few weeks. The final part of the response will be a water and sanitation activity during the first half of 2008. For more information on the Solomon Islands Emergency Appeal, please click [here](#).

The economic recovery in Fiji following the change of Government last December remains sluggish. Figures published by the Government and other economic watchers all show a slow-down in trade figures. The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society (PNGRCS) will soon appoint a new secretary general – PNGRCS has faced staff shortages during the reporting period and the Federation delegation has been facing severe funding constraints to the point where we must seriously consider what, if any, future there is for the delegation. National society action and activities have continued and flourished during the period, including a three-day disaster simulation in Fiji, attended by 14 national societies of the Pacific, as well as a week-long Pacific-wide health forum, where plans for the coming two years was finalized. In organizational development, a road map was made, which will result in Tuvalu Red Cross being recognized and admitted to the Movement in 2009. Partnerships have been strengthened with international and Pacific-based organizations; the abovementioned activities were all held with the participation of other international organizations with Pan Pacific responsibilities and mandates.

A fully-funded delegate was provided from the Australian Red Cross to the Federation in June 2007. As such, the Appeal budget was revised upwards from CHF 6,451,998 to CHF 6,638,005, to reflect the in-kind value of this

contribution towards the in-country core costs of the Federation delegation in Papua New Guinea. However, the overall financial situation, as reported in update No. 3, remains a cause for concern. The coverage of the Appeal at the end of October is 64 per cent. The regional office for south Pacific and the Papua New Guinea delegation face serious shortfalls in running proposed programmes in 2008 and 2009. Programmes in risk reduction, disaster management, health and organizational development have all been promoted but are receiving little promise of support into the future. A partnership meeting will be held in March of next year where the direction of the delegations will be addressed. Unfortunately, programme support and technical assistance will need to be cut in the early part of 2008, and momentum has already been lost in the area of financial management support to national societies since the delegate working on this was not replaced. It is of the utmost importance that agreed directions and plans are formulated for the delegations by the first half of 2008.

However, emergency responses during the period have been well supported in all respects, including with funds.

Needs: Total 2006-2007 budget is CHF 6,638,005 (USD 5.94 million or EUR 4.02 million), out of which 64% is covered. Outstanding needs are CHF 2,368,487 (USD 2.12 million or EUR 1.44 million).

Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.

Our Partners: During this period, the delegation worked with 14 national societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in two countries, the whole United Nations (UN) family based in Suva and four regional organizations.

Progress towards objectives

Disaster management

Overall objective: Pacific island communities and vulnerable groups in particular are safer and more resilient to disasters through national societies that are better prepared for effective emergency response and community risk reduction.

Progress/ Achievements:

The second half of 2007 has been an exceptionally busy and productive time for disaster management in the Pacific. Regionally, a number of trainings and meetings have taken place, in addition to the regional delegation's consistent support to the national societies.

Project objective 1. Capacity building in disaster response: National societies are able to provide effective response to vulnerable people in times of disasters.

The Solomon Islands recovery efforts continued to be supported by the regional disaster coordinator as well as in-country delegates. For additional information, please refer to the [Emergency Appeal](#) and the most recent operation update, located [here](#).

During this reporting period, New Zealand Red Cross (NZRC) provided a logistics advisor to the Pacific regional delegation to review the Pacific container programme and identify the logistic needs of the national societies. It was found that while the container programme is very suitable for some contexts, especially smaller atolls, alternative warehousing arrangements may be more suitable for places such as Papua New Guinea. Many containers around the Pacific require further maintenance, and in some cases, replacing. Restocking of containers has occurred in Solomon islands, Tonga and Tuvalu, with support from the Japanese and Australian Red Cross societies.

The Asia Foundation and Overseas Foreign Development Assistance (TAFOFDA) funding partnership continued with initial damage assessment and introduction to disaster management training in Samoa, Tonga and the Cook Islands Red Cross Societies, encouraging collaboration between government agencies and national societies and enabling a shared discussion and understanding of disaster assessment. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) organized an 'information in emergencies' meeting, drawing on lessons learnt from the Solomon Islands tsunami earlier in the year. A focus on information before (baseline data), during (assessments) and after (monitoring and evaluation) a disaster was worked on by participants using a series of simulations which were created by partner organizations such as the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

(UNOCHA), the Federation and TAFOFDA. Nine countries attended the workshop with different sectors such as statistics, health and disaster management represented. Eight national societies attended the meeting in November. From this, countries have created action plans for information management and will be assisted by the Pacific Disaster Net as a central housing point.

Australian Red Cross hosted the Emergency Management Core Group (EMCG) meeting in September in Melbourne, with a total of 21 Pacific Red Cross representatives, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), PNGRCS and the French Red Cross participating for the first time. Some of the main outcomes of the meeting include:

- Deployment and training collaboration opportunities.
- Combining the next EMCG and disaster management forum with training initiatives and other meetings to allow funding efficiencies and good representation.
- Updates from all participants.
- Extensive discussion about Solomon Islands tsunami response and lessons learnt, documented in the minutes.
- Briefing on the container review programme and logistics in the Pacific.

Meanwhile, the third stage of NZRC's Pacific telecommunications project is underway, with an NZRC delegate making progress in the distribution and training in the very high frequency (VHF) repeater system across Pacific national societies. The systems will be a valuable addition to the satellite phones in establishing emergency communications.

The largest event for the Pacific Red Cross disaster management programme each year is the Disaster Management Forum. Initially delayed due to the Solomon Islands tsunami response, the forum took place between 26 to 31 July and involved 21 participants and 19 trainers and contributors. The forum was built around lessons learnt from the Solomon Islands tsunami and provided training and simulation exercises to branch level participants. Topics discussed include public health in emergencies, safer access, emergency communications, media and Federation response in emergencies. These were then incorporated into the simulation exercise which split participants into two groups, one located at "Kisra" Red Cross headquarters, the others at a branch on "Arangi" island that had been impacted by an earthquake and tsunami.



Participants from PNGRCS and Kiribati RCS in a simulation exercise carried out at the Disaster Management Forum in July.

Participant feedback confirmed that communications is the most important element in disaster management. During simulations, communications between the 'branch' and the 'headquarters' was often difficult and open to misunderstandings, which led to some strong lessons learnt by participants. Some said that they would address this issue by holding more regular simulation exercises and practise using communications equipment. It was also useful for branch level staff and volunteers to be put in the shoes of the headquarters, giving them a much better sense of the pressure associated with both sides. Being exposed to different agencies such as the United Nations and a 'Prime Minister' was challenging and also a good experience in dissemination and communication.

A presentation by the manager of the Pacific Disaster Net, an internet-based Pacific disaster risk management database, was also carried out at the Disaster Management Forum. All participants were given a presentation on the capacity and layout of the internet and DVD-based tool and were encouraged to provide feedback. The final graphics are presently being developed and much of the data is being uploaded onto the web-based tool. The Federation continues to provide input into the development of the tool, and in-country consultations and cataloguing of information is being scheduled by SOPAC in 2008.

Project objective 2. Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation: National societies have carried out programmes that reduce community risks, including a pilot programme for climate change adaptation that is implemented in selected countries.

Cook Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Kiribati, Samoa and Tuvalu continue their climate change and disaster risk reduction programmes. National workshops for staff, volunteers and the board on climate change, involving key national stakeholders such as environment ministries and meteorological offices, have been carried out successfully. Preparations were made during this period for the Pacific communities and climate forum, held on 19 to 21 November, involving 36 participants from civil society in the Pacific. The Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre continued to provide technical and financial support to the national societies through the preparedness for climate change programme and the regional disaster risk reduction delegate. While the regional delegate provided input to the Red Cross Red Crescent Guide, Pacific national societies attended the Climate Centre's conference at the end of June 2007, which enabled them to share knowledge and information.

A climate change and health paper that was developed between the disaster risk reduction delegate and a representative from the Fiji School of Medicine was published and distributed in a Pacific medical journal. Knowledge of the impacts of climate change and health are still very low, and the aim of this paper was to increase awareness for it in among Pacific island health professionals.

In preparation for the International Conference in November 2007 and to document their experiences, the Provention Consortium funded a mission to the Pacific national societies of Tuvalu and Samoa. The photographs have been used in media releases, photographic exhibitions and promotional materials. Also, the disaster management delegates provided training in ERTs and disaster risk reduction to Samoa RC volunteers, in preparation for the South Pacific Games.

Kiribati Red Cross chose to focus on wise water for Disaster Reduction Day 2007. In the second half of 2007, Kiribati was in the grips of a La Nina which typically brings low rainfall, water shortages and cases of diarrhoea. Kiribati RC teamed up with the health and environment ministries to encourage hand washing and wise water use with school children. Other national society activities include the Tonga Red Cross undertaking a national simulation with all disaster response stakeholders. This was an opportunity to test the high frequency radio repeater system donated by NZRC. Solomon Islands RC carried out a radio talkback and quiz for school students during school holidays to enable a much further national reach than school visits. It involved three staff and three volunteers as well as being a collaborative effort with the national disaster management office, department of mines and energy, ministry of infrastructure and the FM radio stations in the country.



Kiribati RCS teamed up with the health and environment ministries to encourage hand washing and wise water use with school children for Disaster Reduction Day 2007.

With the support of the Federation, the disaster coordinator from the Fiji Red Cross attended the Asia Pacific workshop on school education and disaster risk reduction in Bangkok in October. Fiji Red Cross has produced a manual on disasters for schools which is now being utilized in the review of school curriculum in Fiji.

Constraints or challenges:

The major constraint to this programme is that funding no longer matches demand for projects being conceptualized by national societies – money is being spent faster than it can be replenished, with the risk of halting programmes in some countries at a pivotal point in their development. In an attempt to rectify this problem, a Pacific Red Cross climate change and disaster risk reduction concept paper has been submitted to donors. The programme still faces great uncertainty towards the end of 2007.

Despite recent efforts and some success, the VCA tool is not without its challenges in the Pacific. National societies have issues with community expectations as well as the scope of problems communities face that are outside the realm of Red Cross to address. This highlights the need to further develop Red Cross capacity to network, create

partnerships, advocate and seek funding for projects nationally. The need for a Pacific VCA tool kit has been recognized by the EMCG, but currently lacks the funding and time to be further developed.

Health and care

Overall goal: Health status of Pacific communities has improved through contributions from the Red Cross in the region, enhancing community and individual capacity to lead an informed, socially useful and productive life.

Programme objective: Pacific national societies have addressed community health needs through effective and sustainable health programmes, including during disasters and emergencies.

Progress/ achievements

Expected results:

- National societies are able to assess and identify health priorities/ target groups in the community through community health assessments.
- Communities have received quality health promotion activities from national societies, which are linked with water and sanitation as well as sustainable commercial first aid that meets the Pacific's quality standards.
- National societies are better prepared to respond to community health needs during emergencies.
- National societies have effectively managed HIV interventions on prevention, care and support, including anti-stigma and discrimination as well as safe blood provision through voluntary, non-remunerated blood donor recruitment.
- National societies have built effective linkages with other relevant partners both within and outside the Movement through regular networking and cooperation.

The regional delegation for the Pacific region has continued to support the national societies' health activities in the region during the reporting period. The second regional health meeting was organized by the regional health unit in August and was attended by senior representatives from thirteen national societies in the region. During the three-day meet, discussions touched upon various health areas including HIV, voluntary non-remunerated blood donor recruitment (VNRBDR), pandemic influenza, chronic diseases, community-based first aid, public health in emergencies (PHiE), finance management and others. The following steps were agreed upon for the coming year by the participants:

- Prepare and finalize the terms of reference for the regional health steering committee and strive to have the first committee meeting in the first quarter of 2008.
- Develop a regional HIV programme framework and share with national societies, with a focus on the four Global alliance partners from Pacific (Cook Islands RC, Samoa RC, Kiribati RC, Federated States of Micronesia RC).
- Work with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and develop a framework and training manual for a 'healthy lifestyle' pilot project in Cook Islands and Samoa.
- Work with SPC and WHO in conducting national trainings for national society staff and volunteers on avian/pandemic influenza, and help develop national society avian/pandemic influenza preparedness and response plan jointly with the disaster management programme, targeting at least four national societies in 2008..
- Coordinate with NZRC and ICRC (first aid in conflict) on linking their support for the Pacific first aid programme while developing a community-based health framework (for the appeal), to be implemented by the national societies' community-based first aid platform.
- Coordinate with Geneva on adapting the 'community-based first aid in action' manual for the Pacific, and looking at possibilities for conducting a community-based first aid sensitization workshop in the Pacific in the first half of 2008.

The regional delegation supported VNRBDR training workshops for staff and volunteers in Kiribati, Fiji and Solomon islands Red Cross Societies. A joint VNRBDR training workshop for the Kiribati RC was facilitated by the regional health delegate and a WHO consultant. The Kiribati RC developed their annual VNRBDR plan, targeting the recruitment of 50 voluntary non-remunerated blood donors in a year. The health delegate also helped facilitate a similar workshop with Fiji RC and representatives of the national blood bank, and the Solomon Islands RC with the support of ministry of health representatives. Further to this, the regional health delegate was able to

liaise with the health unit in Geneva and raise funds for the participation of two national society representatives from the Pacific to the upcoming international colloquium on VNRBDR, to be held in Egypt in January 2008. As mentioned in the last programme update, Kiribati RC submitted the proposed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the national society and the ministry of health on VNRBDR, and the MoU is expected to be agreed upon and signed soon.

The regional health delegate has prepared and submitted to SPC a five-year multi-country proposal on HIV, as part of the Pacific region's submission to the Global Fund Round 7 grants for 2008 to 2013. The results shall be known in November. The grant, if the bid is successful, shall fund HIV programmes in four Pacific national societies for five years. The regional delegation also facilitated the participation of two Pacific national societies to attend the South East Asia and Pacific planning workshop on Federation's HIV Global Alliance. By attending the workshop, it is hoped that the participating national societies will be sensitized to the concept of the Global HIV Alliance and assist them in the development of their HIV plans for 2008.



VNBDR training for Kiribati RCS and central blood bank staff, led by the regional health delegate and a representative from WHO.

In PNGRCS, a health coordinator was recruited, and the Federation supported his participation in the regional health workshop in Suva. An HIV technical advisor has been operating for ten months in the national society, and will be targeting three branches for implementing a training of trainers session and community-based awareness in the following months.

Also, the PNGRCS was invited to be a part of the avian influenza (AHI) technical task force, a cross-agency working group chaired by the department of health to look at contingency planning in response to possible future avian flu outbreaks. There has been training through UNICEF and a programme with WHO as well. A technical task force meeting was held with the PNGRCS health coordinator to study and identify community awareness and preparedness for avian influenza priority areas. The National Disaster Centre will lead efforts by developing a simplified contingency plan and conducting a health centre capacity assessment.

In this reporting period, the regional health delegate participated in the regional ERT training conducted by the disaster management unit and facilitated a session on health in emergencies. The health delegate also participated in the disaster management forum in Melbourne in September and advocated for the inclusion of health component in disaster management trainings and interventions.

Constraints or challenges:

The major constraint so far has been the lack of funds for health programme. The appeal coverage is poor and this can have a significant bearing on the quality of support that the regional health unit can provide to the national societies.

Organizational development

Overall goal: Well-functioning national societies are better able to carry out their mission effectively, providing relevant services to vulnerable people.

Programme objective: National societies have strengthened programme delivery to communities as a result of organizational development and capacity building initiatives.

Progress/ achievements:

Project objective 1: National societies have improved their standards of governance and management and support each other's development towards those standards.

The Solomon Islands RC continues its positive steps to take greater responsibility for its organizational development. Following the development of tools to assist the national society with their organizational capacity assessment (OCA) in 2006, an OCA workshop was held this year, attended by 20 participants from the national

office and branches. Lessons from the Solomon Islands tsunami operation provided useful input to the workshop. This workshop provided a framework for future organizational development, and all but one of the immediate tasks to be undertaken have been completed.

The Solomon Islands RC, assisted by the Australian Red Cross Society, has also established a mentoring arrangement for its finance officer with an in-country provider. This will allow the Solomon Islands RC to continue its positive path in consolidation and improvement in its financial management. A large number of Solomon Islands RC projects and the tsunami in April 2007 provided additional pressure in the area of financial management. In the future, the Solomon Islands RC could benefit from support in strategic and financial planning to enhance the national society's ability to provide quality assistance to its vulnerable communities.

A five-day branch development workshop was conducted by the Youth development officer in PNGRCS. In addition, the Youth officer has started activities in the provinces of Vanimo and Sandau, developing youth and branch development leadership as well as disseminating Red Cross Red Crescent Principles. The organizational development position has been vacant for several months, and remains one of the human resource challenges faced by the national society.

The Palau Red Cross Society (PRCS) is now able to effectively manage its finances and produce high quality financial reports. During this reporting period, the Federation's regional office supported the provision of hardware to the PRCS to allow it to carry out basic management activities more economically and efficiently. The PRCS would like to conduct an external audit, but in the high cost environment of Palau, it is currently unable to do so.

Australian Youth volunteers are currently mentoring Samoa and Kiribati RC staff, particularly in the area of finance development. The volunteer in Samoa has been able to provide positive guidance in the use of the Mind Your Own Business (MYOB) finance package and has worked with the Samoa RC to develop a fundraising plan. The volunteer in Kiribati is looking at fundraising options with the Kiribati RC.

The Pacific *Standard Terms of Reference*, developed for external audits during the Pacific finance 'think tank', was used by Kiribati when it commissioned an external audit for its 2006 finances. This audit has now been completed. While there is no discernable improvement in the audit results from audits undertaken earlier in the year, the audited 2006 financial accounts will provide a good benchmark from which to measure future improvement. The most recent audit led to the resignation of the treasurer and the appointment of another that has more time to commit to overseeing the financial health of the KRCS.

The regional delegation continues to assist national societies by acting as a link for those seeking advice and knowledge from other national societies. The dissemination of national society newsletters is another way in which these linkages are maintained.

In July 2007, staff from five Pacific national societies (Cook Islands, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu) attended an international conference on climate change. This conference was designed to assist societies to integrate risk reduction into their planning and programmes, discuss common issues and to work towards the development of a "toolkit" of guidance and experiences for use by all national societies. The challenge of climate change was linked in to the programme areas of disaster management and health, and methods of how to utilize human resources to effectively raise awareness discussed.

Project objective 2: Capacity-building initiatives integrated with health and disaster management programmes have enabled the Red Cross to be more effective at community level.

Finance training was provided to health representatives from each of the 12 operational national societies in the Pacific. This training provided basic knowledge of donor requirements for financial reporting so that officers can quickly and easily acquit their expenditure, allowing maximum time and focus to be allocated to vulnerable communities.

The Samoa RC held a simulation exercise with approximately 95 attendees to test the first aid skills of their volunteers working in village communities. Team leaders were chosen and mentored through this programme. The timing of the exercise was to coincide with volunteer training and preparation for the South Pacific games.



A first aid simulation exercise was conducted by the Samoa Red Cross, in preparation for the South Pacific games.

The Tonga RC held a workshop on first aid training, life skills and youth values with 32 youths from the national society and at-risk youth in the community. The purpose of this workshop was to equip them with the skills to make more informed choices through provision of knowledge, and education and motivation of youth to make behavioral changes.

Capacity building volunteer training in health and care and disaster management continued within Fiji RC branches. Up to 18 branch members from nine branches participated in a ten-day disaster preparedness and response workshop, designed to reinforce practical skills held by ERT members.

In September, a review of the capacity building funding provided to the Fiji RC was undertaken. The finalized report is expected shortly. Currently, the lack of a secure funding base is challenging both the branches and the national office of the Fiji RC.

Kiribati RC encouraged youth to become involved in its programmes through attendance at a national youth camp. The programme included drama activities on HIV/AIDS and climate change. The national society estimates that it disseminated information to approximately 800 people. Ten have shown interest in becoming Red Cross volunteers. Challenges remain for this society, with both its ability to establish a strong and sustainable base and with the regional delegation's ability to support it.

Constraints

As noted in Programme Update 3, funding became a major constraint to the continuation of this programme in August. This situation eased in the following month, but it is expected that the challenge will remain until at least the end of the first quarter of 2008. This has had several effects on the programme. Firstly, larger events, such as a governance training event, will not be held in 2007. Secondly, the finance development project, which lost its volunteer finance officer in May, has slowed down considerably as this position has been left vacant. Thirdly, activities designed to enhance skill sharing between national societies, such as a finance core group meeting and a meeting of governance trainers, have been postponed.

Implementation and coordination

The coordination activities of the regional delegation have shown results during the second half of 2007. As pointed out in [Programme Update no. 3](#), a partnership meeting will be held in March 2008 at which a 2 + 2 year plan will be started. A strategy cannot be made in a short meeting, but it is hoped that an agreement can be reached on a process and a start be made. The meeting also includes addressing partner national societies' expectations of the regional delegation.

Coordination efforts have continued during the reporting period in the Solomon Islands relief – although a supportive role only was needed in this reporting period. The national society has demonstrated itself to be capable as soon as the immediate crisis was behind them.

Working in partnership

Disaster management

The annual Disaster Management Forum highlighted the current level of partnership and cooperation that is occurring in the Pacific region. Partners involved with the highly successful forum include the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), The Asia Foundation & Overseas Foreign Development Assistance (TAFOFDA), and technical assistance from participating national societies in the region. This sharing of valuable expertise is transferred to national society staff and volunteers who utilize this information when planning for and attending emergencies in their own countries. The

need for gender to be better considered in programmes in the Pacific has been highlighted, and coordination efforts continue between AusAid, Australian Red Cross, UNDP Pacific Centre and the Federation on investigating ways to take this forward.

The regional disaster coordinator continues to provide input into regional partnership initiatives such as the Pacific Emergency Management Training Advisory Group (PEMTAG) and the Pacific Regional Partnership Initiative convened by SOPAC. UNDP collaborated with the regional delegate in developing a disaster risk reduction module that is now used alongside Emergency Response Team training.

Disaster risk reduction training at the Disaster Management Forum and with national societies in country emphasized the need to formulate partnerships and highlighted the complexity of the web of influences in disaster risk. Tuvalu Red Cross continues to be a fantastic example of potential for partnership, information sharing and networking, given their current involvement with the Tuvalu Climate Action Network and a number of government departments in planning and implementing activities.

Health

The regional health delegate initiated a dialogue with WHO and SPC on working jointly on a chronic diseases prevention project. A dialogue was also initiated with SOPAC and WHO on a possible collaboration in water and sanitation interventions, to be piloted in selected national societies in the coming year.

In addition, the regional health delegate participated in the joint Pacific regional partners' meeting to develop the Pacific Regional Strategy Implementation Plan (PRSIP) phase 2 for 2009 – 2013. PRSIP is a regional framework of HIV plans that guides and facilitates the HIV programmes of governments and civil society organizations in the Pacific.

Organizational development

Strong national societies are better positioned to deliver the most effective and efficient service for their vulnerable communities. The Federation works with others in the delivery of its support to national societies. During the second half of 2007, the Pacific organizational development programme has been supported by partner national societies such as China RC, Japan RC, Korea RC and NZRC, in addition to the Geneva Capacity Building Fund.

A cooperation meeting was held between the ICRC, the Federation, and the Australian, New Zealand and French Red Cross Societies. This is a regular meeting designed to promote harmonization of operational programmes and the best use of resources for support and assistance provided to Pacific Red Cross societies.

The regional finance officer worked with two national societies to attain volunteers from the Australian Youth Ambassadors programme, who will focus particularly on financial development.

Contributing to longer-term impact

Disaster management

The disaster management programme is in line with the Federation's Global Agenda Goal 1, which is to reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters. From trainings and workshops in disaster management to the formation of ERTs trained in rapid response, the regional delegation has helped increase the capacity of the national societies in the Pacific to demonstrate self-reliance and cooperation between themselves to respond quickly and effectively amidst the challenging geography of the region. In addition, dissemination of information regarding climate change awareness and disaster risk reduction, together with the container programme, help minimize the impact of disasters through a better understanding of the environment, while ensuring that emergency supplies are on hand for rapid distribution. Sphere standards continue to be referred to in trainings with national societies.

Health

The VNRBDR workshop in Kiribati led to a positive impact as the national society organized a successful Blood Donor day by recruiting the country's first voluntary non-remunerated blood donor, the national vice president. The workshop also led to enhanced sensitization and cooperation between the national blood bank, WHO country office and the national society.

Discussions during the regional health meeting provide definite guidance to the direction the regional health programme will take in the next two years. This includes the new component covering chronic diseases, and will be piloted for the first time in two national societies next year. The discussions also guided the regional health unit in identifying areas in health to focus on for the coming year, which will be reflected in the upcoming biannual appeal.

The regional health delegate's contribution in the ERT training sensitized the participants to the importance of health issues during emergencies. This has led to discussions with the disaster management unit on increasing the scope of the health component in future ERT and RDRT trainings in the Pacific.

In addition, meetings with the regional partners such as SPC, WHO and SOPAC have helped raise the Red Cross profile as one of the leading stakeholders in health. This also increases the possibility that the regional delegation may have access to technical and financial resources on behalf of the national societies at the regional level, thereby allowing the delegation to best provide support to them.

Organizational development

The regional organizational development programme works predominantly with national societies to increase their ability to address the most urgent situations of organizational vulnerability. The programme focus areas of governance, financial development and volunteer management have been identified by the region's national societies as the current priority areas of support required. By working with national societies in the three areas mentioned, it is intended further promote their development towards becoming focused, efficient and effective. Achieving this is seen as the key to ensuring that the national societies can best address the most urgent situations of vulnerability within their communities.

Looking Ahead

Disaster management

The Solomon Islands tsunami reflected the need for a regional disaster response team which would be more time efficient and culturally accepted by the affected national society. Arrangements are ongoing for this to happen between 2008 and 2009. The tsunami also revealed the need to revise the ERT training programme for branch level staff and volunteers, and is currently underway. National societies have found disaster risk reduction as a way of establishing new and improved relationships in-country with stakeholders in disaster, health and climate change. Many opportunities exist for furthering collaboration and addressing risk, and it is hoped that there will be further development of the VCA in the Pacific towards addressing underlying risk factors.

Health and care

The regional health delegate plans to work with the four national societies who are part of the HIV Global Alliance (Cook Islands RC, Samoa RC, Kiribati RC and the Federated States of Micronesia RC), and help finalize their respective HIV plans. The delegate will also participate in the upcoming Pacific regional country coordination mechanism meeting and discuss the status of the Global Fund round 7 grants for the Pacific. With potential funding from the Global Fund, the regional delegation, in partnership with aforementioned national societies, can roll out the Pacific component of the Global Alliance. In addition, the health delegate will continue to meet and discuss with the regional partners on developing project proposals on chronic diseases and water and sanitation.

The regional health unit will prepare the health appeal for 2008-09 based on the feedback from the regional health meeting and the discussions with the abovementioned partners.

Organizational development

The focus areas noted will continue to guide the programme work areas until a meeting of all Pacific national societies provides further direction for future plans. This meeting is tentatively planned for March 2008.

There are no current indications that the financial constraints faced by this programme will decrease significantly in the near future. In the short term, this has resulted in planning activities that focus on addressing more immediate needs of individual national societies. Ways are being sought to renew programmes designed to create greater cooperation and skill-sharing between national societies, in the present tighter fiscal environment.

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

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Financial report below; [click here to return to title page.](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA55001 - Pacific

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2007/10
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA55001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	1,567,401	2,616,857	0	1,836,225	617,522	6,638,005
B. Opening Balance	361,436	441,640	0	562,833	182,787	1,548,696
Income						
<u>Cash contributions (received)</u>						
American Red Cross				153,561		153,561
ATM Global Fund	26,633					26,633
Australian Red Cross		295,361			78,423	373,784
Canadian Red Cross	0	0		0	0	0
Capacity Building Fund				95,065		95,065
China Red Cross	18,045			66,165	12,030	96,240
Finnish Red Cross	46,483					46,483
Japanese Red Cross	143,394	271,371		177,996	70,240	663,001
Korea Republic Red Cross				54,866		54,866
Netherlands Red Cross		43,371				43,371
New Zealand Government					83,199	83,199
New Zealand Red Cross	115,866			139,099	35,784	290,749
Other		-31,568				-31,568
C1. Cash contributions	350,421	578,535		686,753	279,676	1,895,384
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
American Red Cross				-155,098		-155,098
ATM Global Fund	0					0
Australian Red Cross	20,493	526,766			77,005	624,264
Finnish Red Cross	-44,682					-44,682
Korea Republic Red Cross				-54,866		-54,866
Netherlands Red Cross		7,529				7,529
New Zealand Red Cross	-67,238					-67,238
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	-91,427	534,295		-209,964	77,005	309,909
<u>Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)</u>						
American Red Cross				0		0
Australian Red Cross					0	0
Capacity Building Fund				126,900		126,900
China Red Cross					0	0
Finnish Red Cross	0					0
Japanese Red Cross	0	0		0	0	0
New Zealand Red Cross	-0					0
C3. Reallocations (within appeal or	-0	0		126,900	0	126,900
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
Australian Red Cross		130,200			47,317	177,517
Finnish Red Cross	27,693					27,693
New Zealand Red Cross	37,200			129,167		166,367
C5. Inkind Personnel	64,893	130,200		129,167	47,317	371,577
<u>Other Income</u>						
Miscellaneous Income					17,052	17,052
C6. Other Income					17,052	17,052
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	323,887	1,243,030	0	732,856	421,050	2,720,822
D. Total Funding = B + C	685,322	1,684,669	0	1,295,688	603,837	4,269,518

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA55001 - Pacific

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2007/10
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA55001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	361,436	441,640	0	562,833	182,787	1,548,696
C. Income	323,887	1,243,030	0	732,856	421,050	2,720,822
E. Expenditure	-644,851	-1,432,063		-1,122,631	-324,957	-3,524,502
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	40,471	252,607	0	173,058	278,880	745,016

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		1,567,401	2,616,857	0	1,836,225	617,522	6,638,005	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	40,000		30,166				30,166	9,834
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc					22,943		22,943	-22,943
Construction Materials	10,000		7,914				7,914	2,086
Clothing & textiles	16,000		10,353		1,321		11,674	4,326
Food	5,000		943				943	4,057
Water & Sanitation	43,860		12,627		2,828		15,455	28,405
Medical & First Aid	5,100	2,463	2,649		3		5,115	-15
Teaching Materials	19,000				1,311		1,311	17,689
Utensils & Tools	18,280		29,874		2,219		32,093	-13,813
Other Supplies & Services	115,100		2,291		39,151		41,443	73,657
Total Supplies	272,340	2,463	96,816		69,776		169,056	103,284
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	20,000							20,000
Vehicles	47,000							47,000
Computers & Telecom	47,421	2,029	14,606		6,487		23,121	24,300
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.		1,541	1,541		1,541		4,622	-4,622
Others Machinery & Equipment	40,000							40,000
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	154,421	3,569	16,147		8,027		27,743	126,678
Transport & Storage								
Storage	89,820	13	110				123	89,697
Distribution & Monitoring	87,100	1,067	15,546				16,613	70,487
Transport & Vehicle Costs	79,290	2,961	27,215		24,732	17,424	72,334	6,956
Total Transport & Storage	256,210	4,042	42,871		24,732	17,424	89,070	167,140
Personnel								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	1,107,720	249,323	409,350		285,219	113,769	1,057,661	50,059
Delegate Benefits	512,820							512,820
Regionally Deployed Staff	41,100	192					192	40,908
National Staff	236,498	17,951	45,368		49,451	46,464	159,234	77,264
National Society Staff	362,800	12,166	60,094		121,220	3,087	196,567	166,233
Consultants	137,000	5,188	12,867		12,272		30,327	106,673
Total Personnel	2,397,938	284,819	527,679		468,162	163,320	1,443,980	953,958
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1,725,094	130,188	151,032		192,635	4,177	478,032	1,247,062
Total Workshops & Training	1,725,094	130,188	151,032		192,635	4,177	478,032	1,247,062
General Expenditure								
Travel	516,232	72,825	288,861		174,460	54,532	590,678	-74,446
Information & Public Relation	236,938	40,845	13,531		21,986	1,720	78,082	158,856
Office Costs	336,654	17,570	51,589		40,446	13,119	122,724	213,930
Communications	209,040	22,917	64,609		32,897	23,508	143,932	65,108
Professional Fees	26,950	269	12,083		16,750	7,890	36,992	-10,042
Financial Charges	16,500	781	923		1,483	22,873	26,060	-9,560
Other General Expenses	46,850	8,801	8,125		7,449	4,322	28,698	18,152
Total General Expenditure	1,389,164	164,008	439,722		295,472	127,964	1,027,165	361,999
Depreciation								
Depreciation	11,367							11,367
Total Depreciation	11,367							11,367
Programme Support								
Program Support	431,470	41,641	92,534		72,332	20,922	227,429	204,041
Total Programme Support	431,470	41,641	92,534		72,332	20,922	227,429	204,041
Operational Provisions								

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		1,567,401	2,616,857	0	1,836,225	617,522	6,638,005	
Operational Provisions		14,120	65,262		-8,505	-8,850	62,027	-62,027
Total Operational Provisions		14,120	65,262		-8,505	-8,850	62,027	-62,027
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	6,638,005	644,851	1,432,063		1,122,631	324,957	3,524,502	3,113,503
VARIANCE (C - D)		922,550	1,184,794		713,594	292,565	3,113,503	