

# Programme Update 2007



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Pacific & Papua New Guinea

Appeal No. MAA55001  
Programme Update No.3

This report covers the period 01 January 07 to 30 June 07 of the 2006-2007 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.



Samoa Red Cross volunteers perform their puppet shows in front of village communities on Sundays. They have incorporated climate change in to messages about health and disaster preparedness.

### In brief

#### Programme Summary:

The programmes have continued to be implemented during the reporting period. The main event during the first half of the year has been a tsunami which struck the Solomon Islands on 2 April, which is the subject of an emergency appeal and separate reporting. The fallout from the coup in Fiji which took place in December 2006 has continued but has not had a significant impact on programme delivery. However, the economy of the country has been affected, and it remains to be seen what, if any, long term impact is had upon the vulnerability of the population as a whole. Strategic partnerships have been established with international and Pacific-based organizations to better improve overall quality of outreach, and substantial effort has been put into introducing the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, its programmes and projects to communities through volunteers and local media.

The overall financial situation, while not acute, is far from perfect. The coverage of the appeal at the end of June is 57 per cent. The soft pledges and indications of funding for the antipodean financial year (July 07– June 08) received through the regional officer in Geneva and the delegation in Suva are not promising. The emergency appeal for the Solomon Islands tsunami is receiving a positive response so far and is reported elsewhere. The regional office for south Pacific is facing serious shortfalls in essential running costs. If funding is not forthcoming in the second half of 2007, programme support and technical assistance will need to be cut in the early part of 2008. With work and progress made in the areas of financial management, expanding current programmes and risk reduction, it is unfortunate that momentum will be lost due to a shortage of funding. This could, in turn, lead to gaps appearing as staff leave both the Federation and national society offices.

**Needs:** Total 2006-2007 budget CHF 6.45 million (USD 5.24 million or EUR 3.94 million) out of which 57% covered. Outstanding needs are CHF 2.77 million (USD 2.25 million or EUR 1.68 million).

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

**Our partners:** During the period, the delegation worked with 14 national societies, the ICRC in two countries, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA), the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and four regional organizations.

## Progress towards objectives

### 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.

### Overview

The regional delegation for the Pacific region has continued to support the national societies' health activities in the region during the reporting period. It was agreed that the national societies will seek to develop its health strategic plan with a focus on HIV and community-based first aid, assisted by the regional health unit. External partners have expressed keen interest in working jointly with the various national Red Cross societies in health.

### 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.

One of the identified priorities for the regional national societies is voluntary non-remunerated blood donor recruitment (VNRBDR). The regional health unit supported three participants from Fiji Red Cross Society to attend a three-day Pacific regional workshop on VNRBDR, organized by World Health Organization in Fiji. The workshop included participants from the ministry of health and various Red Cross representatives from the Pacific. A significant achievement of this workshop was that the regional health unit and the World Health Organization agreed to have similar workshops at national level and work on developing a simplified training curriculum for them. This curriculum will guide VNRBD trainings for national societies as well as the ministry of health staff and enable them to become effective VNRBD recruiters. Increased number of VNRB donors will lead to increased supply of safe blood in Pacific island countries along with the accruing benefits which include reduced transmission of Transfusion Transmitted Infections e.g. HIV. The revised curriculum was finalized in May and shall be piloted in June, when the regional health unit will support national societies in Kiribati, Fiji and Solomon Islands in organizing VNRBDR workshops. The regional health unit also supported the submission of an abstract by Samoa Red Cross Society for the upcoming international colloquium on VNRBDR.

In addition, the regional health delegation worked with the regional disaster management team on identifying areas integrating health and disaster management activities, with one potential area being avian influenza. A regional plan of action and template on avian influenza was prepared and disseminated to all national societies, and four have identified avian influenza as an area where they would like to work in the future.

Support was given to the Secretariat General from Cook Islands Red Cross Society to participate in the Pacific health ministers meeting in Vanuatu on behalf of the Federation. The meeting provided an excellent opportunity

to raise the profile of Red Cross with senior policy makers in the region, and they identified the importance and need of the ministry of health to work closely with national societies in their respective countries.

A representative attended the Global Health and Care forum organized by the Federation's health unit in Geneva, and had extensive discussions with various health managers while identifying priorities in health for the 2008-09 appeal.

Furthermore, a visit was conducted to the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society (PNGRCS) in February to follow up from last year, and to interact extensively with the national society's leadership and senior health managers, along with the HIV delegate from Australian Red Cross Society.

The regional health delegate also met with key external stakeholders in health in the country, including the World Health Organization, ministry of health and Igat Hope, a people living with HIV organization. The visit helped the regional health delegate and PNGRCS focus on areas the national societies need to be supported in. It is expected that PNGRCS will build effective partnerships with these stakeholders, especially the ministry of health. A lot will depend on the commitment from the national society leadership in giving due importance to health and care, starting by recruiting a competent health coordinator for the national society (the current incumbent has resigned from his post) and the availability of funds. Ultimately, it is hoped that PNGRCS will be supported to develop a robust health strategic plan that shall reach out to a greater number of people and the national society will be able to raise funds in-country.

The Cook Islands Red Cross Society received assistance from the regional health delegate in developing their second health strategic plan for 2008-10. The regional health delegate also facilitated a four-day workshop attended by national society staff and representatives from external partners such as the ministry of health and the Pacific Islands AIDS Foundation (PIAF). The plan was subsequently approved by the governing board and shall become operational from next year.

In a meeting with members of PIAF, which is the only regional organization of people living with HIV in the Pacific, it was agreed that PIAF will work together with the regional delegation in planning and conducting a joint campaign addressing stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV.

The Pacific regional HIV plan, which is based on the Global HIV Alliance framework, was discussed during the Bangkok meeting of regional health delegates on HIV Global Alliance. Based on regional- and national-level consultations, this plan is expected to be completed by September this year.

Further developments include an International Federation proposal for HIV-related activities to the upcoming Global Fund Round 7. This proposal aims to secure long term funds for the regional HIV programme that will focus on supporting four national societies in the region. The activities under this proposed funding will focus on HIV prevention, stigma and discrimination, VNRBD and capacity building. The final draft of this proposal shall be submitted to the Pacific regional country coordinating mechanism in June.

### **Constraints or challenges**

The major constraint so far has been the lack of funds for health programme, with only an estimated 14 per cent of the 2007 budget raised in the last six months. 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.

The lack of proper health staff in PNGRCS has led to a delay in the development of their health strategic plan. It is expected that the national society will recruit appropriate health managers soon to be able to move ahead in health.

### **Working in partnership**

The regional health delegate participated in regional country coordinating mechanism discussions on developing the proposal for Global Fund Round 7 funding for HIV, as well as a workshop in sustainable capacity building in the region, organized by the World Health Organization. The regional delegation was visited by the Global Fund manager for Pacific and the public health manager from the Secretariat of Pacific Community (SPC). These visits provided ample scope for identifying potential areas of partnership between SPC and the Federation, including HIV, tuberculosis, non communicable diseases, and monitoring and evaluation.

A regular dialogue with Australian Red Cross is held on various health issues, especially HIV. Discussions with New Zealand Red Cross on funding support of the regional community-based first aid programme have yielded positive results, with them agreeing to contribute to the regional delegation in community-based first aid initiatives.

### Contributing to longer term impact

The impact of a joint Federation and World Health Organization focus in VNRBDR was clearly visible when Solomon Islands Red Cross Society signed a memorandum of understanding with their ministry of health regarding blood donor recruitment. This memorandum of understanding affords government recognition to Solomon Islands Red Cross Society as being the leading agency in the country for recruiting blood donors and contributing to the national blood safety. A similar memorandum of understanding is also being finalized in Kiribati and is expected to be signed soon.

The completion of the Cook Islands Red Cross health strategic plan 2008-10 allows the national society to develop project plans in lieu with the strategy and seek funds for the same. The plan could also serve as a template for the regional health plan for 2008-09 as well as for national society health plans for the future.

### Looking ahead

The regional health delegate will support and help facilitate three VNRBDR workshops in Fiji, Kiribati and Solomon Islands. The health unit aims to host a regional health meeting in August to identify health priorities and plan for the 2008-09 appeal. The regional health delegate will finalize the Pacific regional HIV plan and develop a regional framework for a community-based first aid programme to be implemented by selected national societies in the region. It is expected that the community-based first aid programme will allow national societies to integrate various health activities under one programme and thus be able to deliver quality services to the vulnerable communities.

## Disaster Management

**Overall goal:** Impact of disasters among Pacific island nations are lessened through the implementation of national disaster mitigation plans and strategies.

**Programme 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.

### Overview

One of the largest disasters to hit the Pacific occurred on 2 April in the western provinces of the Solomon Islands, with over 50 people killed and thousands fleeing to higher ground as an earthquake-triggered tsunami caused widespread destruction. Houses, lives and livelihoods were lost, with fishing boats and reefs destroyed, and the financial and material support from sister national societies in the Pacific were unprecedented. A global appeal was launched by the Federation and CHF 1.1 million was raised, with an estimated 50 per cent of this money used in the emergency relief stage and the balance involved in assisting people to rebuild their homes. Further assistance was provided by delegates from New Zealand, Australia, Tonga and Japan Red Cross Societies, supervised by the Federation's regional disaster response delegate in Asia Pacific, during the emergency. For further details see the [Emergency Appeal](#).

Currently, the Federation has a head of delegation and an Australian Red Cross shelter delegate in Honiara until December. The response in the Solomon Islands led to a virtual stand still in the normal disaster management activities for nearly two months until early June, when a Federation in-country office took over responsibility.



Solomon Islands Red Cross Society volunteers organizing the emergency relief items in Gizo.

In January, the disaster management coordinator attended a meeting to discuss improved cooperation and links with the new disaster management and logistics units based in Kuala Lumpur. It was made clear that there were specific challenges relating to disaster response in the Pacific and these must be taken into consideration when future Asia Pacific regional planning is undertaken. Human resource issues have delayed certain project implementations, but these problems are being addressed at the time of reporting.

Visits were undertaken by the regional disaster management coordinator to Tonga and Tuvalu to discuss the replacement of existing disaster containers, restocking issues and the possible expansion of the programme. The Solomon Islands' experience has shown the benefits of having relief supplies available as close to the point of disaster impact as possible, and this need in both national societies is best tackled by better utilization of the container relief supplies programme. Assistance was provided to both national societies one in relation to a new Secretary General and another for the disaster risk reduction officer hired as part of Tonga Red Cross preparedness for climate change programme. Planning was also undertaken for emergency response team training in country in 2007 as a follow up to training of trainers in late 2006 in Suva.

In March a visit was made to Papua New Guinea to enable a handover from the acting head of delegation and the disaster management delegate; discussions were held with PNGRCS regarding their current disaster management capacities and ways forward.

**Progress/ achievements:**

**Project objective 1:** National societies have provided effective responses to vulnerable people in times of disaster.

A week after conducting emergency response team training for 17 people, a small tsunami struck the island capital of Funafuti which required response from the Tuvalu Red Cross, putting into immediate use the assessment techniques recently learned. In a separate Pacific-wide tsunami warning as a result of the Solomon Islands earthquake, the satellite phones that have been distributed and supported by New Zealand Red Cross and the Federation were utilized by the government as the only means of reaching remote island communities.

A visit was conducted to Samoa in January where a follow up session on climate change and disaster risk reduction occurred. Furthermore, a new budget and work plan was developed with strong involvement from three young volunteers that have been recruited to take the climate change and disaster risk reduction activities forward within the national society. Their strong drama skills have been utilized in community-awareness programmes on Sundays across Samoa. They have also produced a documentary on climate change that has been broadcast on national television twice.

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

The emergency management core group met in Wellington in March 2007, hosted by the New Zealand Red Cross. This proved to be one of the most successful meetings to date with robust discussion between all participants and a firm set of actions to be undertaken this year. These include content for the 2007 disaster management forum, an agreement to include PNGRCS as a core member, alterations to the original terms of reference, and an agreement to persevere with the production of a Pacific version of the vulnerability and capacity assessment toolkit.

Two disaster management newsletters have been produced and distributed to over 100 recipients, both internally and externally to the organization. An effort has been made to utilize this medium to share lessons learnt and information between the Pacific national societies, as well as to communicate the progress that these national societies are making over time to donors.

During February to April, the disaster risk reduction delegate trained new staff from the Solomon Islands, Cook Islands and Tonga Red Cross Societies to undertake the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre's preparedness for



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The June issue of the disaster management newsletter.

climate change programme. These national societies are now well underway to completing the four step process (please refer to [Programme Update no.2](#) for details on this progress).

A case study has been produced on the regional efforts in relation to climate change and disaster risk reduction and distributed widely, in order to communicate lessons learned to the international community.

The Fiji School of Medicine invited the Red Cross to contribute to a paper on climate change and health. This will be printed in a Fiji medical journal in an attempt to raise awareness on the aforementioned issues and risk reduction techniques amongst health professionals in the Pacific.

Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Cook Islands and Tuvalu Red Cross Societies all prepared for activities to be held on World Environment Day at the beginning of June, which included a poster competition, radio talkback, school drama, public debates and clean up campaigns. National societies have been encouraged to identify the links between environmental degradation and disaster (as a part of their commitment to working towards disaster risk reduction under the Hyogo Framework for Action) and develop their World Environment Day campaigns based on this. Tuvalu Red Cross, for example, was involved in tree planting exercises to reduce coastal erosion and risk of storm surges and Solomon Islands conducted extensive school programmes on climate change and disaster risk reduction.



National climate change workshop held at the Kiribati Red Cross Society.

Kiribati Red Cross undertook a national workshop on climate change recently with assistance from the Kiribati World Bank climate change adaptation project, the Kiribati meteorological office and the environment ministry. Kiribati Red Cross staff, board members and volunteers gathered together to learn more about the problem and look at solutions for trying to adapt to changes.

In conjunction with Emergency Management – Cook Islands, the Federation supported the Cook Islands Red Cross with funding towards a widely broadcast television campaign in preparation for the cyclone season. Cook Islands Red Cross staff that are trained in vulnerability and capacity assessment late 2006 have taken the initiative to utilize some of the tools in their youth peer education activities. They have also begun a vulnerability and capacity

assessment for a community of people who have moved from the outer islands to the capitol in search of opportunities, only to find themselves living on marginal land.

### Constraints

The Solomon Islands disaster response diverted resources (both time and financially) of the regional disaster management programme and its staff for nearly two months. Furthermore, the loss of the disaster management/acting head of delegation in Papua New Guinea resulted in the loss of momentum in there. However, PNGRCS is in the process of recruiting an entirely new disaster management team, and a replacement disaster management delegate will be recruited following the appointment of an in-country head of delegation.

There are some national societies with very obvious challenges but also an enthusiasm to move forward with disaster management activities. However, the constraints of distance and human resources continue to inhibit the Pacific delegations' ability to support them to the full extent necessary. It is felt that in some cases an in-country delegate would be beneficial to assisting the national societies improve the full spectrum of disaster management activities.

### Working in partnership

The partnership between UNOCHA, UNDP, SOPAC and the Federation to produce an internet-based Pacific disaster risk management database known as Pacific Disaster Net was impeded by the political situation in Fiji. However, it is now online, being tested and filled with information, and will be ready prior to the next cyclone season.

Cooperation between The Asia Foundation/Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (TAF/OFDA) and the Federation continued with discussions underway for implementation of standardized TAF/OFDA disaster management training sessions later in the year in the Cook Islands and Tonga.

The French Red Cross disaster management response platform is expected to commence operations in June this year. Prior to this, discussions have occurred between New Zealand Red Cross, Australian Red Cross and the Federation regarding coordination between these different entities.

The partnership between the Red Cross Red Crescent climate centre and the Federation continue to be beneficial to the parties involved. Later in the year, there will be strong Pacific national society representation at the international humanitarian climate change conference in the Netherlands, to further consolidate lessons learnt and mark out ways forward.

Strong partnership was shown to exist between the Federation Secretariat and the Australian and New Zealand Red Cross societies during the recent Solomon Islands disaster.

### **Contributing to longer-term impact**

Emergency response teams had their first major test in the Solomon Islands disaster. While this did reveal some shortfalls in the training given in assessment techniques, it did allow a degree of assessment and information that would have been impossible without this training. A future goal would be to achieve faster, targeted and more appropriate response.

Samoa and Cook Islands Red Cross have targeted vulnerable groups in cooperation with government authorities and, in doing so, utilized various tools from the vulnerability and capacity assessment tool kit.

Red Cross societies that have been involved in the climate change programmes have increased their community-based activities through schools and networks in country. It is hoped that improved relationships with meteorological departments and sharing and interpreting of the information they house can lead to reduced vulnerability of Pacific people to natural disasters.

### **Looking ahead**

Following the Solomon Islands disaster, a review of the response and lessons learnt will be conducted in the second half of 2007.

Plans to incorporate emergency response teams in Samoa, Palau and the Federated States of Micronesia are underway. It is likely that some changes will be made as the lessons learned from the Solomon Islands review are incorporated.

The Cook Islands vulnerability and capacity assessment team will be involved in the production of a vulnerability and capacity assessment toolkit that could hold examples that are from the Pacific.

The Federation will assist the New Zealand Red Cross communications strategy in the Pacific by assisting them with the distribution of very high frequency radios or 'talking suitcase' to national societies.

Work on cooperation between Pacific national societies will continue through the formation of an Australian based emergency response unit with input from the Federation, New Zealand and French Red Cross.

The upcoming 2007 Pacific Red Cross disaster management forum will be highly practical and training based, aimed at branch level and people new to the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. It is hoped that it will incorporate many elements such as communications, media, public health in emergencies, a disaster risk reduction case study, Federation and International Red Cross Committee roles and assessment techniques into two-day simulation exercise.

The response of national societies to the tailor-made disaster risk reduction and climate change programme has been enthusiastic. The programme began at the end of 2005 with two pilot countries and now involves seven national societies, with funding no longer able to keep up with demand for projects. National societies have been

very good at creating low cost, community-based education campaigns and are beginning to take concrete risk reduction steps.

## 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.

### Overview

The regional organizational development priorities of governance, financial management and volunteer-guided activities provided the framework for activities for the first five months of 2007 with the major focus being on financial development.

An ongoing programme of provision of finance development assistance has been provided since mid-2006. This programme was targeted towards five societies who were, at that time, seen as having the least transparent and highest risk practices. In this reporting period three finance development missions were carried out in the Solomon Islands, Kiribati and Samoa.

### 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 Red Cross continues to move quickly and positively toward low-risk and transparent systems and practices. The society now requires limited support to continue making positive progress. However, the national society is taking on a growing number of projects and could benefit from project management support in the areas of strategic and financial planning to enhance its ability to provide quality assistance to its vulnerable communities.

A finance development mission to Kiribati Red Cross in March indicated that limited improvements are being made. A recent audit report reinforces the challenges currently faced, as do increasing late payment of bills and accompanying late fees. Methods to deal with lack of reconciliation and reporting were addressed during the mission, along with record keeping, staff performance and asset management. The probable loss of the Kiribati Red Cross finance office late in this reporting period has not, in the short term, contributed to forward momentum for the financial management environment within the society.

The Samoa Red Cross is making progress towards the achievement of its finance development plan though it has had some setbacks due to the high demands on personnel.

Cook Islands and Fiji Red Cross have both undertaken fundraising training during the reporting period. The Cook Islands Red Cross has yet to utilize their training but is satisfied with the new knowledge gained, and both societies continue to receive support from the trainer as requested.

In January, two national society staff from this region and regional organizational development personnel attended a finance development forum in Kuala Lumpur. The purpose of this forum was to identify strategies and solutions to strengthen approaches to finance development and thereby maximise impact on the vulnerable. This forum allowed societies from the Asia Pacific region to share challenges and mechanisms for addressing them. It also provided a valuable opportunity for finance officers within national societies to establish relationships for ongoing support throughout the region.

**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.

Four Pacific national society members attended a 'volunteers in emergency' course at which a new volunteer in emergency cycle was discussed and recommended for further work and adoption.

Fiji Red Cross Society undertook an assessment of branch capacity to identify vulnerabilities and recommend appropriate responses. Divisional service centre coordinators have been trained in major programme and operational areas and are now positioned to advise and support branches through delivery of training to branch members, volunteers and the wider community.

The Kiribati Red Cross Society continues with the implementation of its capacity building and disaster management programme. Programme implementation became easier once a vehicle had been purchased with financial assistance from the Korean Red Cross. In this reporting period the Kiribati Red Cross has implemented a road safety programme with workshops held in May.

### **Constraints**

During this reporting period, the delegation has faced human resource challenges which have limited the progress of the organizational development programme. The coup in Fiji in December 2006 resulted in all Australian volunteers being evacuated from the country, and the finance development officer, an Australian volunteer, was unable to return to the delegation until March 2007. In addition, the Secretary General of Tuvalu and the chief executive officer of Vanuatu both finalized their term in this reporting period. Further to this, the head of regional delegation for the Pacific and the acting head of delegation in Papua New Guinea left the Pacific, leaving the organizational delegate to assume the roles until late April and the end of this reporting period respectively.

The organizational development programme is experiencing a funding shortage. At current spending rates, available funding will last until approximately September. This uncertainty has meant that larger events have been put on hold, making it less likely that their implementation will be achieved within this appeal timeframe, even if funding is to be made available.

Furthermore, the large geographical region, high travel costs (in time and money) associated with implementation, and the number of national societies for which the regional delegation is the first Federation line of support, means that resources are spread thinly.

### **Working in partnership**

During the first half of 2007, the Pacific organizational development programme has been supported through funding contributions to the annual Appeal by the American, Japanese, Korean and New Zealand Red Cross societies and the Geneva Capacity Building Fund.

### **Contributing to longer-term impact**

The regional organizational development programme works predominantly with national societies to increase their ability to address the most urgent situations of 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 to assist them to address issues of vulnerability. While the effect of organizational development is often longer term and difficult to measure, the improved financial management seen in the Solomon Islands Red Cross ensured a much smoother path for their response to the April tsunami.

### **Looking ahead**

The focus areas noted will continue to guide the programme work areas for the second half of 2007, and a Pacific partnership meeting will provide direction for future plans. The timing for such a meeting is currently under discussion.

Both human and financial resource challenges during this period will have a flow on effect into the second half of 2007. With the loss of a financial development officer it is likely that momentum in the financial development programme will be lost. Regional workshops will need to be significantly scaled back or dropped in response to both the limited coverage of the appeal and the remaining timeframe available.

### **Coordination and Implementation**

The coordination activities of the regional delegation have shown results during the first half of 2007. The tsunami response is the most dramatic form of that coordination - undertaken when the delegation was stretched thinly due to limited human resources. The head of regional delegation position in Suva and the head of department position in Port Moresby were both filled during the period which will greatly assist in fulfilling the

coordination mandate. The constraints are mentioned in the separate programmes, but are considerable and have been centred on human resources.

The regional delegation is conscious of its core mandate which is to work with national societies to increase their ability to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability. The programme focus areas of disaster management, health and care and organizational development, have been identified jointly with national societies as the current priority areas of support to assist them to address issues of vulnerability.

Activities are unlikely to change for the remaining part of 2007. However, the delegation is engaging with the 14 national societies in the Pacific with the objective of compiling a five-year consensual plan. A partnership meeting is planned for 2008 during which detailed directions and future plans will be agreed by all parties.

## 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 Federation's Global Agenda

The International Federation undertakes activities that 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	2006/1-2007/6
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
<b>A. Budget</b>	1,567,401	2,616,857	0	1,836,225	431,426	6,451,908
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	361,436	441,640	0	562,833	182,787	1,548,696
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross				153,561		153,561
ATM Global Fund	26,633					26,633
Australian Red Cross		57,388			77,005	134,393
Canadian Red Cross	0	0		0	0	0
Capacity Building Fund				95,065		95,065
Finnish Red Cross	46,483					46,483
Japanese Red Cross	53,086	176,046		112,774	0	341,905
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			92,975	35,784	244,625
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>242,068</b>	<b>276,805</b>		<b>509,241</b>	<b>195,988</b>	<b>1,224,101</b>
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
American Red Cross				-155,098		-155,098
ATM Global Fund	0					0
Australian Red Cross		493,449			77,005	570,454
Finnish Red Cross	-44,682					-44,682
Japanese Red Cross	89,820	94,810		64,870	69,860	319,360
Korea Republic Red Cross				-54,866		-54,866
New Zealand Red Cross	-67,238					-67,238
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>-22,100</b>	<b>588,259</b>		<b>-145,094</b>	<b>146,865</b>	<b>567,930</b>
<u>Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)</u>						
Capacity Building Fund				40,000		40,000
<b>C3. Reallocations (within appeal or</b>				<b>40,000</b>		<b>40,000</b>
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
Australian Red Cross		105,400			13,317	118,717
Finnish Red Cross	27,693					27,693
New Zealand Red Cross	37,200			104,367		141,567
<b>C5. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>64,893</b>	<b>105,400</b>		<b>104,367</b>	<b>13,317</b>	<b>287,977</b>
<u>Other Income</u>						
Miscellaneous Income					17,052	17,052
<b>C6. Other Income</b>					<b>17,052</b>	<b>17,052</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>284,861</b>	<b>970,464</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>508,514</b>	<b>373,222</b>	<b>2,137,061</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>646,296</b>	<b>1,412,104</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,071,347</b>	<b>556,009</b>	<b>3,685,756</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	361,436	441,640	0	562,833	182,787	1,548,696
<b>C. Income</b>	284,861	970,464	0	508,514	373,222	2,137,061
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-573,575	-1,108,349		-995,652	-201,029	-2,878,605
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>72,722</b>	<b>303,755</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75,695</b>	<b>354,981</b>	<b>807,152</b>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA55001 - PACIFIC

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2007/6
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA55001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### 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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>1,567,401</b>	<b>2,616,857</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,836,225</b>	<b>431,426</b>	<b>6,451,908</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	40,000		29,033				29,033	10,967
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc					22,943		22,943	-22,943
Construction Materials	10,000		6,497				6,497	3,503
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	2,561				5,024	76
Teaching Materials	19,000							19,000
Utensils & Tools	18,280		22,819		2,219		25,039	-6,759
Other Supplies & Services	115,100		2,291		39,151		41,443	73,657
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>272,340</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>87,124</b>		<b>68,462</b>		<b>158,049</b>	<b>114,291</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
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
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>154,421</b>	<b>3,569</b>	<b>16,147</b>		<b>8,027</b>		<b>27,743</b>	<b>126,678</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
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	2,391	24,126		19,244	11,049	56,810	22,480
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>256,210</b>	<b>3,472</b>	<b>39,782</b>		<b>19,244</b>	<b>11,049</b>	<b>73,547</b>	<b>182,663</b>
<b>Personnel Expenditures</b>								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	1,005,720	211,873	332,602		254,865	52,832	852,173	153,547
Delegate Benefits	440,820							440,820
Regionally Deployed Staff	41,100	192					192	40,908
National Staff	236,498	17,951	35,301		42,372	34,729	130,353	106,145
National Society Staff	362,800	10,327	45,228		102,107	441	158,103	204,697
Consultants	137,000	5,188	12,867		12,272		30,327	106,673
<b>Total Personnel Expenditures</b>	<b>2,223,938</b>	<b>245,531</b>	<b>425,998</b>		<b>411,616</b>	<b>88,002</b>	<b>1,171,147</b>	<b>1,052,791</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	1,725,094	126,347	140,196		181,275	1,832	449,650	1,275,444
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>1,725,094</b>	<b>126,347</b>	<b>140,196</b>		<b>181,275</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>449,650</b>	<b>1,275,444</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	516,232	46,126	158,817		151,619	41,893	398,454	117,778
Information & Public Relation	236,938	39,771	9,076		16,682	1,661	67,191	169,747
Office Costs	336,654	16,587	46,575		39,242	7,370	109,774	226,881
Communications	209,040	22,661	56,886		28,647	16,157	124,350	84,690
Professional Fees	26,950	269	12,083		16,750	5,130	34,232	-7,282
Financial Charges	16,500	645	375		1,292	21,959	24,271	-7,771
Other General Expenses	46,850	8,801	8,034		7,449	1,815	26,099	20,751
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>1,389,164</b>	<b>134,861</b>	<b>291,846</b>		<b>261,681</b>	<b>95,984</b>	<b>784,371</b>	<b>604,793</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>								
Depreciation	11,367							11,367
<b>Total Depreciation</b>	<b>11,367</b>							<b>11,367</b>
<b>Program Support</b>								
Program Support	419,374	37,008	71,597		64,276	13,011	185,893	233,481
<b>Total Program Support</b>	<b>419,374</b>	<b>37,008</b>	<b>71,597</b>		<b>64,276</b>	<b>13,011</b>	<b>185,893</b>	<b>233,481</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MAA55001 - PACIFIC

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2007/6
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA55001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**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
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>1,567,401</b>	<b>2,616,857</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,836,225</b>	<b>431,426</b>	<b>6,451,908</b>	
Operational Provisions		20,324	35,660		-18,931	-8,850	28,203	-28,203
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>20,324</b>	<b>35,660</b>		<b>-18,931</b>	<b>-8,850</b>	<b>28,203</b>	<b>-28,203</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>6,451,908</b>	<b>573,575</b>	<b>1,108,349</b>		<b>995,652</b>	<b>201,029</b>	<b>2,878,605</b>	<b>3,573,304</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>993,826</b>	<b>1,508,508</b>		<b>840,572</b>	<b>230,397</b>	<b>3,573,304</b>	