

Revised Plan 2011



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Pacific region

Executive summary

The Pacific region covers a vast geographical area comprising thousands of islands and atolls. The majority of Pacific Island countries contend with the challenges of smallness and geographic isolation. The Pacific Island countries are heavily aid-assisted.

Seventy-five per cent of all deaths in the Pacific are from non-communicable diseases (NCD) and indications are that NCD-related mortality and morbidity are rising.¹ Additionally, many countries are still dealing with prevalence of communicable diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis, and the emerging threat of sexually transmitted infections and HIV. In Melanesia, the threat of gender-based violence has an impact on all aspects of women's lives and increases their vulnerability to HIV. Increasing unemployment and underemployment are a major concern, especially for the region's young people, women and people with disabilities.²

A variety of hazards – including cyclones, floods, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis and landslides – constitute a significant part of the vulnerability of Pacific Island countries. It is well established that the frequency and intensity of hydrometeorological events in the region is likely to be exacerbated by the impact of climate change. Small island countries have fragile water resources due to their small size, lack of natural storage, competition for land use, vulnerability to natural and manmade hazards, and urban pollution.³

The 14 Red Cross National Societies of the Pacific⁴ are well positioned to play an increasingly significant role in times of disasters and crisis, and in helping to meet the health and social challenges of the region. Through their local volunteer-led branch networks, Red Cross societies have greater reach into communities than any other civil society actor. Through their disaster management, health and risk reduction programmes, the Pacific National Societies contribute to achieving national development objectives, including national Millennium Development Goals and the 2005–2010 Pacific Plan initiatives.⁵

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) regional office in the Pacific has developed its 2011 plan based on the objectives identified by its regional members. The focus of the 2011 plan is to support National Societies to become better functioning and to be well-governing civil society leaders. The IFRC in the Pacific hopes to provide regional National Societies with the ability to plan, resource and manage programmes that address the needs of the most vulnerable.

The goals, means of delivery and strategic framework of this Pacific region plan fit within the IFRC's wider Asia Pacific zone strategy, guided by the IFRC's newly adopted *Strategy 2020*. The priorities in the coming two years are to:

- build safer and more resilient communities through services to member National Societies that increase the reach and impact of their programmes
- strengthen Red Cross Red Crescent mechanisms and networks that build mutual capacity, improve

¹ Western Pacific World Health Organization and Secretariat of Pacific Community. *Pacific framework for the control of non-communicable diseases*. Noumea: 2007.

² UNESCAP. *Economic and Social Survey of Asia the Pacific 2008: Sustaining Growth and Sharing Prosperity*. UNESCAP, 2008.

³ *Water and Sanitation Issues and Strategic Responses in the Pacific: Views from national and regional consultations and initiatives*. Pacific brief for the report of the Secretary-General to CSD13. SOPAC, 2004.

⁴ Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands (in formation), Micronesia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu (in formation) and Vanuatu.

⁵ Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. *The Pacific plan for strengthening regional cooperation and integration*. Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, 2005.

- knowledge-sharing, and increase the leverage of the collective voice
- influence changes in humanitarian policies and practices through improved access to and cooperation with governments and key institutions
- diversify financial and human resources for the benefit of programmes at national level through a collective Red Cross Red Crescent approach
- lead and coordinate zone, regional and country planning, performance and accountability mechanisms to increase Red Cross Red Crescent effectiveness and efficiency.

In 2011, the IFRC's Pacific regional office will support Pacific National Societies with their activities related to preparing and responding to natural and human-made disasters. Climate change adaptation will continue to be an important component of National Society activities. An added dimension of this work will be their role in persuading governments to be better prepared legislatively in order to facilitate and regulate international disaster response.

A second axis of the support to National Societies will be in the area of primary health covering HIV and STI prevention, blood safety, community-based health and first aid, prevention of chronic diseases, water and sanitation and hygiene promotion.

The total budget for the IFRC's Pacific Plan in 2011 has been revised to CHF 2.58 million from the original CHF2.24 million.

[Click here to go directly to the attached budget summary of the plan.](#)

Regional context

The Pacific Islands (excluding Papua New Guinea) comprise some 500 inhabited islands spread over 30 million square kilometres with over 250 language groups.

Papua New Guinea has a further 800 language groups and its people live in some of the most rugged and inaccessible terrain in the world – the majority of the country is not accessible by road. Papua New Guinea, with a population of 5.6 million, is also the largest country in terms of population and land mass.

The remainder of the Pacific Island countries total just over 2 million in population; and range in population size from approximately 2,000 in Niue to about 850,000 in Fiji. There are widely varying levels of population density across the countries, with land-rich countries such as Fiji and Solomon Islands and Vanuatu having very low densities; and still others like Kiribati and Marshall Islands with high densities, to Nauru and Tuvalu with very high population densities. Life expectancy is in the range of 60–70 years, except for Papua New Guinea where it is below 60 years.

The Pacific Island countries and territories are traditionally aggregated into three major indigenous groups: Polynesia, Micronesia and Melanesia. These three groupings are characterized by quite distinct mixes of international and internal migration patterns. Polynesia is a major point of origin of international migrants. Melanesia is a place of intense internal migration flows. Finally, Micronesia is a combination of both.

Pacific Island countries are geographically fragmented and have been described as “sea-locked” because of their remoteness from centres of economic activity. Studies have shown that due to their isolation, the high cost of production in the Pacific is a major constraint for competing in most economic markets. Pacific nations pay higher transport and energy costs; the cost of travel both for tourism and business is extremely high. The region is heavily dependent on international aid, with aid per capita ranging from about 40 US dollars in Fiji to over 2,000 US dollars in Palau.⁶ The main donors to the region are Australia, China, France, Japan, New Zealand and the United States. New Zealand provides the largest percentage share of its overall aid to the Pacific region.^{7 8}

Population growth rates remain high in most of the Pacific nations and young people make up a large proportion of the population. This increase has not been matched with new employment opportunities and there are growing levels of youth and adult unemployment, in particular for men. The majority of the population and developing industries are concentrated in coastal regions. The United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) 2007

⁶ The World Bank. *Pacific Islands: Development in 3D*. The World Bank, 2009.

⁷ OECD. *Development Aid at a Glance: Statistics by region*. Chapter 6: Oceania. OECD, 2008.

⁸ Hanson, Fergus. *China: stumbling through the Pacific*. Lowy Institute for International Policy, 2009.

Human Development report⁹ notes:

“More than 50 per cent of Pacific islanders live within 1.5 km of the shoreline and are particularly exposed to accelerated coastal erosion, saline intrusion, and coral reef bleaching and flooding. Many island people rely on fisheries as a source of food and income from coral reef and mangrove habitats that are threatened by warming ocean temperatures and sea level rise.”

These characteristics make the Pacific Island countries and their cultures extremely vulnerable to the effects of climate change, and hydrometeorological and other natural hazards. The latest findings from the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) confirm that climate change is one of the most important challenges to the social, economic and environmental well-being of the Pacific Island countries.¹⁰ Climate change is likely to have a wide range of impact on the region including an increase in the frequency and intensity of hydrometeorological events such as flooding, droughts and cyclones – with adverse health consequences – as well as long-term impact such as a reduction in the availability of potable water, rising sea levels and salt-water infiltration into the soil. For many countries, the impact of climate change is already being felt and it is expected to worsen in the future.

Since the 1970s, the region has witnessed impressive achievements in the health and education sectors. More recently, however, gains in the social sector have stagnated. Enrolment in secondary level education has declined. Public health systems continue to face the prevalence of diseases such as malaria, leprosy and tuberculosis, compounded by non-communicable diseases and emerging communicable diseases such as HIV.¹¹ Non-communicable diseases are the leading cause of death in the region accounting for approximately 75 per cent of deaths annually. Significant rates of non-communicable diseases arise from key risk factors such as hypertension and obesity.¹² Papua New Guinea has the highest incidence of HIV in the Pacific and the prevalence of HIV continues to rise among its population. Key determinants include high rates of sexually transmitted infections, multiple partnering, widespread engagement in transactional sex, and extensive sexual violence against women.¹³

Violence against women is a pervasive issue in Melanesia. A 2007 AusAID study found that gender-based violence against women constrains development in Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu by severely limiting “women’s social, political and economic participation in their communities”. The report states “that violence represents a significant strain on national economies with escalating costs in health care, social services, policing and the justice system”.¹⁴ Disabled people are another disadvantaged group in the Pacific as they are often not included in state safety nets.

Priorities and current work with partners

Pacific National Societies and their programmes

The Pacific National Societies contribute to humanitarian action, humanitarian diplomacy and human development in the region through the implementation of a range of disaster management, disaster risk reduction, and health and social welfare programmes. Pacific National Societies reflect the region’s diversity and differing economic levels. They range from well-established and well-structured National Societies – such as Australia, New Zealand or Fiji – to very small developing National Societies which are just over a decade old – such as Kiribati or the Federated States of Micronesia – to National Societies that are still in formation – for example, Tuvalu and Marshall Islands. The region also consists of branches and chapters of the American Red Cross and the French Red Cross.

The disaster management activities of the Pacific National Societies include preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters and crisis including:

- training and organizing community volunteers
- maintaining contingency stocks of essential supplies (through the region-wide container programme¹⁵)

⁹ UNDP. *Human Development Report 2007/2008 – Fighting climate change: human solidarity in a divided world*. UNDP, 2007.

¹⁰ IPCC. *Fourth Assessment Report: Climate Change 2007 (AR4)*. Small islands chapter. IPCC, 2007.

¹¹ The World Bank. *Opportunities to improve social services: Human Development in the Pacific Islands*. The World Bank, 2006.

¹² Western Pacific World Health Organization and Secretariat of Pacific Community. *Pacific framework for the control of non-communicable diseases*. Noumea: 2007.

¹³ Papua New Guinea Red Cross Strategic Plan, 2009–2013.

¹⁴ AusAID. *Violence against Women in Melanesia and East Timor: Building on Global and Regional Promising Approaches*. AusAID, 2008.

¹⁵ 69 containers across 11 countries (excluding Australia and New Zealand).

- establishing early warning systems
- emergency shelter provision
- restoring family links where these have been disrupted
- protecting health
- bringing psychosocial support
- restoring livelihoods.

Through their disaster management activities, Pacific National Societies aim to reduce deaths, losses, damage and other harmful consequences of disasters and crisis and the restoration of community functioning.

The specific contribution of National Societies to sustainable development is through bolstering community resilience. This is the ability to adapt and cope better with recurrent and prolonged disasters and crises, and so enabling people to protect and build further on the development gains that have been made in communities.

Pacific National Societies are implementing programmes to address community-based disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change awareness. The Secretaries General of the Solomon Islands Red Cross Society and the Fiji Red Cross Society attended the Asia Pacific zone gender and disaster management forum in July 2009, and the Solomon Islands Red Cross Society has undertaken the gender focal person role to continue to promote gender sensitive approaches. Many societies are working with communities to map the most significant locally-prevalent natural and manmade hazards and the vulnerabilities connected to these. A number of societies are already participating in the consultation processes for National Action Planning for disaster risk management which is currently being undertaken by national governments in the region.

In health and social welfare, the Pacific National Societies endeavour to continue their work in: reducing vulnerabilities to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV and other infectious diseases; the promotion of voluntary non-remunerated blood donations, first aid training and community-based health and first aid; and support to disabled, the elderly and other marginalized and stigmatized people. National Societies are scaling up their work to improve communities' access to safe water and proper sanitation, and integrating their community-based health activities with disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

A number of National Societies are responding to the expanded focus on migration within the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, through programmes that assist refugees, asylum-seekers, immigration detainees and others made vulnerable by migration. Many societies are also very active in the promotion of International Humanitarian Law.

All National Societies have active partnerships with their governments and international or local non-governmental organizations. For example the Cook Islands, Kiribati, Micronesia, Tonga, Palau and Samoa Red Cross Societies each have an agreement with their ministries of health that recognizes the local Red Cross as a key player and advocate for voluntary non-remunerated blood donor recruitment.

The American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, the Red Cross Society of China, the French Red Cross, the Japanese Red Cross Society and the New Zealand Red Cross Society, along with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), are the key Red Cross Red Crescent Movement supporters in the region providing technical, material and financial resources.

External support is provided by governments, a range of donor governments, as well as international and regional organizations including AusAID, New Zealand Aid Programme, DFID, USAID, the European Commission, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund), the World Health Organization (WHO), other United Nations agencies and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. NGOs, faith-based organizations and academic institutions are key partners at local level. Other partners include the Asian Development Bank and other corporate organizations. Support is provided either directly to National Societies or through the IFRC or ICRC regional offices.

Support from IFRC's Pacific regional office

The IFRC has been present in the Pacific since the early 1990s. Originally based in Sydney, the IFRC's Pacific regional office was moved to Suva in 1998. That same year, the government of Fiji recognized the international legal personality of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.¹⁶

¹⁶ Legal status agreement between the Government of Fiji and the IFRC. 1998.

For the past two decades, the IFRC's focus has been on:

- accompanying the Pacific National Societies through their formation and recognition by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
- fostering a regional Pacific National Societies group
- mobilizing and coordinating resources for regional and national programmes in first aid, public and emergency health
- community-based self reliance
- disaster preparedness and response
- providing operational support in times of disaster.

The purpose of IFRC's 2011 plan is to continue to build strong National Societies in the Pacific. This will be achieved by:

- building safer and more resilient communities through services to member National Societies that increase the reach and impact of their programmes
- strengthening Red Cross Red Crescent mechanisms and networks that build mutual capacity, improve knowledge-sharing, and increase the leverage of the Red Cross Red Crescent collective voice
- influencing changes in humanitarian policies and practices through improved access to and cooperation with governments and key institutions
- diversifying financial and human resources for the benefit of programmes at national level through a collective Red Cross Red Crescent approach
- leading and coordinating zone, regional and country planning, performance and accountability mechanisms to increase Red Cross Red Crescent effectiveness and efficiency.

The International Committee of the Red Cross

There has been enhanced cooperation and joint assistance planning with ICRC to support National Society development over the past years. This will be further consolidated in the new approach to overall Movement coordination which focuses on harmonized planning involving all active Movement components. The ICRC delegation in the Pacific advises governments in the ratification and implementation of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) treaties and promotes compliance with IHL among the region's armed and security forces. It also promotes IHL among academic circles, the media and civil society. The delegation assists the region's National Societies in strengthening their capacity in disaster response, and the promotion of humanitarian principles. The ICRC visits people detained in connection with past unrest in Fiji and the Solomon Islands. ICRC in the Pacific remains on alert to assist victims of armed violence or conflict. The ICRC delegation in the Pacific is based in Fiji, with offices in Papua New Guinea and Australia.

Secretariat programmes 2010–2011

Disaster management

a) The purpose and components of the programme

The disaster management programme budget for 2011 is CHF 1,081,282.

Programme purpose
To reduce the impact of disasters and build safer and more resilient communities by strengthening the capacity of National Societies in the Pacific region.
Programme component 1: Organizational preparedness
Outcome: National Societies have an increased capacity to react rapidly to small- and medium-sized disasters, requiring minimal external assistance, with better planning and resource mobilization.

Output 1: The IFRC's regional office and National Societies improve their planning, training and delivery.
Key activities:

- Develop a disaster management training strategy and update training content and methodology based on lessons learnt.
- At least three National Societies conduct emergency response and preparedness training at national and branch levels (Pacific Disaster Response Team and emergency response team training and logistics training).
- Adapt basic materials for emergency response and preparedness training to the Pacific context.

Output 2: National Societies are better prepared through effective pre-positioning of stock.

- Support at least two National Societies in container maintenance and replenishment.
- Support at least three National Societies on the management, maintenance and restocking of emergency relief supplies.
- Strengthen the coordination of regional logistics by sharing information and resources among partners to better support National Societies.

Output 3: National Societies and the IFRC's Pacific regional office are able to plan better with key support documents developed and in use.

- Share the IFRC's Pacific disaster management strategy with National Societies and priorities and agree on support.
- At least two National Societies work on their National Society disaster management plan.
- At least one National Society starts the contingency planning process and achieves key preparation milestones.
- Support at least two National Societies to provide input into national disaster management arrangements so that they have a better understanding of their role as auxiliaries to government.
- Ensure the IFRC's Pacific regional office has a business continuity plan in place that is regularly updated and achieves key preparation milestones.
- Carry out Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) evaluations in at least two National Societies.
- Support National Societies, when required, to negotiate and advocate for their role in national disaster management mechanisms, including advocating for International Disaster Response Laws (IDRL).

Programme component 2: Community-based programming

Outcome: National Society community-based activities empower communities to reduce their vulnerabilities.

Output 1: Ongoing support is provided to National Societies to develop their capacities in community-based approaches.

- Provide support to the Cook Islands and Tuvalu Red Cross Societies with the implementation of an integrated community-based programme.
- Support National Societies to develop synergies between existing disaster risk reduction and CBHFA activities.

Output 2: Tools for promoting community-based programming are developed and/or adapted and are readily utilized by National Societies.

- Develop community-based climate change adaptation materials to be used for awareness-building at National Society level.
- Update and disseminate materials on CBHFA and vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) methodology.

Output 3: A community programming unit is established that leads the development of a multi-sector support model for National Society capacity-building in community-based approaches.

- Recruit a coordinator with organizational development and community development experience.
- Develop a capacity-building framework for community programming based on a mapping of existing work and approaches in National Societies.
- Carry out ongoing joined-up country-level planning within the IFRC team and with other Movement actors.
- Support National Societies to take part in learning events on disaster risk reduction organized by other Movement actors and external partners.

Programme component 3: Disaster response and regional mechanisms for response

Outcome: National Societies receive effective support to alleviate the suffering of people affected by disasters.

Output 1: The foundations of the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) mechanism are in place.

- Establish an operational Pacific Regional Disaster Response Team system understood by Pacific National Societies.

- Hold an RDRT refresher training course.
- Facilitate the participation of RDRT members in specialized training on emergency shelter in close coordination with the disaster management unit at the Asia Pacific zone office.

Output 2: Coordinated disaster response is enhanced.

- Ensure the disaster management advisory group (DMAG) understands its role in advising on disaster management.
- Progress the regional cooperation framework which identifies lead roles in areas of disaster management.
- Convene the Pacific emergency shelter cluster and further define the IFRC's regional strategy for shelter.
- Play an active role in the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT).

Output 3: Emergency response and regional coordination mechanisms are supported.

- Support National Societies in emergency response according to their needs and requests.
- Establish an emergency roster of country representatives to be deployed in emergencies when needed.
- Facilitate the pre-cyclone season coordination and coordinate emergency response.
- Work closely with the Asia Pacific disaster management unit to improve the coordination in emergency response and have a common approach to support National Societies.

Programme component 4: Advocacy and communication

Outcome: A distinctive, authoritative and consistent IFRC regional voice that speaks out on behalf of vulnerable people, and which influences and improves policy affecting vulnerability.

Output 1: Strengthening coordination with other Pacific organizations

- Maintain the IFRC's membership and active role in contributing to regional networks such as the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT), the community-based disaster risk reduction working group and the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management (PPDRM).
- Work in close collaboration with SOPAC to reinforce the use and practicability of Pacific Disaster Net (PDN) portal.

Output 2: Enhancing capacities of the Pacific National Societies in advocacy

- Develop and disseminate key messages on thematic issues such as emergency, climate change adaptation and capacity-building.
- Provide input to advocacy training conducted by the regional office for Pacific National Societies.

Output 3: Strengthening communication and networking among the Pacific National Societies

- Contribute to the Pacific Monthly internal newsletter and to the IFRC's external newsletter.
- Strengthen coordination and networking amongst the Pacific National Societies through peer exchange.

Globally, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management are treated as separate fields of practice with different institutional, policy and funding arrangements. One of the IFRC's advantages is its understanding and treatment of climate change adaptation as an integral component of disaster risk reduction. This approach makes particular sense in the Pacific, where resources are limited and climate change is already having an adverse impact on communities' health and livelihoods.

While some Pacific Islands face the short-term impact of climate change – in the form of increased flooding and cyclone activity – other islands face the longer-term impact of climate change on community health – with water and food security issues. The IFRC must respond to these challenges: firstly, by identifying National Societies' different needs in terms of their capacity to develop in disaster preparedness and risk reduction, and secondly, by then delivering a programme that caters for the needs of both groups at the same time.

The disaster management programme strives to address these complex challenges at both regional and national level. It is guided by the IFRC's *Strategy 2020*, the global and Asia Pacific disaster management strategies, as well as the Hyogo Framework for Action, with a focus on mainstreaming climate change adaptation.

The IFRC's current disaster management plan is based on an overarching regional cooperation framework for disaster management that identifies lead roles for National Societies, partner National Societies and the IFRC's secretariat. The framework draws upon the respective strengths, expertise and available resources with the Red Cross Red Crescent network, whilst recognizing the need for a harmonized approach to disaster management. The framework represents an important step in supporting National Society response efforts within the region by identifying all available human, technical and financial resources. The implementation of the framework means that National Societies and the IFRC will take the lead in different areas such as logistics, water and sanitation, and disaster management planning.

The IFRC will continue to take the lead role in assisting National Societies to develop and implement their national disaster management plans and strategies for disaster risk reduction. It will be essential to support National Societies in the planning process by helping them identify relevant risk information so that they can make informed decisions. Similarly, National Societies will benefit significantly from support in the areas of resource mobilization and the development of robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks. Effective monitoring and evaluation will also depend on the establishment of a strong baseline that can demonstrate progress. For this reason, the IFRC will support all Pacific National Societies to complete the third edition of the baseline survey on well-prepared National Societies.

Activities identified under the disaster management plan also include supporting National Societies to form partnerships with their respective governments in order to address issues such as climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. The IFRC is proactive in identifying opportunities for National Societies to provide input into the development of relevant policy and guidance at national level. An example of this has been encouraging National Societies to participate in the consultation processes for national action planning for disaster risk management, which are currently being undertaken by the region's national governments. In addition, the IFRC will support National Societies in identifying disaster management projects that support the implementation of national action plans for disaster risk management and climate change adaptation at community level.

The main focus of this programme will be to develop the capacity of National Society staff and volunteer networks in order to work with communities on disaster management and disaster risk reduction. Capacity development will focus on training and may include – but is not limited to – disaster management, national disaster response, vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA), recovery and logistics. National Society engagement is essential in developing a comprehensive training framework to guide the training. Further refinement of the VCA toolbox – to adapt it to the Pacific context by incorporating experience and lessons learnt from within the region – will be a pivotal part of this work, as will the allocation of seed funding to National Societies to address community-level priorities arising from the VCA process. Funding from AusAID – through the Australian Red Cross Pacific disaster management partnership programme – and the Japanese Red Cross Society will be instrumental in this process.

The Pacific regional office will continue to assist with the maintenance, management and restocking of National Societies' pre-positioned stock with financial support being provided by the Japanese Red Cross Society. Recent disasters in the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea have shown that whilst stock may be adequate for minor disasters, a much larger stock and logistics distribution system are required for an efficient larger-scale response.

This plan will be implemented with the cooperation of the French Red Cross' PIROPS (*Plateforme d'intervention régionale pour l'Océan Pacifique Sud*) and the Australian Red Cross, recognizing their expertise and contribution in this area. The successful and efficient distribution of relief items during disasters will also be dependent on the establishment of logistics management systems and the ongoing training of logistics personnel. As part of the overarching regional cooperation framework with National Societies, and in recognition of their leadership in providing logistics training in the Pacific during the past two years, the Pacific regional office will work with the French Red Cross' PIROPS to develop standardized logistics training that meets regional needs.

An essential focus of the strategic approach for the disaster management programme will be integrating programmes and building partnerships at both regional and national level. Disasters and climate change have the potential to cause considerable damage to fresh water supplies, which can lead to significant health issues. In view of this threat, the disaster management plan identifies the technical support that National Societies need in order to develop gender-sensitive projects that recognize these linkages, as well as addressing community priorities in development, which act as entry points to build community resilience. This, in turn, will encourage greater integration of disaster preparedness, climate change adaptation and community-based health programmes within National Societies. It is essential that projects targeting vulnerable communities are supported by the development of public awareness programmes that deliver key messages on disaster management and risk management. The IFRC will support National Societies in addressing these challenges.

The IFRC is an active member of a number of formal and informal disaster management networks, including climate change at the regional level. These include the Pacific partnership for disaster risk management, the Pacific Humanitarian Team and the Pacific emergency management training and advisory group. These networks facilitate coordination with humanitarian partners and provide an ideal platform for advocacy on a number of issues with a focus on the work of Pacific National Societies. The IFRC will also use other avenues to advocate for the work of Pacific National Societies in the region including the development of case studies that promote best practice.

The IFRC organizes a regional disaster management meeting each year with input from National Societies. The disaster management forum receives significant financial support from AusAID through the Australian Red Cross

Pacific disaster management partnership programme. This forum has a number of functions including:

- ensuring that National Societies are informed of emerging issues
- providing National Societies with the opportunity to share best practice and lessons learnt
- driving disaster management policy and making decisions on regional priorities.

These regional meetings also provide opportunities for National Societies to discuss the implications of commitments made by the IFRC at a global level and how to meet such commitments. Commitments include those made at the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in 2007, those made under the Hyogo Framework for Action and, more recently, through the humanitarian reform process. In addition, the regional disaster management programme intends to continue to organize peer exchange visits between National Societies to increase their ability to respond to disasters quickly, effectively and efficiently.

b) Profile of target beneficiaries

The intended beneficiaries of the programme are Pacific communities made vulnerable by their location in disaster-prone areas. The programme will be responsive to the fact that the vulnerability of communities across the region can be exacerbated by a diverse range of factors that vary from country to country, and even within countries. The factors include rapid urbanization, environmental degradation, poverty, climate risk, political instability and conflict. The beneficiaries of the regional disaster management programme will also be staff and volunteers from the region's 14 Pacific National Societies.

c) Potential risks and challenges

The scale of disasters and the relatively small population size of Pacific Island countries, compared to other regions, results in a limited number of donors and there is little diversity in funding streams for the programme's work. Other notable risks and challenges include the loss of skilled staff as a result of competition from higher-paying (mostly) international agencies, the fact that larger-scale disasters may completely overwhelm a National Society and the difficulty in accessing the region's remotest areas due to challenging terrain and poor infrastructure.

In order to address issues of capacity and limited resources, the disaster management programme aims to encourage stronger partnerships and coordination between the region's National Societies and other governmental and non-governmental organizations.

The IFRC recognizes that disasters may provide an opportunity to improve the skills and expertise of National Society staff as well as the profile of all Pacific National Societies with local and national authorities and civil society.

Health and care

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
To reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.

The health and care programme budget for 2011 is CHF 800,217.

Programme component: HIV and sexually transmitted infections, and blood safety
Outcome 1: National Societies contribute to preventing further HIV infection and sexually transmitted infections in the region. Key activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support the Cook Islands Red Cross Society, Samoa Red Cross Society, Kiribati Red Cross Society and Micronesia Red Cross Society in incorporating the IFRC's peer education standards and HIV prevention guidelines in their HIV interventions.• Support National Societies in the Cook Islands, Samoa, Kiribati and Micronesia to organize appropriate communications materials and social activities – including dramas, puppet shows and candle light campaigns – to educate target population groups on the prevention of HIV and sexually transmitted infections.• Support National Societies in the Cook Islands, Samoa, Kiribati and Micronesia to integrate CBHFA, activities related to HIV and sexually transmitted infections, and condom distribution in target population groups.• Work in partnership with the Pacific Islands AIDS Foundation (PIAF) on anti-stigma and anti-discrimination activities, and support National Societies in the Cook Islands, Samoa, Kiribati and Micronesia to build

partnerships with organizations working with HIV positive people.

Outcome 2: National Societies contribute to reducing stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV.

Key activities:

- Conduct training for Red Cross HIV staff from the Cook Islands, Samoa, Kiribati and Micronesia on the IFRC's community-based HIV prevention, care, treatment and support manual.
- Support National Societies in the Cook Islands, Samoa, Kiribati and Micronesia to adopt and implement the IFRC's anti-stigma and anti-discrimination campaign for the Pacific region.
- Support National Societies in the Cook Islands, Samoa, Kiribati and Micronesia to develop a HIV-in-the-workplace policy and conduct HIV training sessions for other organizations.
- Support National Societies in the Cook Islands, Samoa, Kiribati and Micronesia to conduct special annual activities to mark World AIDS Day every year.

Outcome 3: National Societies contribute to blood safety in the region through the recruitment of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors (VNRBD).

Key activities:

- Support National Societies in the Cook Islands, Samoa, Kiribati and Micronesia to develop and implement VNRBD interventions, including Club 25 and Pledge 25.
- Conduct VNRBD training for National Society staff and volunteers in the Cook Islands, Samoa, Kiribati and Micronesia based on the IFRC's *Making a difference* manual.
- The National Societies in the Cook Islands, Samoa, Kiribati and Micronesia develop and adopt VNRBD communications materials.
- Support National Societies in the Cook Islands, Samoa, Kiribati, Micronesia, Vanuatu and Palau with activities for World Blood Donor Day held on 14 June every year.

Programme component: Community-based health and first aid

Outcome 1: Enhanced capacity of the target communities to manage common ailments and injuries through improved quality of National Society commercial and community-based health and first aid training and interventions.

Key activities:

- Support four National Societies to strengthen their capacity to deliver first aid training through instructor training and certification.
- Support National Societies to promote first aid and the role of their volunteers, and raise their profile on World First Aid Day in September.
- Support the Tuvalu Red Cross Society in the implementation of the CBHFA project including volunteer training.
- Develop a first draft of CBHFA resource materials (a manual and standard curriculum) that is adapted for Tuvalu.
- Revisit the CBHFA concept and carry out a SWOT analysis of current CBHFA health programmes to identify the direction and scope of future programmes in two National Societies.
- Support other National Societies to design, implement and monitor their CBHFA programming in target communities using participatory approaches.
- Work with the IFRC disaster management and organizational development team to design and promote an integrated programming approach in the Pacific.

Outcome 2: National Societies and communities benefit from improved preparedness and response mechanisms in order to better respond to public health emergencies and epidemics (or pandemics) of infectious diseases.

Key activities:

- Support disaster management teams in response activities to mitigate adverse health impacts.
- Support National Societies in developing their epidemic control and preparedness volunteer training in collaboration with their disaster management teams.
- Support National Societies to arrange emergency health and epidemic or pandemic preparedness trainings at country level integrated with PDRT in collaboration with disaster management.

Outcome 3: Enhance National Societies' capacity to implement effective behavioural change health promotion and prevention projects in target populations.

Key activities:

- Develop health messages relating to non-communicable diseases for use by National Societies in collaboration with the IFRC's global health team and WHO and secretariat of Pacific community (SPC).
- Support National Societies to design, implement and monitor their health promotion activities in target populations focusing on the prevention of non-communicable diseases, road safety, prevention of HIV and sexually transmitted infections, and health and hygiene promotion.

Programme component: Capacity-building

Outcome 1: Enhance National Societies' capacity to plan, deliver and monitor effective health interventions, raise resources and form partnerships with their ministry of health and other stakeholders.

Key activities:

1. Visit countries to work jointly with the National Societies to develop and implement CBHFA plans including prevention of HIV and sexually transmitted infections.
2. Help National Societies in the Cook Islands, Samoa, Kiribati and Micronesia to establish a monitoring and evaluation system, and support staff members who are responsible for monitoring and evaluation.
3. Coordinate regional sharing of human resources.
4. Conduct an annual planning and review meeting of HIV activities.
5. Support National Societies to develop integrated community-based programmes using participatory approaches.
6. Contribute to the global development of the CBHFA model.
7. Contribute to the Pacific Monthly internal newsletter and to the IFRC external newsletter.

From 2010 to 2011, under the first health and care programme component, the IFRC will continue its support of National Societies in the Cook Islands, Samoa, Kiribati and Micronesia to reduce vulnerability to HIV and STI and their impact. There are four programme outputs:

1. preventing further infection
2. expanding care, treatment and support
3. reducing stigma and discrimination
4. strengthening the capacities of National Societies to deliver and sustain scaled-up programmes.

These four objectives are interrelated. Effective prevention requires the development of life skills, better access to relevant information and social mobilization to counter the stigma and discrimination that hampers access to treatment. In turn, effective treatment and care can ease the burden of stigma and boost prevention by, for example, motivating people to accept voluntary counselling and testing. People living with HIV and their families are a focus as their interaction with society contributes to collective efforts.

A system of voluntary and regular non-remunerated blood donation is widely recognized as a critical factor in blood service delivery. Blood that originates from family or replacement donors, especially paid donors, is known to have a higher incidence and prevalence of transfusion-transmissible infections. Blood originating from a voluntary donor is, in general, less likely to contain HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C or other infections. In the Pacific, the IFRC will support four National Societies – the Cook Islands, Samoa, Kiribati and Micronesia – to implement VNRBD.

The Movement is a leading global promoter and provider of first aid. It advocates that first aid is a proven cost-effective, safe and simple way to save lives during disasters and in day-to-day emergencies. First aid remains a core activity for a majority of Pacific National Societies. The IFRC, in collaboration with the New Zealand Red Cross, will support the National Societies in Vanuatu, Tuvalu (in formation), Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Micronesia, Samoa, Kiribati and the Cook Islands with first aid instructor training courses. Together with the ICRC, the IFRC will support the Red Cross National Societies in Fiji, Tonga, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea to incorporate a module on first aid in conflict into their curriculum.

CBHFA is an integrated community-based approach in which Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers work with their communities in disease prevention, health promotion, first aid, disaster preparedness and disaster response. The goal of CBHFA is the creation of a healthy and resilient community. The IFRC has provided technical support to the Tuvalu Red Cross Society to assist them in the implementation of a CBHFA/disaster management project that is funded by the Empress Shôken Fund. Funding from the Empress Shôken Fund has been extended to July 2011.

The IFRC is now able to provide ongoing financial and technical support to community-based programmes in Tuvalu thanks to a grant from a UK based private foundation, which has secured funding for two years. Work will continue in adapting the CBHFA project tools, which include a manual and training curriculum. The IFRC will assist a minimum of two National Societies to review their current CBHFA programme. A CBHFA facilitator and volunteer training brochure adapted to the Pacific will provide an overview of the CBHFA approach.

Tackling chronic diseases is one of the region's major health priorities that can be addressed through CBHFA. Pacific National Societies play an important role in recognizing the threat of chronic diseases by advocating for policy and environmental changes, and influencing community and individual norms and behaviour. The IFRC is seeking long-term, multi-country funding for chronic disease interventions implemented through CBHFA. The IFRC will develop simple health messages using the CBHFA format to support National Societies in designing, implementing and monitoring their health promotion activities in target populations.

Another area of focus will be water and sanitation interventions through CBHFA. The Pacific regional office is promoting integration within National Societies, by supporting a project that combines disaster risk reduction, water and sanitation and CBHFA. The project is managed by an in-country community-based programme management delegate from the IFRC who has water and sanitation expertise. The IFRC is supporting bilateral water and sanitation projects in the Cook Islands, Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands in coordination with the Australian Red Cross and French Red Cross.

In the area of health in emergencies, the IFRC will provide technical support to 11 National Societies to integrate health in emergencies and epidemic elements into their disaster management plans. The IFRC will work with National Societies to address the health needs of victims from rapid and slow-onset disasters – such as floods, high winds and climate change – and to be better prepared for the health consequences of emerging disease epidemics such as avian or pandemic influenza. The regional health programme will augment National Society capacity to implement and sustain scaled-up programmes through coordination and support to organizational development at branch and headquarter levels. This enabling output will provide necessary branch and volunteer structures for efficient and effective health programme management and build National Societies' capacity to work with communities using their own resources and with less dependence on external support.

CBHFA and other community-based health activities will be jointly implemented with disaster risk reduction activities. Joint community assessments will kick start this initiative, which will lead to a fully functioning community programming unit by the end of 2011 under the management of a community programme coordinator. Due to the technical nature of prevention programmes for HIV and sexually transmitted infections, a newly appointed regional HIV programme officer will assist the regional health delegate and community programme coordinator to implement and mainstream HIV/STI prevention into community-based programmes.

b) Profile of target audience and final beneficiaries

The intended beneficiaries of the regional health programme are high-risk communities, community groups with poor socio-economic structure, and communities facing other challenges that lead to poor health and vulnerability to infectious diseases – such as HIV, sexually transmitted infections, waterborne diseases, poor nutrition, poor access to health and other social services. In addition, the programme is responsive to the vulnerabilities of communities across the region, which may be aggravated by a diverse range of social and demographic factors, including a young population, rapid urbanization, social barriers and cultural practices, environmental degradation, poverty, climate change, political instability and conflict.

c) Potential risks and challenges

Potential risks include a high turnover of staff in National Societies, which leads to a loss of institutional memory. To help overcome these risks, the Pacific regional office will continue to promote peer exchange visits and to engage National Society staff in regional training activities with the hope that this will encourage and motivate staff and volunteers to remain with the Red Cross. There is also a risk that the Pacific regional office is unable to obtain sufficient resources or is unable to match the appropriate level of resources required for the organizational development programme. Ongoing promotion of the work of our members and of the regional office to partners and donors through our newsletters and face to face communication in providing updates on strategy, operational plans and achievements will support our resource mobilization.

Organizational development and capacity-building

a) The purpose and components of the programme

The organizational development and capacity-building programme budget for 2011 is CHF 635,277.

Programme purpose
To increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
Programme component 1: Tailor-made organizational development and capacity-building initiatives
Outcome: Organizational issues have been addressed in individual National Societies through tailor-made organizational development and capacity-building initiatives.
Key activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide targeted organizational development support to Pacific National Societies through in-country visits against mutually agreed organizational development deliverables and outputs.• Promote and strengthen good governance and a management culture in Pacific National Societies through the Pacific Governance Enhancement Programme initiative and through actions agreed by the Pacific regional governance working group.• Develop and implement a strategy for finance development in the region.• Provide financial development support to National Societies in Palau, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea and Kiribati.• Support strategic planning processes in Vanuatu, Palau, Samoa and Tonga.• Support the ongoing process of revising statutes in selected National Societies in collaboration with ICRC and in liaison with the Joint Commission for National Society Statutes.• Support the National Society recognition process of the Tuvalu Red Cross Society (in formation) in collaboration with ICRC.• Support the National Societies in Palau, Micronesia and Papua New Guinea in their branch and volunteer development activities.• Support the Tonga Red Cross Society to review its strategy and operational planning, and to implement national office and branch development initiatives.• Support a review of the Samoa Red Cross Society's tsunami and earthquake operation.• Support a resolution of integrity issues within the Samoa Red Cross Society, including a revision of its statutes, preparation of its General Assembly and mentoring of the new governing board.
Programme component 2: Integration with health and disaster management
Outcome: There is increased integration of organizational development and capacity-building elements within health and disaster management programmes.
Key activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support country-level harmonized Movement cooperation processes in at least seven National Societies.• Develop a common understanding of organizational development and capacity-building within the IFRC's secretariat team and among key regional Movement partners.• Support the integration of organizational development and capacity-building components into emergency operation plans for National Societies.• Ensure that organizational development is an integral part of disaster response training.
Programme component 3: Information-sharing and knowledge management
Outcome: There is sharing of lessons learnt and best practice, and skilled National Society practitioners provide peer National Society support in organizational development and capacity-building across all Movement components in Asia Pacific.
Key activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop a Pacific human resource database as part of the wider Asia Pacific zone organizational development and volunteering peer support database.• Support National Societies to update their basic information profiles.• Continue to develop best practice materials for a shared document library of organizational development and capacity-building resources within the wider Asia Pacific zone.• Collect and share new resources developed by Pacific National Societies and contribute to Asia Pacific-wide and global learning and sharing.

- Support the Pacific leadership working group and its initiatives in the region.
- Support leadership mentoring in interested National Societies.
- In consultation with the Asia Pacific zone communications manager, develop communications and marketing materials on organizational development activities.
- Contribute to the Pacific Monthly internal newsletter and to the IFRC external newsletter.

Over the past year, the IFRC's Pacific regional office has taken stock of National Societies' needs and priorities. This information has reconfirmed the importance of providing tailored country-level organizational development support. In a number of National Societies, short-term support is required, whilst in others, a longer-term and consistent input is critical to achieving positive change. A number of important needs have emerged across the region. These include legal base revision, inducting and training governing bodies, and support for strategic planning and financial development.

Legal base development

The IFRC and ICRC are currently providing support to four National Societies in the development of their legal base. A further three National Societies are planning to update their statutes over the next 12 months. These two international bodies act as a liaison point with the Joint Commission for National Society Statutes and also provide in-country support to the development of legal base revision plans of action and drafting support.

Strengthening governance

In 2010, the IFRC with the support of its membership, launched the Pacific Governance Enhancement Programme. The aim of this initiative is to develop culturally cognisant processes in order to build good governance practice across Pacific National Societies.

Following a thorough baseline consultation with the leaders of each National Society – from March to July 2010 – a sample group of past and present leaders were invited to a design workshop in August 2010 to explore options for supporting good governance. The National Society representatives identified facilitated dialogue sessions with boards as the most appropriate and sustainable solution. They have now established their own working group to run this programme.

The IFRC and ICRC actively support this Pacific regional governance working group. The main elements of this programme are:

- adapting the well-functioning governing board checklist to Pacific needs
- updating the Pacific IFRC governance training modules
- selecting governance trainers from the Pacific region
- piloting the governance checklist in the Cook Islands
- rolling out further dialogue sessions in two more National Societies during 2011.

Funds sourced from the Australian Red Cross, Japan Red Cross Society, New Zealand Red Cross and ICRC will support this membership-led initiative. In addition to this programme, the IFRC will continue to provide tailored support to National Societies in the areas of:

- governing board self assessments and development plans
- policy development
- preparation for general assemblies
- strategic planning
- clarification on board and/or management roles
- the resolution of integrity issues.

Financial development

Good financial management is essential to effectively manage and maximize the limited resources that are available to assist vulnerable people. For National Societies that are struggling in this area, improved financial management brings greater transparency and accountability, whilst allowing for quality and timely reporting to beneficiaries, members, and local and international donors. In turn, this fosters greater confidence and increased support.

The Australian Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross and IFRC currently provide financial management and development support in the Pacific region. This support is mostly short term – ranging from two weeks to four months – and focuses on programme financial management, in particular clearing working advances, financial reporting and preparation for external audits. In some National Societies, financial management health checks and finance development action plans have been produced, but there has not been enough ongoing technical support for implementing these plans.

National Society exchanges (through visits or sharing of manuals) on financial development have also taken place within the context of the Pacific leadership working group and on a bilateral basis. Whilst financial development is seen as a priority, the focus has been on short-term technical advice rather than longer-term comprehensive support.

In 2011, the IFRC is looking to revisit the work undertaken between 2006 and 2007 by the then regional finance delegate. This work will focus on:

- updating the finance development strategy for the Pacific
- providing intensive finance development technical support to four National Societies
- progressing regional finance development initiatives such as the implementation of minimum standards
- training a national organizational development/finance development officer in Fiji.

Harmonized Movement support

Sustainable programming and organizational development needs better coordinated and harmonized Movement support to Pacific National Societies. The Pacific regional office will continue to support the country-level Movement harmonization processes which, in 2009 and 2010, were initiated and revitalized in over half of the Pacific National Societies. Through these processes, the Pacific secretariat team will continue to promote the implementation of the new organizational development approach for National Society development agreed in the Brisbane Forum of December 2008.

Regional networks

The Pacific team will support the work of the membership-led Pacific governance working group and the Pacific organizational development working group.

b) Profile of target beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of this programme are the volunteers and staff of Pacific National Societies. Increasing and improving the capacity of National Societies means that National Societies can then, in turn, provide efficient and effective services to the region's vulnerable people.

c) Potential risks and challenges

Potential risks include a high turnover of staff in National Societies, which leads to a loss of institutional memory. To help overcome these risks, the Pacific regional office will continue to promote peer exchange visits and to engage National Society staff in regional training activities with the hope that this will encourage and motivate staff and volunteers to remain with the Red Cross. There is also a risk that the Pacific regional office is unable to obtain sufficient resources or is unable to match the appropriate level of resources required for the organizational development programme. Ongoing promotion of the work of our members and of the regional office to partners and donors through our newsletters and face to face communication in providing updates on strategy, operational plans and achievements will support our resource mobilisation.

International disaster response laws, rules and principles (IDRL)

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
The IFRC's international disaster response laws, rules and principles (IDRL) programme seeks to reduce human vulnerability by promoting legal preparedness for disasters.

In 2011, the IFRC's IDRL programme will continue to fulfil its mandate arising from the 30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. Its mandate is to disseminate and promote the use of the guidelines for the domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance (IDRL Guidelines), in order to reduce unnecessary restrictions, delays and expenses in international disaster relief operations and to increase their quality, coordination and complement domestic efforts. It will also assist National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to build their capacity and knowledge of legal issues in disaster management (both international and national) to enable them to provide more effective advice to their governments, consistent with their humanitarian mandates and auxiliary roles.

The IDRL programme in the Pacific, as a part of the IDRL Asia Pacific programme, and in accordance with the global IDRL programme's objectives, will act in three main areas:

- Cooperate with National Societies to provide technical assistance to governments on implementing the guidelines, through country-level technical assistance projects and the development of a detailed handbook

and model legislation.

- Build capacity of National Societies, IFRC staff and humanitarian partners to promote and use the guidelines and related international instruments through the finalization of an advocacy manual, training workshops and other materials.
- Disseminate and promote the guidelines and related instruments with governments, humanitarian partners, and intergovernmental organizations, as well as foster new collaborative research on domestic legislative issues in disaster management designed to strengthen the Movement's approach to disaster risk reduction in applicable law.

Programme component 1: Technical assistance to governments

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

In the Pacific, this will be achieved through undertaking one IDRL technical assistance project, which will advise interested governments on ways to enhance legal preparedness for international disaster assistance and make optimal use of the IDRL guidelines in relevant national contexts. The IDRL programme in the Pacific will also contribute towards the development of an IDRL legal model.

Programme component 2: Training and capacity-building
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Outcome: Interested National Societies and humanitarian partners are empowered to advocate for strengthened legal frameworks for disaster response.
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The programme will provide training annually on legal issues in disaster management to National Societies, IFRC personnel and humanitarian partners. Additionally, bilateral briefings and meetings will continue to take place. The IDRL Pacific programme will contribute towards the development of a capacity-building manual for National Societies, in line with the wider Asia Pacific zone initiatives.

Programme component 3: Dissemination, advocacy and research
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Outcome: The IDRL guidelines are well known, partnerships are developed and the knowledge base of the Movement on legal issues in disaster response is deepened.

The IDRL Pacific programme will disseminate the guidelines and accompanying information and assist IFRC personnel and National Societies in the region to do the same. Opportunities will be seized to make introductory presentations on the guidelines at appropriate national and regional meetings and conferences. The programme will also advocate for legal preparedness at a regional level. Highlighting the usefulness of the IDRL guidelines will continue and intensify partnerships with the UN, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and research institutions. It will also foster the development of academic interest and a regional pool of expert networks within the Asia Pacific zone to generate more ideas and energy towards finding solutions for IDRL issues. Support will be provided for research projects to examine the key legal issues in disaster risk reduction.

Role of the secretariat

a) Technical programme support

Secretariat support is available to the Pacific region through the IFRC's Pacific regional office in Suva, Fiji. The regional office is represented by a head of regional office and staff working in the areas of organizational development, disaster management, community-based disaster risk reduction and health programming, legislative advocacy on IDRL, and administration and finance.

The regional office has 19 staff, with one team member based in the Cook Islands and another in the Solomon Islands. There is also a part-time staff-on-loan based at the Australian Red Cross, who supports the work in humanitarian diplomacy. During the annual cyclone season, the Pacific regional office welcomes a three-month staff-on-loan from a participating National Society to support our disaster management team.

Further technical support is also made available through the Asia Pacific zone office based in Kuala Lumpur. Additional technical expertise in all core programme areas – including logistics, security, finance, human resources, and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting – are available through the zone office. Identifying additional short-, medium- or long-term technical resources from the wider IFRC network, Movement or externally, in response to specific National Society priorities, is a key component of the IFRC secretariat's coordination role.

Over the past decade, the IFRC has made significant changes to its capacity and structure in the Pacific region. *Strategy 2010* led to a more decentralized secretariat, which resulted in the establishment of an Asia Pacific

zone office and a more empowered Pacific delegation. Whilst a small delegation opened in Sydney in 1991, it was the creation of the IFRC's delegation in Suva in 1999 that produced a marked expansion in the support available to the region's 14 National Societies. Nevertheless, the ability of the Pacific regional office to offer closer and tailored accompaniment to members remains a challenge, particularly given the large geographical area the team must cover.

Funding availability and rigid targeting can lead to fluctuating areas of focus, and a lack of a consistent research and learning capacity. The regional office is committed to working in a more joined-up and integrated way and to encourage this in others. This requires the team to demonstrate the longer-term and wider benefits of donor funding that include both organizational development and capacity-building components. The Pacific regional office will continue to help members build their own sustainable capacities alongside shorter-term programme delivery.

The coordination budget for 2011 is CHF 64,382.

b) Humanitarian diplomacy

In line with the new priorities of *Strategy 2020*, humanitarian diplomacy is a high priority in the Asia Pacific zone and its sub-regions. Humanitarian diplomacy involves persuading decision-makers and opinion leaders to act, at all times, in the interests of vulnerable people, and with full respect for the fundamental principles. Humanitarian diplomacy is a tool to enhance and further develop the work of National Societies and the IFRC. The IFRC's humanitarian diplomacy policy, which was adopted in May 2009 by the IFRC's Governing Board, is an overarching policy which recognizes that the IFRC's diplomacy involves all aspects of its work and is exercised in different ways as required by the objective: advocacy, negotiation, communication, formal agreements, fundraising and other measures.

In the Pacific regional office, the ambition is to develop existing and new relationships with a number of major international and regional organizations, as well as key governments, which are active in the humanitarian field. The goal of the work is to ensure that agreements and partnerships with such organizations realize their full operational potential, adding real value for National Societies, the IFRC and Red Cross Red Crescent programmes. This area of work also includes strengthening National Societies' capacity to apply their auxiliary role for the benefit of vulnerable people.

Many Pacific members have a limited ability to commit resources to joint policy development and advocacy positions. Convening leaders in the Pacific is expensive, developing common standpoints or positions can be time-consuming, and finding the additional capacity for such work is difficult. Making the most of regional events that have already been scheduled and drawing on the existing expertise within the membership, the Pacific regional office will consult and work with Pacific National Societies to develop a common humanitarian diplomacy strategy over the next 12 months. Support will also be provided to National Societies to enhance their advocacy skills through health and disaster management programming support.

The Pacific regional office will continue to work on achieving observer status at the Pacific Island Forum and in maintaining our existing relationships with the Pacific Humanitarian Team, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, SOPAC, the World Health Organization, Pacific Island AIDS Foundation, Worldwide Fund for Nature and the Asia Foundation.

The advocacy themes which the Pacific secretariat team will continue to focus on include:

- climate change as a key driver of risk
- the importance of risk reduction through development-centred approaches
- community-based first aid and health as a proven and cost effective way to save lives
- the comparative advantages of National Societies in contributing to a safer blood supply through VNRBD
- prevention of HIV and sexually transmitted infections
- reducing the stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV and their families
- the need for governments to prepare disaster laws and plans for the common regulatory problems in international disaster relief operations.

c) Partnership development and coordination

Pacific National Societies have always worked together on common issues. Working together allows members to benefit from the experiences of their peers. It encourages the evolution of common solutions to general problems, and it creates a sense of cohesion and community that binds the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies tightly together.

The Pacific regional office is fully committed to its role in facilitating cooperation between Movement components within the region. Peer exchange is an important tool and has been integrated into programme plans. Country-based partnerships and harmonized planning processes involving the different Movement partners will continue to be a priority in 2011. The Pacific regional office will support the newly created Pacific governance working group, the disaster management advisory group, the Pacific leadership development working group and the logistics working group.

The Pacific regional office will work closely with partner National Societies – the American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, French Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross Society – and other regional partners such as ICRC and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Change Centre based in the Netherlands.

In 2010, the Pacific regional office facilitated two coordination meetings for Movement partners. Good progress has been made since then; strategic cooperation with the American Red Cross branch of the Northern Mariana Islands has been strengthened, with the aim of providing more consistent support to northern Pacific members. More work will be required in 2011 to ensure that this approach bears fruit.

The May 2011 regional partnership meeting – its objectives, agenda and methodology – will be based on the lessons learnt from the previous regional partnership meetings, as well as on members' identified priorities.

The Pacific regional office continues to develop the disaster management cooperation framework with the aim of fully utilizing the disaster management capacities that exist in the region. The Pacific Humanitarian Team has introduced a regional cluster approach to disaster response. This approach encourages improved cooperation and coordination between humanitarian actors. The IFRC, as key humanitarian player in the region, will ensure that future engagement in the Pacific Humanitarian Team is in line with IFRC strategy. The IFRC will also ensure that a neutral and independent status is maintained in the process.

The Pacific Monthly e-mail newsletter, launched in August 2009, has proven to be an effective mechanism for sharing information and exchanging knowledge across the region. More National Societies are contributing to the newsletter and actively use the events register as part of their planning. The Pacific regional office will continue to produce this newsletter on a monthly basis in 2011. An external newsletter will be produced every four months.

Promoting gender equity and diversity

We strive for gender-sensitive organizational development and programmes. We aim to support our members to take into account gender perspectives in their community-based assessments and in the design and delivery of their activities.

National Societies are encouraged to consider how they can internalize concepts of gender equity and diversity within their organizations and how they can encourage communities to be aware of gender issues in their communities. The former will occur through the revision and development of statutes and strategic plans, and the latter through programmatic action planning and community-based planning. All will be monitored for implementation and effectiveness.

The Pacific regional office aims to ensure a balanced gender representation in the events it supports. The Solomon Islands Red Cross is the gender focal point in the region and we will support the National Society in continuing to advocate for gender-sensitive programming.

Quality, accountability and learning

The Pacific regional office takes its responsibilities seriously given its mandate to manage resources in a cost-effective manner in the Pacific region. The team is committed to continuous improvement in planning, monitoring, and evaluation and reporting back to members, partners and donors.

The Pacific regional office strives to learn from past experiences so that future performance can be improved.

The Pacific regional office will also support the membership with strategic thinking and operational planning approaches and tools. In supporting the National Society planning processes, the Pacific team will endeavour to promote the mainstreaming of improved local-level quality and accountability frameworks and indicators.

How we work

The IFRC's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the IFRC'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

For further information specifically related to this appeal, please contact:

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- Jagan Chapagain, Zone director, E-mail: jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org
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<budget below; click here to return to title page>

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/5
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAA55001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	1,081,282	800,217	635,277	0	64,382	2,581,158
B. Opening Balance	403,496	175,425	108,993	0	162,367	850,282
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>			118,343			118,343
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	63,318					63,318
<i>China Red Cross (from Chinese Government)</i>			63,573		9,082	72,655
<i>GDS GIVING</i>		18,010	18,597			36,607
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	282,686	85,323	318,736		21,331	708,075
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	38,700					38,700
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	2,908					2,908
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	64,664					64,664
<i>The Global Fund (to fight AIDS, TB & Malaria) (from Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC))</i>		191,208				191,208
C1. Cash contributions	452,276	294,541	519,249	0	30,413	1,296,479
Inkind Personnel						
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	45,500					45,500
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	45,500					45,500
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	36,447	45,500				81,947
C3. Inkind Personnel	127,447	45,500				172,947
Other Income						
<i>Sales</i>					713	713
C4. Other Income					713	713
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	579,723	340,041	519,249	0	31,125	1,470,139
D. Total Funding = B + C	983,219	515,467	628,242	0	193,492	2,320,420
Appeal Coverage	91%	64%	99%	#DIV/0	301%	90%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	403,496	175,425	108,993	0	162,367	850,282
C. Income	579,723	340,041	519,249	0	31,125	1,470,139
E. Expenditure	-377,388	-339,383	-107,167		-3,270	-827,207
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	605,832	176,084	521,075	0	190,223	1,493,213

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
MAA55001 - Pacific region

Appeal Launch Date: 01 jan 11

Appeal Timeframe: 01 jan 94 to 31 dec 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/5
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAA55001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
A		B						A - B
BUDGET (C)		1,081,282	800,217	635,277	0	64,382	2,581,158	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	9,825							9,825
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	20,972	1,973					1,973	19,000
Utensils & Tools		4,922					4,922	-4,922
Other Supplies & Services	25,000							25,000
Total Relief items, Construction, Su	55,797	6,894					6,894	48,903
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	6,000							6,000
Office & Household Equipment		24,681					24,681	-24,681
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	6,000	24,681					24,681	-18,681
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	60,000							60,000
Distribution & Monitoring	4,100	807	1,464				2,270	1,830
Transport & Vehicle Costs		598	788			109	1,495	-1,495
Logistics Services		502					502	-502
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	64,100	1,907	2,252			109	4,267	59,833
Personnel								
International Staff	651,504	192,120	107,641	72,045		44	371,850	279,654
National Staff	133,441	18,008	1,175			2,044	21,227	112,214
National Society Staff	79,748							79,748
Volunteers		1,540					1,540	-1,540
Total Personnel	864,693	211,668	108,816	72,045		2,087	394,616	470,077
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	91,750	4,112	2,973	1,443		5,850	14,377	77,373
Professional Fees		29					29	-29
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	91,750	4,141	2,973	1,443		5,850	14,406	77,344
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1,053,256	75,700	114,125	3,986		-5,077	188,735	864,521
Total Workshops & Training	1,053,256	75,700	114,125	3,986		-5,077	188,735	864,521
General Expenditure								
Travel	100,304	23,941	25,036	17,580		11,198	77,755	22,549
Information & Public Relation	45,207	2,689	888			1,084	4,662	40,545
Office Costs	72,000	3,850	3,661	118		2,357	9,986	62,014
Communications	11,665	5,797	7,101	1,263		343	14,505	-2,840
Financial Charges	648	4,891	1,118	1,320		3,964	11,293	-10,645
Other General Expenses	58,203							58,203
Total General Expenditure	288,027	41,169	37,804	20,281		18,947	118,201	169,826
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		-6,571	52,925	1,793		-18,946	29,201	-29,201
Total Operational Provisions		-6,571	52,925	1,793		-18,946	29,201	-29,201
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	157,535	15,089	17,771	6,471		193	39,524	118,012
Total Indirect Costs	157,535	15,089	17,771	6,471		193	39,524	118,012
Pledge Specific Costs								
Earmarking Fee		2,310	2,718	1,148		107	6,283	-6,283
Reporting Fees		400					400	-400
Total Pledge Specific Costs		2,710	2,718	1,148		107	6,683	-6,683
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,581,158	377,388	339,383	107,167		3,270	827,207	1,753,951

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA55001 - Pacific region

Appeal Launch Date: 01 jan 11

Appeal Timeframe: 01 jan 94 to 31 dec 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/5
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAA55001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
	A						B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		1,081,282	800,217	635,277	0	64,382	2,581,158	
VARIANCE (C - D)		703,895	460,834	528,110		61,113	1,753,951	