

# Report 2006-2007



## Pacific and Papua New Guinea

Appeal No. MAA55001

This report covers the period of 01/01/2006 to 31/12/2006 of a two-year planning and appeal process.

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.

Picture on the right: Workshops, such as this disaster management one, bring Red Cross practitioners from the Pacific together. International Federation.



### In brief

#### Programme Summary:

In the overall development of the Pacific national societies, 2006 saw staff, volunteers and communities enhance their skills in first aid and disaster preparedness in a region where natural disasters are prevalent and civil unrest has increased. A regional HIV awareness framework is being set up, and would provide a mechanism to reduce intolerance and discrimination among vulnerable communities, especially in Papua New Guinea (PNG). Efforts continue to integrate disaster risk reduction into the traditional fields of disaster response and preparedness. In the meantime, a gradual filtering down of the Seven Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement through organizational development work encourages national societies and their communities to embrace these principles.

**Table: Financial analysis Pacific Appeal (MAA55001) 2006-2007**

	Health and care	Disaster management	Organizational development	Coordination & implementation	Overall
Expenditure against budget for 2006 only	55%	66%	76%	53%	67%
Funding coverage against 2006 budget only	69%	108%	104%	150%	99%
Funding coverage against 2006 – 2007 budget	34%	50%	50%	62%	47%

**Needs:** Total 2006-2007 budget CHF 6.5 million (USD 5.3 million or EUR 4 million), out of which 47 percent is covered. [Click here to go directly to the attached Financial Report 2006.](#)

**Our Partners:** More than 27 international and national partners. Please refer to the Working in Partnership section.

## Current context

Pacific island countries faced a volatile year in 2006, marked by internal unrest and a degree of tension in external relations. At the community level, islanders were open in expressing their dissent over the quality of much of their political leadership. This was evident in at least five Pacific island countries. States of emergency were declared in Fiji, the Southern Highlands province of Papua New Guinea and Tonga as military coups, law and order, governance problems and pro-democracy riots took hold of the countries. The outlook in Fiji following the December 2006 coup is still uncertain, with the interim military government pledging to clean up governmental institutions before allowing elections. This is despite contention from several regional partners. In the Solomon Islands, civil unrest flared up in Honiara following the March 2006 elections. The unrest spiralled out of control, forcing neighbouring countries like Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea to intervene with civil defence forces.

Indeed, poverty, social instability and poor governance have been enduring characteristics of the region's political landscape for many years. Other common features aggravate many countries in the Pacific. Their small size, poor economic diversity, lack of natural resources, isolation from major trade routes and commercial industries often leaves them vulnerable to external shocks, extreme weather, disasters and unstable economic forces.

As a result, many countries in the Pacific rely on good relationships and aid from former colonial powers and other donors. Such aid can come with requirements for political/economic reform. In 2006, tension was evident between some smaller island countries and major powers in the region, such as Australia and to a lesser degree, New Zealand. Over the year, these tensions materialized in the form of sanction threats against Fiji following the coup, troubled relationships between PNG and Australia, and Solomon Island's dispute over the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI)<sup>1</sup>.

In terms of natural disasters, the Pacific faced a lacklustre cyclone season, droughts in Australia and northern Pacific as well as flooding in some nations. Papua New Guinea was the most disaster-prone country in the region, enduring a series of volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and floods in different areas.

Meanwhile Pacific island countries on the whole are reportedly regressing on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) for:

- HIV prevalence,
- ratio of girls to boys in primary education,
- access of urban populations to an improved water source; and,
- access of urban and rural populations to improved sanitation<sup>2</sup>.

It is projected that Pacific islands in general will also miss their 2015 MDG targets for under-five and infant mortality rates as well as rural access to an improved water source. Nevertheless, it has to be acknowledged that big variances exist between Pacific countries, with Papua New Guinea (PNG) delivering the weakest performance.

Red Cross societies in the 12 Pacific states covered by the appeal reflect the conditions of their country, with most having a low population base and minimal economic development. The structure of these societies tends to be very small with one or two staff members, and often face difficulties in retaining skilled staff. Although volunteers are readily available in response to a disaster, they are otherwise often absent, making the maintenance of a skill base within the volunteer community a taxing task.

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<sup>1</sup> The RAMSI is a partnership between the people and Government of Solomon Islands and fifteen [contributing countries](#) of the Pacific region.

<sup>2</sup> the *Millennium Development Goals: Progress in Asia and the Pacific 2006* report

Staff turnover in 2006 impaired institutional memory in the regional delegation and challenged the delivery of programmes. Over the year, the positions of head of regional delegation as well as health, disaster management and organizational development were vacant for a period of time. In the case of the former three, these vacancies stretched for as long as six months. In addition, the head of delegation position in Papua New Guinea remained vacant for most of the year, compelling the in-country disaster management delegate to take on the role, diverting attention away from his core functions.

## Progress towards objectives

### Health and Care

**Goal:** The number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies has reduced.

**Objective:** Pacific national societies have developed and delivered effective and sustainable programmes on first aid (commercial and community based), HIV/AIDS and voluntary blood donor recruitment.

The Pacific's isolated communities remain highly vulnerable, with limited access to basic health and sanitation. Over the last two years, the Federation's consistent support has built capacity within national societies to carry out effective interventions in health.

This includes regular first aid trainings, country support visits, regional and national trainings and workshops as well as participating in global debates and decision making at international conferences/meetings.

There are several major outcomes that demonstrate the Federation secretariat and national societies' contribution to the programme objective. Most of this revolves around enhanced strategic directions that have scaled up activities and/or increased the Red Cross Red Crescent role in regional health interventions.

**HIV/AIDS:** A critical achievement in 2006 was when secretaries general of national societies agreed to work under a regional federation framework for HIV. This will enable the Federation to consolidate its approach to HIV in a systematic way, while being aligned to the Pacific regional HIV programme coordinated by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). A regional HIV framework is also an avenue for secure long-term funding. This would enable national society programmes to be long sighted and demonstrate better impact. Challenges however remain, as funding is limited at the moment and many national societies are still apprehensive about working with high risk populations such as sex workers, injecting drug users etc.

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross (PNGRCS) has also committed to develop a health strategic plan in 2007 that would direct interventions in HIV, voluntary, non-remunerated blood donor recruitment (VNRBDR), community-based first aid and public health in emergencies. With support from the Australian Red Cross (ARC), the PNGRCS has established a HIV team in its national headquarters and is currently looking to strengthen a few of its branches. By initiating dialogue with key external stakeholders, including the ministry of health and World Health Organization (WHO), the PNGRCS is building a strong foundation for long-term sustainability and impact of its health programme. It is



A winning poster from the Tuvalu Red Cross poster competition on disaster management and climate change, ran after an education campaign. International Federation.

expected that more national societies will follow this approach in 2007, with support from the Federation regional delegation.

**First aid:** First aid activities have taken on new life in its outreach to island communities, fueled by the existence of a pool of skilled first aid trainer in most Pacific national societies. It has enabled the expansion of national society commercial first aid – a means of raising revenue and building the Red Cross profile. A regional pool of trained human resources serves as an ideal platform to scale up first aid activities and develop strong community-based first aid programmes. This pool of trainers has grown stronger over the years through consistent efforts from the regional delegation and support from the New Zealand Red Cross (NZRC).

**Voluntary non-remunerated blood donor recruitment:** Most national societies – most notably Samoa RCS, Fiji RCS, Cook Island RCS, and Solomon Island RCS – have formal and informal agreements with their respective governments for related activities. National society commitment to VNRBDR means there is potential for the regional delegation to scale up support introduce new concepts, such as the Club 25<sup>3</sup> approach that has worked well in other regions.

**Linkages and cooperation:** The Federation is considered a key regional ally by major health stakeholders (the Secretariat of the Pacific Community and World Health Organization). Regular meetings and dialogue have enabled these stakeholders to better understand the roles and mandate of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, creating opportunities for linkages and cooperation with them. Indeed, the Red Cross Red Crescent's extensive network in communities gives it the potential to carry out far-reaching health activities that could fit well with the regional and country plans of these stakeholders.

The main outputs of the Federation Secretariat's support in 2006:

- In the second half of 2006, there was general consensus between national society secretaries general to scale up and strengthen the regional HIV and community-based first aid programmes in 2007, with integrated elements of VNRBDR and public health in emergencies (PHIE).
- The PNGRCS revised its strategic plan, with a special focus on a HIV programme development process. Extensive discussions led to an agreement to develop a long-term HIV plan in 2007, along with a new health policy to guide overall national society efforts.
- An external consultant evaluated the Fiji Red Cross Society (FRCS) HIV workplace programme, financed by the Global Fund. The evaluation made several key recommendations: conduct needs assessment for training in all Pacific island countries, train HIV workplace trainers; cater workplace training to specific needs of the target groups; and, base workplace training on an updated curriculum that includes condom practice and condom distribution.
- All Pacific national societies celebrated World AIDS Day in their respective countries. Financial assistance and technical Federation resources on HIV was provided. These resources included anti-stigma information as well as education and communication (IEC) material.
- The Samoa Red Cross Society (Samoa RCS) conducted a blood donor recruitment workshop and celebrated World Blood Donor Day.
- Five national societies received financial support to celebrate World First Aid Day in September.
- As part of the approach to strengthen community-based first aid in 2007, support was given to managers from PNG and Solomon Islands to participate in the Asia Pacific regional community-based first aid practitioners' consultative workshop. This was held in Nepal in September 2006.
- To enhance regional capacity in public health in emergencies, support was provided to a health manager from Samoa RCS to attend a regional training workshop for health professionals in Bangkok, November 2006.
- Dialogue with the SPC, WHO, AUSAID-funded Pacific Regional HIV Program (PRHP) opened up discussions on working together in key health areas.

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<sup>3</sup> Club 25 is a youthful concept, promoting the value of saving lives by giving blood. Through Club 25, young people are encouraged to attend a blood centre, learn about healthy lifestyles and to give blood regularly, aiming for about 20 blood donations by age of 25 years.



Quality of support to national society activities in the Pacific suffered in the first half of the year because of a human resource gap in the regional delegation. In addition, the appeal was not fully covered, forcing the health programme to incorporate both delegate and programme cost. The high costs of regional travel in support of 12 Pacific island countries coupled with reduced funding further limited the scope of quality support to national societies.

The regional delegation may adopt a strategy to focus on a few national societies at a time in the coming year to better utilize available resources.

## Disaster Management

A 'Climate of Change' in Samoa



Ground breaking work by the Samoa Red Cross is ensuring that the voices of vulnerable people are being heard in the climate change arena and that practical steps for reducing risk are being taken.

[Click here for the full case study](#)

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

**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.

Throughout 2006, communities vulnerable to disasters have benefited from improved support and services from Pacific national societies that have gained in human resource, response and knowledge capacity. With the excellent donor support provided, the programme has made several improvements despite challenges faced. Volunteers continued to be mobilized and trained for regional and national society disaster management initiatives in disaster risk reduction and climate change, as well as through vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) and

emergency response team (ERT) trainings.

To expand and scale up climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction components, it was decided that the volunteer climate change officer will be promoted to a disaster risk reduction delegate. In the meantime, the regional disaster management team continued to provide input into the continental disaster management unit based in Malaysia and support national societies in external trainings in logistics.

At the regional level, efforts for better integration are ongoing, where programmes are providing input at regional meetings on different areas such the health and care meeting in February 2006 and disaster management forum in May 2006.

One of the key expected results of the programme is for national societies to provide effective response to vulnerable people in times of disasters. In 2006, Pacific national societies respond to an escalating trend in conflict such as the unrest in the Solomon Islands, Tonga and Fiji, with assistance from the Federation secretariat and International Committee of the Red Cross. There were several smaller disasters to address as well, although cyclone damage has been at a minimum throughout the year.

### Capacity building in disasters

For effective response to communities made vulnerable by technological or natural disasters, national societies have to be well prepared, including a pool of skilled practitioners, staff and volunteers, as well as be well coordinated. The existence of sufficient pre-positioned stock in national societies is crucial for preparedness, and a survey of all container stock in the region enabled the replenishment of depleting stock in a number of countries. Several trainings for staff and volunteers in disaster management was conducted during the year: emergency response teams disaster assessment training in Samoa, Vanuatu, Tonga and Tuvalu; and, trainings in Tonga and Fiji through partnerships with The Asia Foundation (TAF) and Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).

As a means of addressing disaster management issues and facilitating information flow between the international arena and the Pacific, the Emergency Management Core Group (EMCG) met twice this year according to plan. The EMCG made strong input into the agenda of the annual disaster management forum to ensure it is structured according to needs, including a change in the terms of reference. To enable non-EMCG members to participate in the discussions, the ERT training coincided with one of the meetings.

This was followed by the disaster management forum itself in May, participated by 32 representatives, regional partners and donors. There were several significant outcomes. First of all, external cooperation with various partners<sup>4</sup> was enhanced through their contributions to the forum. There were also opportunities for Red Cross societies to exchange knowledge on climate change programmes with non-Pacific national societies. In addition, a simulation exercise on disaster assessments helped participants understand pressures faced when inconsistent data is fed to their headquarters. Finally, the forum allowed participants to provide valuable input on the regional disaster management and risk reduction programme.

For better knowledge sharing, A partnership<sup>5</sup> was formed to establish an internet and DVD-based Pacific-wide disaster management database that would serve as a platform to share information on governance, risk assessment, early warning and monitoring, risk reduction measures, disaster management and knowledge management.

### **Disaster risk reduction and climate change**

National societies in the Pacific now understand and accept climate change as a key risk to their populations, particularly those that are already vulnerable to related changing weather patterns. Scaling up disaster risk reduction activities, linking with the climate change arena in country and understanding climatic trends in the region are some of the responses that have been created in 2006.

As the first step to initiate community risk reduction programmes through selected national societies, a VCA training took place in September 2006, with mixed acceptance levels and outcomes. Solomon Islands and Cook Islands have since implemented VCA, with experiments of using some VCA participatory tools in youth groups. These tools were used to identify HIV/AIDS as a hazard and drawing hazard maps in urban areas. Other national societies however have rejected the use of VCA as it raises unrealistic expectations and is inappropriate for their context. Attempts to develop participatory risk reduction methodologies are ongoing into 2007. The programme is investigating opportunities for knowledge exchange with national societies from other regions that are similar in context to the Pacific. The Caribbean in particular is being considered, as the region is working on a VCA toolkit that may be appropriate for the Pacific.

Knowledge of climate change among Pacific countries is minimal. The Federation secretariat and national societies in the region play a two-pronged role: serving as a channel to create understanding among island communities of the impact climate change on their lives; and, acting as a vehicle or credible voice for advocacy and change in the regional/international arena. In 2006, Solomon Islands

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<sup>4</sup> These include South Pacific Applied Secretariat of the Pacific Community Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), University of the South Pacific, Foundation for the People of the South Pacific (FSPI).

<sup>5</sup> Other partners besides the Federation include the UNOCHA, UNDP and SOPAC.

and Tonga came on board the 'Preparedness for Climate Change' programme<sup>6</sup>, adding on to the groundwork of Tuvalu and Samoa. Indeed, Samoa has been advocating for vulnerable groups in the climate change sector, with the secretary-general in particular being vocal about the issue at regional health meetings. Regionally and internationally, the Federation regional delegation is part of the steering committee on Fiji's 'piloting climate change adaptation to protect human health' project – one of seven countries involved in the Global Environment Facility/World Health Organization project. Additionally, the regional delegation represented the Pacific at a global meeting to establish a disaster risk reduction strategy for the Federation and presented climate change work in the region.

### **Challenges**

Human resources are constantly changing in the face of alternative employers that offer much higher salaries to national society staff. The geographic remoteness of Pacific countries remains a long-standing challenge in the region. The disaster risk reduction and climate change project will now be dependent on new funding from mid 2007.

## **Organizational Development**

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

**Objective:** NS have strengthened programme delivery to communities as a result of organizational development and capacity building initiatives.

The overall organizational development priorities established by NS for the region are governance, financial management and volunteer management. These priorities informed and guided the regional programme during 2006.

### **Governance and management**

The majority of national societies received specific governance support throughout the year. This included: an organizational capacity assessment (OCA), governance training, strategic planning and constitutional revision.

The PNG designed and implemented an organizational capacity assessment (OCA), where staff and governance worked with branches throughout the country to establish a baseline on the national societies' ability to deliver programmes effectively. Findings were presented at a stake-holder's meeting of the PNGRCS representatives, the Federation, the ICRC and other Red Cross Red Crescent partners such as the Australian Red Cross. The OCA highlighted weak internal systems and a need for greater coherency between branches and headquarters. Issues highlighted through this process have been incorporated into a mid-term revision of the PNGRCS Strategic Plan. An action plan for the way forward was also spearheaded through this process. In the meantime, the Solomon Islands Red Cross also initiated an OCA, utilizing a visioning process that drew upon experiences of other national societies in Asia and PNG as well as the Federation's 'characteristics of a well-functioning society'. This process continues into 2007.

Governance training has continued throughout 2006, with national society trainers providing training to their own and other national society boards. This has been a highly successful programme, with governance training recipients becoming more active in their national society. In Samoa, the governance trainer went on to lead a team in the drafting of the national society's constitution. In the Cook Islands, the trainer extended training to the branch committees, while the trainer from Palau has provided governance training in the Federation States of Micronesia. The model not only enhanced

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<sup>6</sup> The programme pioneered in targeted national societies consists of four steps: 1) introducing in-country climate change risks to staff and volunteers; 2) mapping climate change capacities, establishing links with meteorological/environmental departments and producing documents that outlines potential for Red Cross response to climate change; 3) capacity building of selected staff through exposure to regional forums; and, 4) implementing appropriate climate change adaptation interventions to address priorities and gaps of national societies,

knowledge of governance among board members, but also increased confidence, improved skill sets for trainers and provided the opportunity for them to work across projects and countries.

In the second half of 2006, a delegate joined the Vanuatu Red Cross Society as a temporary CEO, providing support and assistance around governance issues. Tonga on the other hand underwent a constitutional assessment and committed to a formal revision process.

### **Integrated capacity building**

The organizational development programme continued to move towards greater integration with health and disaster management, particularly in the volunteer management area. Volunteer management training was held at regional meetings throughout the year.

In the early part of 2006, the 'Pacific Minimum Standards' for volunteer management was developed, of which aspects have been implemented by five national societies (Tonga, Tuvalu, Micronesia, Palau and Samoa). This 14 point checklist has provided a standard for national societies of any size to aim to achieve. Through its use, a baseline has been established and national societies can monitor their progress over time through re-assessment against the checklist.

Focused capacity building projects have been conducted in Kiribati, PNG and Fiji, achieving results in raising the Red Cross profile in target communities, improving local fundraising and strengthening branches and their capacity to address the needs of the vulnerable. The Kiribati Red Cross Society has raised its profile significantly in its outer communities through targeted first aid training and its disaster management programme. The PNGRCS has strengthened its branches and their relations with the headquarters, improving the ability of the national society to reach its most vulnerable communities. The Fiji Red Cross Society has established service centres as a way of focusing support to branches and target groups. Fundraising workshops in the majority of Fiji Red Cross Society branches has also resulted in the national appeal raising more money than previous years.

A youth consultant worked with the Fiji RC to develop policy in line with realising one of the Fiji Red Cross' strategic goals. The policy package is still being disseminated and a training module developed. The implementation process will be established in 2007.

The finance development project initiated in June resulted in several significant changes in the financial management systems of targeted national societies and coherence through agreed minimum standards. It began by identifying national societies most in need of assistance. A regional plan was then devised and accounting software was purchased for five national societies.

With updated software and training, the Solomon Islands and Palau are now able to effectively manage their finances and produce high quality financial reports. The accounting software was subsequently introduced to Samoa and Tuvalu in November 2006. However, the introduction of the finance development programme was temporarily suspended shortly after. Nevertheless, both national societies are eager and able to continue the programme in 2007.

Four other national societies have received tailored support to improve their financial management systems. In Kiribati, current financial systems were reviewed and staff were trained in the new financial procedures. The Solomon Islands have implemented numerous procedural improvements and summarized those into a draft procedural manual ready for their national board to approve. The Solomon Islands finance officer is now able to provide training to other staff and branches in financial management best practices.

At the end of September, a finance development 'think tank' was held with representatives from around the Pacific. Through much debate, the 'think tank' created a set of easy to understand minimum standards for financial management designed for the Pacific environment. These standards were received with great acclaim at the Pacific secretary-general meeting in October. All present felt this would be a useful tool in their national societies. The 'think tank' also produced a standard chart of



accounts and a step-by-step guide for implementing the minimum standards. Three national societies have now implemented the new chart of accounts with minor adjustments.

The 'think tank' was an important networking experience for finance officers, enabling them to feel less alone in their responsibilities. In 2007, exchange visits are planned so that better skilled finance officers will be able to give extra support to those who request it.

#### **A Regional Approach to Financial Development**

Pacific Red Cross Societies are getting serious about improving their financial management practices, helping them spend less time 'stressing about money' and more time working on their community programmes.

[Click here for the full case study](#)

#### **Minimum Standards for Financial Management**

Pacific Red Cross Societies have developed a new tool to help guide them towards better financial management practices. This 'minimum standards' tool fits all the key 'basics' of financial management onto one page and is designed to be helpful for those with no accounting background.

[Click here for the full case study](#)

## Working in partnership

Cooperation and coordination among organizations in the Pacific means less duplication of activities, effective initiatives, and for those that have limited resources nationally, joint efforts through partnerships increase the impact of programmes on vulnerable communities. Furthermore, lessons learnt from non-Red Cross sources are invaluable to avoid or limit creating the same difficulties, just as case studies of best practices can be the catalyst for approaching work differently.

Part of the partnerships for regional programmes in the Pacific is based on provision of funds to the appeal. In addition to appeal support, good working relationships with the Australian Red Cross in PNG have led to a HIV project that has the potential to develop into a full-fledged programme in the longer term. The Australian Red Cross also offered its support for a nutrition-lifestyle health promotion project to be coordinated regionally.

The vehicle for external coordination in health was mainly through the Pacific Islands Regional Country Coordination Mechanism (PIRCCM) for global funds. The current scope of relationship with SPC is based on regular dialogue and access to funds. Federation partnerships with WHO has led to regular meetings in various regional health fora and the implementation of joint training workshops. There are potential areas of working with WHO in the coming years.

Pacific national societies have an opportunity once a year at the disaster management forum held in Fiji to receive latest updates from other disaster management stakeholders in the Pacific, share experiences and lessons learnt. In addition, the Federation is part of the Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network – a network of donors, implementing agencies, researchers assisting Pacific island countries reach their goals. The regional delegation continues to build bridges between the climate change, development and disaster management sectors in the region.

In organizational development, Pacific Islands Association of NGOs (PIANGO) and other association of NGO (ANGO) organizations provide excellent in-country training resources, particularly in small island nation such as Kiribati, Tuvalu and Samoa. Meanwhile the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Japanese, Australia and American RC contributed significantly to the further development and support of national societies through their generous contributions to the work that the Federation undertakes. The Federation has worked closely with the ICRC in the provision of Movement messages and organizational development.

There exists a definite potential for having an operational alliance (OA) of like minded partners in the pacific region focusing on health. The resources are available at the regional level and in PNG, but the challenge lies in developing an effective model of programme delivery utilizing the OA model.

**Table: List of partners**

International	Regional	National
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Committee of the Red Cross</li> <li>• United Nations Fund for Population Activities</li> <li>• United Nations Development Programme</li> <li>• United Nations Organization for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</li> <li>• Global Environment Facility</li> <li>• Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre</li> <li>• Exchanges with other national societies</li> <li>• World Health Organization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pacific Regional HIV/AIDS Project</li> <li>• South Pacific Applied-Geoscience Commission</li> <li>• South Pacific Regional Environment Program</li> <li>• University of the South Pacific</li> <li>• World Wildlife Fund</li> <li>• New Zealand Aid</li> <li>• AUSAID</li> <li>• British High Commission</li> <li>• American Overseas Development Assistance</li> <li>• Pacific Association of NGO's</li> <li>• International Global Change Institute</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pacific Islands AIDS Foundation<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• Igat Hope<sup>8</sup></li> <li>• Fiji School of Medicine</li> <li>• National Disaster Management Offices</li> <li>• Environment Departments</li> <li>• Meteorological Services</li> <li>• National societies</li> <li>• Partner national societies</li> </ul>

## Contributing to longer-term impact

Most national societies have made clear progress in recent years, and are increasingly seen as credible partners to their governments and other agencies, opening exciting new opportunities for developing or expanding programmes aimed at vulnerable groups. As national societies embrace the Federation's *Global Agenda*, they were supported in ongoing and new initiatives that contribute to the Millennium Development Goals or the Hyogo Framework For Action.

**Health:** National societies in the region reached out to several communities and people in their respective countries with key preventive messages in HIV with a focus on sensitizing communities to issues of stigma and discrimination, in line with the Federation's overarching framework for HIV globally. However, the one limitation has been the inability to measure impact of national society work for want of an effective monitoring and evaluation system.

**Disaster management:** Through continued support, the Federation has been able to support national societies in the Pacific to respond and prepare for disasters and step up work on identifying and addressing underlying vulnerabilities to disaster events. In line with the Federation's *Global Agenda*, there is need to step up disaster risk reduction while maintaining the capacity to respond, especially in the face of increasing climate risks and population movements.

Gender balance at meetings is encouraged, but not always possible given the local culture. By encouraging national societies to work with schools and youth volunteers, it is hoped that better gender equality is achieved towards the empowerment of women.

Distribution and assessment in disasters according to Red Cross Fundamental Principles is encouraged in the emergency response team training and simulation exercises. Within the region, the Red Cross Red Crescent also commits to the Pacific Regional Framework for Action for Building Safer and more Resilient Nations and Communities to Disasters 2005 – 2015 (an outline of the framework is [available here](#)).

<sup>7</sup> HIV positive people's organization based in Cook Islands

<sup>8</sup> HIV positive people's organization based in PNG

**Organizational development and capacity building:** Such work within Pacific national societies provides them with the mechanisms to effectively work with vulnerable communities. For example, finance development interventions are appreciated by donors, who show greater willingness to work with national societies that have healthy financial practices. This leads to improved funds for services that benefit target beneficiaries. In the meantime, training in governance and development of strategic plans not only allows for focus in identifying vulnerable communities and prioritizing needs, but also establishes frameworks to address those needs.

Capacity building in one national society has led to improvements in branch reporting and increased service delivery, while the increased focus on programme delivery in another national society has attracted more volunteers and led to the establishment of a new branch.

## Looking Ahead

**Health and care:** Over 2007, the focus will be on effective technical support to national societies and resource mobilization, which would better enable national societies to deliver quality, strategic and targeted health services to vulnerable communities in the Pacific.

A transition to a programme-based approach is taking place, now that national societies have achieved a level of competence following capacity building efforts over the past few years. The programme will also seek to better integrate a regional HIV component based on the Global HIV alliance framework. An integrated community-based health approach that builds on existing capacities will enable small and under-resourced national societies to manage activities better. In the meantime, the regional programme will link into the Federation's global community-based first aid framework once it is fully developed, and seek to create a similar framework for the Pacific.

**Disaster management:** Piloting climate change in 2006 provided the basis for scaling up the programme in 2007. Fourteen Pacific national societies now have a greater capacity to understand the science and impact of the problem, and five are undertaking country initiatives. It is imperative to continue linking the scale up of disaster risk reduction to response capacity to disasters. Momentum to expand the emergency response team training in the Pacific national societies was generated at the disaster management forum. Taking tools such as the VCA forward in the context of the Pacific will be an ongoing challenge, with recent Emergency Management Core Group Meeting giving direction for a scaled down tool that can be used with communities to assess hazards that they confront.

**Organizational development:** The priority areas of governance, volunteer management and financial development shall remain the major focus areas until at least the next partnership meeting. With risks of changes in leadership in several of the stronger national societies, there is a need to focus on governance to ensure that there is effective governance from the boards.

Finance development priorities will continue to reinforce achievements in Palau and the Solomon Islands. Once standards are consistently met, the focus will shift toward income generation. In Samoa, Tonga and Kiribati, the focus will remain on achieving the finance management minimum standards.

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA55001 - PACIFIC

ANNUAL REPORT 2006

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/12
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	14,141					14,141
Australian Red Cross		39,483				39,483
Canadian Red Cross Society	0	0		0	0	0
Capacity Building Fund				95,065		95,065
Finnish Red Cross	46,483					46,483
Japanese Red Cross Society	53,086	176,046		112,774	0	341,905
Korea Republic National Red Cross				54,866		54,866
New Zealand Government					83,199	83,199
New Zealand Red Cross	105,869			77,540		183,409
Other				27		27
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>219,578</b>	<b>215,529</b>		<b>493,833</b>	<b>83,199</b>	<b>1,012,138</b>
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
American Red Cross				-155,098		-155,098
Australian Red Cross		582,197				582,197
Finnish Red Cross	-44,682					-44,682
Korea Republic National Red Cross				-54,866		-54,866
New Zealand Red Cross	-67,238					-67,238
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>-111,920</b>	<b>582,197</b>		<b>-209,964</b>		<b>260,313</b>
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
Australian Red Cross		68,200				68,200
Finnish Red Cross	27,693					27,693
New Zealand Red Cross	37,200			66,960		104,160
Other				207		207
<b>C5. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>64,893</b>	<b>68,200</b>		<b>67,167</b>		<b>200,260</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>172,551</b>	<b>865,926</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>351,036</b>	<b>83,199</b>	<b>1,472,711</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>533,987</b>	<b>1,307,565</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>913,869</b>	<b>265,985</b>	<b>3,021,407</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>	172,551	865,926	0	351,036	83,199	1,472,711
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-425,726	-803,235		-670,418	-94,109	-1,993,489
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>108,261</b>	<b>504,330</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>243,450</b>	<b>171,877</b>	<b>1,027,918</b>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA55001 - PACIFIC

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Selected Parameters	
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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		22,826				22,826	17,174
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		10,721		2,828		13,548	30,312
Medical & First Aid	5,100	2,463	2,561				5,024	76
Teaching Materials	19,000							19,000
Utensils & Tools	18,280		17,057		2,219		19,276	-996
Other Supplies & Services	115,100		2,291				2,291	112,809
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>272,340</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>73,248</b>		<b>6,368</b>		<b>82,079</b>	<b>190,261</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Land & Buildings	20,000							20,000
Vehicles	47,000							47,000
Computers & Telecom	47,421		14,574		6,455		21,029	26,393
Others Machinery & Equipment	40,000							40,000
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>154,421</b>		<b>14,574</b>		<b>6,455</b>		<b>21,029</b>	<b>133,393</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	1,937	20,481		12,341	5,310	40,069	39,221
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>256,210</b>	<b>3,018</b>	<b>36,137</b>		<b>12,341</b>	<b>5,310</b>	<b>56,806</b>	<b>199,404</b>
<b>Personnel Expenditures</b>								
Delegates Payroll	1,005,720	31,590	56,678		69,184	3,382	160,834	844,886
Delegate Benefits	440,820	123,922	158,585		130,627	4,195	417,328	23,492
Regionally Deployed Staff	41,100	192					192	40,908
National Staff	236,498	5,837	22,516		8,819	21,427	58,599	177,899
National Society Staff	362,800	9,885	41,608		62,500		113,993	248,807
Consultants	137,000	5,188	12,867		6,522		24,577	112,423
<b>Total Personnel Expenditures</b>	<b>2,223,938</b>	<b>176,614</b>	<b>292,254</b>		<b>277,651</b>	<b>29,004</b>	<b>775,523</b>	<b>1,448,415</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	1,725,094	109,267	108,181		137,611	1,538	356,597	1,368,497
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>1,725,094</b>	<b>109,267</b>	<b>108,181</b>		<b>137,611</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>356,597</b>	<b>1,368,497</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	516,232	30,760	108,962		111,220	26,622	277,564	238,668
Information & Public Relation	236,938	17,935	7,070		14,961	1,141	41,108	195,830
Office Costs	336,654	11,405	34,560		19,474	2,930	68,369	268,285
Communications	209,040	18,966	44,820		21,766	8,295	93,846	115,194
Professional Fees	26,950	238	10,541		15,739	1,381	27,899	-949
Financial Charges	16,500	461	-187		829	18,969	20,072	-3,572
Other General Expenses	46,850	7,040	7,773		7,176	1,583	23,571	23,279
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>1,389,164</b>	<b>86,805</b>	<b>213,539</b>		<b>191,166</b>	<b>60,920</b>	<b>552,430</b>	<b>836,734</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	27,398	51,922		43,293	6,117	128,731	290,643
<b>Total Program Support</b>	<b>419,374</b>	<b>27,398</b>	<b>51,922</b>		<b>43,293</b>	<b>6,117</b>	<b>128,731</b>	<b>290,643</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		20,162	13,379		-4,467	-8,780	20,294	-20,294
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>20,162</b>	<b>13,379</b>		<b>-4,467</b>	<b>-8,780</b>	<b>20,294</b>	<b>-20,294</b>

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**III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		1,567,401	2,616,857	0	1,836,225	431,426	6,451,908	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	6,451,908	425,726	803,235		670,418	94,109	1,993,489	4,458,420
VARIANCE (C - D)		1,141,675	1,813,621		1,165,806	337,317	4,458,420	