

# Programme Update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Pacific

Appeal No. MAA55001

7 July 2009

This report covers the period 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009.



Volunteers of the Fiji Red Cross delivering flood relief supplies to destitute families in Navatauyaba village of Rewa district, in response to the floods which hit the country in February 2009. Fiji Red Cross.

## In brief

### Programme summary:

The Pacific regional office works with and supports a total of 12 national societies and two in formation in the region, including Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati Islands, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

In this reporting period, the regional office continues to engage with national societies in the region on disaster management, health and care as well as organizational development to support the most vulnerable in the region.

National society reports indicate that collectively, Red Cross emergency operations in the region have, so far, enabled a total of 5,880 vulnerable families (29,390 vulnerable women, men, girls and boys) to transcend immediate distress and start to rebuild their lives after disaster. Additional assistance to Pacific national societies, including the maintenance, repair, stocking, and in some cases, replacement of the container in its entirety, was made possible with the support of the International Federation and Australia, Japanese and New Zealand Red Cross. In this reporting period, successful efforts have been made to repair and re-stock containers in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu. Disaster risk reduction projects were also conducted in Kiribati, Samoa and Tonga.

The international disaster response laws, rules and principles (IDRL) delegate arrived in Suva in January and has, in the initial months of the IDRL Pacific programme, focused on advocacy and dissemination of the IDRL guidelines, and initial preparations for regional- and national-level IDRL training to be conducted this year.

In health and care, Global Alliance on HIV members including Kiribati, Cook Islands, Samoa and the Federated States of Micronesia continue to work with youths and communities in raising awareness and sensitization to HIV. A seven-day Pacific regional training workshop on project planning, monitoring and evaluation was held in Suva in February with participants from Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu Red Cross. To address the recent outbreak and escalation of A (H1N1) on a global level, the regional health delegate prepared and shared with all the Pacific national societies materials to provide rapid orientation for the staff and volunteers in the national

societies on A (H1N1) and how to plan for responding to the pandemic.

In organizational development, there continues to be healthy and mutual support between all national societies in the region on a range of issues including fundraising initiatives, constitution revision and strategic planning. In addition, Tonga, Samoa and Solomon Islands resubmitted their specific organizational development support (SoS) applications in February and were approved in May 2009, and the Asia Pacific zone volunteering development manager will be supporting them in the coming months with this initiative.

**Financial situation:** The total 2009 budget is CHF 1,988,504 (USD 1.82 million or EUR 1.3 million), revised down from the original budget of CHF 2,307,203 (USD 2.11 million or EUR 1.51 million). The plan is 76 per cent covered to date. Expenditure from January to May 2009 is 20 per cent of the total 2009 budget.

[Click here to go directly to the attached financial report<sup>1</sup>.](#)

See also: Solomon Islands: Earthquake and tsunami (MDRSB001), [Final Report](#)  
Papua New Guinea: Cyclone Guba (MDRPG002), [Final Report](#)  
Papua New Guinea: Floods (MDRPG003), [DREF operation update no. 1](#)  
Cook Islands: Dengue outbreak (MDRCK001), [DREF operation](#)

**No. of people we help:** The Pacific regional office supports a total of 14 national societies in the region.

**Our partners:** During this reporting period, the regional office worked with the 14 national societies in the region, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, the whole United Nations (UN) family based in Suva as well as national and regional organizations including the World Health Organization (WHO), the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the Pacific Island AIDS Foundation (PIAF), the Secretariat of Pacific Communities (SPC), the Asia Foundation/ office of U.S. foreign disaster assistance (TAF/OFDA), AusAID and NZAID. The Pacific appeal is supported by Australian Red Cross/ Australian government, Canadian Red Cross/ Canadian government, Red Cross Society of China/ Chinese government, Japanese Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross/ Norwegian government and the Spanish Red Cross. Funding support was also provided by the Global Fund from the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Israel government.

The International Federation, on behalf of the national societies in the Pacific region, would like to thank the abovementioned partners and donors for their generous support.

## Context

The Pacific region was inundated with small and larger-scale disasters in this reporting period. Floods were experienced in the north, central and western divisions of Fiji, in the Guadalcanal province in Solomon Islands and northern Queensland in Australia, while Papua New Guinea continued to respond to the sea swells and consecutive floods in the provinces of New Ireland, East Sepik, Manus, Milne Bay, Sandaun, Madang, Morobe and the autonomous region of Bougainville which began in the end of 2008. Further rainfall in the western part of Papua New Guinea resulted in landslides in early 2009. In February, A severe heat wave and wildfire situation took place in Victoria, Australia, with more that 400,000 hectares of land affected and over 1,000 homes destroyed. In addition, there were volcano eruptions in Tonga and Vanuatu, while the Cook Islands reported a dengue outbreak May. In all the affected countries, the respective national societies responded quickly with support from the International Federation's Pacific regional office and Asia Pacific Zone office, where required. Additional support was also made available to the operating national societies by partner national societies in the region, including Australia, French and New Zealand Red Cross.

The World Health Organization (WHO) first reported the outbreak of an influenza-like illness in the United States and Mexico on 24 April 2009. Identified as A (H1N1) influenza, WHO raised the global pandemic alert to level 6 on 11 June. A (H1N1) statistics in the Pacific region as of 29 June are indicated in the table on the right.

WHO A (H1N1) Statistics in the Pacific region as of 29 June 2009		
Country	Cases	Deaths
Australia	4,038	7
Fiji	2	0
New Zealand	587	0
Papua New Guinea	1	0

On the political front, a move by Fiji's Appeal Court in April 2009 to declare the ruling military government illegal prompted the president to suspend the constitution and reappoint

<sup>1</sup> Please note that the interim financial report attached reflects income and expenditure up to 31 May 2009 only. An updated interim financial report covering up to 30 June 2009 will be attached to this narrative by 31 July 2009.

the interim prime minister for a further five years. The ruling government indicates that elections will be held in 2014. The 16-member Pacific Islands Forum suspended Fiji from its membership in May. Meanwhile, riots in Papua New Guinea broke out in May amidst heightened racial tensions. The national societies and the International Federation continue to work with vulnerable communities in these circumstances.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Disaster management

#### Outcomes/Expected results

**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.

#### Disaster response

- Reduction of the impact of disasters on peoples lives - through adequate and timely emergency response (life-saving assistance: shelter, water, food and basic health care) measures.

#### Organisational preparedness

- National societies have increased ability to react rapidly to small to medium size disasters, requiring minimal external assistance.

#### Disaster risk reduction

- Vulnerability of communities to disasters in disaster-prone areas has reduced.
- Networks between disaster management, health and climate change, national society units and communities are established and functioning.

### Achievements

#### Disaster response

The South Pacific region was visited by a series of, frequently contemporaneous, natural disasters in this reporting period, including drought in Australia, Kiribati and Tuvalu, earthquake in Tonga, floods in Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, landslides in Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands, volcanic eruption in Vanuatu and bushfires in Australia. International Federation advice and DREF support for Papua New Guinea, together with field visits to Tonga, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu supplemented valuable in-kind multilateral and bilateral contributions from Australia, Japanese and New Zealand Red Cross, and augmented the internal resources of the national societies concerned, enabling them to address effectively the emergency needs of vulnerable families impacted by disasters that had rendered them destitute. In all cases, the national societies collaborated efficiently with government disaster management agencies, by which they increasingly regarded as a key partner in needs assessments, emergency planning and relief distribution.

International Federation and national society engagement with the government and UNOCHA in a contingency planning exercise in Samoa facilitated partner understanding of the 'cluster approach' to emergency management. Together with recent initiation of 'response to recovery' training', this may lead to further reduction of the humanitarian impact of disaster in the future.

National society reports indicate that (collectively) Red Cross emergency operations in the region have, so far, enabled a total of 5,880 vulnerable families (29,390 vulnerable women, men, girls and boys) to transcend immediate distress and start to rebuild their lives after disaster. Additional assistance to Pacific national societies, including the maintenance, repair, stocking, and in some cases, replacement of the container in its entirety, was made possible with the support of the International Federation and Australia, Japanese



Removal and transportation of decommissioned container in Tuvalu. Tuvalu Red Cross.



Construction of a roof to protect the contingency stocks container at Tuvalu Red Cross national headquarters. International Federation/ John Bales

and New Zealand Red Cross. In this reporting period, successful efforts have been made to repair and re-stock containers in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu.

### **Organizational preparedness**

The benefit of long-term capacity building support – particularly in the contexts of technical training (national disaster response teams and emergency response teams), contingency stocks management and the maintenance of designated disaster management personnel - was demonstrated by the alacrity and effectiveness with which the national societies were able to respond to disasters and the resilience and innovative enterprise they displayed to secure funding and material resources in times of emergency.

### **Disaster risk reduction**

Following large sea swells that caused property loss to a small number of villages in Kiribati in January, the International Federation provided technical advice and financial support to a community awareness project being undertaken by Kiribati Red Cross. The project incorporated radio drama with simple messages for communities about how to prepare themselves for the possibility of further sea swells.

Tonga Red Cross and the Cook Islands Red Cross submitted their plans and budgets for the development of their disaster risk reduction proposals for the Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction. The disaster risk reduction delegate provided technical and practical support to the development of this documentation and the implementation of initial consultations with stakeholders in Tonga and the Cook Islands on the development of their proposals.

The disaster risk reduction delegate visited Samoa to work with their disaster management, health, volunteer development officers and volunteers to refine the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change into their community health and first aid training. The disaster risk reduction delegate spent one week with the team observing and participating in a community assessment and discussing measures for further improvement to the work already being done. The trip resulted in the disaster risk reduction delegate developing a case study on best practice by Samoa Red Cross that will be shared with partners at the Global Platform for disaster risk reduction in Geneva in June.



Samoa Red Cross volunteers performed drama on the impact of Climate Change at a follow up visit to a community on Savaii. International Federation.

The disaster risk reduction programme was successful in obtaining funding from UN/ International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) through AusAID for a Red Cross participant to attend the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva from 16-19 June. The head of the International Federation's Pacific emergencies management core group will not only represent the work of Red Cross national societies from the Pacific region, but will also attend the Global Platform as a member of a group of civil society representatives supporting the Pacific delegation at the Platform in making interventions that aim to call for increase funding and support for community level interventions in disaster risk reduction.

### **International disaster response laws, rules and principles (IDRL)**

**Objective:** The International Federation's International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles (IDRL) Programme seeks to reduce human vulnerability by promoting legal preparedness for disasters.

#### **Technical assistance to governments**

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

#### **Training and capacity building**

Interested national societies and humanitarian partners are empowered to advocate for strengthened legal frameworks for disaster response.

#### **Dissemination, advocacy and research**

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 delegate arrived in Suva in January, and has, in the initial months of the IDRL Pacific programme, focused on advocacy and dissemination of the IDRL guidelines, and initial preparations for regional- and national-level IDRL training to be conducted this year. Briefing sessions on the IDRL guidelines were organized by IDRL delegate for a number of national society secretaries general, and also regional partners based in Suva.

The IDRL delegate has contributed to meetings and regional events of the Pacific Applied Geosciences Commission (SOPAC) and also the OCHA lead Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT), including the PHT contingency planning workshop for Samoa. In May, the IDRL delegate participated in United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) assessment mission to Papua New Guinea, providing inputs on IDRL matters.

The IDRL delegate has gather national disaster management laws and plans for the IDRL database (managed by Geneva), and initiated research for technical assistance projects in the Pacific. The IDRL delegate, together with national societies, began preliminary discussions with governments on IDRL technical assistance this year.

### **Constraints or Challenges**

In IDRL, the introduction of a new concept and programme to the national societies, and creating relationships with them has been a challenge for the newly established IDRL Pacific programme.

Considerable time has been invested in writing proposals for programme funds for disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change during this period. Funding proposals have been submitted with little success to date, reflecting ongoing challenges in obtaining sustained programmatic funding for disaster risk reduction activities.

Another constraint has been a turnover of staff in national societies and the loss of institutional knowledge. The climate officers from the Solomon Islands and Tonga Red Cross Societies both took jobs within the government. This resulted from the ability of national governments to offer more attractive salaries. As the national societies are unable to offer salaries in comparison to national governments they run the risk of becoming training grounds for future government employees. The International Federation recognizes the need to invest more in training a wider number of national society staff and volunteers from other programmes such as health to minimize the risk of losing institutional knowledge as a result of staff turnover.

An ongoing constraint that is the recognition and acceptance of the Red Cross as valued partners in the climate change and disaster risk reduction, particularly at the national level. While substantial progress on this front has been made through the implementation of programmes in-country, there is still work to be done to raise the profile of the movement in this regard. This will also assist the issue of national societies funding in country.

## **Health and care**

### **Outcomes/ Expected results**

#### **HIV**

- National societies have contributed in preventing further HIV infection in the region
- National societies have expanded HIV care and support interventions
- National societies have contributed in reducing stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV
- National societies have contributed to blood safety in the region through recruitment of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors (VNRBD)

#### **Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)**

- Enhanced capacity of the target communities to manage common ailments, and injuries through improved quality of national societies' commercial and community-based health and first aid training and interventions
- Improved preparedness and response mechanisms in the national society and communities to better respond to public health in emergencies and epidemics (or pandemics) of infectious diseases, especially avian/pandemic influenza
- Enhanced national society profile and scaled up national society health promotion and prevention interventions in target communities

#### **Capacity building**

- Enhanced national society capacity to plan, deliver and monitor effective health interventions, raise resources and form partnerships with ministry of health and other stakeholders

## **Achievements**

A total of four Pacific HIV Global Alliance member national societies – Kiribati, Cook Islands, Samoa and the Federated States of Micronesia-- received funding and technical support from the regional office through the Global Fund grant administered through the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC).

In this reporting period, Samoa Red Cross reached out to over 7,000 beneficiaries ( with an almost equal number of men and women) through their HIV prevention interventions as part of their CBHFA programme, which amounts to nearly 5 per cent of the national society's five-year target of 130,000 people reached. This includes 4,700 youths reached through the youth peer education interventions (11 per cent of target youth population) and nearly 2,100 people reached through information, education and communication interventions. Up to 475 people (8 per cent of target population) were referred for voluntary HIV counselling and testing (VCT) services by Samoa Red Cross staff and volunteers. The national society provided support to six people living with HIV (three men and three women) out of the 11 known HIV cases in the country (55 per cent). Of these, five persons (three men and two women) are on anti-retroviral therapy (45 per cent). Overall, Samoa Red Cross has nearly 400 volunteers and staff working on HIV interventions through the CBHFA programme with an average of 4.1 hours mobilized per volunteer.

Up to 400 beneficiaries benefitted from the Cook Islands Red Cross youth peer education interventions in the first quarter of 2009. The national society also reached an average of 8,700 people each month this year through their condom distribution, information, education and communication and outreach interventions on HIV. The national society recruited over 200 VNRBD in this reporting period.

In this reporting period, Kiribati Red Cross reached out to over 2,000 youth in four secondary and tertiary schools in the Tarawa through their HIV outreach interventions including drama performances and condom distribution. The national society worked with a PLHIV on planning and implementing these interventions. To date, Kiribati Red Cross is working with a PLHIV couple as part of their HIV programme on a part-time basis, but will aim to involve the wife on a full-time basis in the coming months. Kiribati Red Cross also reached out to over 1,500 persons (over 950 women and 550 men) in various communities in Tarawa through the outreach interventions.

The International Federation's 'HIV Peer Education Standards' manuals were distributed to the Global Alliance members as part of the Pacific HIV Global Alliance annual planning and review meeting held in Suva in March. The regional health delegate took part in a global consultation on finalizing the Federation's HIV Prevention Guidelines in Geneva on behalf of the Pacific region and national societies. These guidelines are expected to be finalized later this year.

The Pacific regional office worked closely with Pacific Islands AIDS Foundation (PIAF) as part of the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2008, with two PIAF members utilizing the regional office's space while working on a radio drama on HIV-related stigma and discrimination. The drama production will be aired in at least five countries in the region including Fiji, Cook Islands, Samoa, Kiribati and Papua New Guinea.

Also in this reporting period, the regional health delegate conducted a three-day VNRBD training workshop for 20 participants with a focus on Club 25, in Samoa with participants from Samoa Red Cross and the ministry of health. The workshop resulted in the development of the national plan on Club 25 for Samoa which is expected to increase the number of VNRBD in the country.

Samoa Red Cross also participated in the upcoming International Federation global meeting on VNRBD and Club 25 held in Nairobi in June 2009. It is expected to strengthen Samoa Red Cross's capacity on establishing and running a successful Club 25 programme in the country through shared learning with other participants.

The regional health unit conducted a seven-day Pacific regional training workshop on project planning, monitoring and evaluation in Suva in February. A total of eight national societies including Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu Red Cross sent participants for this training and the facilitators included representatives from the Asia Pacific Zone planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)



A regional planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting workshop was conducted in February 2009 for participants from eight national societies in the region to help improve the national societies' capacities in PMER. International Federation.

unit and SPC. Participants were familiarized with project planning and monitoring and evaluation, as well as finance and reporting requirements of the International Federation. The SPC also facilitated a session on most significant change (MSC) stories as an alternative and addition to regular monitoring and evaluations. It is hoped that the quality and regularity of national society programme reporting will improve following this workshop in the coming time.

Also in this reporting period, the regional office submitted a water and sanitation proposal to AUSAID through the South Pacific Commission on Applied Geological Sciences (SOPAC) as a member of the Pacific water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) coalition. If the proposal is accepted the regional health unit will support water and sanitation interventions in four Pacific national societies for three years including the Cook Islands, Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu Red Cross.

In a recent outbreak of dengue on Cook Islands, the regional health delegate supported the national society to develop a plan of action to respond to the outbreak. The International Federation issued disaster relief emergency funds (DREF) amounting to CHF 50,000 to support the national society in their efforts. For further information on this operation, please click [here](#) for the latest operations update.

To address the recent outbreak and escalation of A (H1N1) on a global level, the regional health delegate prepared and shared with all the Pacific national societies a set of frequently asked questions on A (H1N1) influenza along with a generic power point presentation. These materials are to provide a rapid orientation for the staff and volunteers in the national societies on A (H1N1) and how to plan for responding to the pandemic. The regional health delegate also undertook one such orientation lecture with the Samoa Red Cross staff and volunteers.

### Constraints or Challenges

The regional health delegate faced challenges in this reporting period due to the depletion of staff in the regional office. The head of regional office ended his mission in April, and in the absence of an organizational development delegate, the regional health delegate was subsequently made the focal point for both additional positions in the interim. This resulted in the regional health delegate's capacities being spread out too thin to focus entirely on health issues.

While the HIV programme is funded through the Global Fund, there remains very little funding available for strengthening national societies' CBHFA programme in the region. It is only the Japanese Red Cross's committed support and funding in health and care in the Pacific which has sustained a few regional activities in supporting national societies' CBHFA programmes.

## Organizational development/ capacity building

### Outcomes/Expected results

**Objective:** Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability

#### Tailor-made organizational development and capacity building initiatives

- Organizational issues have been addressed in individual national societies through tailor-made organizational development and capacity building initiatives.

#### Integration with health and disaster management

- Increased integration of organizational development and capacity building aspects within health and disaster management programmes.

#### Information sharing and knowledge management

- Sharing of lessons learned, best practices, and skilled national society practitioners providing peer national society support in organizational development and capacity building across all Movement components in Asia Pacific.

In December 2008, the secretaries general of the national societies in the Pacific region agreed that they would draw up a list of prioritized organizational development issues to be addressed in 2009, including technical and financial resources needed to address the issues identified. The list of prioritized issues would then be presented in the first quarter of 2009 to the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement to help identify resources available. Concurrently, an initiative to map and document organizational development and capacity building support required, as well as initiatives in the Pacific across all programmes, including multilateral and bilateral support available, was undertaken by the International Federation. This initiative is to ensure a better approach to integrated capacity building and is supplemented by the ICRC cooperation to explore and minimize overlaps, if any, in support to national societies in the region. The report of sustainable programme approach forum, co-

hosted by the Australian Red Cross and Zone organizational development programme, was shared in March 2009 as a contribution to harmonized Movement approach at a global level on this issue.

There continues to be healthy and mutual support between all national societies in the region on a range of issues. Peer support initiatives carried out in this reporting period include Cook Islands' continued support to Kiribati Red Cross on its strategic plans. Fiji Red Cross is reviewing the impact of its existing strategic plan and drafting its new long-term plan with support from the International Federation and New Zealand Red Cross. In addition, Australia Red Cross has reconfirmed its availability to support specific national societies in fundraising to document best practices in 2009, while New Zealand Red Cross has made available its assistance in the internal constitutional revision process.

Kiribati Red Cross was provided with technical support from the Asia Pacific Zone organizational development coordinator in its revision of its intensified capacity building (ICB) application to the Secretariat in Geneva. Efforts have been made by Kiribati Red Cross to strengthen its proposal, of which decision is still pending. The national society has indicated that the ICB process itself was extremely useful and energizing, bringing governance, management and volunteers to a better understanding of itself and as a member of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The process has helped to accelerate clear initiatives, including the Kiribati Red Cross's branch development strategy and expansion in the coming months and years. A General Assembly was held to approve its branch expansion, and a revision of the constitution was approved by the General Assembly at the same time, after having been approved by the Joint Federation – ICRC Statutes Commission in Geneva.

On behalf of Pacific national societies, Australia Red Cross was invited as a domestic national society to contribute its best practices to an Asia Pacific set of five DVDs organized by the Asia Pacific zone organizational development unit covering topics from community and branch development, volunteers and youth, and participatory planning, to gender and diversity and resource mobilization. Filming was completed in December 2008 and has been made available to all national societies by the second quarter of 2009.

An application to the strategic organizational development support (SoS) initiative was made by Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga Red Cross Societies in September 2008. The three national societies were subsequently shortlisted, and with support from the volunteering development manager from the Asia Pacific zone office, amendments were made and the revised proposals were resubmitted to Geneva in February 2009. The SoS initiative focuses on volunteering development policy and manual, which leads to awareness building in branches. It is also hoped that the initiative will support branch development through enhancing the national society's volunteering management and framework, as well as its work with communities, non-governmental agencies and partners. The applications resubmitted by all the three national societies were subsequently approved in May 2009, and the Asia Pacific zone volunteering development manager will be supporting them in the coming months with this initiative.

In March, Australia Red Cross deployed a volunteer to Kiribati to work with the national society to strengthen its volunteering management capacity. The volunteer provided technical support to the national society for up to three months and produced a draft volunteering policy which requires the approval of the Board prior to implementation in the country.

### **Constraints or Challenges**

The regional office has been without an organizational development delegate as of January 2009, resulting in a decrease in close technical support to the national societies for the first six months of the year. Fortunately, the Asia Pacific zone organizational coordinator and volunteering development manager were able to provide targeted technical support on specific applications and proposals to Kiribati, Samoa and Solomon Islands Red Cross, as well as to the regional office, in this reporting period.

After reflecting on integrated organizational development and capacity building budgets available, International Federation management decided to transform the previous organizational development delegate role into a new regional programme coordinator position to strengthen the integration of programmes and better support to national societies in the region. At time of reporting, a candidate has been recruited and is expected to be in place by August 2009.

## **Working in partnership**

The International Federation continues to be a valued partner in the area of disaster management in the Pacific. The International Federation continues to sit on the Pacific Emergency Management Training and Advisory Group with UNOCHA, The Asia Foundation/ Office of U.S Foreign Disaster Assistance (TAF/OFDA) and Pacific Applied Geosciences Commission (SOPAC) to coordinate with partners on the delivery of disaster management training in the region. In this capacity, the disaster risk reduction delegate participated in a two-day workshop on

the refinement of a training package for disaster managers in the region on disaster risk reduction that will be rolled out by TAF/OFDA.

During this period, the disaster risk reduction programme and ISDR delegates worked closely with partners from SOPAC, ISDR and UNDP Pacific Centre to facilitate and develop the agenda and sessions for the first Pacific Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Management. The Platform consisted of three meetings that took place in succession: The Pacific Disaster Managers' Meeting; the Pacific Partnership for Disaster Risk Management meeting and the annual meeting of CEOs for disaster management, finance and planning. The meetings resulted in the identification of some key priority areas for the region for these stakeholders.

The disaster risk reduction delegate also worked closely with ISDR to raise funds for civil society participants from the region to attend the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction to support Pacific Island governments in making interventions on the need for more sustained support to and integration of adaptation to climate change and disaster risk reduction at the community level. ISDR requested that the disaster risk reduction delegate coordinate civil society representatives attending the Platform for the region and develop a presentation on community-based disaster risk reduction from this region. In the lead up to the Global Platform the disaster risk reduction delegate also undertook to be the focal point to coordinate and consolidate input for the IASC's Informal Taskforce on Climate Change on progress towards the integration of humanitarian climate change related considerations and stakeholders into disaster risk management mechanisms within the Pacific region. The disaster risk reduction delegate consulted with members of the Pacific Humanitarian Team as well as Red Cross national societies in the Cook Islands and the Solomon Islands in order to provide this input.

The regional health delegate received funding from Global Fund/SPC as part of the Round 7 grants. This funding supports the work of four national societies along with the regional health unit in the Pacific regional office in scaling up interventions on HIV, VNRBD and national society- capacity building in the region. The regional office received positive feedback from the SPC as being one of the few regional and national organizations who have performed well in the first period of the round 7 grants which includes spending the funds as planned and reporting on time.

The regional health delegate, along with the secretaries general from Samoa and Cook Island Red Cross, attended a global consultation on VNRBD hosted by WHO in Melbourne in June 2009. The consultation highlighted the importance of a global partnership between WHO and the International Federation and its implication in scaling up VNRBD interventions around the world including the Pacific. The joint statement of partners that came out of the meeting (Melbourne Declaration) calls on all governments to meet their commitments on phasing out paid and family replacement donation and strive to achieve a safe and sustainable national blood supply based on 100 per cent VNRBD.

The regional health unit also continues to receive support from Japanese Red Cross to help strengthen health interventions carried out with national societies in the region.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

The disaster risk reduction programme produced a case study on the integration of climate change and disaster risk reduction into community-based health and first aid for dissemination of best practice amongst national societies on integrating programmes. The disaster risk reduction delegate has also undertaken to establish a working group on community-based disaster risk management under the auspices of the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management. The idea behind this working group is to bring together partners in the Platform that work at the community level to share lessons learned and best practices.

The regional monitoring and evaluation training provided participants from the Pacific region a good knowledge on project planning, monitoring and evaluation and the importance of reporting. It is expected that the national societies will help improve the quality of their project proposals and reporting in the near future.

In health, with long term funding available through the Global Fund for HIV programming, the national societies have an opportunity to integrate HIV as a part of their CBHFA programme and thus strengthen their CBHFA programme further.

Samoa Red Cross is already using an integrated approach to delivering community based health intervention using the HIV funding. The national society also employs a person living with HIV (PLHIV) as a staff and has established a reputation of being a strong supporter of PLHIVs. Samoa Red Cross has conducted several community campaigns addressing stigma and discrimination which has resulted in a couple of persons feeling suitably empowered to come out with their HIV status and work with the national society on outreach interventions.

The new Federation Prevention Guidelines which come out later in the year shall provide a definite focus for the Pacific national societies on how to approach HIV prevention in a holistic manner rather than primarily stressing on outreach interventions.

Throughout the reporting period, relevant support towards the organizational development of national societies continue despite the human resources gap at the regional office. It is hoped that the programme mapping initiative will help to ensure a better approach to integrated capacity building in Movement support to national societies in the region. Furthermore, both the intensified capacity building and SoS initiatives will provide specific national societies with clear targets and support from the Asia Pacific zone organizational development coordinator and volunteering development manager.

## Looking ahead

Activities in disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change will be dependent upon whether further funding can be obtained for programmes and the delegate's position. In IDRL, a workshop is planned for August 2009, to coincide with the disaster management forum.

The regional health unit will continue to support the regional HIV Global Alliance members in the coming months. Two representatives from participating Global Alliance National Societies will be supported in attending the International Conference on HIV in Asia Pacific (ICAAP) in Bali in August.

The second year funding of the Global Fund Round 7 money will come in the second half of the year with a 40 per cent increase in the funding as compared to 2008-09. This should bring in a greater sense of purpose in scaling up and delivering good quality HIV interventions.

With the successful recruitment of a new head of regional office and programme coordinator, it is hoped that the Pacific regional office will be well placed strengthen the integration of programmes and better support to national societies in the region.

How we work	
<p>The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".</p>	<p><b>Global Agenda Goals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.</li> <li>• Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.</li> <li>• Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.</li> <li>• Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.</li> </ul>
Contact information	
<p>For further information specifically related to this appeal, please contact:</p> <p>In Suva: Pacific regional office, phone: +679.331.1855; fax: +679.331.1406</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manish Pant, Acting head of Pacific regional office; email: <a href="mailto:manish.pant@ifrc.org">manish.pant@ifrc.org</a></li> <li>• Ruth Lane, Regional disaster risk reduction delegate; email: <a href="mailto:ruth.lane@ifrc.org">ruth.lane@ifrc.org</a></li> <li>• Helga-Bara Brogadottir, IDRL delegate, email: <a href="mailto:helgabara.brogadottir@ifrc.org">helgabara.brogadottir@ifrc.org</a></li> </ul> <p>In Kuala Lumpur: Asia Pacific zone office, phone: +60 3 9207 5700; fax + 603 2161 0670</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jagan Chapagain, Deputy Head of zone; email: <a href="mailto:jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org">jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org</a></li> <li>• Penny Elghady, Resource mobilization and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting coordinator; email: <a href="mailto:penny.elghady@ifrc.org">penny.elghady@ifrc.org</a></li> </ul> <p>For pledges of funding, please email: <a href="mailto:rm.asiapacific@ifrc.org">rm.asiapacific@ifrc.org</a></p>	

*<Interim financial report below; click here to return to title page>*

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA55001 - Pacific Region

Jan-May report 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/5
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAA55001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>860,856</b>	<b>608,342</b>	<b>221,546</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>297,760</b>	<b>1,988,504</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>136,324</b>	<b>96,761</b>	<b>76,024</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>121,749</b>	<b>430,858</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b><u>Cash contributions</u></b>						
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	93,790				5,878	99,669
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	1,715					1,715
<i>Capacity Building Fund</i>			51,600			51,600
<i>China Red Cross (from Chinese Government)</i>			1,259			1,259
<i>Global Fund (ATM) (from Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC))</i>		169,433				169,433
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>		162				162
<i>New York Office (from Israel Govt)</i>	834					834
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	40,000					40,000
<i>Other</i>	-95	-162				-257
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>136,245</b>	<b>169,433</b>	<b>52,859</b>		<b>5,878</b>	<b>364,415</b>
<b><u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u></b>						
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	23,374					23,374
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	-138,323					-138,323
<i>Global Fund (ATM) (from Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC))</i>		263,885				263,885
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	235,283	89,632	22,408		156,856	504,179
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>120,334</b>	<b>353,517</b>	<b>22,408</b>		<b>156,856</b>	<b>653,115</b>
<b><u>Inkind Personnel</u></b>						
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	62,000					62,000
<b>C4. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>62,000</b>					<b>62,000</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)</b>	<b>318,579</b>	<b>522,950</b>	<b>75,267</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>162,734</b>	<b>1,079,529</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>454,903</b>	<b>619,711</b>	<b>151,291</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>284,483</b>	<b>1,510,388</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>102%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>#DIV/0</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>76%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>136,324</b>	<b>96,761</b>	<b>76,024</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>121,749</b>	<b>430,858</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>318,579</b>	<b>522,950</b>	<b>75,267</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>162,734</b>	<b>1,079,529</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-160,327</b>	<b>-185,638</b>	<b>1,875</b>		<b>-54,301</b>	<b>-398,392</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>294,575</b>	<b>434,073</b>	<b>153,166</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>230,182</b>	<b>1,111,996</b>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA55001 - Pacific Region

Jan-May report 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/5
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAA55001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>860,856</b>	<b>608,342</b>	<b>221,546</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>297,760</b>	<b>1,988,504</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Construction - Housing		0					0	0
Construction Materials	68,612							68,612
Utensils & Tools	35,000							35,000
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>103,612</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>	<b>103,612</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	29,000							29,000
Others Machinery & Equipment	2,000							2,000
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>31,000</b>							<b>31,000</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	10,000	2,005	95				2,100	7,900
Distribution & Monitoring	10,000	277					277	9,723
Transport & Vehicle Costs	6,330	376	603				979	5,351
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>26,330</b>	<b>2,658</b>	<b>698</b>				<b>3,356</b>	<b>22,974</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	477,364	69,405	44,127			20,837	134,369	342,995
National Staff	43,182	63	4,078				4,141	39,041
National Society Staff	6,000	-8,614	12,753				4,139	1,861
Consultants	26,500							26,500
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>553,046</b>	<b>60,854</b>	<b>60,957</b>			<b>20,837</b>	<b>142,648</b>	<b>410,398</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	580,445	14,681	56,319	6,759		-7,740	70,020	510,425
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>580,445</b>	<b>14,681</b>	<b>56,319</b>	<b>6,759</b>		<b>-7,740</b>	<b>70,020</b>	<b>510,425</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	132,930	17,609	52,195	102		1,596	71,502	61,428
Information & Public Relation	36,654	270	3,991			95	4,355	32,299
Office Costs	185,794	2,891	8,015			220	11,126	174,668
Communications	16,918	621	5,431	792		794	7,638	9,280
Professional Fees	8,000	1,774					1,774	6,226
Financial Charges		119	159			222	500	-500
Other General Expenses		1,857	22			66	1,945	-1,945
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>380,295</b>	<b>25,141</b>	<b>69,814</b>	<b>894</b>		<b>2,992</b>	<b>98,841</b>	<b>281,455</b>
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies	184,123							184,123
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>184,123</b>							<b>184,123</b>
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	129,653	8,054	13,932	-80		3,780	25,686	103,967
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>129,653</b>	<b>8,054</b>	<b>13,932</b>	<b>-80</b>		<b>3,780</b>	<b>25,686</b>	<b>103,967</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		48,940	-16,082	-9,448		34,432	57,841	-57,841
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>48,940</b>	<b>-16,082</b>	<b>-9,448</b>		<b>34,432</b>	<b>57,841</b>	<b>-57,841</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,988,504</b>	<b>160,327</b>	<b>185,638</b>	<b>-1,875</b>		<b>54,301</b>	<b>398,392</b>	<b>1,590,112</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>700,528</b>	<b>422,704</b>	<b>223,421</b>		<b>243,459</b>	<b>1,590,112</b>	