

Plan 2009-2010



Pacific

Executive summary

The Pacific islands are uniquely vulnerable to a variety of unpredictable events - natural disasters, including potential climate change impact, as well as health emergencies. The region is made up of mainly very small countries with poor socio-economic development. These and other contextual factors result in unique challenges in building systems, skills and experience necessary to maintain and promote a well functioning national society. Also, due to a lack of economies of scale, running these national societies, International Federation offices and actions in the region entails a relatively large cost. By promoting and facilitating greater coordination and cooperation between the national societies and the wider Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, these challenges can be mitigated to a certain extent, helping to lower the vulnerability of the general population in the island countries to health and natural disaster emergencies.

The plan for the International Federation's regional office in the Pacific in 2009 –10 is based upon the needs identified by the national societies operating and supported by the regional office. The needs can be categorized as vulnerabilities to shocks (disaster and health emergencies) and to chronic problems, most notably non-communicable diseases. The people most at risk are those with poor access to land and/or livelihood opportunities, usually living in or near risky environments; these people are the target beneficiaries of the national societies. The national societies are all working in health and disaster services – serving affected communities directly alongside partners in government, the United Nations family, non-governmental organizations and the commercial sector.

The Pacific regional office is part of the International Federation's new zonal structure and operating model. This model has been designed in order to create a more unified approach to Federation support to national societies across the whole of Asia Pacific. The regional office has existed for many years and, apart from some short term delegations set up after large scale disasters, the only other long term Federation delegation in the Pacific has been in Papua New Guinea. In early 2008 however, a decision was made to support Papua New Guinea in the same way as the other national societies – through the regional office in Suva.

This regional plan therefore incorporates the Federation's planned technical support to the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society (PNGRCS), which remains unchanged from previous years. The PNGRCS has an ambitious programme of activities in place for 2009, with external support coming mainly from Australian Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The regional office will continue to be part of the support group to the leadership and has planned and budgeted for that activity.

The Secretariat and the national societies of the Pacific are confident that if the work planned in these core areas is carried out successfully, the programmes will contribute towards meeting the global agenda goals of the International Federation and assisting the countries in meeting their Millennium Development Goals.



Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society dispatched relief items to the province of Oro from its warehouse in Port Moresby in response to Cyclone Guba and the subsequent flooding. The national society responded to the disaster with the support of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and other humanitarian actors in the region. International Federation.

The total budget for 2009 is CHF 2,307,203 (USD 2,108,961 or EUR 1,469,556) and for 2010 is CHF 2,307,203 (USD 2,108,961 or EUR 1,469,556). Click [here](#) for the budget summary.

Regional context

The context of the Pacific region is one in which an area, roughly the size of Africa, contains a population of approximately 8.5 million people – with all of the concomitant difficulties in serving people who are so widely dispersed and with differing needs and vulnerabilities.

The Pacific region is a vast area highly vulnerable to a range of hydrological and meteorological hazards including tropical cyclones, flooding, droughts, storm surges, earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis. In addition, the Pacific has limited land resources and the region's relatively small population of 8.5 million and its developing industries are concentrated mainly in coastal regions. The United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) 2007 Human Development report, *Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in a Divided World*, notes:

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

These characteristics make the Pacific Islands and their cultures extremely vulnerable to the effects of climate change, hydro-meteorological and other natural hazards. The latest findings from the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) confirm that climate change is one of the most important challenges to the social, economic and environmental well-being of Pacific Island Countries (PICs)¹. For many PICs the impacts of climate change upon the Pacific, recognized by the IPCC's 4th Assessment Report, and UNDP's Human Development Report, are already being felt and are expected to worsen in the coming decades.

The tool of choice for the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in determining action is the vulnerability and capacity assessment tool. This is being increasingly used as a means to determine what are appropriate interventions with and for communities. Also informing the programmes proposed in this plan is knowledge gained during recent years about which programmes or projects have made a difference to people's lives - what has worked and what has not. In disaster management, programmes are aimed at preparedness and response – with a particular focus on risk reduction – exacerbated due to climate change. In health, a focus on HIV/AIDS prevention and community-based health and first aid, and in organizational development, focus remains on three core areas: leadership development, volunteer development and financial management with the aim of increasing national society effectiveness in service delivery. The International Federation Pacific office, would like to take this opportunity to thank its supporters on behalf of the Pacific national societies and the people they have been serving in the Pacific during recent years.

There are 14 national societies and an International Federation regional office present in the region, including the Australian, Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands (in formation), New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu (in formation), and Vanuatu Red Cross Societies. Furthermore, the American, Chinese, French and Japanese Red Cross societies are also active in the region, either bilaterally or multilaterally through the International Federation. The ICRC is also present in the region, with a regional office in Suva which works closely with their International Federation counterparts. The work of the national societies, supported by their Secretariat and the ICRC, aims to address these and other concerns in the Pacific region.

Papua New Guinea:

Papua New Guinea is one of the most diverse countries in the world, with an estimated 800 languages and numerous tribes which span its islands. Next to Australia and New Zealand, Papua New Guinea is the most populated country in the region, with approximately 6.2 million² people, and is one of the most vulnerable. The country has a relatively low life expectancy of about 57 years, with literacy rates at 57.3 per cent in 2004, according to United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) records.

Papua New Guinea is a country facing many natural hazards, and is ranked the 11th most disaster-prone country by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) in the entire Asia Pacific region. Protracted economical and social stagnation has led to UNDP's designation of Papua New Guinea as a least-developed country. Furthermore, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS continues to rise among its population, and

¹ IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4), 2007. Small Islands Chapter.

² 2006, International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimate, mid-year report.

the problem is further exacerbated by gender inequality and discrimination as well as a general lack of awareness of HIV/AIDS.

Despite the uphill task faced by the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society (PNGRCS), the society's focus remains on its core areas of activities. This includes health and care, disaster preparedness and response with special emphasis on community development, as well as dissemination and organizational development, which includes strengthening the national society at all levels and building the volunteer corps of the society, including youth. From 1998 to 2006, hundreds of volunteers and staff have been trained in the various core programmes. High staff and volunteer turnover has continued to impair and challenge the delivery of quality programmes in the country. The PNGRCS has a significant bilateral programming relationship with partners; most notably the Australian Red Cross and International Federation activities outlined in this plan are complementary, providing coordination, access to regional technical training and technical support.

Regional priorities and current work with partners

The priorities of the national societies in the Pacific region and the support from the International Federation were identified and agreed upon in a partnership meeting held in Vanuatu in April 2008. This was also in collaboration with the ICRC regional delegation which attended and made inputs to the planning sessions. These priorities reflect a consolidation of previous directions and progress. A plan was subsequently drawn up by the regional office to address the priorities of the national societies and was validated by the secretary generals at a follow-up meeting in Brisbane in May 2008.

The focus areas for national societies and the International Federation in the coming two years are:

1. Disaster preparedness and response – with a particular focus on risk reduction – exacerbated due to climate change.
2. HIV/AIDS and community-based health and first aid programmes under health and care.
3. Organizational development with a focus on volunteering, leadership and financial development.

The peer-support system between the national societies in the region is very strong and is further supported and coordinated by regional technical staff of the International Federation. Examples of previous and ongoing successful cooperation and support initiatives include:

- The emergency management core group meetings that are held twice each year - with a remit to steer disaster policies in the region and chaired jointly by the regional disaster management coordinator and a national society representative, currently the secretary general of Tonga Red Cross.
- The regional disaster management container programme with 30 containers spread across the region and stocked with non-food emergency kits; the container programme was recently reviewed together with all participating national societies and supported by the International Federation's regional office as well as the Australian and New Zealand Red Cross societies; the results of the review showed that for island communities the containers have proved to be a benefit in supporting people/families after minor disasters, and a basis for expansion in bigger disasters. However, it was found that functioning branches/local support systems were essential for container maintenance/re-stocking.

All national societies also have ongoing partnerships with their respective governments and international/ local non-governmental organizations. For example, the Cook Islands, Kiribati and Samoa Red Cross societies each have a Memorandum of Understanding with the ministry of health that recognizes the local Red Cross as a key player and advocate for voluntary non-remunerated blood donor recruitment.

Secretariat-supported programmes in 2009-2010

Logical frameworks are available on FedNet³, or [upon request](#).

Disaster Management

a) The purpose and components of the programme

The disaster management programme budget for 2009 is CHF 1,174,866 and for 2010 is CHF 1,174,866.

Programme purpose
To improve the capacity of the national societies in the region in disaster management, increase cooperation and promote a wider employment of best practices throughout the region.

³ FedNet is an intranet and available to Movement members only

Programme component 1: Disaster response
Outcome: Reduction in the impact of disasters on peoples lives through adequate and timely emergency response (life-saving assistance; shelter, water, food and basic health care) measures.
Key activities:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage national societies in developing a forum to discuss the roles and responsibilities with NDMO and stakeholders and organize workshops to develop or review DM plans. 2. Assist national societies in organizing internal simulations or participating in other national exercises. 3. Disseminate the importance of national society DM plans and early warning to all stakeholders (community education and awareness campaign). 4. Develop with DMU and through EMCG regional disasters response protocol and operational procedures where appropriate. 5. Develop and implement annual training plan at regional level and maintain DM human resources database. 6. Carry out ERT/NDRT/RDRT trainings with Zonal support. 7. Continue collaboration in emergency health/first aid including CBFA/health with regional health programme
Programme component 2: Organizational preparedness
Outcome: National societies have increased ability to react rapidly to small to medium size disasters requiring minimal external assistance. In the event that external assistance may be required, national societies have encouraged and contributed to the development of appropriate laws and policies to facilitate such assistance, in particular through the implementation of the IDRL Guidelines (Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance).
Key activities:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop DM information-sharing mechanisms and distribute best practices and case studies where necessary, including a regional Pacific Red Cross newsletter that includes DRR and adapting to climate change (ACC). 2. Promote peer exchanges between national societies. 3. Represent Pacific Red Cross in regional meetings. 4. Follow up on the regional disaster response team that was established in 2008 to respond to large disasters.
Programme component 3: Disaster risk reduction
Outcome: Vulnerability of communities to disasters in disaster-prone areas reduced
Key activities:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DRR training to remain a core element of regional DM Forum. 2. Support to national societies with DM plans and staff to incorporate DRR and ACC. 3. Continue production of DM Newsletter outlining NS activities in DRR and ACC and ensure wide distribution to regional and global partners. 4. Support NS in identifying and optimizing local resources for DP container micro-maintenance. 5. Develop logistics capacity (regional & national). 6. Support NS in the production and distribution of publicity materials regarding DRR and ACC at the national level. 7. Continued support to NS in refining and adapting the VCA tool to the Pacific context with external input from regional partners such as WWF and UNDP and drawing on best practices from the region
Outcome: Networks between disaster management, health and climate change, national society units and communities are established and functioning
Key activities:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Federation to identify suitable opportunities for follow up DRR training for national societies using regional networks such as PENTAG. 2. Support national societies to integrate Community Based Health and First Aid training with DRR. 3. Support national societies in the design and implementation of pilot projects identified under their National Plans of Action for Adapting to Climate Change. 4. Support national societies in the design and implementation of community based DRR and ACC awareness programmes.

Globally, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management are treated as separate fields of practice with different institutional, policy and funding arrangements. One of the comparative advantages of the International Federation is its understanding and treatment of climate change adaptation as an integral component of disaster risk reduction. The International Federation's approach makes a lot of sense in the Pacific, where resources are limited and climate change is already having adverse impacts on the livelihoods and health of communities. In addition, while some Pacific Islands face the short-term impacts of climate change or weather variability in the form of increased flooding and cyclone activity, for others the longer term impacts of climate change on community health and access to water and food security are more urgent. It is therefore vital that the International Federation responds to these challenges, by recognizing the different needs of national societies, in terms of their

capacity development for disaster preparedness and risk reduction by delivering a programme that seeks to build capacities for both simultaneously.

The Secretariat-supported disaster management and disaster risk reduction plans include assisting national societies in developing and implementing national disaster plans and strategies for maintaining disaster risk reduction. These plans clearly aim to meet the challenges of disaster risk and climate change within the region and to build upon progress made in developing the capacities of national societies in these areas over the previous three years.

Intensified support to national societies for advocacy on legal preparedness for disaster will be provided through the international disaster response laws, rules and principles (IDRL) Pacific delegate. This work will focus on strategies to improve the awareness of governments, regional organizations and other key players on the need for implementation of the IDRL guidelines, as well as the development of regional capacities and networks to explore and address the most pressing legal issues for disaster management and risk reduction in the Pacific context.

Over the previous three years, the International Federation, through its regional office in Suva has provided substantial support to a number of Pacific national societies in raising awareness and increasing community understanding of climate change and adaptation under the broad banner of risk reduction. Three national societies, Tonga, the Solomon Islands, and the Cook Islands have had the benefit of funding for a designated climate change officer. As a result of having staff dedicated to climate change, the three national societies have been able to make considerable headway in forming partnerships with their governments on climate change and in promoting the role of the Red Cross in climate change adaptation through the Climate Centre's '4 Steps for Preparedness for Climate Change' programme. In addition, Tuvalu and Kiribati national societies have had successes in running risk reduction programmes with communities, with a special focus on youth and schools. Activities identified under disaster risk reduction therefore seek to build on these successes and to increase the number of Pacific national societies currently engaging in disaster risk reduction activities.

In Kiribati, a small number of teachers were trained to use drama to communicate key messages about climate change to students. The students in turn took the initiative to take the drama out to communities which ensured that key messages reached a much larger target group. In Tuvalu, awareness programmes aimed at youth groups have resulted in a direct increase in the volunteer base of the Red Cross.

Branch level disaster response teams will be introduced throughout the remaining national societies in the next two years, with support from the Australian Red Cross-funded Strategic Engagement programme. The Strategic Engagement programme supports the Suva-based disaster management coordinator and regional disaster management activities. In addition, the Strategic Engagement programme also supports Pacific national societies directly for disaster management activities which are designed to link in with the International Federation's regional support programmes, such as response teams as well as individual disaster management needs as identified by the national society.

An essential focus of the strategic approach for the disaster management programme will be integrating programmes and building partnerships at the national and regional levels. Both disasters and climate change have the potential to cause considerable damage to fresh water supplies and can cause extensive health issues. Recognizing this potential threat, the disaster management plan identifies activities in both health and water and sanitation that will see cross-cutting between the health and disaster management programme areas within the International Federation's support programmes. This in turn will encourage greater integration of disaster preparedness, climate change adaptation and community health based programmes within national societies. To this end, the Suva-based disaster management team is currently training one of the designated disaster management people in the national societies of Tuvalu, Tonga and the Solomon Islands to be fully conversant in both disaster response and disaster risk reduction. In addition a Pacific regional disaster response team will be set-up so that national societies can support each effectively in the event of a major disaster. Regional disaster response team deployment will be upon the request of a national society and will be co-ordinated by the regional disaster management team.

Activities identified under the disaster management plan actively encourage national societies to form partnerships with their respective governments in addressing climate change and disaster risk reduction. The Secretariat is proactive in identifying opportunities for national societies to provide input into the development of relevant policy and directions at the national level. An example of this has been encouraging national societies to participate in consultation processes for National Action Planning for disaster risk management, currently being undertaken by national governments in the region. In addition to this, the International Federation is an active participant in a number of formal and informal networks for climate change and disaster risk management, including the Pacific Partnership for Disaster Risk Management, the UN Disaster Management Team and the

Pacific Emergency Management Training and Advisory Group. These networks facilitate coordination with humanitarian partners and provide an ideal platform for the International Federation to advocate with governments on a number of issues.

Emergency management core group meetings and disaster management forums are held twice a year, coordinated by the International Federation to help national societies to be better informed about emerging issues and to work more effectively together by providing a forum in which to share experiences and best practices. These regional meetings also provide opportunities for national societies to discuss the implications of and ways forward for meeting the commitments made by the International Federation at the global level. Such commitments include those made at the 2007 International Conference, those made under the Hyogo Framework for Action and more recently through the Humanitarian Reform Process. In addition, the regional disaster management programme plans to continue to organize exchange support visits between national societies in the event of a disaster or for further training to increase the capacity of the national societies to respond to disasters rapidly and efficiently.

The regional office, as detailed, continues to support the national societies' pre-positioned stock systems, primarily the Japanese Red Cross-supported container programme. Recent disasters in the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea have shown that while adequate for minor disasters, a much larger stock and logistics system for distribution are required for a more efficient response. The means and methods of addressing this problem will be discussed with all national societies over the next two years. Given the problems of distance and low population density in the Pacific, there is no easy or inexpensive answer.

b) Profile of target beneficiaries

The intended beneficiaries of the programme are the Pacific communities living in disaster-prone areas and those deemed vulnerable to increasing climate risks, population pressure, environmental degradation, and natural disasters that strike with no or limited warning. However, the level of vulnerability varies between countries. Some are hampered due to a lack of economic opportunities and political instability, while others have their entire population at risk due to their small size and low elevation.

The disaster risk reduction component will build on the work carried out in 2006, when climate change activities were first initiated. Up to seven national societies have now committed to risk/reduction climate change activities aimed at building the capacity of national societies to address this growing issue within their national context.

c) Potential risks and challenges

Notable risks and challenges to the disaster management programme include the loss of skilled human resources, sizeable disasters that may overwhelm the national society (disaster is also an opportunity – to act in a humanitarian way, which will improve skills and profile with public authorities and the general public) and difficulty in accessing remote areas due to the challenging geography of the region as well as poor funding which may hamper the regional office's support to the national societies. To address some of these challenges, the Pacific regional office's disaster management programme aims to encourage stronger partnerships and coordination between the national societies in the region and other governmental and non-governmental organizations to support each other and increase the capacity of the region. Regional meetings and cooperation strategies such as the disaster management forum and the emergency management core group enable national societies to share best practices and lessons learnt with each other. In addition, the programme aims to help establish national and regional disaster response teams in the region to increase disaster preparedness and effective response.

Furthermore, despite global attention on the issue of climate change, there remains work to do in climate risk reduction on the ground. Overall, disaster risk reduction and the lives saved as a result of it remains, like much disaster preparedness work, a Cinderella programme - overlooked, with funding and media coverage focussed mainly after a disaster has happened.

Health and Care

a) The purpose and components of the programme

The health and care programme budget for 2009 is CHF 625,722 and for 2010 is CHF 625,722.

Programme purpose
Pacific communities are sufficiently self reliant to lead a healthy lifestyle and there is reduced vulnerability to infectious and chronic diseases in the region.

Programme component 1 - HIV and voluntary non-remunerated blood donations
Component Outcome 1: National societies have contributed to preventing further HIV infection in the region.
Key activities 1. Support NSs to conduct appropriate IEC and cultural activities, including dramas, puppet shows and candle light campaigns to educate target populations on HIV and other STIs. 2. Support NSs to conduct condom promotion and distribution in target populations (including youth and women groups) by integrating HIV and STI-related activities into the NS community based health & first aid (CBH&FA) programme
Component Outcome 2: National societies have expanded HIV care and support interventions
Key activity 1. Conduct training for NS members on HIV prevention, care, treatment and support, based on the federation training modules.
Component Outcome 3: National societies have contributed to reducing stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV.
Key activities 1. Adapt and implement International Federation anti-stigma and discrimination campaign for the Pacific region. 2. NSs conduct HIV in workplace trainings for various organizations in the countries, following development and adoption of HIV work place policy in the national societies 3. Support NSs to conduct special annual activities to mark World AIDS day every year
Component Outcome 4: National societies have contributed to blood safety in the region through recruitment of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors
Key activities 1. Support NS to develop and implement VNRBDR interventions 2. Conduct training on voluntary non remunerated blood donor recruitment (VNRBDR) for national society staff and volunteers based on the IFRC 'Making a Difference' manual 3. Develop/adapt existing IEC material on voluntary non remunerated blood donor recruitment 4. Support national level activities on World Blood Donors day on June 14 every year
Programme component 2 – Community based health and first aid
Component Outcome 1: Capacity of the target communities to manage common ailments and injuries are enhanced through improved quality of national societies' commercial and community based health and first aid training and interventions
Key activities 1. Update/harmonize Pacific first aid (FA) instructor training curriculum and conduct needs-based FA instructor trainings in the NSs in collaboration with New Zealand Red Cross 2. Support NSs in conducting peer-based audits of their FA programmes and scaling up FA trainings for the community members 3. Support NSs in developing/updating their FA policies in line with the Federation first aid policy 4. Support NSs in establishing a M&E system for commercial and community FA training 5. Collect best practice tools on road safety and share them regionally with the national societies 6. Integrate road safety elements in the FA training and peer education curriculum 7. Support NSs in conducting advocacy campaigns on road safety issues 8. Support Pacific NSs in developing and implementing road safety awareness projects
Component Outcome 2: Improved preparedness and response mechanisms in national societies and communities to better respond to public health in emergencies (PHiE) and epidemics (or pandemics) of infectious diseases, especially avian/pandemic influenza.
Key activities 1. Update/revise NS DM plans in the region, incorporating PHiE elements in them 2. Adapt Federation PHiE training material for the Pacific region for regional and local DM trainings 3. Conduct a regional PHiE training for pacific NSs 4. Work jointly with the regional DM team in supporting NSs for conducting VCA in target communities Support NSs in developing their Avian/Pandemic Influenza (API) preparedness and response plans 5. Support NSs in conducting appropriate trainings for NS staff and volunteers on API in collaboration with other regional and national stakeholders 6. Develop an information bank/ resource base of relevant information, materials and tools on API, that shall serve as a reference for NSs in the region
Component Outcome 3: Enhanced national society profile and scaled up national societies' health promotion and prevention interventions in target communities
Key activities 1. Develop regional framework for a chronic diseases project, to be implemented as by the NSs. 2. Develop/integrate in the CBH&FA toolkit, a training manual on chronic disease risk factors for community volunteers in the Pacific region.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Develop an information bank/ resource base of relevant information, materials and tools on chronic diseases, that shall serve as a reference for NSs in the region 4. Develop and pilot water and sanitation project within the region in partnership with Movement partners, SOPAC and WHO. 5. Develop and implement pilot projects on tuberculosis and Malaria focusing on prevention, health promotion and community mobilization.
Programme component 3 – Capacity building
Component Outcome 1 - National societies' plans, delivery and monitoring of effective health interventions are enhanced, resources raised and partnerships formed with the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders
Key activities <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertake country visits to work jointly with the NSs in developing and implementing health plans 2. Conduct regional and national level trainings on various CBH programme components for NS staff/volunteers in partnership with relevant stakeholders 3. Work regionally with SOPAC on water & sanitation programme, conducting national level trainings and project development for the NSs 4. Support the NSs in linking effectively with their respective governments 5. Include elements of gender equity in Federation supported CBH&FA trainings and interventions 6. Support NS and IFRC members to attend international conferences/meetings on relevant health topics

The International Federation regional health and care programme plans to support the Pacific national societies' in the components of HIV/AIDS and voluntary non-remunerated blood donations, community-based health and first aid and capacity building. The health programme aims to enhance the Pacific national societies' capacity to plan, deliver and monitor effective health interventions as well as raise resources and form partnerships with their respective ministries of health and other stakeholders. Furthermore, the regional office plans to conduct needs-based first aid instructor trainings in the national societies in collaboration with the New Zealand Red Cross.

The regional health unit will seek to support Pacific national societies community based health and first aid interventions on the basis of health priorities identified by the national societies. Key areas of support include first aid instructor trainings and first aid quality assurance audits. Major identified areas of support and resource mobilization include chronic disease prevention, and water and sanitation. The regional health unit has developed a concept note for a long term regional programme guidelines and framework in these two areas of interventions and shall be seeking financial and technical resources for the same.

Another area of support for the national societies in the Pacific region is HIV with an integrated component of voluntary non-remunerated blood donor recruitment. The regional office aims to expand the membership of the Global Alliance on HIV in the region and scale up their HIV interventions with the aim of reaching out to a greater number of beneficiaries from current levels. Technical support from the regional health delegate will include assisting national societies in integrating HIV and sexually-transmitted infection-related activities into their respective community-based health and first aid programmes. Interventions include peer education, puppet shows, dramas, workplace interventions and dissemination of information, education and communication materials. Trainings are planned for national society members on HIV prevention, care, treatment and support, based on International Federation training modules, monitoring and evaluation and non-remunerated blood donor recruitment. In addition, the regional health programme will also help national societies conduct special activities to commemorate World AIDS Day and World Blood Donors' Day.

B. Profile of target beneficiaries

Most national societies in the region implement health interventions, especially those related to HIV prevention, targeting the in-school and out of school youth, most of whom are between 15 – 35 years of age. There is a fair amount of gender equity in the proportion of males and females reached by the programme activities with most targeted communities coming from middle and lower income groups. Some national societies like the Fiji Red Cross Society have special projects that focus on disabled people with the aim of providing some basic services to them through the volunteers. The Pacific regional office will work with and support community-based health programmes of eleven national societies⁴ and work in coordination with Australian and New Zealand Red Cross societies. It is expected that these eleven national societies will reach out to at least 600,000 beneficiaries in the Pacific (approximately 10 per cent of the entire population in the Pacific region).

⁴ These include national societies from Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji, the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Samoa, Tonga, Kiribati, Tuvalu and Cook Islands.

C. Potential risks and challenges

Major risks to the health programme include high staff and volunteer turnover rate, lack of adequate funds through poor appeal coverage, and lack of sufficient staff in health in the regional office. To overcome some of these risks, the Pacific regional office will seek to engage volunteers at all times in various health activities under the community based health programme while utilizing the skills of staff for regional purposes and thus keeping them sufficiently motivated to remain in the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, develop and market multi-country proposals on behalf of different Pacific national societies to regional and national donors such as the Global Fund, engage national society leadership in a constructive dialogue through the Pacific health steering committee (which itself will be led by a secretary general) and also linking major health strategic initiatives with the secretaries general forum in the region.

Organizational development/Capacity building

a) The purpose and components of the programme

The organizational development/capacity building programme budget for 2009 is CHF 376,615 and for 2010 is CHF 376,615.

<p>Programme purpose</p> <p>Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability</p>
<p>Programme component 1 – Tailor made organizational development and capacity building initiatives</p> <p>Outcome: Organizational issues have been addressed in individual national societies through tailor-made organizational development and capacity building initiatives.</p> <p>Key activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National society local capacity development - Support in volunteering development in four national societies • National society human resources development - Leadership mentoring in one national society • National society resource mobilization – Coaching in fundraising • National society finance management development - Support to two national societies • National society planning capacities development - Statute revision and strategic planning in two national societies and annual planning • National society legal base development – Support one national society in its formation • National society change management support - To Kiribati Red Cross Society
<p>Programme component 2 – Integration with health and disaster management</p> <p>Outcome: Increased integration of organizational development and capacity building aspects within health and disaster management programmes.</p> <p>Key activities</p> <p>National society local capacity development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in two regional disaster management and health forum (input in response to real time demand in areas including volunteer management, financial development, PMER, human resources' management, systems and procedures) • Contribute to harmonization of support through four regional and zonal coordination and support meetings and three internal office workshops <p>National society planning capacities development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop consolidated national society information sources / surveys across regional programmes <p>National society change management support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Organizational development in emergencies' pilot in 2010 (in event of emergency) from lessons shared from recent emergency responses
<p>Programme component 3 – Information sharing and knowledge management</p> <p>Outcome: 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.</p> <p>Key activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce three case studies (fact sheets) on organizational development and capacity-building work and support national society newsletters • Develop human resource database of Pacific individuals approachable for organizational development and capacity building support • Develop shared document library of organizational development and capacity-building resources • Three peer support missions • Two regional organizational development advisory group meetings

- Pacific management and governance resources revised
- Human resource development in leadership induction and development

The Pacific organizational development programme has been focused on volunteer management, financial management and governance for several years. These focus areas will remain for the 2009 – 10 planning period.

Regional volunteer management training was last provided in 2006. As volunteer management continues to be identified by national societies as the highest priority in organizational development, a workshop on volunteering development will be held in the second half of 2008. This workshop will follow up and build on training provided in 2006, and on national society commitments to volunteer management made at previous partnership meetings. In 2009, the emphasis will be on tailor-made support to national societies to progress their volunteering development in the areas identified by the societies at the 2008 workshop. There will be a focus on 'learning by doing' for the human resource aspects of volunteer management as the workshop learning becomes integrated into national and regional, global alliance, disaster management and risk reduction programmes. In 2010, progress will be evaluated with a view to establishing a core group of skilled individuals that can be further trained to assist other national societies with their volunteering development.

In 2006 and 2007, a dedicated finance development officer worked from the International Federation's Pacific office to provide tailored assistance to four national societies. While the need for financial development continues, standards within the region have generally improved. Emphasis will shift towards monitoring improved financial management systems, while continuing to assist national societies with financial development, particularly through facilitating relationships with in-country support networks.

Financial systems that are now in place within most Pacific national societies provide a foundation for the development of resource mobilization skills within the region, an area in which national societies have expressed a need. Fundraiser training has been provided in various forums and in various ways such as sending individuals to the *Skillshare* training which provides fundraiser training to national society secretary generals as well as providing tailored training within specific national societies. Qualitative feedback suggests that the benefits of International Federation intervention have been limited. In 2009, there will be a regional evaluation of the interventions and outcomes. Based on information from this evaluation, a development programme for resource mobilisation will be developed.

The area previously referred to as governance will be broadened to leadership to incorporate the areas of both governance and management. The Pacific has a number of national society Board members trained in 2005 to provide governance training. The instigation of this project was well received and as well as provided training to their own Board, in several cases national societies have provided peer support to other Pacific societies through the provision of governance training. However, the utilization of national society governance trainers has not been as wholesale as intended, though governance development remains an area of need and governance trainers express their availability. As the 'blockages' are not well understood this will be further explored in the later half of 2008. As a part of the 2005 governance training a series of governance modules relevant to the Pacific was developed. The process of updating these has begun and will continue into the coming planning period.

During the planning phase for this 2009–2010 plan, discussions were held with the other International Federation regional programmes to establish how best to integrate regional plans. To enhance uptake of organizational development, tailored support will be further integrated into disaster and health programmes, to ensure that opportunities for organizational development are utilized. For example finance development assistance will form a part of the learning and input into the HIV/AIDS and risk reduction programmes; and human resource development in Kiribati where, proportionally, the largest programme expansion is planned.

Within the regional office capacity building and organisational development will be strengthened across programmes through a series of in-house training and discussions.

Strengthening partnerships and coordination both within the Movement and with external organizations will underpin work throughout this plan period. This will occur through:

- Facilitation of methods to share knowledge and skills between individual national societies
- The development of an organizational development advisory group. The organizational development advisory group will work in partnership with the Federation to prepare and achieve annual objectives in organizational management and to increase the organizational capacity of national societies in the region. The terms of reference will be finalized through consultation with the national societies.
- Improved utilization of *regional cooperation meetings*.
- Assessing potential to coordinate with larger external regional or global organizations to meet the regional needs of Pacific national societies and the vulnerable communities within these countries.

b) Profile of target beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries of this programme are volunteers and staff of Pacific national societies. The purpose of enhancing capacity of national societies is to enhance the scale and/or effectiveness of service delivery to vulnerable communities.

c) Potential risks and challenges

Potential risks include: personnel changes leading to loss of institutional memory, growth and gains as the majority of knowledge and learning are held by a very small pool of people; difficulty for national societies to maximize their potential to become self-sustaining; and the risk that the regional office is unable to resource the organizational development work programme.

Principles and Values

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity
Programme component 1: Promotion of humanitarian values and Fundamental Principles
Outcome 1: Enhancing understanding and sharing of best practices Collect and share best practices to feed into the zone for dissemination Promote new policy and guideline developments to national society leadership Disseminate to all Movement counterparts the <u>global principles and values and gender materials</u>
Outcome 2: Capacity-building in principles and values/gender of national societies' staff and volunteers Distribute global modules to improve existing dissemination and training of staff, volunteers, youth, and governance. Ensure that the International Federation and national societies integrate humanitarian values into all their programmes and services.
Outcome 3: Raising public awareness with a view to changing behaviour in society Disseminate existing humanitarian values sensitization and campaign materials for use by national societies
Outcome 4: Advocacy and international representation Influence decision makers to take into consideration the interests of the vulnerable
Programme component 2: Integration of humanitarian values and gender into operational disaster management and health programming
Outcome 1: Further development of tools and mechanisms to enhance principles and values-based programming Integrate principles and values into gender and disaster management programmes to strengthen equity and non-discrimination by enhanced participation of the vulnerable, efficient beneficiary selection, culturally sensitive operations, and beneficiary accountability Coordinate with zone health and in particular HIV/AIDS global alliance programmes to disseminate best practices in non-discrimination and principles and values work
Outcome 2: Further development of gender into programming Disseminate the globally developed gender into programming guidelines (2009) Contribute to, and draw from, the zone pool of trainers to coach other National Societies seeking to enhance capacity.
Programme component 3: Anti-discrimination and violence prevention/reduction programmes
Outcome: Mapping of national society programmes which target discrimination, marginalization or exclusion of communities who fall outside the traditional health and disaster management programme areas Promote more effective programmes aimed at prevention/ response to discrimination/violence, uplifting and empowerment of vulnerable groups. Exchange of information and identification of good practices between national societies and at zone level

There is no current budget for the principles and values programme as the work described below is anticipated to be undertaken as part of all existing programme approaches. If specific aspects of work require funding, requests will be made for zone or global principles and values funds.

Increased attention will be given in the Pacific to undertaking initiatives below that feed into the emerging Asia Pacific zone strategy on strengthening principles and values work. These contributions will follow the three programme guidance areas of the global principles and values priorities: (1) to document and promote best practices in dissemination and advocacy work on humanitarian values, (2) integrated approaches to International

Federation principles and values in existing health and disaster management programmes, and (3) the identification of specific programmes targeted at improving the respect, dignity, and services provided to vulnerable groups who do not always fall under the health and disaster management programmes

b) Profile of target audience and final beneficiaries

The key target audiences will be leaders and programme managers of National Societies, Federation core programme delegates and managers, and communications personnel. The key recipients of the dissemination materials and shared best practices will also include volunteers, members, and staff of the national Societies of the zone.

The final beneficiaries of all principles and values programmes are the most vulnerable suffering from discrimination, exclusion or violence, as well as the community at large when engaging in behavioural change.

c) Potential risks and challenges

The biggest challenge is the difficulty to secure appropriate and continuous funding for the P&V activities. It is hoped to expand a donor base and to tap into other programmes (DM/health/OD) for funding and integrated approaches.

Role of the secretariat

a) Technical programme support

Secretariat support is available to the Pacific region through the International Federation's regional office in Suva, Fiji. The regional office is represented by a head of office and regional delegates in disaster management, disaster risk reduction, health and care and organizational development. Further support is made available through the Asia Pacific Zone office based in Kuala Lumpur, with additional technical skills made available in all core programmes in addition to logistics, security, finance, human resources, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) and international disaster response laws, rules and principles (IDRL).

Core programme integration is essential and examples of integration efforts taken by the regional office include incorporating public health in emergencies in the recently held regional disaster response team training, as well as combining disaster risk reduction and health and care in water and sanitation activities. The recently awarded Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria grant towards the health and care programme also includes a component in PMER, coordinated with the organizational/capacity development programme and further supported by the PMER unit in Kuala Lumpur. The Principles and humanitarian values of the Movement are also included in all programmes and activities.

Disaster management

The Federation's Pacific regional office's disaster management team is staffed by a regional disaster management coordinator and a disaster risk reduction delegate. Both delegates will offer technical input and support to the national societies in the region in scaling up disaster preparedness and response capabilities. In addition, both delegates will also help coordinate collaboration and partnerships among the national societies in the region as well as with external partners in the region.

Health

The Pacific regional office will support national societies' HIV and community-based health programmes through the provision of technical inputs in developing and implementing national society health strategic plans, strengthening national society monitoring and evaluation systems, trainings, etc.

Organizational development

Aligned with the Asia Pacific zonal and regional offices, the organizational development framework for technical support will include tailored support to specific national societies, integration of organizational development with health and disaster management programmes and the promotion of knowledge sharing.

Coordination of assisted input from beyond the region, particularly from the zonal office, is likely to focus in the areas of volunteering development, in-depth evaluations, long term change management and occasions where an external neutral input is valued, as well as for strategically important regional events. In addition, communications support is provided as needed by New Zealand Red Cross.

b) Partnership development and coordination

Disaster management

The regional disaster management team will continue to work closely with partners, both from within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, including the Australian, New Zealand and Japanese Red Cross societies and

the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Change Centre based in the Netherlands, as well as external regional organizations such the South Pacific Applied Secretariat of the Pacific Community Geoscience (SOPAC), Worldwide Fund for Nature and the Asia Foundation, to find ways to reduce the impact of disasters on targeted communities.

Health

The Pacific regional office will seek to mobilize financial and technical resources by fostering partnerships with Movement and non-Movement partners in the region to support the national societies' health programmes. The Pacific regional office will strive for regular communication, sharing of information/ideas, sharing resources, and joint planning where applicable with major Movement partners. In addition, the regional health unit will also work in close coordination with the regional disaster management and organizational development units and implement joint activities in relevant areas.

The Pacific regional office will work in close collaboration with the Australian and New Zealand Red Cross societies, ICRC on the Pacific community-based health programme including in supporting the Pacific first aid trainings for all other national societies, conducting first aid audits, the regional HIV programme (as part of the Global HIV alliance) and strengthening other community-based health and first aid interventions as identified under the community-based health programme. In addition, the regional office will continue to liaise with other International Federation partners for their support to the regional health programme, especially the Japanese and American Red Cross societies.

Organizational development

The Pacific regional office will continue to encourage and support national societies to share their knowledge and abilities with other national societies through inter-society training and shared ideas and experiences. Additional regional support will also be geared towards assisting national societies develop relationships with available in-country support providers such as local associations of non-government organizations and other local providers in management training and assistance, such as local research institutes, universities and technical colleges.

The regional organizational development programme will also facilitate support between strategically important regional Movement partners such as the Australian Red Cross, the American Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, the ICRC, and Pacific regional national societies. Furthermore, the regional office will coordinate with New Zealand Red Cross on the development of regional leadership development within Pacific national societies and help national societies develop regional funding proposals to access Federation organizational development initiatives such as the *capacity building* and *intensified capacity building* funds. In addition, the regional office will assess opportunities to forge beneficial relationships with appropriate external agencies.

c) Representation and Advocacy

In 2009, there are two opportunities for the regional office and the national societies in the Pacific to show the regional and global nature of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's work and its global impact, as well as its contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the Pacific region. The regional office will take the opportunity to host an event in conjunction with the 150-year anniversary of Solferino and the International Federation's 90-year anniversary, using these landmark occasions to engage with the communities in the region to disseminate the wider work and the Global Agenda of the International Federation.

Disaster management

The Pacific regional office participates in many regional initiatives which deal with disaster management, disaster risk reduction and climate change, playing an active role in the disaster management forum that includes the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), UN agencies and the University of the South Pacific. Other trainings and partnerships are carried out with organizations such as the Asia Foundation (TAFOFDA), the World Wide Fund for Nature and the Fiji School of Medicine. The Netherlands Red Cross Climate Centre has been an invaluable partner, lending to the regional office a technical credibility which has benefited all Red Cross Red Crescent actors in the Pacific.

Health

The Pacific regional office is a member of the regional country coordination mechanism for the Global Fund and has been successful in getting its regional HIV proposal approved by the Global Fund for the period 2008-13, to be implemented by four national societies – Kiribati, Cook Islands, Samoa and the Federated States of Micronesia. The Pacific regional office has also established contacts with the World Health Organization and Secretariat for Pacific Communities (SPC) and will work together with both organizations on interventions aimed at chronic disease risk factors, avian/pandemic influenza and infectious diseases. This will be done through regular meetings, communications, joint trainings at country level and sharing of resources. In addition, the

International Federation will also join these (and other regional partners) on relevant regional and national advocacy issues.

Organizational development

The Pacific regional office will continue to support national societies in their advocacy with government and communities as requested, for example, in assisting to clarify the auxiliary role through statute development and methodologies that can be used in sharing information about the fundamental principles.

Support will also be provided to national societies to enhance their advocacy skills through development of leadership and resource mobilization skills.

Promoting gender equity and diversity

All programmes supported by the regional office will strive to be gender equitable. The stress will be on community based planning that will help identify some gender issues which will be reflected in the national societies' action plans.

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

Quality, accountability and learning

To better coordinate and promote regional ways of working, including sharing best practices, a Pacific health steering committee will be established in the third quarter of 2008. The committee shall provide programme planning, implementation and monitoring directions to all national societies' health programmes and ensure that adequate quality standards of health programming are met in the region. Terms of reference are currently being drafted for identifying the roles and responsibilities for this committee. All health interventions at country level shall be implemented through the revitalized 'community based first aid in Action' tool with support from the Pacific regional office.

National societies have committed to developing baseline information relating to the 'well prepared national society' in the later part of 2008 and the 'well functioning national society' by the end of June 2009. The International Federation will follow this development with regional training in monitoring and evaluation and specific action plans to develop national society monitoring and evaluation procedures.

Following the successful implementation of the disaster management forum, an organizational development forum will be established to enhance coordination and learning through the organizational development programme. It is intended that roles and responsibilities will be agreed in the later part of 2008 and the forum launched in 2009.

Furthermore, greater emphasis will be placed on developing or making use of current opportunities for national societies to share their experiences and lessons learnt in organizational development. This shall occur through regional forums, sharing national society newsletters, the development of fact sheets and enhanced harmonization through the regional disaster management, health and organizational development programmes.

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering quality and accountable assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

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

Global Agenda Goals:

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

Contact information

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[<Regional map below; please click here to return to title page>](#)



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

