



PAPUA NEW GUINEA

2025-2027 IFRC network country plan



Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 1.36M**

22 April 2025

In support of the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society



12

National Society
branches



12

National Society
local units



26

National Society
staff



850

National Society
volunteers

People to be reached



5,000

Climate and
environment



10,000

Disasters
and crises



2,000

Health and
wellbeing



2,000

Values, power
and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer-term needs

- Protection, gender and inclusion
- Disaster preparedness and response
 - Health and care
- Climate change adaptation

Capacity development

- Branch development
- Digital transformation
- Internal system strengthening

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating **Low**

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **High**

Human Development Index rank **154**

World Bank Population figure **10.3M**

World Bank Population below poverty line **39.9%**

Funding requirements

2025

2026**

2027**

**Projected funding requirements

Total 460,000 CHF

Total 508,000 CHF

Total 403,500 CHF

Through the Host National Society

Through the Host National Society

Through the Host National Society

→ **105,000 CHF**

→ **121,000 CHF**

→ **136,000 CHF**

Through the IFRC

Through the IFRC

Through the IFRC

335,000 CHF

387,000 CHF

267,000 CHF

HNS Breakdown

IFRC Breakdown

HNS Breakdown

IFRC Breakdown

HNS Breakdown

IFRC Breakdown

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

10,000 CHF

100,000 CHF

10,000 CHF

120,000 CHF

15,000 CHF

50,000 CHF

Climate & environment

Climate & environment

Climate & environment

Climate & environment

Climate & environment

Climate & environment

20,000 CHF

150,000 CHF

20,000 CHF

150,000 CHF

25,000 CHF

100,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

Disasters & crises

Disasters & crises

Disasters & crises

Disasters & crises

Disasters & crises

50,000 CHF

50,000 CHF

60,000 CHF

55,000 CHF

65,000 CHF

55,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

Health & wellbeing

Health & wellbeing

Health & wellbeing

Health & wellbeing

Health & wellbeing

5,000 CHF

5,000 CHF

6,000 CHF

5,000 CHF

6,000 CHF

5,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

Migration & displacement

Values, power & inclusion

Migration & displacement

Values, power & inclusion

Migration & displacement

20,000 CHF

10,000 CHF

25,000 CHF

12,000 CHF

25,000 CHF

12,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

Values, power & inclusion

Enabling local actors

Values, power & inclusion

Enabling local actors

Values, power & inclusion

40,000 CHF

45,000 CHF

45,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

Enabling local actors

Enabling local actors

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

Hazards



Violence



Floods



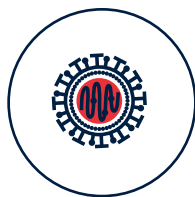
Landslides



Volcanic eruptions



Earthquakes



Disease outbreaks

Participating National Societies

Australian Red Cross*

Japanese Red Cross Society*

The Republic of Korea National Red Cross*

The Netherlands Red Cross*

Singapore Red Cross

**National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2024.*

IFRC Appeal codes

Long-term needs:

MAAPG003



National Society volunteers providing relief assistance to communities affected by election-related violence in the Jiwaka and Western Highlands provinces in June 2023. (Photo: Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society)

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

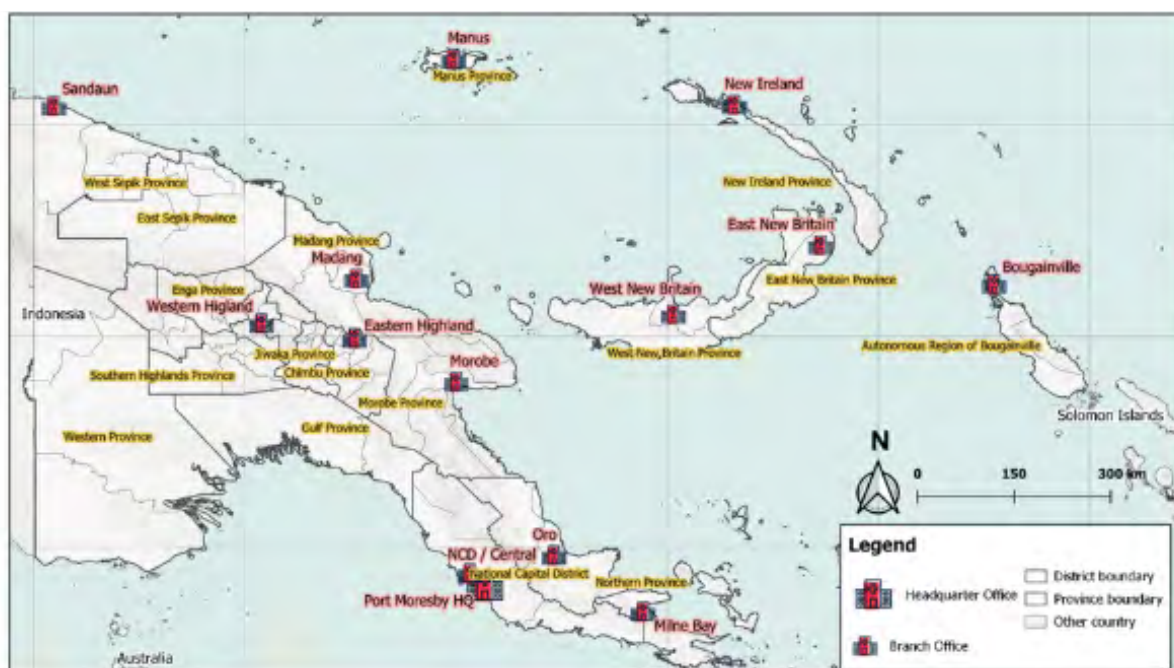
The **Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society** was established by an Act of Parliament in 1976 and admitted to the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1977. It acts as an auxiliary to the public authorities on delivering humanitarian services and providing humanitarian assistance where needed. The National Society coordinates closely with the Disaster Management team, which involves government representatives and all humanitarian organisations in the country.

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society is headquartered in Port Moresby, with a network of 11 branches covering the country's 22 provinces. The National Society is made up of a council with nine members (7 male and 2 female) and 26 employees, 21 of whom are based at its headquarters, two at its Special Education Resource Centre and three across its branches. In addition, it has a network of volunteers spread across the country.

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society's Strategic Plan 2023-2030 was approved at the General Assembly in July 2023. The National Society's strategic goals are:

- Develop strong humanitarian partnership influence and network
- Improve readiness and response for crises and disasters including climate and environmental crises
- Lead resilient communities against growing gaps in health and well-being
- Promote and mobilize for values, power and inclusion

In 2023, the National Society reached approximately 1,428 people through its long-term services and development programmes and 17,000 people through disaster response and early recovery programmes.



Map of Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society branches

The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Papua New Guinea has a diverse geographic and natural resources. Situated in the southwestern Pacific, Papua New Guinea is the largest Pacific Island state, with a diverse landscape of geographic and natural resources. It shares a land border with Indonesia and occupies the eastern half of New Guinea island, four additional islands (Manus, New Ireland, New Britain and Bougainville) and 600 smaller islets and atolls to the north and east). The country's population is approximately 10 million, with more than 800 languages spoken across more than 1,000 different ethnic clans, plus numerous clan sub-groups, many living in outlying regions. 87 per cent of the population live in rural areas with little access to markets, services and employment. It is estimated that more than 39 per cent of citizens live below the poverty line.

Agriculture, fishing, forestry, artisanal and small-scale mining are the primary sources of income in these rural areas, while minerals and energy extraction is the largest export industry and the biggest contributor to GDP.

Papua New Guinea is exposed to several natural and man-made hazards. These include floods, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, cyclones, diseases such as measles and polio, as well as ethnic and tribal conflict.

The Government Vision 2050, launched in 2010, and the Development Strategic Plan for 2010–2030 outline steps by the current Government to create a prosperous middle-income country by 2030. Currently, the country's GDP sits well below the average for Pacific countries. It is classified as a low-income economy, with around 40 per cent of the population below the poverty line. While the island state has considerable natural resources, this is yet to benefit its population. The development benefits in Port Moresby, for example, have not filtered down to rural areas, where more than 80 per cent of the population reside.

In January 2024, a police protest led to civil unrest and looting in Port Moresby, resulting in 15 deaths and 31 injuries from gunshots and knife wounds. Major stores and shopping centres were damaged or burned down. Protracted tribal conflicts in the Highlands and local elections have compromised safety and security for humanitarian operations and development projects, as well as access to vulnerable populations. The recent landslide in Enga province, which affected six clans and more than 2,000 people, required immediate relief effort by DREF and long term support for recovery.

Health and gender inequity challenges in Papua New Guinea are also critical. Malnutrition and stunting, high child and maternal mortalities, communicable diseases with vaccine hesitancy and lack of access to safe water are embedded in the city and rural areas that are contributing negatively to the national health indicators and Sustainable Development Goals. Gender inequality and any forms of violence against women are significantly challenging issue in the country.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Papua New Guinea is predominantly made up of a [tropical rainforest climate](#) with small areas in the southwest comprising tropical monsoon and tropical savannah climates. Topography is an important factor shaping climate in Papua New Guinea with locations in the central highlands experiencing near-freezing night-time temperatures. [Annual mean temperature](#) varies between 18 degrees Celsius in highlands regions and above 26 degrees Celsius in most of the country. Papua New Guinea is one of the wettest countries in the world, with annual rainfall exceeding 4,000 millimetre in highlands and New Britain. The climate is predominantly hot, humid, and tropical year-round, with two distinct seasons differentiating the wet (December to March) and dry (June to September) periods.

Several hydrometeorological hazards, including floods, droughts, cyclones and landslides, affect Papua New Guinea, all of which will be magnified in both frequency and intensity by climate change. El Niño conditions can severely affect the southeast Pacific, causing drought and significantly affecting those parts of the population that rely on subsistence agriculture. In addition, the South Pacific Convergence Zone can affect the climate of Papua New Guinea and surrounding regions. The combination of these contrasting weather elements produces regions with extreme wet and dry seasons that receive less than 2,000mm rainfall. These include Markham Valley, Bulolo Valley, Maprik-Angoram, Eastern Highlands, and coastal areas near Cape Vogel, Port Moresby and Daru. [High temperatures](#) and the resulting heat stress and humidity can have a negative impact on agriculture, which [85 per cent](#) of Papua New Guinea's population rely on. Crops may deteriorate quickly post-harvesting, and increasing temperatures can cause the spread of pests and vector-borne diseases. Floods and landslides can affect soil fertility, while drought on the other hand lower or destroy crop yields.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society is part of the [IFRC Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and most marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, [anticipatory action](#) and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate

change; (3) addressing climate displacement; and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

The focus of the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society for the next two years is building and strengthening climate-resilient communities through climate change adaptation, youth education on climate change, and partnerships on climate change mitigation. The [IFRC Red Ready](#) project will support this process of climate-related preparedness and community engagement. This entails increasing the knowledge, attitudes and practice of communities and youth on climate change and mitigation. Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society will raise awareness on climate and environmental issues among the communities that it works with. To mitigate climate crises and sea-level rise, the National Society seeks to prioritize community and youth-led action such as mangrove tree planting and coral reef restoration.

The focus will be on increasing youth involvement in the [Hanoi Call for Action](#) to tackle climate change and help communities adapt to changing seasonal cycles. Strategies will be tailored to each region's specific climate issues, and collaboration with key stakeholders will be essential to address these challenges.

Planned activities in 2025

- Increase youth education and awareness on climate change, including through schools
- Promote community-led solutions to address challenges, improve behaviour and promote climate action
- Roll out community-led climate-smart disaster risk reduction and [nature-based solutions](#) activities
- Train staff and volunteers on community engagement

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide technical support, standardized global materials, funding through the [Red Ready](#) project, community-led climate action and support on humanitarian advocacy. It will also help build staff knowledge and capacity in environmental sustainability at the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society and coordinate with the [Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre](#) on risk analysis.

The IFRC Red Ready Project will continue to support climate related preparedness, response, capacity building and community engagement with Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society. IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) unit and the Pacific climate and environment network will provide technical support.

The **Australian Red Cross** will provide technical support on [green response](#) and make itself available to help the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society to adapt its response preparedness measures to meet the challenges of a changing environment. This includes development of green response actions or updating scenario plans.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, see [IFRC GO page Papua New Guinea](#).

Papua New Guinea is prone to frequent disasters, including earthquakes, volcano eruptions, floods, drought and sea-level rises, which are expected to increase in frequency, magnitude, and intensity because of climate change. It has a score of 6.7 on the [INFORM Risk Index](#), ranking it 16th out of 191 countries. Papua New Guinea also has poor coping capacities because of weak physical and communication infrastructure and governance, as well as a lack of access to healthcare.

Like many Pacific countries, it experienced drought due to El Niño in early [2016](#), and later in 2021–2022 because of [La Niña](#), El Niño's colder counterpart, with both drought and floods in the Highlands and east New Britain. Papua New Guinea is particularly vulnerable to climate change, with unexpected weather events and declining rainfall, required for both crops and drinking, amplifying the challenges of its population with regards to income, health and migration.

Civil unrest and conflict between different ethnic groups is common in Papua New Guinea, with efforts required by both the Government and all stakeholders to minimize the ensuing violence. This includes drawing on the well-documented lessons learned from the violence that followed elections in 2022 in both Mount Hagen and Port Moresby. From May to July 2022, incidents following the election escalated significantly, especially in the Highlands region, and communities in the provinces of Southern Highlands, Hela and Enga continued to experience sporadic violence up until early September.

In 2024, a police protest led to civil unrest and looting in Port Moresby, resulting in 15 deaths and 31 injuries. Major stores and shopping centres were affected or burned down. Protracted tribal conflicts in the Highlands and local elections have disrupted safety, security, and access to vulnerable populations for humanitarian and development work.

[Food insecurity and other socio-economic effects](#) felt by these communities was amplified by the impact on schools and health facilities in affected areas, which were closed, with supply networks still not fully recovered.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** will continue to fund the chronic crises project and support the National Society on climate related preparedness, response, capacity building and community engagement.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society will aim to develop resilient communities through effective disaster risk reduction and management, including Integrated Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment or Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment ([IFRC-eVCA](#)), preparedness and [early action](#), logistic and warehouse management.

The National Society will also seek to apply anticipatory action approach and [community-based disaster risk reduction](#), strengthening disaster law and coordination to ensure its auxiliary roles and humanitarian access in the country.

As part of its multi-year objectives, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society will prioritize the establishment and capacity development of a national disaster response team and/or an emergency response team for effective and agile response for any emergencies. The National Society will further develop a contingency plan for multiple disasters in the coming year.

Planned activities in 2025

- Enhance National Society staff and volunteer skills in community development
- Establish methods for community feedback on risk information
- Prepare early actions for seasonal disasters
- Review and finalize policies and strengthen National Society logistics
- Discuss shelter challenges with communities and use their solutions
- Strengthen disaster law knowledge and coordination with national disaster offices

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will provide technical and financial support to the National Society through its [Red Ready](#) project as well as funding and [forecast-based action](#) through its disaster

response emergency fund ([DREF](#)). It will also conduct a workshop on both this fund and [Early Action Protocols \(EAP\)](#) to ensure the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society's familiarity with the process. In addition, it will carry out training for the National Society's national disaster response team on managing local disasters and help develop methods to recruit and retain both staff and volunteers.

The **Australian Red Cross**, pending the finalization of its International Program 2025-2032, will collaborate with the

Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society to identify disaster risk management priorities and areas of alignment.

As part of wider Movement support, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is committed to provide support to the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society on [Safer Access](#) framework approach.



Health and wellbeing

Papua New Guinea faces several [health challenges](#), including malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and cancer. A lack of routine immunization also fuels occasional epidemics of diseases such as polio and measles. The impact of these is compounded by gaps in the country's [health infrastructure](#).

Papua New Guinea's [Global Health Security Index \(HIS\)](#) score is 25 and its rank is 174 out of 195. There has been negative change since 2019. Health care access and surveillance data availability and transparency indicate significantly [low scores](#), and healthcare facility vulnerability is at high risk. Nearly 50 per cent of the total deaths were associated with [non-communicable diseases \(NCDs\)](#), followed by infectious and parasitic diseases (35 per cent), injuries and external causes (11 per cent) and maternal and neonatal deaths (4 per cent) in Papua New Guinea.

The rates for [child mortality](#) remain high, more than 50 per cent of cause of under-five deaths is malnutrition and more than 50 per cent of children aged 6 to 59 months are stunted, and maternal mortality is higher than other Pacific islands and the [highest in the Pacific Region](#) and second highest in the Asia Pacific region. Immunization coverage has been around 60 per cent and not been changed for a decade.

Basic needs, such as water and sanitation, are often unmet in rural areas. While 87% of the population lives in rural regions, only 44 per cent have [access](#) to basic water sources, and less than 15 per cent have access to basic sanitation. Additionally, only 46 per cent of schools in these areas have basic water supplies and sanitation facilities.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society seeks to facilitate an effective public health programme through advocacy, implementation of a health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) strategy, [community-based health and first aid](#), epidemic control training for volunteers, risk communication

and community engagement, and the delivery of [first aid](#). The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society First Aid programme will expand its trainers and instructors to provide training to community members, private sectors and the public, as a key income-generating activity. Additionally, interventions like [mental health and psychosocial support \(MHPSS\)](#), including [psychological first aid \(PFA\)](#), and protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) will be integrated into all health and other activities.

Planned activities in 2025

- Engage with health stakeholders on health plans, policies and law reviews
 - Support social and behaviour change communication through feedback mechanisms, mobile cinemas and radio shows
 - Share rapid information with communities to reduce risk and impact of disease outbreaks
 - Conduct health awareness sessions in the community
 - Build staff and volunteer capacity with First Aid training and certification in hotspots
 - Participate in health technical working group and national preparedness plans
 - Provide [mental health and psychosocial support](#) and psychological first aid
 - Develop key public messages on water, sanitation and hygiene to raise awareness of water-borne diseases
 - Conduct water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) related activities in schools
 - Foster risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) through peer-to-peer review
-

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide technical support which includes community-based health and first aid, volunteer training in epidemic control, introductions to the [IFRC Global First Aid Reference Centre](#) on the International First Aid Attestation, and the provision of materials necessary to support both these initiatives and those for risk communication and community engagement. It will also provide support to the

National Society in supporting the implementation of its First Aid Training of Trainers programme, especially at the branch level.

The **Australian Red Cross** will continue to provide support towards strengthening Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society's resource mobilization capability through improvements to its commercial First Aid programme. It will also work with the National Society in identifying priority areas for public health in emergencies and epidemic preparedness programming.



Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society volunteers providing relief support, June 2023. (Photo: Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society)



Migration and displacement

With a heterogeneous indigenous population that consists of thousands of communities, tribal warfare and conflict remains an endemic challenge in Papua New Guinea. Tribal warfare has the potential to displace families and communities and harm vulnerable women and children. One third of internally displaced people in the country are displaced by conflict. In 2021, the country reported 9,500 internal displacements due to intercommunal violence and tribal conflicts, marking the highest number recorded. The island of Bougainville, which voted to secede from Papua New Guinea in 2019, presents additional threats. Discussions between the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) and the national administration are ongoing and, depending on the outcome, there is a risk of potential conflict.

Apart from conflict, internal migration in Papua New Guinea is fuelled by development-induced displacement and environmental migration. There is a recognized urban drift towards the country's capital, Port Moresby. This has led to high unemployment and large informal settlements, with 45 per cent of Port Moresby's population and 50 per cent of the unemployed living in settlements.

Papua New Guinea also contends with displacement driven by climate change, as its coastal zone confronts the threat of sea-level. Projections from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology and CSIRO indicate a potential sea-level rise of 10 cm by the end of century across the South Pacific where Papua New Guinea is situated. Additionally, Carteret islands have already experienced environmental refugees due to sea-level rise.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Over the coming years, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society aims to improve its knowledge and capacity on migration and displacement by setting up of humanitarian service points. The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society will also seek to include internally displaced persons affected

by ethnic violence, disasters and climate and environmental crises in primary service delivery. The National Society will also improve coordination with migration related organizations such as IOM.

Planned activities in 2025

- Provide safe water and shelter to those internally displaced because of conflict
- Build its capacity in migration and displacement, including on the running of humanitarian service points, through training and peer-to-peer support
- Develop a strategy to ensure quality humanitarian assistance and protection to vulnerable migrants and displaced people
- Engage key stakeholders and take on diplomacy work to streamline inter-agency engagement on migration

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will continue to provide support on migration issues, including encouraging close coordination with organizations such as IOM and UNHCR, as well as other international non-governmental organizations.

The **Australian Red Cross** will support the National Society to enhance its humanitarian diplomacy skills within the Asia Pacific Regional Migration Network.

As part of wider Movement support, the **ICRC** will assist the National Society in providing safe water and shelter to people displaced by conflict.



Values, power and inclusion

Papua New Guinea is one of the lowest ranked countries on the UN Gender Inequality Index, ranking 158 out of 189 in 2023. Only 10 per cent of adult women have received secondary level education compared to 15.2 per cent of their male counterparts. According to UNICEF, only 47 per cent of girls in Papua New Guinea attend primary school, and only 17 per cent of girls attend secondary school. Women are less likely to participate in the formal workforce than men. According to the

World Bank, only 20 per cent of women in Papua New Guinea participate in the labour force, compared to 75 per cent of men. Women are also underrepresented in the political system.

Gender-based violence including sexual harassment, physical violence, emotional violence are common problems faced by women across the country. The 2019-2020 Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee report states that 83 per

cent of women have experienced some form of violence in their lifetime.

Sorcery Accusation Related Violence (SARV) is an emerging issue in Papua New Guinea, significantly affecting women and children, particularly in the Highlands region. Victims can be of any gender, age, or social status. Accusations tend to follow regional patterns: mostly male victims in Bougainville and mostly female victims in Enga. Children are often accused due to beliefs that sorcery passes through bloodlines or are harmed when their parents are attacked, as seen in two 2018 convictions. The Papua New Guinea government is currently reviewing the National SARV policy to better protect accused women and children.

Primary school completion rates are low and educational disparities are evident. Primary school completion is 35 per cent, with rural rates plummeting to a dismal 27 per cent, and a further 25 per cent of children aged between 6 and 18 are out of school, with girls disproportionately affected. The 2022 net-school attendance rate declines significantly from elementary, primary, and secondary, dropping from 54 per cent to 52 per cent to 22 per cent, respectively. Moreover, only 68 per cent of persons with functional difficulties have ever been to school.

According to international NGO research conducted in previous years, approximately 30 per cent of Papua New Guinean sex trafficking victims are children younger than the age of 18, with some as young as 10 years old. Immediate family or tribe members reportedly exploit children in sex trafficking or forced labour. Papua New Guinea also faces widespread poverty. While progress has been made since 2018, over 35 per cent of the population (about 3.5 million people), are below the national poverty line. This disparity is particularly prominent in rural areas, where 40 per cent struggle to make ends meet, compared to 27 per cent in urban areas.

The Papua New Guinea government launched the National Policy on Disability for 2015-2025. Challenges such as stigma and limited access to healthcare and education persist in PNG. The policy aims to address these issues by improving participation, ensuring equal rights, and expanding job opportunities for people with disabilities.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society seeks to implement an effective protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) programme to ensure support to marginalized populations. It seeks to

raise awareness on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

The National Society's objectives also include harnessing the youth as agents of behavioural change by empowering them to take up leadership roles in their communities. The National Society also aims to enhance capacity of staff and volunteers on PGI and PSEA through mandatory training. The focus will be on integrating PGI minimum standards into the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society programmes and projects.

Planned activities in 2025

- Integrate protection, gender and inclusion within all operational planning and programming
- Establish partnerships with local, national or regional disabled person's organizations
- Promote and integrate community engagement and accountability (CEA) in community resilience activities
- Disaggregate the feedback data collected by age and sex
- Run and manage the special education school for disabled children

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will continue to support the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society in integrating protection, gender and inclusion across all its projects and initiatives. It will also provide technical support to the National Society in development of policy and guidelines as part of its operations and for programme implementation.

The **Australian Red Cross** will provide technical and financial support to mainstream protection, gender and inclusion into the National Society's programmes, and increase the knowledge and skills of its staff and volunteers. This extends to technical support on child protection, and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) as well as harassment.

The **Japanese Red Cross Society** will continue to provide financial support to the National Society for effective implementation of its projects and activities.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society is committed to strengthening its institutional standing.

To that end, it has carried out assessments as part of the IFRC Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process in both 2013 and 2019. This is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of a National Society as a whole, in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities.

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society is also committed to the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process and is at the work plan phase. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism and take the necessary action to improve it.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Maintain and strengthen coordination with key partners both inside and outside the Movement
- Increase engagement with in-country donor organizations, such as DFAT and EU for a long term/multiyear partnership opportunity
- Focus on domestic and public fundraising activities through donation box, fundraising events and in-kind donations

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the National Society in the mobilization of resources and building partnerships.

The **Australian Red Cross** will also continue to support the commercial First Aid programme along with public and domestic fundraising for improving regular income and finance sustainability of the National Society.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Focus on branch development, financial sustainability and volunteers and youth management
- Complete the Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) for all branches as part of the branch development and regionalization
- Build capacity in warehouse, fleet management, and digital transformation for disaster preparedness
- Establish a unified IT system for better communication between HQ and branches
- Prioritize data literacy training, starting with finance and programme reporting
- Develop and enhance National Disaster Response Team

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society in the development and implementation of a strategy for strengthening its auxiliary role in the country. It will also support the National Society in developing and implementing the National Society development plan to improve management systems and accountability. It will also support the National Society in capacity development for finance management, fleet and warehouse management and the establishment and capacity building of the National Disaster Response Team.

The IFRC will support the National Society through its Capacity Building Fund, aligned with the National Society development roadmap – focused on resetting, refreshing, and rebuilding.

The **Australian Red Cross** will support the National Society in identifying key National Society development priorities and alignment areas.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Develop content for advocacy using traditional and social media
- Create and share timely and high-impact visibility on emergencies
- Strengthen public position of the National Society
- Implement advocacy activities through partnership meetings

- Advocate to stakeholders through donor mapping and coordination platforms
- Highlight National Society's achievements in delivering humanitarian assistance during disasters

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will promote humanitarian diplomacy by supporting the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society to be better positioned and have a stronger capacity to protect the most vulnerable and safeguard the humanitarian space. The IFRC will also provide technical support to the National Society on humanitarian diplomacy, advocacy and disaster law.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Continue financial development plan based on Capacity Review and Risk Analysis to improve accountability and management
- Prioritize timely acquittals, regular reports and a digital financial system
- Strengthen planning, monitoring, reporting, evaluation, and results-based management to improve accountability
- Enhance information management through workshops
- Drive digital transformation
- Improve data use and protection

- Develop and institutionalize internal controls
- Develop Business Continuity Plan for identifying threats and disruption

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Papua New Guinea Red Society to build strong, credible and well-functioning structures and tools that enable the National Society to deliver relevant, scalable and sustained quality humanitarian services. The IFRC will also provide technical support on financial development plan based on capacity review and risk analysis initiative.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC support to the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society centres on strategic and operational coordination, National Society development and humanitarian diplomacy. It also helps to strengthen the National Society's auxiliary role in the country by regularly meeting with key stakeholders at government level. This has been facilitated by the re-opening of its country office in December 2016, which is now a full-fledged delegation.

Additional technical resources come from the IFRC Asia Pacific regional office based in Kuala Lumpur, the IFRC country cluster delegation for the Pacific based in Suva and other IFRC members. Specifically, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society has been supported through National Society development schemes, the Red Ready project, the core costs and financial sustainability initiative, and the IFRC Capacity Building Funds.

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; co-developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, development assistance and of efforts to reinforce the role of National Societies in their respective countries.

In Papua New Guinea, there are no in-country participating National Societies. However, the Australian Red Cross is a long-term partner, and the New Zealand Red Cross and the Netherlands Red Cross have provided targeted support.

The following participating National Societies are providing long-term support to the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society:

The **American Red Cross** has indirectly supported the National Society through its donor relationship with US Government. Since 2024, it has also contributed to the Pacific Core Cost Finance Support Initiative (CCFS), benefiting the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society in terms of core costs and financial sustainability.

The **Australian Red Cross** has a long-standing partnership with the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society. The overall goal of Australian Red Cross is to achieve stronger, more resilient communities with increased capacity to prepare for,

anticipate, respond to and recover from disasters and crises. In recent years, its advisory, technical, and funding support has focused on National Society development and emergency response. National Society development support has been guided by key priorities of Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society, including resource mobilization, finance development, strategy and policy development. Complementary to this support, Australian Red Cross and other Movement partners contribute to the National Society's core costs gap through the core costs and financial sustainability initiative.

The **Japanese Red Cross Society** has funded a new two-year project, the Papua New Guinea Locally Led Climate Change Project, which focuses on climate change and PGI integration. The project began on April 1, 2024, and will run until March 31, 2026, as part of the Japanese Red Cross Society's Pacific strategy.

The **New Zealand Red Cross** supports the National Society through its first aid programme, humanitarian technology, and participation in the core costs and financial sustainability initiative.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** has engaged with the National Society for supporting chronic crises since 2023.

The **Swedish Red Cross** is contributing to the IFRC Red Ready Phase III project, which supports the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society and other National Societies in the Asia-Pacific region.

Movement coordination

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly-adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The **ICRC** promotes international humanitarian law and raises other humanitarian issues with the Papua New Guinea government, security forces, academic circles, the media and civil society. It helps communities affected by conflict and visits detainees. The ICRC also provides assistance to the National Society on various organizational priorities. This work extends to increasing acceptance, security, and access to affected populations through the application of the [Safer Access Framework](#).

Coordination with other actors

The government at both national and provincial level recognizes the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society as a key partner in its National Disaster Risk Management Plan. It recognizes that the National Society is instrumental in providing humanitarian assistance to communities affected by disasters and contributes to disaster risk reduction by building community resilience and response readiness. As a result, the provincial administrative office has provided some space for the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society to make use of container storage and is well coordinated for disasters. The strength of the National Society is evident through its active volunteers who are members of local communities, understand the local context and work towards alleviating human suffering by bringing relevant support and service where needed. In addition, the National Society's neutrality and humanitarian space are acknowledged by the authorities.

The National Society is a member of the Papua New Guinea Disaster Management Team, with the IFRC and ICRC acting as observers when needed. This team is a coordination mechanism for preparedness and response to disasters with all stakeholders and is composed of the Government of Papua New Guinea, UN agencies, international NGOs and NGOs, for

any disasters. Meetings are held every month and hosted and chaired by the Disaster Management Team secretariat. The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society actively participates in these meetings and plays a key role as a local humanitarian actor in contributing to emergency response and coordination.

Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society maintains strong excellent collaboration with various external partners, including UN agencies in country, namely WHO, UNICEF and IOM for future partnerships in disasters and long-term programming in Papua New Guinea.

The National Society has established a close partnership with the Australian High Commission. It is also engaging with potential long-term partners and donors, including the Japanese Embassy, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the American Embassy, and the EU. The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society has initiated discussions with these partners and plans to pursue tangible collaborations in the coming years. In 2024, the National Society worked alongside JICA and other organizations to coordinate activities for International Women's Day and gender-related initiatives.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

Additional information

- [IFRC Global Plan and IFRC network country plan](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [IFRC Evaluation and Research Databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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