

IN SUPPORT OF THE PAPUA NEW GUINEA RED CROSS SOCIETY



12

National Society branches



13

National Society local units



862

National Society volunteers



32

National Society staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and environment



6,125

Disasters and crises



340

Health and wellbeing



2,135

Migration and displacement



3,972

Values, power and inclusion



1,170

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society	
Overview	Funding Sources
Funding	Not reported
Expenditure	Not reported
	IFRC Secretariat
	Not reported
	Participating National Societies
	Not reported
	HNS other funding sources
	Not reported

IFRC network		
Country	Funding Requirement	1.4M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term Funding Requirement	1.1M
	Funding	1.4M
	Expenditure	914,000
	Emergency Operations	Not reported
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement	201,000
	Funding	184,000
	Expenditure	30,000
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement	160,000
	Funding	Not reported

Appeal number **MAAPG003**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities addressing



Environmental problems

● 6,000



Rising climate risks

● 2,000

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change
- implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions
- implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)



Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with



Disaster risk reduction

● 340



Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached by the National Society with



Contextually appropriate health services

● 2,000



Training in first aid

● 615



Immunization services

● 2,000



Migration and displacement



Migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection

● 4,000



Values, power and inclusion

Number of people



Reached by the National Society's educational programmes • **69**



Reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming • **1,000**

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan

ENABLING FUNCTIONS



Strategic and operational coordination

2
Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of

2
Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of



National Society development

✓ National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers

✓ National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies

✓ National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role

✓ There is a National Society Development plan in place



Humanitarian diplomacy

✓ National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies

✓ National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns



Accountability and agility

✓ National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors

✓ National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Australian Red Cross	184,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 184,000**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

During the reporting period, Papua New Guinea faced a challenging environment shaped by chronic vulnerabilities and sudden-onset disasters. The country experienced a polio outbreak, following the detection of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 in Lae, Morobe Province. Positive cases were reported in the National Capital District, Morobe and Western Highlands, prompting the government and partners to launch a nationwide campaign to protect children. At the same time, recovery efforts continued for the Enga landslide that occurred in May 2024, which claimed over 150 lives and displaced hundreds of households.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

During the first half of 2025, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society advanced community-based climate adaptation through Red Ready Phase III and the Papua New Guinea Locally Led Climate Action initiative. Key actions included Y-Adapt youth training, enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) sessions in six branches, school-based WASH integration, and nature-based solutions such as mangrove planting. The National Society also initiated anticipatory action planning following regional training and developed community action plans on flood risk, water access, and hygiene. These efforts, though modest in scale, marked a significant shift toward youth-led, community-driven climate resilience.

Disasters and crises

During the first half of 2025, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society focused on emergency response and institutional readiness, continuing the Enga landslide recovery and reaching over 600 people with hygiene kits, first aid, psychosocial support and PGI-integrated assessments despite security challenges. The National Society advanced branch preparedness through enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) training, disaster risk reduction planning, tree planting, and repositioning of relief stocks, while integrating water, sanitation and hygiene and disaster risk reduction messaging in schools. Capacity building included procurement and warehousing training, development of PGI and Restoring Family Links tools, and consolidation of lessons into updated disaster response SOPs.

Health and wellbeing

During the first half of 2025, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society strengthened community health and wellbeing through the Enga landslide recovery, school-based hygiene promotion, and the national polio campaign. It delivered first aid, mental health and psychosocial support and PGI-integrated assessments, trained participants in Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) and reached students with WASH activities. In partnership with health authorities, volunteers supported polio and tetanus vaccination drives, resulting in 1,566 children and 2,035 women and girls vaccinated. The National Society also enhanced first aid capacity with a certified trainer to lead future Training of Trainers sessions.

Migration and displacement

During the first half of 2025, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society did not implement a dedicated migration project but supported displaced families affected by the Enga landslide who remain unrelocated due to pending government plans. Recovery activities continued in coordination with the Enga Provincial Government, while non-food item distribution was paused because of oversupply from other agencies. Security risks for volunteers remained high due to ongoing ethnic conflicts.

Values, power and inclusion

During the first half of 2025, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society strengthened the integration of protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) across its operations through the Enga landslide response, Red Ready Phase III and the branch reset programme. Key actions included PGI-sensitive assessments, protection messaging, community feedback mechanisms, inclusive EVCA sessions and school-based

activities promoting equal participation. Dedicated PGI and CEA sessions for staff and volunteers reinforced these approaches, ensuring they are embedded in all aspects of the National Society's work.

Enabling local actors

During the first half of 2025, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society prioritized National Society Development through its Reset roadmap, strengthening governance, systems, and branch capacity while enhancing public visibility and trust. Key achievements included the Reset and Refresh induction workshop, branch-level sessions, volunteer database creation, and EVCA training in multiple branches. The National Society advanced preparedness through stock repositioning, water, sanitation and hygiene and disaster risk reduction integration in schools, and joint assessments, while addressing internal challenges with revised recruitment, financial tracking improvements, and new reporting tools. It also promoted protection, gender, and inclusion and Community Engagement and Accountability integration, digital transformation and youth-led climate adaptation initiatives. Despite security constraints in Enga and delays in relocation plans, the National Society maintained strong coordination with authorities and partners, supported health interventions including polio response, and continued efforts to localize humanitarian diplomacy and build resilience across communities.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

During the reporting period, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society implemented the Unified Plan with several adjustments driven by contextual challenges and operational constraints. These changes affected timelines, staffing, and reporting systems, requiring adaptive measures to maintain progress.

Staffing disruptions at the National Society level, including the resignation of the Organizational Development and Branch Manager, impacted programme coordination and reporting. Duties were temporarily reassigned to the Programme Manager, supported by IFRC technical assistance, while recruitment accelerated and filled most vacancies by June. A new management structure and communication protocol aim to reduce future staffing challenges.

The National Society Development roadmap shifted focus to resetting, refreshing, and rebuilding systems and structures. New leadership and managers were recruited, and an external consultant supported Phase One of the roadmap. Nine new council members were elected during the General Assembly in June, reinforcing governance priorities.

Delays in Indicator Tracking Table consolidation and financial acquittals created bottlenecks in monitoring and accountability. IFRC provided hands-on mentoring and introduced a simplified ITT tool with monthly tracking to improve reporting. Financial processes under the CRRRA modality remain under development.

The Enga landslide recovery phase required revisions due to tribal tensions and security risks. Activities focused on core needs, and PGI and CEA approaches were adapted to ensure safety. Distribution of non-food items was postponed because relocation plans remain incomplete, and items may be redirected to other emergencies in the Highlands region.

The Red Ready Phase III project, initially funded by USAID BHA, was terminated in February following a U.S. government decision. Activities were revised and prioritized for implementation with support from Swiss Red Cross for the remainder of 2025.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society implemented targeted community-based climate adaptation activities under Red Ready Phase III and the PNG Locally Led Climate Action initiative. The Youth Empower project, funded by the Empress Shōken Fund, focused on delivering Y-Adapt training in three branches to encourage youth leadership in climate change and adaptation activities. These efforts aimed to strengthen branch-level capacity to anticipate and respond to climate-induced hazards.

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society conducted enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) training in Milne Bay, New Ireland, East New Britain, West New Britain, Madang, and Bougainville branches, reaching more than 51 community members and volunteers. In Milne Bay, eVCA sessions were integrated with WASH and health education activities in two primary schools. Students and teachers co-designed simple, local solutions to improve hygiene resilience, such as tippy taps and water storage using recycled containers, promoting nature-based and low-waste practices.

The National Society's Programme and Operations Coordinator attended an Anticipatory Action and Early Warning System training in Bangkok. Following this training, the National Society receive capacity-building support to develop its Anticipatory Action and Early Warning System plan as part of the Climate Action strategy.

Nature-based solutions training was delivered in Bougainville, West New Britain and New Ireland branches. In Bougainville, volunteers supported community members in planting mangroves to mitigate coastal erosion, reaching 41 participants. The Y-Adapt Training of Trainers, facilitated in Micronesia in 2024, enabled the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society Youth Council representative and Youth Officer to lead sessions in three provinces, reaching 90 participants, including 46 males and 44 females.

These activities resulted in the development of basic community action plans focused on flood risk mapping, safer water access, and school-based hygiene promotion. While the scale of programming remains modest, the integration of climate adaptation with youth engagement and school-based behaviour change represents a promising shift toward community-driven climate resilience.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continued to support the National Society through joint monitoring visits with the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society and the **Japanese Red Cross Society** staff on loan to the East New Britain branch, which was implementing activities under the PNG Locally Led Climate Action project. The IFRC also supported the National Society's Programme and Operations Coordinator to attend Anticipatory Action and Early Warning System training in Bangkok.

The **Australian Red Cross** provided support by delivering pre-training and briefing sessions to the IFRC Programme and Operations Coordinator and the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society Programme Manager prior to the Anticipatory Action workshop.



For real-time information on emergencies, visit the IFRC GO page: [Papua New Guinea](#)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society focused on emergency response and institutional readiness. The National Society continued the Enga landslide response and recovery, which began after the devastating landslide in May 2024. The operation reached more than 600 people with multi-sectoral support. The complexity of the disaster limited activities to key interventions, including the distribution of family hygiene kits containing essential items for men, women, boys, girls and babies. Trained volunteers delivered community [first aid](#) training, psychosocial support, and PGI-integrated assessments as part of disaster needs assessments to identify vulnerable groups. Volunteers trained in PGI facilitated safe spaces and shared protection messaging. The National Society successfully completed four out of six planned [enhanced Community-Based Health and First Aid \(eCBHFA\)](#) training sessions for community members, health facility staff, and teachers, training 100 participants. Two sessions could not be conducted due to security threats and tribal conflicts that restricted access.

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society coordinated closely with local authorities to ensure safety and acceptance while navigating complex access constraints caused by tribal tensions and fragile infrastructure. Under Red Ready Phase III and Chronic Crises projects, branch-level preparedness advanced through [enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment \(eVCA\)](#) training in five branches, supporting community risk mapping and disaster preparedness planning. Local volunteers developed action plans addressing hazards such as floods, landslides and coastal erosion. In Eastern and Western Highlands, communities received 400 tree seedlings to complement disaster risk reduction plans developed after EVCA training, enhancing resilience against floods and landslides.

The National Society procured essential household items and prepositioned regional stock at Madang and East New Britain branches, as well as at the headquarters warehouse under the Chronic Crises project. In Milne Bay, WASH and disaster risk reduction messaging was integrated into school activities to build resilience among youth. Volunteers from the Autonomous Region of Bougainville branch participated in a joint assessment for the Nissan Island drought.

The National Society's Logistics Coordinator and the IFRC Country Delegation Admin Officer attended procurement training in Kuala Lumpur in December 2024. The two trained staff also facilitated basic warehousing training at the Madang and East New Britain branches, where national non-food items are prepositioned for emergency response in their respective regions.

Ongoing online and one-on-one sessions with regional technical leads supported the National Society's [Restoring Family Links](#) and PGI focal points, including the development of key tools. Community risk maps and school-based disaster risk reduction messages are being retained and adapted for local plans and future disaster simulations. The National Society is consolidating lessons from Enga and other disaster responses into updated disaster response standard operating procedures. While anticipatory action programming has not yet been implemented, the National Society is exploring this approach for the second half of 2025 as part of regional learning and collaboration.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support by delivering technical assistance, operational coordination and financial oversight for the implementation of the Enga landslide response and recovery. It provided support through PMER technical assistance to ensure quality implementation of activities and strengthen the capacity of the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society. As a result of IFRC support, the National Society's Logistics Coordinator and the IFRC Country Delegation Admin Officer attended procurement training in Kuala Lumpur in December 2024.

The **Australian Red Cross** provided support to the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society by funding the Enga landslide recovery project, which received approval for a three-month no-cost extension and will conclude on 30 September 2025. With funding from DFAT through the Australian Red Cross, the operation reached more than 600 people with multi-sectoral support.



National Society volunteers repositioning essential household items across key locations to ensure faster emergency response. (Photo: Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society)



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society contributed to community health and wellbeing through emergency health response and hygiene promotion under the Enga landslide recovery operation, the polio campaign, and school-based activities in Milne Bay.

Under the Enga landslide response and recovery, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society provided first aid services through trained staff deployed from headquarters and volunteers from branches. Out of six planned Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) training sessions, four were completed, reaching 100 community members, health workers, and teachers. The remaining two sessions could not be conducted due to ongoing security threats and tribal conflicts that restricted access.

The National Society also delivered basic mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to families displaced by the landslide, with special attention to vulnerable women and children. Health and hygiene messages were integrated into household-level relief distributions, and all referrals followed provincial and district referral pathways identified by local health authorities.

Under Red Ready Phase III, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society implemented school-linked activities in Milne Bay to improve community health outcomes. Hygiene promotion sessions reached more than 200 students and teachers. Students replicated tippy taps and safe water storage solutions, improving hygiene practices at home and in classrooms. Teachers reported increased awareness among students about personal hygiene and water safety during post-training reflections.

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society also played an active role in the polio outbreak response. On 14 May, the Government of Papua New Guinea activated its National Polio Preparedness and Immunization Response Plan after

25 years of being polio-free. In response, the National Society partnered with the National Department of Health, supported by WHO, and strengthened coordination with Provincial Health Authorities in the National Capital District and Morobe Province. Volunteers engaged in household surveys, community awareness, and mobilization activities to support outbreak containment and public health messaging in Port Moresby South District. Fifteen volunteers, alongside Provincial Health Authority medical staff, visited informal settlements to assist with vaccination awareness. As a result, 1,566 children received polio vaccinations. Additionally, tetanus awareness sessions were conducted in six clinics in the National Capital District, targeting women aged 15–44 and pregnant women. A total of 2,035 individuals were vaccinated, including 1,154 women, 881 girls, and 100 pregnant women.

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society also strengthened its [first aid](#) capacity. One of its lead trainers completed Regional First Aid Level C training, ensuring the National Society has a certified trainer capable of conducting Training of Trainers sessions for volunteers.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the National Society on health-related volunteer safety and integrating hygiene behaviour messaging into enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment tools. Additionally, IFRC enabled the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society participation in the Polio response by organizing bilateral meetings, workshops and coordination sessions with the National Department of Health, Provincial Health Authorities, WHO and UNICEF.

The **Australian Red Cross** and the IFRC facilitated funding for the Enga Response and Recovery Project, which addressed recovery activities not covered under the DREF operation.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society did not implement a dedicated project on migration or displaced populations. However, the Enga landslide response involved supporting displaced families who have not yet relocated to the designated resettlement area, as the provincial government has not finalized the relocation plan. The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society worked closely with the Enga Provincial Government on recovery activities. Distribution of non-food items remains on hold due to oversupply from other agencies. Security risks for volunteers in this area remain extremely high because of ongoing ethnic fighting.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial assistance to the National Society. It supported and ensured representation at high level meetings and collaboration with other agencies.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society made significant progress in integrating [protection, gender, and inclusion \(PGI\)](#) and [Community Engagement and Accountability \(CEA\)](#) across its operations, particularly under the Enga landslide response and recovery, Red Ready Phase III, and the branch reset programme.

In the Enga landslide operation, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society mainstreamed PGI throughout assessments and community engagement activities. It collected disaggregated data by age, gender, and disability during household disaster needs assessments. It procured family hygiene kits and protection-sensitive [water, sanitation and hygiene](#) items, which will be distributed alongside sewing training that incorporates menstrual hygiene later in the year. Volunteers delivered protection messaging during household visits, focusing on safety and community violence prevention. The National Society also established community feedback mechanisms in the field, enabling households to raise concerns and share suggestions about the response.

Under Red Ready Phase III, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society trained volunteers and branch staff on inclusive approaches. EVCA sessions in Milne Bay and East New Britain incorporated PGI and CEA questions into risk mapping exercises. School-based activities promoted inclusion by engaging male and female students equally in hygiene promotion and disaster risk reduction discussions. Feedback from teachers and community leaders informed the design of future sessions.

As part of the National Society Development reset programme, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society conducted a three-day induction session for headquarters staff in January, which included dedicated PGI and CEA sessions to ensure staff understood how these approaches integrate into all aspects of the National Society's work. The branch reset programme also featured PGI and CEA presentations to help volunteers understand key messages and their importance in humanitarian action.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provided technical and financial support to the National Society and supported in integrating protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) during emergency operations and project implementation. The IFRC PGI and CEA teams adapted tools and guidance to the Papua New Guinea context to ensure relevance, particularly in fragile and tribal areas where protection risks are high.

The **Australian Red Cross** offered technical PGI support to the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society, which included completing the Child Safeguarding Assessment.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

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.

In Papua New Guinea, **the ICRC** continues to promote 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.

External coordination

The National Society maintains strong partnerships with both national and international partners in the public. It actively participated in monthly Disaster Management Team Secretariat meetings, collaborating with other humanitarian organizations in the country. During the first half of 2025, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society maintained active engagement in national coordination platforms and internal Movement cooperation to strengthen its role as a trusted humanitarian actor. The National Society worked closely with the National Disaster Centre and Provincial Disaster

Committees to ensure alignment with national response protocols. It held its General Assembly in June, where a new council was elected. The new council expressed strong support for the National Society Development roadmap and the reset programme.

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society collaborated with local ward leaders and tribal representatives to facilitate safer access for relief operations in remote and conflict-prone areas. Volunteers from the Western Highlands branch received safer access training as part of the Enga landslide response. The National Society actively participated in monthly Disaster Management Team meetings and Inter-Sector Coordination Group discussions, contributing to high-level engagement and national coordination efforts. It also joined polio outbreak coordination and planning meetings to ensure its volunteers' work complemented public health interventions.

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society engaged in civil-military response coordination and preparedness meetings on disaster management and public health interventions to identify its capacity and potential roles in the national preparedness plan. Coordination extended to inter-agency mechanisms, including forums hosted by the UN Resident Coordinator and sectoral clusters such as Protection, Health and WASH. As an auxiliary to the public authorities, the National Society's leadership and visibility during the Enga response reaffirmed its position as a neutral and trusted local actor.

The IFRC's active participation in country-level meetings under the Disaster Management Team coordination mechanism supported coordination with UN agencies and other international NGOs.

The **Australian Red Cross**, as a long-term partner, provided both financial and strategic support to advance the National Society Development roadmap.

The **Japanese Red Cross Society** contributed by deploying a Programme Delegate on a six-month rotation basis to support the country delegation's operations and share expertise and skills.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society prioritized National Society Development under its Reset (Transformational) roadmap to strengthen capacity in programmes, operations, emergency response, partnerships and advocacy across the country.

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society conducted a five-day Reset and Refresh induction workshop for headquarters staff from January 13 to 17 at Shady Rest Hotel in Port Moresby. The workshop introduced the new direction endorsed by the National Council in December 2024 and aligned policies, procedures, and practices with evolving organizational needs. It aimed to ensure staff understood all policies, gained deeper knowledge of the National Society's structure and values, met the new senior management team, and adopted new standards of accountability and performance. The workshop also fostered team spirit and collaboration among staff members, marking one of the first activities in Phase One of the development roadmap.

The branch reset and investment programme engaged council members and senior management in two- to three-day sessions with all eleven branches. These sessions included advocacy activities, policy refreshers, branch operations reviews, annual general meeting preparations, and induction of new branch executives. Both new and experienced volunteers participated, creating opportunities for learning and collaboration. Senior management gained practical insights into branch operations and governance processes, which will inform the planning and design of Phase Two of the roadmap.

Branches in Milne Bay, East New Britain and Madang completed enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment training, strengthened response coordination skills and began developing Branch Investment Plans that integrate disaster risk reduction and community outreach. One key achievement of the branch reset programme was the creation of volunteer databases for each branch, including training records and capacity profiles.

Volunteer development remained a priority, with more than 40 volunteers trained in first aid, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and hygiene promotion under the Enga landslide response and Red Ready programmes. The National Society distributed safety gear, insurance coverage, and hygiene kits to improve deployment readiness.

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society also initiated a review of volunteer database systems and began developing branch-level reporting templates to improve accountability and evidence gathering. These steps form part of a broader effort to reset, refresh and rebuild the organization's culture and values, resolve internal issues, and establish clear standards for future operations.

During this reporting period, the National Society implemented several key activities, including the Reset and Refresh workshop, branch inductions, preparations for the General Assembly and repairs to the headquarters building roof. All these efforts focused on strengthening compliance with the constitution, policies, processes, roles, responsibilities, and systems to ensure a more accountable and effective National Society.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with technical and financial assistance. It also provided mentoring and training to the National Society staff and officials. Through the broader Pacific Movement platform, peer to peer exchanges and joint trainings have supported knowledge sharing on branch development, volunteer engagement and finance in emergencies.

The **Australian Red Cross** continued to support the National Society under the strategic partnership strategy, contributing to National Society Development including staff capacity training in logistics and procurement.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society maintained its efforts to strengthen public visibility, community trust, and institutional positioning.

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society collaborated with the Enga Provincial Government during the landslide response operation to clarify its neutral and humanitarian role, particularly in sensitive tribal areas. It emphasized messaging around protection, dignity, and community safety. In affected areas, the National Society prioritized community-facing communication through in-person briefings, engagement with local leaders, and visual materials translated into Tok Pisin and local dialects.

In Milne Bay and Madang, school-based eVCA and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) campaigns created soft entry points to raise awareness about the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society's mandate and encouraged youth and family participation. The National Society also contributed to national-level planning discussions and inter-agency coordination platforms, reinforcing its auxiliary role and advocating for disaster preparedness, safe shelter and climate education.

Through the polio outbreak response, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society filled critical gaps left by the Provincial Health Authority by mobilizing volunteers to reach more children under ten years old. This effort demonstrated its commitment to supporting public authorities in health emergencies.

Although the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society's Strategic Plan 2030 remains under review, it continues to shape its humanitarian diplomacy to be more localized, culturally appropriate and inclusive of broader stakeholder engagement, especially in disaster and outbreak contexts.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported internal reflections within the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society to strengthen its positioning as a trusted local actor, particularly in situations involving community tension and compromised security. Through the Red Ready programme, the IFRC helped integrate risk communication into community-based activities and public-facing health messaging.

Additionally, the IFRC will support the National Society in developing a Humanitarian Diplomacy and Communications Plan that aligns with volunteer and branch capacity. It also aims to invest in content creation skills such as storytelling, social media engagement and community-based video and photography to enhance local visibility.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society integrated community feedback mechanisms into the Enga landslide response through face-to-face dialogue and feedback loops facilitated by community leaders. For every site visit, the first point of entry was the Enga Disaster Desk at the provincial headquarters. The National Society informed the desk about planned activities and shared progress reports to keep the provincial government updated on its operations. This approach strengthened collaboration and partnership between the National Society and the government.

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society emphasized volunteer representation and cultural understanding by mobilizing local branch volunteers familiar with affected communities. Programme design incorporated measures to ensure dignity, cultural relevance, and two-way communication, particularly during assessments and monitoring.

The National Society undertook critical steps to strengthen its internal systems and promote greater accountability, transparency, and responsiveness, particularly within the scope of the Red Ready Phase III programme and the National Society Development roadmap.

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society addressed challenges in timely acquittals and incomplete financial tracking, especially in the first quarter, by implementing technical coaching and reassigning finance roles to stabilize operations. The National Society ensured safe and dignified engagement by equipping trained volunteers deployed to Enga province with first aid kits, insurance coverage and basic protection training. It integrated key Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) messaging into branch reset programme agendas and presented this information to volunteers across 11 branches during their induction and refresher sessions. The National Society revised recruitment processes for headquarters and branch staff to improve transparency and address turnover that had previously disrupted programme delivery and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting functions.

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society developed a draft consolidated tool for core programme areas, including disaster response, Red Ready, chronic crises, locally led climate action while continuing to build its Indicator Tracking Table system. The National Society created simplified monitoring templates and branch-level reporting tools, which are currently being tested in Madang and Milne Bay. Although gaps remain in real-time indicator tracking, the National Society introduced a monthly check-in mechanism between branches and headquarters PMER focal points. It also developed a standardized activity reporting tool, which was shared with programme teams and branch project focal points and used in the second quarter to ensure unified reporting.

The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society remains in the early stages of digital transformation aimed at improving reporting quality. It is developing a digital reporting format in coordination. Programme staff are receiving training on Excel-based dashboards, indicator tracking and Kobo tools. The National Society identified the need for investment in digital hardware and data connectivity at the branch level during Phase I implementation of the NSD roadmap.

In Milne Bay, students replicated tippy taps and rainwater collection systems based on WASH training, demonstrating early signs of community-led innovation and adaptation. The Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society continues to explore opportunities for digital innovation grants and peer-to-peer learning platforms to further empower branches and volunteers.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society to implement its programmes and activities. The IFRC delivered accountability and integrity trainings to newly elected council members, headquarters staff and branch members to strengthen their understanding of responsibilities and ethical standards. It also supported daily financial management and project implementation under the Climate Resilient and Risk-Informed Action initiative.

Additionally, the IFRC assisted the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society in developing a draft consolidated tool for core programme areas, including disaster response, Red Ready, chronic crises and locally led climate action. It also supported the development of a digital reporting format to enhance data management and programme monitoring.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Mid-Year Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

During the first half of 2025, one key lesson learned was that leadership transitions can expose institutional vulnerabilities. The resignation of key staff, such as the Operations and Disaster Management Manager, disrupted coordination and reporting due to the lack of role overlap and succession planning. In response, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society plans to strengthen internal backup systems, clarify delegation protocols and build second-line leadership capacity, especially at the branch level.

The Enga landslide response highlighted the critical role of local knowledge and community trust in humanitarian operations, particularly in conflict-sensitive areas. It became clear that central-level strategies must allow flexibility for branch-led adaptation. The National Society will therefore invest in locally led risk mapping, systematically use community feedback and prioritize indigenous volunteer engagement in response planning.

Weaknesses in data tracking and financial acquittals revealed that PMER systems were too complex for field staff. Tools must be user-friendly and supported by regular coaching. To address this, IFRC and the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society are piloting simplified indicator tracking templates and monthly review check-ins, which will be institutionalized across branches later in 2025.

In Milne Bay, student-led replication of hygiene systems proved more effective than traditional WASH messaging, showing that behaviour change is more likely when technical training is paired with relevance and creativity. This insight will guide the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society to integrate participatory design approaches into enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA), disaster risk reduction and school-based programming, enabling communities to co-create practical solutions.

Finally, the importance of documenting coordination efforts became evident. Many informal partnerships and successful collaborations such as those with provincial authorities and schools, risk being lost without proper records. The National Society will roll out coordination tracking templates and contact logs across all branches, embedding them into quarterly reviews to ensure continuity and institutional memory.

SUCCESS STORIES



1

A mother of six uses first aid skills to help community

On a quiet day in January, tragedy nearly struck Mualim Island in East New Britain when a toddler was swept into the sea by strong waves. As panic spread, Elizabeth Hensel—a mother of six and recent participant in a Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) training by the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society, rushed to the scene. Seeing the child unresponsive, she took over from a bystander attempting incorrect resuscitation, checked the pulse and began CPR. “After two rounds of chest compressions, the baby regained consciousness and spat out the water,” she recalls. Thanks to her quick action, the child survived.

Elizabeth’s training, supported by the Japanese Red Cross Society through the IFRC, empowered her to save a life and promote health and safety in her community.

Motivated by past struggles, Elizabeth has become an advocate for health and safety in her village. “Before we received the training, we lost three babies while trying to refer them to the nearest hospital,” she shares. “It takes 45 minutes by dinghy or 1 to 2 hours by canoe. Now, we can save lives immediately. We regret not having this knowledge sooner.”

The training also covered childbirth, a critical need in a community where two to three babies are born each month. “Before, mothers would struggle to deliver as the nearest health centre is on another island,” Elizabeth explains. “Now, we have the knowledge to help deliver babies safely here if we can’t reach the health centre in time.”

Elizabeth now educates other mothers on the importance of never leaving children unattended and continues to promote safe practices in her community. Her story is a powerful reminder of the importance of locally led climate adaptation and building resilience in isolated communities.

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the [8+3 reporting template](#) contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Mid-Year Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in mid-year reports
2. Visibility	Not included in mid-year reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



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 15 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.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought 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
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-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

- [PG_Papua New Guinea MYR Financials](#)
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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