PACIFIC ISLANDS

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec

25 August 2026

IN SUPPORT OF 11 PACIFIC ISLAND RED CROSS NATIONAL SOCIETIES

Samoa Red Cross Society

TONGA RED CROSS

TUVALU RED CROSS SOCIETY

58
National Society branches

65
National Society local units

188
National Society staff

4,833
National Society volunteers

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency operations	Climate and environment	Disaster and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion
50,000	**43,450**	**112,206**	**181,898**	**4,937**	**61,920**

No information at time of publication. Figures reflect targeted reach in 2025 plan

Appeal numbers

MAACK001 | MAAWS001
MAAFJ002 | MAASB001
MAAKI001 | MAATO001
MAAMH001 | MAATV001
MAAFM001 | MAAVU001
MAAPW001

COOK ISLANDS

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Cook Islands Red Cross Society

Overview	
Funding	*Not reported*
Expenditure	*Not reported*

Funding Sources	
IFRC Secretariat	*Not reported*
Participating National Societies	*Not reported*
HNS other funding sources	*Not reported*

IFRC network

Country			
		Funding Requirement	26,000
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	26,000
		Funding	*Not reported*
		Expenditure	*Not reported*
HNS other funding sources		Funding	*Not reported*

FIJI

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Fiji Red Cross Society

Overview	
Funding	*Not reported*
Expenditure	*Not reported*

Funding Sources	
IFRC Secretariat	*Not reported*
Participating National Societies	*Not reported*
HNS other funding sources	*Not reported*

IFRC network

Country		Funding Requirement	2.3M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	1.9M
		Funding	6.9M
		Expenditure	3.1M
	Emergency Operations	Funding	112,000
		Expenditure	48,000
Participating National Societies		Funding Requirement	388,000
		Funding	446,000
		Expenditure	446,000
HNS other funding sources		Funding	*Not reported*

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	446,000		●	●		●	

Total Funding Reported **CHF 446,000**

KIRIBATI

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Kiribati Red Cross Society

Overview	
Funding	*Not reported*
Expenditure	*Not reported*

Funding Sources	
IFRC Secretariat	*Not reported*
Participating National Societies	*Not reported*
HNS other funding sources	*Not reported*

IFRC network

Country		Funding Requirement	510,000
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	510,000
		Funding	*Not reported*
		Expenditure	*Not reported*
HNS other funding sources		Funding	*Not reported*

MARSHALL ISLANDS

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Marshall Islands Red Cross Society

Overview	
Funding	*Not reported*
Expenditure	*Not reported*

Funding Sources	
IFRC Secretariat	*Not reported*
Participating National Societies	*Not reported*
HNS other funding sources	*Not reported*

IFRC network

Country		Funding Requirement	223,000
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	98,000
		Funding	*Not reported*
		Expenditure	*Not reported*
	Emergency Operations	Funding	*Not reported*
		Expenditure	*Not reported*
Participating National Societies		Funding Requirement	125,000
		Funding	344,000
		Expenditure	184,000
HNS other funding sources		Funding	*Not reported*

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
American Red Cross	344,000	●					

Total Funding Reported **CHF 344,000**

MICRONESIA

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Micronesia Red Cross

Overview	
Funding	*Not reported*
Expenditure	*Not reported*

Funding Sources	
IFRC Secretariat	*Not reported*
Participating National Societies	*Not reported*
HNS other funding sources	*Not reported*

IFRC network

Country		Funding Requirement	217,000
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	92,000
		Funding	*Not reported*
		Expenditure	*Not reported*
	Emergency Operations	Funding	*Not reported*
		Expenditure	*Not reported*
Participating National Societies		Funding Requirement	125,000
		Funding	10,000
		Expenditure	87,000
HNS other funding sources		Funding	*Not reported*

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
American Red Cross	10,000	●					

Total Funding Reported **CHF 10,000**

PALAU

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Palau Red Cross Society

Overview	
Funding	*Not reported*
Expenditure	*Not reported*

Funding Sources	
IFRC Secretariat	*Not reported*
Participating National Societies	*Not reported*
HNS other funding sources	*Not reported*

IFRC network

Country			
		Funding Requirement	435,000
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	285,000
		Funding	*Not reported*
		Expenditure	*Not reported*
Participating National Societies		Funding Requirement	150,000
		Funding	328,000
		Expenditure	217,000
HNS other funding sources		Funding	*Not reported*

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
American Red Cross	328,000	●					

Total Funding Reported **CHF 328,000**

SAMOA

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Samoa Red Cross Society

Overview	
Funding	*Not reported*
Expenditure	*Not reported*

Funding Sources	
IFRC Secretariat	*Not reported*
Participating National Societies	*Not reported*
HNS other funding sources	*Not reported*

IFRC network

Country		Funding Requirement	1.5M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	1.5M
		Funding	2,000
		Expenditure	*Not reported*
	Emergency Operations	Funding	209,000
		Expenditure	200,000
HNS other funding sources		Funding	*Not reported*

THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

The Solomon Islands Red Cross

Overview	
Funding	*Not reported*
Expenditure	*Not reported*

Funding Sources	
IFRC Secretariat	*Not reported*
Participating National Societies	*Not reported*
HNS other funding sources	*Not reported*

IFRC network

Country		Funding Requirement	826,000
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	601,000
		Funding	13,000
		Expenditure	6,000
Participating National Societies		Funding Requirement	225,000
		Funding	91,000
		Expenditure	91,000
HNS other funding sources		Funding	*Not reported*

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	91,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 91,000**

TONGA

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Tonga Red Cross Society

Overview	
Funding	*Not reported*
Expenditure	*Not reported*

Funding Sources	
IFRC Secretariat	*Not reported*
Participating National Societies	*Not reported*
HNS other funding sources	*Not reported*

IFRC network

Country		Funding Requirement	166,000
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding	298,000
		Expenditure	*Not reported*
	Emergency Operations	Funding	*Not reported*
		Expenditure	*Not reported*
Participating National Societies		Funding Requirement	166,000
		Funding	166,000
		Expenditure	166,000
HNS other funding sources		Funding	*Not reported*

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	166,000		●			●	

Total Funding Reported **CHF 166,000**

TUVALU

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Tuvalu Red Cross Society

Overview	
Funding	*Not reported*
Expenditure	*Not reported*

Funding Sources	
IFRC Secretariat	*Not reported*
Participating National Societies	*Not reported*
HNS other funding sources	*Not reported*

IFRC network

Country			
		Funding Requirement	335,000
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	210,000
		Funding	*Not reported*
		Expenditure	*Not reported*
Participating National Societies		Funding Requirement	125,000
		Funding	141,000
		Expenditure	170,000
HNS other funding sources		Funding	*Not reported*

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
American Red Cross	113,000	●					
Australian Red Cross	28,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 141,000**

VANUATU

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Vanuatu Red Cross Society

Overview	
Funding	*Not reported*
Expenditure	*Not reported*

Funding Sources	
IFRC Secretariat	*Not reported*
Participating National Societies	*Not reported*
HNS other funding sources	*Not reported*

IFRC network

Country			
		Funding Requirement	2.0M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	1.1M
		Funding	*Not reported*
		Expenditure	*Not reported*
	Emergency Operations	Funding	2.1M
		Expenditure	1.8M
Participating National Societies		Funding Requirement	859,000
		Funding	701,000
		Expenditure	650,000
HNS other funding sources		Funding	*Not reported*

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
American Red Cross	197,000	●					
Australian Red Cross	461,000		●	●		●	
Japanese Red Cross Society	43,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 701,000**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

The Pacific region continued to operate in a sustained poly-crisis environment, where emergencies, recovery efforts, and preparedness activities repeatedly overlapped. This context reinforced the priorities set out in the Pacific Leaders Meeting (PLM) Outcomes Statement 2025, particularly the shift toward locally led action, stronger peer support mechanisms, and more sustainable National Society systems. Funding volatility further shaped the operating environment, including a significant and abrupt contraction in available resources that forced the loss or scaling back of planned resilience, adaptation, and shelter programming in parts of the region. In addition, emergency appeals and bilateral pledges remained only partially funded, requiring teams to adopt adaptive management approaches, carefully sequence activities, and make difficult prioritisation decisions. These constraints highlighted the importance of the PLM commitments to financial sustainability and reducing reliance on unpredictable external funding. At the same time, National Societies increasingly led operations, with IFRC providing technical accompaniment rather than relying entirely on international surge capacity, reflecting a deliberate shift toward locally led humanitarian action.

A 7.3-magnitude earthquake struck Vanuatu in December 2024, causing loss of life, widespread displacement, and extensive damage to housing and infrastructure, with prolonged aftershocks continuing into 2025. The situation required an immediate re-prioritisation of resources toward life-saving response and early recovery, while maintaining ongoing commitments to resilience building, National Society development, and institutional strengthening.

Alongside this major shock, National Societies across the Pacific continued to face frequent climate-related hazards, including cyclones, flooding, dry conditions, and localized emergencies such as house fires and community-level incidents. These events reinforced the need for preparedness systems that can operate effectively at both large-scale emergency and everyday response levels. Despite these challenges, the reporting period also saw important institutional progress. National Societies strengthened governance, protection, and accountability frameworks, expanded volunteer mobilisation, and enhanced coordination with governments and partners.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

During the reporting period, National Societies strengthened community resilience to climate risks by implementing Climate Risk Assessments with Kiribati Red Cross Society and Vanuatu Red Cross Society and by conducting Climate Resilience Measurement for Communities processes with Fiji Red Cross Society to support evidence-based planning of climate adaptation interventions. National Societies expanded anticipatory action approaches, including securing approval of the Fiji Red Cross Society simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP), the first in the Pacific, along with advancing nature-based and locally led adaptation through starter trainings and planning informed by risk assessments, Climate Resilience Measurement for Communities processes, and Climate Action Journey /Climate Risk Assessments. The National Societies scaled up the Y-Adapt flagship programme through the development of the Y-Adapt Academy, the establishment of a Master Trainer pool, and the expansion of regional learning initiatives in collaboration with National Societies and partners. National Societies also strengthened evidence- and risk-based climate programming through Climate Resilience Measurement for Communities under the Zurich Climate Resilience Alliance and through the implementation of Climate Risk Assessment planning for enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (eVCA) under CAPClima programming.

Disasters and crises

In 2025, National Societies across the Pacific responded to both large-scale disasters and recurrent localized incidents while continuing to strengthen preparedness and response systems. A key milestone was the National Society–led response to the December 2024 Vanuatu earthquake, which demonstrated improved readiness, coordination, and operational leadership. Pre-existing investments in volunteer networks, branch capacity, shelter coordination, cash and voucher assistance readiness, and community engagement enabled rapid mobilisation and effective delivery of assistance, addressing immediate life-saving needs while supporting early recovery and longer-term resilience. The

National Societies strengthened preparedness and readiness by enhancing emergency operations centre functions, conducting simulations and drills, and improving pre-positioning of relief items.

Health and wellbeing

In 2025, National Societies across the Pacific provided first aid, psychological first aid, hygiene promotion, and support to health facilities, contributing to the continuity of essential health services following shocks. Health activities were closely integrated with disaster response and early recovery efforts, ensuring that immediate health risks such as injuries, communicable diseases, and disruption of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) systems were addressed alongside shelter, cash, and livelihoods support. National Societies also strengthened blood donation services, in response to the Vanuatu earthquake, Samoa and Tuvalu Dengue Response, replenishing depleted hospital blood supplies and registering new donors for future needs. Community-based surveillance remained a core focus, with National Societies delivering hygiene and disease prevention messaging in schools and communities.

Migration and displacement

In 2025, National Societies supported internally displaced people and host communities following events such as the Vanuatu earthquake and cyclones by delivering shelter, cash and voucher assistance, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, and protection services. Displacement considerations were integrated into preparedness and response planning, including evacuation awareness, temporary shelter solutions, and coordination with authorities, with a focus on inclusive targeting of women, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other at-risk groups.

Values, power and inclusion

In 2025, National Societies across the Pacific integrated Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) across emergency response, recovery, and longer-term programming. National Societies integrated safeguarding and inclusion into shelter, cash and voucher assistance, health, preparedness, and volunteer management, while advancing PGI policies and procedures to strengthen accountability and risk management. National Societies expanded community feedback mechanisms and consultations, enabling affected populations to influence decisions and improve targeting and delivery, as demonstrated during the Vanuatu earthquake response. National Societies also increased ownership of programme decisions and coordination roles, strengthened branch-level capacity for inclusive outreach, and improved safeguarding systems, reporting pathways, and awareness of protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.

Enabling local actors

During the reporting period, National Societies across the Pacific strengthened institutional capacity by aligning development strategies with statutory obligations and operational priorities, improving governance, decision-making, and compliance. National Societies enhanced branch functionality, financial management, and resource mobilisation, while expanding volunteer networks, strengthening leadership capacity, and increasing youth engagement to support continuity and innovation.

National Societies advanced humanitarian diplomacy through effective communication, media engagement, and advocacy, particularly during emergencies such as the Vanuatu earthquake, reinforcing visibility and partnerships. National Societies also strengthened safeguarding, integrity, financial accountability, and risk management systems, alongside improvements in security, logistics, and supply chain management to ensure safer and more reliable operations. Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER) practices improved to support adaptive management and accountability, while gradual progress in digital transformation enhanced data use, coordination, and decision-making despite infrastructure constraints.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

During the reporting period, implementation of the Unified Plan required adaptive management in response to evolving humanitarian needs, major emergency events, and operational constraints across the Pacific region. While the overarching strategic priorities and outcomes remained valid, teams adjusted sequencing, emphasis, and delivery modalities to ensure relevance, effectiveness, and continuity of humanitarian action.

A key shift involved re-prioritising activities following the December 2024 Vanuatu earthquake, which redirected focus toward immediate response and recovery needs. In addition, partial funding across emergency appeals and bilateral

pledges required careful prioritisation of outputs, with greater emphasis placed on activities that delivered the highest immediate humanitarian value while strengthening longer-term systems. This context drove increased use of multi-sectoral approaches, closer integration of preparedness and response efforts, and strengthened coordination to maximise the use of available resources.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page: Vanuatu

Name	Vanuatu Earthquake
Appeal number	MDRVU012
Duration	12 months (18 December 2024 to 31 December 2025)
People affected	80,000 people
People assisted	47,990
Funding requirements	IFRC Secretariat: CHF 5 million Federation-wide: CHF 5.2 million
Emergency Appeal	Vanuatu Earthquake
Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Link to Final Report	Final Report

In December 2024, a 7.3-magnitude earthquake struck Vanuatu, causing widespread damage across affected provinces. The earthquake triggered landslides, building collapses, and damage to critical infrastructure, including roads, bridges, water supply systems, telecommunications, and port facilities. Multiple aftershocks followed, including at least 15 above magnitude 5.0. The earthquake resulted in loss of housing, damage to public infrastructure, disruption of livelihoods and reduced access to essential services, including health, water, and sanitation. Vulnerable households, including women-headed households, older persons, persons with disabilities, and families in remote islands and rural settings, were disproportionately affected.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The Vanuatu Red Cross Society led the emergency response, working in close coordination with government authorities and humanitarian partners. The operation continued to focus on early recovery, restoration of basic services and strengthening community resilience, while ensuring that emergency assistance contributed to longer-term preparedness and National Society capacity. By the end of the operation in December 2025, the National Society had assisted a total of 47,990 people, providing both immediate lifesaving and recovery assistance to help affected communities restore their lives and strengthen resilience. Key achievements included households receiving multi-purpose cash assistance, people supported with shelter and household items, more than 6,700 people reached with clean and treated water, children screened for malnutrition and 2,107 people reached through targeted Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) activities. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms, including hotlines, helpdesks, and post-distribution monitoring, were embedded throughout implementation to ensure transparency, inclusion, and responsiveness

The highlights of the assistance are:

Shelter, housing and settlements

Shelter toolkits, tarpaulins, kitchen kits, and ropes, were distributed to affected communities along with in-kind donations received from community members.

Livelihoods

Affected households were reached with targeted livelihoods support, through conditional cash grants.

Multi-purpose cash

Targeted unconditional multipurpose cash assistance was provided to affected households.

Health and care, including water, sanitation and hygiene

The intervention supported the rehabilitation of water catchment systems, alongside the repair of government-managed and school WASH facilities. Two community water tanks were constructed in Pritano and Rangorango, and rainwater harvesting systems were installed and supported in schools and communities. As access constraints stabilized, household-level WASH assistance was scaled up distribution of essential items, including jerry cans, hygiene kits and Menstrual Hygiene Management kits. In total, 36 facilities were rehabilitated or constructed, significantly exceeding the initial target of 11 due to expanded school WASH activities in collaboration with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education and Training, as well as increased community demand during recovery.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI): Sexual and Gender-Based Violence awareness sessions were conducted early in the response, including in evacuation settings such as Waisisi. These sessions focused on risk awareness, survivor-centred support, and available referral pathways, contributing to improved knowledge and safer community environments.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): School-based preparedness sessions, hygiene promotion, youth engagement events and disaster risk reduction awareness days incorporated CEA principles, reinforcing respectful communication and encouraging community participation. Child-friendly messaging was used during school outreach, while volunteers received orientation on inclusive engagement and accountability practices.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, several National Societies across the Pacific made steady progress in implementing climate and environment objectives, despite operating in a context of recurring disasters, funding variability, and geographic dispersion. The National Societies approached climate and environmental action as a cross-cutting driver of resilience rather than a standalone thematic area and aligned their efforts with the Theory of Change for Pacific Climate Action developed in 2023 under the Pacific Climate Coordination Hub. The National Societies strengthened community resilience to climate risks by implementing Climate Risk Assessments with Kiribati Red Cross Society and Vanuatu Red Cross Society and by conducting Climate Resilience Measurement for Communities processes with Fiji Red Cross Society to support evidence-based planning of climate adaptation interventions.

National Societies expanded anticipatory action approaches, including securing approval of the Fiji Red Cross Society simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP), the first in the Pacific, along with advancing nature-based and locally led adaptation through starter trainings and planning informed by risk assessments, Climate Resilience Measurement for Communities processes, and Climate Action Journey /Climate Risk Assessments. At the regional level, teams continued to develop the Pacific Greening Compendium to promote environmentally sustainable practices across National Societies. The National Societies scaled up the Y-Adapt flagship programme through the development of the Y-Adapt Academy, the establishment of a Master Trainer pool, and the expansion of regional learning initiatives in collaboration with National Societies and partners. Community engagement became increasingly embedded across climate programming, particularly within Climate Risk Assessments and Y-Adapt, where it served as a core pillar and directly informed programme design through continuous feedback.

Participatory approaches further strengthened inclusive planning and decision-making by ensuring meaningful engagement of women, youth, and vulnerable groups throughout both design and implementation phases. Youth engagement expanded significantly through Y-Adapt programming, supported by initiatives such as the Y-Adapt Master Trainers programme and the launch of a broader learning platform, positioning young people as active contributors to climate action and resilience-building. National Societies also strengthened evidence- and risk-based climate programming through Climate Resilience Measurement for Communities under the Zurich Climate Resilience Alliance and through the implementation of Climate Risk Assessment planning for enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (eVCA) under CAPClima programming.

Coordination improved with the re-establishment of the Pacific Climate Coordination Hub from September 2025, alongside ongoing development of the Pacific Greening Compendium and Climate and Resilience team knowledge platforms. Although some planned environmental sustainability activities were re-sequenced or deferred to prioritise emergency response following major shocks, National Societies continued to integrate environmental risk considerations into operational decision-making and recovery planning.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided coordinated technical, strategic, and financial support to enable National Societies to deliver on climate and environment objectives. The IFRC along with participating National Societies, collaborated to deliver technical guidance on anticipatory action, Y-Adapt and greening; strengthen coordination and peer learning through regional workshops and exchanges; and align National Society initiatives with Federation-wide and global frameworks, including Early Warnings for All (EW4All) and broader anticipatory action agendas.

The participating National Societies contributed resources, expertise, and accompaniment to strengthen capacity for climate-resilient programming, while multi-country and regional initiatives promoted harmonised approaches, reduced duplication, and enabled smaller National Societies to access technical expertise not available at the national level. Joint support also ensured that climate and environmental action remained operationally realistic in small-island contexts by accounting for logistical constraints, limited infrastructure, and the cumulative effects of repeated shocks on communities and volunteers.



Volunteers of Fiji Red Cross Society carrying out initial damage assessments in villages affected by Tropical Cyclone Vaianu. (Photo: Fiji Red Cross Society)

Disasters and crises

In 2025, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) was approved for a simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) for cyclones in Fiji and a dengue outbreak in Solomon Islands. The details on the dengue emergency are mentioned in the Health and Wellbeing section of this report.

Name of Operation	Fiji – Tropical Cyclone sEAP
MDR-Code	MDRFJ008
Duration	2 years (31 March 2025 to 31 May 2027)
Funding Allocation	CHF 111,812
DREF Operation Link	DREF operation

The simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) is supporting the Fiji Red Cross Society in implementing a set of pre-agreed, forecast based anticipatory actions that are activated in advance of cyclone impact, based on triggers issued by the Fiji Meteorological Service. The sEAP is designed to reduce and mitigate the humanitarian impact of tropical cyclones on communities facing the highest levels of vulnerability across Fiji. The National Society will support the affected people with interventions such as shelter, health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), including the distribution of shelter toolkits.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, National Societies across the Pacific made substantive progress in advancing disaster and crisis objectives while operating in a context of frequent, overlapping emergencies and increasing operational complexity. The National Societies responded to both large-scale disasters and recurrent localized incidents while continuing to strengthen preparedness and response systems. A key milestone was the National Society–led response to the December 2024 Vanuatu earthquake, which demonstrated improved readiness, coordination, and operational leadership. Pre-existing investments in volunteer networks, branch capacity, shelter coordination, cash and voucher assistance readiness, and community engagement enabled rapid mobilisation and effective delivery of assistance, addressing immediate life-saving needs while supporting early recovery and longer-term resilience.

Beyond major emergencies, the National Societies increasingly responded to small-scale and everyday crises, including house fires, localised flooding, and community-level incidents, reinforcing the auxiliary role, strengthening trust with communities and authorities, and ensuring continued relevance beyond high-profile emergencies. At the same time, the National Societies strengthened preparedness and readiness by enhancing emergency operations centre functions, conducting simulations and drills, and improving pre-positioning of relief items, with preparedness activities designed to be operationally applicable during real emergencies rather than remaining theoretical or standalone exercises.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical, financial and operational support to the National Societies to deliver disaster and crisis objectives, including emergency planning, shelter coordination, logistics, and cash and voucher assistance, alongside support for Emergency Appeal development, monitoring, and reporting, and facilitation of coordination at regional and national levels with government authorities and humanitarian partners.

The support also strengthened disaster readiness and response capacity, including support for anticipatory action and Early Action Protocol development aligned with the Early Warnings for All (EW4All); continued engagement in regional shelter coordination mechanisms to harmonise technical standards and strengthen National Society leadership within inter-agency systems; and integration of cash and voucher assistance approaches across emergency responses to improve the timeliness, dignity, and efficiency of assistance. Participating National Societies provided financial resources, surge and technical expertise, and peer support, enabling National Societies to maintain operational continuity during periods of high demand.

Health and wellbeing

During the reporting period, IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) was utilized for a dengue emergency.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Samoa Dengue Outbreak Response
MDR-CODE	MDRWS003
DURATION	6 months (14 August 2025 to 28 February 2026)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 209,072
PEOPLE TARGETED	15,000 people
DREF OPERATION LINK	DREF Operation
DREF OPERATION UPDATE	Operation Update No. 1

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 209,072 in August 2025 supported the Samoa Red Cross Society in assisting 15,000 people affected by dengue fever outbreak in Samoa. The National Society supported the targeted people for a six-month period with assistance such as replenishment of essential non-food items, including hygiene kits, buckets and mosquito nets. During the initial response, hygiene kits were distributed following assessments that identified a high level of need among affected communities. To further reduce the impact of the outbreak on household well-being, targeted cash assistance will be provided to infected individuals and their families to help meet immediate needs such as food, hygiene supplies, and other daily essentials.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, National Societies across the Pacific made consistent progress in advancing health and wellbeing objectives, delivering community-based, volunteer-led health interventions that addressed both emergency needs and longer-term public health priorities.

In emergency contexts, National Societies provided first aid, psychological first aid, hygiene promotion, and support to health facilities, contributing to the continuity of essential health services following shocks. Health activities were closely integrated with disaster response and early recovery efforts, ensuring that immediate health risks such as injuries, communicable diseases, and disruption of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) systems were addressed alongside shelter, cash, and livelihoods support.

National Societies also strengthened blood donation services, in response to the Vanuatu earthquake, Samoa and Tuvalu Dengue Response, replenishing depleted hospital blood supplies and registering new donors for future needs.

Community-based health promotion remained a core focus, with National Societies delivering hygiene and disease prevention messaging in schools and communities. These activities contributed to improved knowledge and practices related to safe water use, sanitation, vector-borne disease prevention, and menstrual hygiene management, particularly in disaster-affected and climate-vulnerable areas.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Pacific National Societies to leverage the auxiliary role—coaching on policy engagement with MoH and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) authorities, and linking evidence to national strategies, SDG commitments. Technical guidance will align with IFRC Strategy 2030, the Guide to Climate-Smart Programmes & Operations (2023), Disaster Risk Management Policy (2020), Environmental Sustainability Policy (2019), Epidemic Control and community-based surveillance guidance, and the Health & Care and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) frameworks. It will provide sustained technical assistance on epidemic preparedness and response, strengthen WASH human resources through regional training, and help grow commercial first aid for National Societies, among a range of other activities and interventions.

Migration and displacement

Progress by National Society against objectives

In 2025, National Societies across the Pacific advanced migration and displacement objectives primarily through disaster-related displacement response, rather than large-scale cross-border migration. Displacement in the region continued to be driven by sudden-onset disasters, climate-related shocks, and localized emergencies, requiring flexible and community-centred responses.

National Societies supported internally displaced people (IDPs) and host communities following disasters such as the Vanuatu earthquake and cyclones by providing shelter assistance, cash and voucher assistance, WASH, health, and protection services.

Displacement considerations were integrated into preparedness and response planning, including community evacuation awareness, temporary shelter solutions, and coordination with authorities responsible for displacement management. National Societies worked to ensure that displaced populations, including women, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other at-risk groups, were included in targeting and assistance decisions.

Climate-related mobility continued to shape programming, with National Societies recognising gradual and recurrent displacement linked to flooding, coastal erosion, and environmental degradation. National Societies incorporated risk-informed planning and community engagement to mitigate the impacts of repeated displacement.

By strengthening systems, awareness, and branch-level response capacity, National Societies enhanced the ability to respond to future displacement without reliance on ad hoc arrangements. Exit strategies for specific emergency responses focused on supporting safe return or local integration through early recovery assistance, maintaining community engagement and protection mechanisms beyond the immediate displacement phase, and reinforcing National Society coordination roles with authorities responsible for displacement and social protection.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC and participating National Societies provided technical support to integrate displacement considerations into emergency response, shelter, cash, protection, and community engagement activities; delivered guidance to ensure alignment with IFRC migration and displacement approaches and humanitarian protection standards; and facilitated coordination with government authorities and humanitarian partners responsible for displacement management.

Values, power and inclusion

Progress by National Society against objectives

In 2025, National Societies across the Pacific made meaningful progress in advancing values, power and inclusion with a clear shift from ad hoc application toward institutionalised accountability, protection, and inclusion practices.

National Societies increasingly embedded Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) considerations across emergency response, recovery, and longer-term programming. This included integrating safeguarding and inclusion into shelter design, cash and voucher assistance, health outreach, community preparedness, and volunteer management. Several National Societies progressed the development, endorsement, and application of PGI-related policies and procedures, strengthening organisational accountability and risk management.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) was incorporated into programme design and delivery. National Societies expanded the use of community feedback mechanisms, consultations, and two-way communication approaches to ensure that affected populations could influence decision-making, raise concerns, and provide feedback on assistance received. CEA practices were applied consistently across emergency responses, including the Vanuatu earthquake, enabling real-time adjustments to target, delivery modalities, and communication based on community input. Attention to power dynamics and localisation increased, with National Societies taking greater ownership of programme decisions, coordination roles, and engagement with authorities and

communities. Branch-level capacity strengthening enabled more inclusive outreach, particularly to women, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other at-risk groups.

Safeguarding and integrity considerations were increasingly recognised as essential enablers of effective humanitarian action. National Societies began strengthening internal reporting pathways, staff and volunteer awareness, and leadership accountability related to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, fraud, and misuse of power.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical guidance and accompaniment for PGI policy development, safeguarding systems, and risk management; strengthened capacity for CEA approaches, including feedback mechanisms, community consultations, and integration of CEA into emergency operations; and supported alignment with IFRC minimum standards, global PGI frameworks, and accountability commitments.

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.

Partner National Societies that support the Pacific National Societies under various initiatives include the **Australian Red Cross**, the **Italian Red Cross**, the **Japanese Red Cross Society** and the **New Zealand Red Cross**.

Movement coordination

The Pacific National Societies ensure 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 supports the promotion of international humanitarian law and raises other humanitarian issues with governments, security forces, academic circles, the media and civil society. The ICRC, guided by its fundamental principles, provides support to the Pacific National Societies in conflict and violence-affected areas. This support includes capacity building for the National Society staff and volunteers, resource mobilization assistance, and collaborative initiatives to enhance humanitarian response and protection.

External coordination

National Societies worked closely with national disaster management offices, line ministries, and local authorities to support preparedness, response, and early recovery. During emergencies, National Societies contributed to government-led coordination mechanisms and aligned humanitarian assistance with national priorities and response plans. In the Vanuatu earthquake response, the National Society coordinated closely with government counterparts to deliver shelter, cash assistance, livelihoods, health, WASH, and protection interventions, demonstrating strengthened operational leadership and credibility. At the sub-national level, strong branch engagement with provincial and municipal authorities enabled faster volunteer mobilisation and improved access to affected communities, reinforcing the everyday role of National Societies and strengthening trusted relationships with local authorities.

National Societies, supported by IFRC, actively participated in inter-agency coordination mechanisms, including humanitarian forums and technical working groups. Engagement with UN agencies, INGOs, and diplomatic missions facilitated information sharing, alignment of standards, and complementary programming, particularly in shelter, cash

and voucher assistance, and protection. National Societies increasingly contributed as implementers and contextual leaders, sharing local knowledge and operational insights that informed and strengthened collective response approaches.

Key partnerships include working with the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Secretariat to advance disaster law, resilience and risk governance. Through strategic collaboration with the Pacific Resilience Partnership, the IFRC supports the implementation of the PIF-endorsed 'Framework for Resilient Development' in the Pacific. Additionally, partnerships with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme focus on strengthening climate information and services to improve preparedness and reduce disaster risk for Pacific Islanders. The IFRC also collaborates closely with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community in disaster preparedness and response, health, water, sanitation, and hygiene initiatives.

The global shelter cluster is an inter-agency standing committee coordination mechanism and the IFRC has been leading the shelter cluster in disaster contexts since the establishment of the cluster approach in 2005. This critical mandate places the IFRC as one of the lead agencies in the international humanitarian coordination system. The IFRC leverages its leadership position in the global shelter cluster to advocate for improved coordination, stronger policies and standards across the sector, and better support for affected people in their recovery.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, National Societies across the Pacific approached National Society development as a core operational priority, recognising that effective humanitarian action depends on strong governance, systems, leadership and volunteers. National Societies continued to strengthen alignment between development strategies, statutory obligations, and operational priorities. Progress was made in clarifying roles, responsibilities, and decision-making processes within governing bodies, supporting compliance with statutory and legal frameworks, and reinforcing institutional credibility Branch development remained a central focus. National Societies strengthened branch-level functionality through improved governance, clearer operating procedures, and enhanced volunteer management. National Societies advanced financial management, planning, and resource mobilisation practices, including improved budgeting, reporting, and internal controls. While financial sustainability remains a challenge in small island contexts, progress was made in strengthening transparency, accountability, and decision-making related to resource use.

National Societies strengthened senior and mid-level leadership capacity to manage emergencies, partnerships, and organisational change, contributing to improved continuity and institutional memory. Volunteer mobilisation expanded significantly with National Societies investing in volunteer training, management, and recognition, while also beginning to address volunteer wellbeing and retention in the face of repeated emergency deployments. Youth engagement was strengthened through leadership development, skills-building, and participation in governance and programme implementation, reinforcing intergenerational continuity and innovation.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC and participating National Societies provided technical support for governance strengthening, branch development, and leadership; supported the development and implementation of National Society development strategies and frameworks. Support was also provided for facilitating access to funding streams and alignment of bilateral support with National Society priorities; and enabling regional peer exchange and learning opportunities to share good practices and lessons learned.

During ongoing emergency operations, National Society development support outlined in Operational Strategies was implemented alongside life-saving activities to ensure that emergency response strengthened, rather than bypassed, National Society systems. Investments in core staff positions, volunteer systems, and internal processes enabled National Societies to maintain operational continuity under high-pressure conditions. Participating National Societies provided financial resources, technical expertise, and peer support.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, National Societies across the Pacific advanced humanitarian diplomacy by implementing communication and advocacy activities that supported emergency response, preparedness and longer-term programming. During emergencies, including the Vanuatu earthquake, National Societies communicated timely, accurate information to communities and authorities regarding available assistance, response priorities and safety measures.

National Societies engaged traditional and digital media platforms to share key messages related to disaster preparedness, health and wellbeing, climate risks, and protection, helping to increase public awareness and support. Advocacy efforts focused on strengthening relationships with government counterparts, promoting National Society expertise, and reinforcing alignment with national priorities. Participation in national and regional networks enhanced National Society visibility and facilitated collaboration with civil society, academic institutions, and private sector actors.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC, with support from participating National Societies, supported the development and refinement of communication and advocacy approaches aligned with Movement principles and agreed visibility guidelines. The support strengthened the capacity of National Society staff and volunteers in emergency communications, media engagement, and messaging. It also ensured coordination of Movement-wide communications during emergency operations to maintain consistency and clarity. The participating National Societies contributed technical expertise, tools, and financial resources to enhance communication capacity and outreach, particularly during high-profile emergencies.

The IFRC network further supported engagement with international actors, including UN agencies, INGOs, diplomatic missions, and donors, reinforcing understanding of National Society roles and achievements. Joint support ensured that communications and diplomacy efforts remained strategic, credible, and locally led, strengthening trust with communities, authorities, and partners while avoiding duplication and inconsistent messaging.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

National Societies advanced safeguarding, staff safety and security and workforce wellbeing practices, with increased attention to safe working environments, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, and gender diversity and inclusion. While capacity and resources vary across countries, National Societies demonstrated growing awareness of safeguarding responsibilities and clearer internal reporting pathways for staff and volunteers.

Financial accountability and transparency were strengthened through improved budgeting, reporting, and compliance processes. National Societies worked to ensure timely and accurate financial reporting to donors and Movement partners, supporting credibility and continued access to funding. National Societies began strengthening policy frameworks, leadership oversight, and organisational culture related to integrity, fraud prevention, and corruption risk. Risk management practices were increasingly discussed and applied as part of programme planning and implementation, rather than as standalone compliance exercises.

Security management and supply chain strengthening contributed to safer and more reliable operations. National Societies improved security awareness, logistics planning, and stock management, enabling safer movement of staff and volunteers and more efficient delivery of assistance during emergencies.

National Societies strengthened planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER) practices, with greater use of results-based frameworks and learning-oriented approaches. PMER supported adaptive management, informed decision-making, and accountability to affected populations, donors, and Movement partners. Lessons learned from emergency operations were increasingly captured and applied to preparedness and programme design.

Progress was made in advancing digital maturity, despite infrastructure and connectivity challenges across island contexts. National Societies improved use of digital tools for data collection, reporting, coordination, and communication. Efforts focused on building basic digital literacy, improving data quality, and enabling more timely, data-driven decision-making in both emergencies and longer-term programmes. Small-scale experimentation, adaptation of tools, and locally driven solutions were applied to challenges such as remote service delivery, volunteer coordination, and community engagement.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC, with support from participating National Societies, provided technical assistance on safeguarding, integrity, risk management, and compliance. The support strengthened financial management, donor reporting, and audit processes, and delivered PMER support, including results-based planning, monitoring tools, learning, and reporting. It also provided guidance and tools for digital transformation, data use, and information management, and facilitated innovation and peer learning to enable adaptation of global tools to Pacific realities.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See Cover Page

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 Annual 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

The reporting period demonstrated that preparedness and response proved most effective when designed as a continuum, with real-time emergency operations used to test and refine investments. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) delivered the greatest impact when operationalised early, with simple feedback mechanisms and active follow-up informing decision-making and improving programme quality. Multi-sector integration across shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), livelihoods, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and CEA reduced duplication and improved efficiency and community engagement. Flexibility in operational design, including decentralised pre-positioning, adaptive logistics, and context-specific delivery approaches, was essential for small-island settings facing access and infrastructure challenges.

Maintaining core staff capacity across finance, logistics, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), shelter and PMER proved critical for operational continuity, institutional memory, and reporting quality beyond surge phases. Clear coordination roles and strong leadership improved effectiveness, while structured learning processes added value when linked to action and accountability. Integrating safeguarding, PSEA, and PGI across all operations reinforced trust and accountability, while consistent response to small-scale, everyday emergencies strengthened community relationships and National Society relevance.

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 Annual 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 annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual 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 31 December 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

- CK_Cook Islands AR Financials.pdf
- FJ_Fiji AR Financials.pdf
- FM_Micronesia AR Financials.pdf
- KI_Kiribati AR Financials.pdf
- MH_Marshall Islands AR Financials.pdf
- PW_Palau AR Financials.pdf
- SB_Solomon Islands AR Financials.pdf
- TG_Togo AR Financials.pdf
- TO_Tonga AR Financials.pdf
- TV_Tuvalu AR Financials.pdf
- VU_Vanuatu AR Financials.pdf
- WS_Samoa AR Financials.pdf
- IFRC Global Plan and Country Plans
- Subscribe for updates
- Donor response on IFRC website
- Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) data
- Operational information: IFRC GO platform
- National Society data: IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
- Evaluations database

Contact information

Finau Heuifanga Leveni
Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation
for Pacific Islands,
based in Suva
T +64212882754
finau.leveni@ifrc.org

Herve Gazeau
Head of Strategic Partnerships
& Resource Mobilization
IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office,
Kuala Lumpur
T +6019 268 6503
herve.gazeau@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin
Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning
& Reporting Centre
New Delhi
sumitha.martin@ifrc.org

Cook Islands Red Cross Society
W http://www.facebook.com/cookislandsredcross
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W www.fijiredcross.org
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