



PACIFIC ISLANDS

2026 IFRC network country plan

Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 7.4M**

8 July 2026

In support of 11 Pacific Island Red Cross National Societies



72

National Society branches



78

National Society local units



181

National Society staff



7,865

National Society volunteers

People to be reached



43,450

Climate and environment



112,206

Disasters and crises



181,898

Health and wellbeing



4,937

Migration and displacement



61,920

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer-term needs

- Disaster risk management • Climate change adaptation • Health care • Social inclusion

Capacity development

- Branch development • Financial sustainability • Financial management
- Volunteer development and youth engagement

Funding requirements

2026

2027**

**Projected funding requirements

Total 6.7M CHF

Total 670,000 CHF

Through Participating National Societies



445,000 CHF

Through Participating National Societies

670,000 CHF

Through IFRC



6.2M CHF

IFRC Breakdown

Longer-term needs

2.03M CHF

Climate and environment

1.16M CHF

Disasters and crises

293,000 CHF

Health and wellbeing

53,300 CHF

Migration and displacement

115,000 CHF

Values, power and inclusion

2.63M CHF

Enabling local actors

Participating National Societies

American Red Cross

Australian Red Cross*

Japanese Red Cross Society

Red Cross of Monaco*

The Netherlands Red Cross*

**National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2025*

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

MAACK001

MAAPW001

MAAFJ002

MAAWS001

MAAKI001

MAASB001

MAAMH001

MAATO001

MAAFM001

MAATV001

MAAPW001

Hazards



Climate change



Cyclones



Earthquakes



Volcanic eruptions



Disease outbreaks



Tsunami

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2026

Country	National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Fiji	American Red Cross	2026	90,000		90,000					
	Australian Red Cross	2026	862,000			310,000	262,000		50,000	240,000
Micronesia, Federated States ..	American Red Cross	2026	73,000		73,000					
Palau	American Red Cross	2026	103,000		103,000					
Solomon Islands	Australian Red Cross	2026	400,000							400,000
Tonga	Australian Red Cross	2026	321,000			110,000			20,000	191,000
Tuvalu	American Red Cross	2026	67,000		67,000					
	Australian Red Cross	2026	300,000			120,000			10,000	170,000
Vanuatu	American Red Cross	2026	79,000		79,000					
	Australian Red Cross	2026	835,000			190,000	355,000		40,000	250,000
	Japanese Red Cross Society	2026	64,000			64,000				



The Samoa Red Cross Society provided cash and voucher assistance (CVA) to families affected by the dengue outbreak. (Photo: Samoa Red Cross Society)

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The 10 Pacific Island National Societies covered by this plan face similar challenges and share common values and principles. They all act as auxiliaries to their governments in the humanitarian field, focusing on disaster response and contributing to their respective national disaster management frameworks. Red Cross leaders in the Pacific region have committed to a range of outcomes relevant to their regional context, as well as to the challenges and strategies outlined in the [International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies \(IFRC\) Strategy 2030](#). These commitments include maintaining community and partner trust through locally led humanitarian action, initiatives on integrity and accountability, building skills and improving knowledge so that the National Societies can continue to deliver effective services in a rapidly changing world.

The IFRC also provides secretariat services to the Australian Red Cross and New Zealand Red Cross. It helps facilitate a connection between these 14 members in the Pacific, including the Papua New Guinea Red Cross. This approach aligns with Pacific values fostering cooperation and solidarity as one International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

A brief description of the 10 Pacific National Societies covered under this plan:

Cook Island Red Cross Society

Number of staff
6

Number of volunteers
240

Branches
12

Local Units
12

The **Cook Islands Red Cross Society** was founded in 1989 and was [admitted](#) to the IFRC in 1973. The National Society serves as an auxiliary to public authorities, providing essential supplementary and additional support. Its strategic objective is to enhance and strengthen the Government's efforts by delivering supplementary services with the assistance of our regional and international Red Cross Red Crescent partners. The National Society focuses on addressing the impacts of cyclones and other climate-related natural disasters, recognizing that climate change may increase its frequency and intensity.

Given the history of frequent natural disasters in the Cook Islands, particularly affecting the Outer Islands, the National Society's Strategic Plan emphasizes this area as crucial for achieving its core objective. The Cook Islands Red Cross Society also aims to make a significant difference in the lives of all people in the Cook Islands while supporting the Government during times of greatest need.

In [2024](#), the National Society reached approximately 168 people through its long-term services and development programmes and 8,498 people through disaster response and early recovery programmes.

Fiji Red Cross Society

Number of staff
31

Number of volunteers
353

Branches
16

Local Units
16

The **Fiji Red Cross Society** began as a branch of the British Red Cross in the early 1950s and was [admitted](#) to the IFRC in 1973. As an auxiliary to public authorities in the humanitarian field, it works to prevent disasters, promote health, and alleviate human suffering. The National Society's governance and management structures ensure that local expertise guides global support for local action. Its structure fosters branch ownership and encourages active participation in well-coordinated efforts involving planning, resource mobilization, skill sharing, advocacy, and operational responses.

The Fiji Red Cross Society fulfils its role by meeting obligations under the revised [Disaster Risk Management Act](#), collaborating with divisional governments on its implementation. It supports national health and youth strategies, assists with national health and disaster campaigns, and communicates its disaster management capabilities to stakeholders. The National Society provides humanitarian advisory support as a permanent member of the National Disaster Council and aids communities with disaster preparedness and national pandemic preparedness. It also promotes humanitarian education, increases understanding of humanitarian standards, principles, and laws, supports risk reduction and healthy lifestyle initiatives in schools and communities, and acts as a first responder during disasters.

In [2024](#), the National Society reached approximately 6,225 people through its long-term services and development programmes and 3,515 people through disaster response and early recovery programmes.

Kiribati Red Cross Society

Number of staff
13

Number of volunteers
116

Branches
4

Local Units
5

The **Kiribati Red Cross Society** was founded in the year 1965 and [admitted](#) to the IFRC in 1997. The National Society operates under a National Governing Board of ten members. Its primary sources of income include donor-funded programs, commercial first aid services, membership fees, office rental, and fundraising activities. The National Society is supported by a team of skilled staff and active volunteers. It focuses on first aid, disaster management, blood donor recruitment, and health promotion. The national Society concentrates its activities in Tarawa, the capital of Kiribati. Although the National Society has conducted sporadic activities on outer islands, primarily for first aid training and emergency response, it plans to expand its presence and provide more consistent coverage to these areas in the coming years.

In [2024](#), the National Society reached approximately 19,000 people through its long-term services and development programmes.

Marshall Islands Red Cross Society

Number of staff
8

Number of volunteers
24

Branches
3

Local Units
4

The **Marshall Islands Red Cross Society** was founded in the year 2013 and [admitted](#) to the IFRC in 2019. The National Society has achieved significant progress in pursuing its strategic goals. Its active engagement during disease outbreaks highlights its dedication to its auxiliary role. The National Society has strengthened its relationship with the government and gained increased recognition. It remains committed to collaborating with the government to enhance disaster resilience and response capabilities, ultimately benefiting the communities it serves.

In [2024](#), the National Society reached approximately 5,000 people through its long-term services and development programmes and 5,000 people through disaster response and early recovery programmes.

Micronesia Red Cross

Number of staff
8

Number of volunteers

90

Branches
3

Local Units
4

The **Micronesia Red Cross** was founded in the year 2000 and [admitted](#) to the IFRC in 2003. The National Society aims to deliver essential humanitarian services in collaboration with partners, addressing the challenges faced by the most vulnerable individuals in the islands through voluntary actions as a unified society. The National Society works with partner agencies and groups to identify and assess social needs and priorities within communities. It advocates for key social issues highlighted by its existing programs in partnership with these agencies. The National Society also ensures that all programme approaches consider gender and diversity, including the needs of people with disabilities and various age groups.

In [2024](#), the National Society reached approximately 30,000 people through its long-term services and development programmes and 31,000 people through disaster response and early recovery programmes.

Palau Red Cross Society

Number of staff
11

Number of volunteers
249

Branches
2

The **Palau Red Cross Society** was founded in the year 1997 and [admitted](#) to the IFRC in the same year. The National Society has made significant efforts in building partnerships with key stakeholders, both internally and externally. These partnerships are crucial to the National Society's mandate of serving the most vulnerable in the community. While the Palau Red Cross Society functions as an auxiliary to the government, partner agencies play a vital role in identifying challenges across various aspects of life. Through collaborative efforts, the National Society and its partners work together to pinpoint solutions and develop effective strategies to address the

specific needs and challenges faced by the most vulnerable individuals in the community.

In [2024](#), the National Society reached approximately 9,924 people through its long-term services and development programmes and 1,504 people through disaster response and early recovery programmes.

Samoa Red Cross Society

Number of staff

8

Number of volunteers

5,698

Branches

6

Local Units

7

The **Samoa Red Cross Society** was founded in 1952 and [admitted](#) to the IFRC in 1985. The National Society aims to enhance its humanitarian support to the most vulnerable in the community, focusing on disaster and climate change preparedness and response, in line with the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The National Society's fourth Strategic Plan 2021-2025 outlines three key goals: (i) enabling people to anticipate, respond to and recover from crises; (ii) helping people lead safe, healthy, and dignified lives with opportunities to thrive; (iii) mobilizing communities for inclusivity and peace. The plan also emphasizes organizational development to address current vulnerabilities and challenges. To overcome challenges, the National Society engages in partnerships with government agencies, sector partners, NGOs, UN agencies, the private sector, and local communities. The National Society is committed to enhancing its capacity to deliver effective humanitarian support and improve resilience against disasters and climate change impacts.

In [2024](#), the National Society reached approximately 162,000 people through its long-term services and development programmes and 139,000 people through disaster response and early recovery programmes.

The Solomon Islands Red Cross

Number of staff

25

Number of volunteers

114

Branches

7

Local Units

7

The **Solomon Islands Red Cross** was founded in 1983 and [admitted](#) to the IFRC in 1991. The National Society maintains

its traditional programmes in disaster risk reduction, disaster preparedness, health (including first aid and blood services), WASH, and special education, with a stronger focus on branch-led initiatives. The Solomon Islands Red Cross aligns closely with the broader Red Cross Red Crescent movement goals. This alignment includes integrating the principle of social inclusion throughout all organizational activities, acknowledging the high rates of gender-based violence in the Solomon Islands. Additionally, climate change adaptation is also being integrated as a core component of programming.

In [2022](#), the National Society reached approximately 57,000 people through its long-term services and development programmes and 103 people through disaster response and early recovery programmes.

Tonga Red Cross Society

Number of staff

17

Number of volunteers

16

Branches

3

Local Units

4

The **Tonga Red Cross Society** was founded in the year 1997 and [admitted](#) to the IFRC in 1981. The National Society aims to prevent and alleviate human suffering in Tonga by focusing on disaster management, supporting persons with disabilities, promoting health, and upholding humanitarian laws and values. The National Society strives to be the leading humanitarian organization in Tonga by providing professional, effective, and high-quality services.

In [2024](#), the National Society reached approximately 1,349 people through its long-term services and development programmes.

Tuvalu Red Cross Society

Number of staff

7

Number of volunteers

135

Branches

8

Local Units

8

The **Tuvalu Red Cross Society** was founded in 1981 and [admitted](#) to the IFRC in 2015. The National Society recognizes the importance of collaboration, especially in a small country like Tuvalu as it allows organizations with similar mandates to share resources and coordinate their efforts effectively and efficiently, avoiding duplication. The Tuvalu Red Cross Society

looks forward to expanding its network of partners both locally and internationally. In its efforts to build resilient communities, the Tuvalu Red Cross collaborates with in-country partners at all levels, including communities, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector.

In [2024](#), the National Society reached approximately 253 people through its long-term services and development programmes and 4,350 people through disaster response and early recovery programmes.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Country	<u>Population below poverty line</u>	<u>INFORM Climate Change Risk Index</u>	<u>Human Development Index rank</u>
Fiji	24.1%	Low	99
Kiribati	21.9%	Low	136
Marshall Islands	7.2%	Low	131
Micronesia	41.2%	Low	134
Palau	24.9%	Low	80
Samoa	21.9%	Low	111
Solomon Islands	12.7%	Medium	155
Tonga	22.5%	Low	91
Tuvalu	26.3%	Low	130

The Pacific is a vast ocean continent, which contains approximately 30,000 islands and is defined not by isolation, but by connection across one of the largest ocean spaces on the planet. Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) collectively steward an area that extends across nearly one-fifth of the globe, reflecting both the scale and global significance of the Blue Pacific Continent. Pacific Island countries are characterised by relatively small and geographically dispersed land areas, connected through deep cultural, social, and economic networks across islands and seas. Populations are distributed across urban centres, rural communities, and outer islands, with Pacific Island Countries and Territories home to approximately 13 million people. These spatial dynamics shape how services are accessed and delivered, requiring approaches that are responsive to distance, mobility, and local context.

Pacific Island countries are also at the forefront of a changing climate, experiencing evolving risks including sea-level rise,

coastal change, flooding, saltwater intrusion, drought and are facing more intense tropical cyclone outlooks for the future. These realities are addressed through long-standing regional leadership and frameworks such as the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) and the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, which emphasise integrated, locally led, and context-specific approaches to resilience, preparedness, and sustainable development.

Pacific regional frameworks recognise mobility as a key dimension of climate adaptation. The 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent and regional declarations underscore the importance of safe, dignified, and voluntary mobility pathways, including emerging bilateral arrangements that respond to climate-related risks. Pacific Island Countries and Territories are home to approximately 13 million people, whose distribution across vast ocean spaces continues to shape service delivery, labour markets, and governance systems. These dynamics highlight the importance of approaches that

recognise mobility not as a challenge to be managed, but as a longstanding source of resilience, opportunity, and regional interconnectedness.

Pacific Island Countries and Territories are part of a vast Blue Pacific Continent whose economies are shaped by ocean geography, small domestic markets, and deep regional and global interdependence. Across the region, economic performance in recent years has reflected both recovery and continued fragility: the Asian Development Bank projected Pacific growth at 3.9 per cent in 2025 and 3.5 per cent in 2026, supported in some countries by tourism recovery, public investment and remittance inflows, but moderated by high import costs, external volatility and fiscal pressure. Many remain heavily reliant on a combination of remittances, tourism, fisheries, public expenditure and development finance, while also navigating elevated transport costs, supply chain disruptions, and exposure to international price shocks. Fisheries remain central to livelihoods, food systems and public revenue in many countries, while labour mobility has become an increasingly important component of household and national economic resilience.

Governments across the region continue to manage the practical constraints associated with narrow revenue bases, small administrations, and the high recurrent costs of delivering public services across remote and dispersed geographies. Recognising these realities, Forum Economic

Ministers have advanced renewed regional coordination on public financial management, including the establishment of a Public Financial Management Regional Coordination Mechanism to strengthen coherence, capacity and resource mobilisation across the region. The political environment is also being shaped by a more complex strategic landscape. The Pacific Security Outlook 2025 notes that global and regional tensions are increasingly affecting the Pacific through economic disruption, transnational crime pressures, and intensified geostrategic interest in the region.

Pacific Island countries are on the front line of climate and disaster risk, but Pacific regional framing increasingly emphasises that the region is also at the forefront of resilience leadership, adaptation practice and ocean stewardship. A critical example of this is the global coalition, led by Vanuatu, which successfully secured a landmark advisory opinion in July 2025, from the International Court of Justice affirming that States have binding obligations under international law to protect the climate system, with the ruling strengthening the legal basis for accountability and action on climate change. This is significant as the climate-related pressures in the Pacific continue - including sea-level rise, coastal erosion, saltwater intrusion, changing rainfall patterns causing flooding or drought, marine ecosystem stress, and tropical cyclones, all of which interact with existing development pressures.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

According to the [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change \(IPCC\)](#), global temperatures are projected to increase continuously above pre-industrial levels between 2030 and 2052. This warming trend is expected to lead to more frequent and intense extreme temperatures over land and sea, higher sea levels resulting in coastal flooding, changes in precipitation patterns, and increased frequency and intensity of tropical cyclones.

Consequently, these extreme changes will increase droughts, coastal flooding, and saltwater intrusion into freshwater sources in the Pacific region. The Pacific climate is also significantly influenced by the naturally occurring [El Niño-Southern Oscillation \(ENSO\)](#) cycle, which includes El Niño, characterized by warmer than normal tropical Pacific Sea surface temperatures, and La Niña, characterized by cooler than normal temperatures. Variations in these temperatures

can lead to prolonged periods of extreme weather events. The impacts of tropical cyclones and coastal flooding can further exacerbate sea level rise and ocean warming, leading to coral bleaching and reduced protection from coral reefs.

In recent years, the Pacific has experienced unprecedented climate impacts, including the occurrence of destructive tropical cyclones like Judy and Kevin in January 2023. Heavy rainfall and thunderstorms affected various parts of the region, with rough seas throughout Vanuatu waters. Both cyclones occurred within a week interval, underscoring the increasing frequency and intensity of such events.

According to the [Vanuatu National Disaster Management Officer](#), approximately 66 percent of Vanuatu's population, totalling 197,388 people (43,623 households), were affected by the Category-4 twin cyclones. Over 80 percent of the

population experienced impacts from cyclones at Category 2 and 3 levels. The increasing intensity of tropical cyclones in the southwest Pacific, coupled with worsening droughts affecting atoll nations in the North Pacific, is attributed to changes in the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO).

Pacific Island nations have developed and implemented climate change policies and regulations tailored to adapt to climate impacts within their borders. Regionally, the [Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific 2017–2030](#), governed by the Pacific Resilience Partnership, provides essential guidelines. The framework emphasizes localization, risk finance, human mobility, and risk governance. Additional strategic documents include the Pacific Islands Meteorological Strategy 2017–2026 and the Pacific Roadmap for Strengthened Climate Services 2017–2026.

The recently approved [Pacific Islands Forum Strategy 2050](#) for the Blue Pacific Continent also plays a crucial role. This strategy promotes regionalism to enhance collective impact, focusing on partnership, resilience, education, research, inclusion, and governance. It offers valuable opportunities for national and regional humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy efforts.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Climate-smart, locally led adaptation and risk management

Embed climate risk analysis across community programmes using climate risk assessments, locally led adaptation approaches, and community action planning for climate risks. Use tools such as the Climate Action Journey (and Climate Risk Assessment), Climate Resilience Measurement for Communities (CRMC) and/or the enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) tools to ensure programmes a risk driven and evidence based.

People-centred early warning systems and last-mile communication

Co-design community early warning chains with hydromet agencies and local leaders (including women, youth, disability groups), align with EW4All, test through drills and simulations and community preparedness plans. Institutionalize Early Warning–Early Action (EWEA) with Anticipatory Action (AA) processes for priority hazards (e.g. drought for atolls; cyclone/flood for volcanic islands) ensuring pre-agreed triggers are aligned with government process, and “no-regret” actions are prioritised.

Nature-based solutions (Nbs) and climate-resilient livelihoods

Establish low-cost, community-owned starter nature-based solutions such as backyard gardens, community clean ups, mangrove and coastal vegetation protection/restoration, ridge-to-reef soil and water conservation, rainwater

harvesting upgrades, and sustainable land management to reduce erosion/runoff. Pair with climate-resilient livelihoods in future years (e.g. climate-smart agriculture, home gardens, drought-tolerant crops; safer fishing practices) and associated Climate Advocacy.

Youth leadership and citizen science

Continue to institutionalize the Y-Adapt programme and build the youth climate action network across Pacific branches. Focus on building the Y-Adapt programme including the Y-Adapt Academy with online training and learning modules, the Y-Adapt Master Trainer Pool (Pacific trained Trainers), launching the Climate Action Fund (small fund for Climate and Y-Adapt activities), build database of stories and social media for impact measurements and building Pacific Voice. Develop the Citizen Science methodology including involving community members and youth in scientific monitoring activities such as rainfall/groundwater monitoring, shoreline change mapping, land/ocean degradation, and biodiversity/community stewardship. Use locally led approaches and risk data to guide communities' ownership for natural resource management including water saving, waste reduction and environmental protection. Empower community decision making related to community assets, through increased knowledge and awareness.

Pacific National Society Greening

Finalise, launch and operationalize the Pacific Greening compendium to share ideas on greening NS facilities, activities and logistics (e.g. energy efficiency, solar power, and plastic and waste reduction). Utilise the Climate Action Fund to support projects which address carbon-footprint activities and green operations, offices or activities in the areas of preparedness or response.

Pacific RC Regional Climate Coordination

The Pacific Climate Coordination Hub (PCCH) aims to strengthen coordination, alignment, and collective impact of Red Cross climate action across the Pacific. Its core goal is to bring together National Societies and partner National Societies to deliver more coherent, scalable, and efficient climate and resilience programming, grounded in shared priorities and effective technical approaches. By fostering collaboration, the PCCH supports the development and application of common methodologies such as climate risk assessments, locally led adaptation, and community-centred resilience while also strengthening the capacity of National Society branches and volunteers in technical areas of nature-based solutions, anticipatory action, Y-Adapt, etc. In parallel, the Hub plays a key role in amplifying a unified Pacific voice in regional and global climate advocacy, ensuring that frontline experiences and priorities inform policy and financing discussions.

Climate governance and humanitarian diplomacy

Climate advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy will be a central pillar of the climate work across the Pacific, aligned with key global and regional processes. With the Pacific hosting the pre-COP in 2026, National Societies will be supported to mobilise and amplify Pacific voice, driving frontline experiences of climate impacts that are visible in global dialogue and decision-making. Through the Pacific Climate Coordination Hub (PCCH), the region is strengthening Red Cross coordination to drive more coherent, scalable, and impactful climate action across the network.

Data, learning and accountability

Review donor frameworks and identify common indicators and dashboards for climate-risk programmes, aligned with Strategy 2030 and Unified Plan 2026 results frameworks. Utilize the Climate and Resilience team '5Tools' approach to improving monitoring and evaluation across activities. The five tools refer to the foundational data collection tools needed in order to provide quality reporting on the impact of an activity, meeting, workshop, training etc and consists of 1. Quality photographs, 2. Effective quotes, 3. Daily diary write up 4. Attendance sheet 5. Knowledge Attitudes and Practices Surveys (Or Pre and Post Tests) – Additional tools include the Most Significant Change Story. The Climate & Resilience Team is also investing in bitesize 'sprints' to build team capacity and consistency across reporting planning and project management. The is also identifying a funding development strategy which looks to identify alternative, diversified funding sources.

Planned activities in 2026

- Embed [Y-Adapt](#) with school clubs and junior Red Cross
- Support government on inclusive NAP/NDC delivery and advocate risk financing access for anticipatory action
- Identify ways to institutionalize early warning early action, including use of simplified Early Action Protocols ([sEAP](#)) where relevant



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC Go pages: [Cook Islands](#), [Fiji](#), [Kiribati](#), [Marshall Islands](#), [Micronesia](#), [Palau](#), [Samoa](#), [Solomon Islands](#), [Tonga](#), [Tuvalu](#)

The Pacific Island nations are located in the [Pacific Ring of Fire](#), characterized by major volcanoes and seismic events. Approximately 73 per cent of the population and 65 per cent of economic stock are exposed to seismic hazards. Tsunamis generated by seismic activity pose devastating threats to lowlying islands. On land, seismic activity can cause landslides and damage to infrastructure such as buildings, transport,

- Implement the Cook Island GCF project focusing on building a healthy and resilient Cook Islands community
- Build risk-informed community climate resilience especially for flooding in the West of Fiji through ZCRA- and WWF-funded projects
- Identify opportunities for local and regional advocacy and diplomacy e.g. PIFS leaders meeting 2026 in Palau, international forums such as the Pacific Pre-Cop 2026, among others
- Continue to identify greening opportunities (building on reduced carbon emission activities and initiatives)

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the Pacific National Societies in initiatives such as PGI/CEA across climate programming, launching the Pacific Greening compendium and provision of technical support in implementing greening solutions. The IFRC will support the National Societies in engaging line ministries, hydromet offices and agencies on climate advocacy and anticipatory action. Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre will provide technical advice on triggers, anticipatory action design, community early warning system and its hubs will facilitate design sprints for youth-led climate solutions, among others.

The **Australian Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society** will provide multi-year resourcing and technical accompaniment for early warning early action and coastal resilience. Support from these partners will also extend to areas such as climate hubs and finance mechanisms.

power lines and information and communication technology infrastructure.

Despite some advancements, significant challenges persist in initiating early response actions to prevent slow-onset weather events from escalating into major humanitarian crises. The Pacific Islands' populations and resources are comparatively small globally, yet Micronesian countries, though often spared from major disasters, continue to endure substantial impacts from slow-onset climate-related events. These slower-onset disasters, lacking the immediacy of sudden emergencies,

often receive less media attention until situations become dire. There is a pressing need for resilience programs that draw global attention to the challenges faced by small island developing states and provide robust support to enhance their resilience.

The [2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent](#) advocates for regionalism as a strategic approach to foster collective impact. The strategy is organized around five strategic pathways:

- Partnership and cooperation
- Resilience and well-being
- Education
- Research and technology
- Inclusion, equity, and governance

To ensure a more community-centric approach, the National Societies will explore area-based approaches also known as 'neighbourhood approaches,' which will involve the National Society leadership and participation to address needs in other sectors such as health, [water, sanitation and hygiene](#) and livelihoods. [Community engagement and accountability](#) will be integrated to all training and quality programming, ensuring that community involvement is central across all activities and phases. The disaster management network will facilitate the sharing of experiences as a crucial part of post-distribution monitoring and lessons learned.

The National Societies will collaborate on pilot initiatives, setting up framework agreements with financial service providers, testing delivery mechanisms, and developing training and standard operating procedures for [cash and voucher assistance](#). Additionally, a resilience library initiative will be introduced to support eight National Societies, including Cook Island Red Cross Society, Fiji Red Cross Society, Kiribati Red Cross, Samoa Red Cross Society, Solomon Islands Red Cross, Tuvalu Red Cross Society, Tonga Red Cross Society and Vanuatu Red Cross Society. This library will serve as a repository for reports and case studies, providing valuable insights into past experiences and best practices.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Risk-informed, locally-led preparedness and early action

The Pacific National Societies will institutionalize Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) as the common backbone to strengthen governance, SOPs, surge, logistics, IM, and duty of care across HQ/branches. They will embed Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) into contingency planning (cyclone, drought, flood, tsunami), with simplified Early Action Protocols (sEAPs) and clear decision triggers aligned to national Meteorological Services. Branch-level readiness (checklists, volunteer rosters, trained ERTs, pre-positioned stocks) will be scaled in remote islands. This includes systematic use of lessons learned/

simulations and real-time performance reviews to drive continuous improvement.

People-centred, multi-sector response at speed and scale

The Pacific National Societies will meet immediate needs through context-appropriate in-kind relief and multi-purpose cash and voucher assistance (CVA), underpinned by market and feasibility analysis, FSP framework agreements, and finalized CVA SOPs. Shelter and settlements support will be scaled with safe-shelter awareness, local materials/traditional techniques, and area-based approaches where feasible, linking to WASH, PGI and health. Information management will standardize rapid assessment tools, harmonized indicators and post-distribution monitoring with community feedback loops.

Resilient recovery that reduces risk

The Pacific National Societies will pivot from relief to recovery using community-driven plans (EVCA/EVCA-plus) that integrate safer housing repair, climate-smart livelihoods, community early warning/evacuation, school safety and accessible WASH, while mainstreaming PGI and MHPSS throughout. Recovery investments will deliberately target "last-mile" islands and vulnerable groups (women-headed households, people with disabilities, migrants/displaced) to reduce chronic vulnerabilities evidenced in repeated events.

Stronger disaster law, auxiliary role and coordination leadership

Working with public authorities, the National Societies will: (i) advocate and technically contribute to modern, climate-smart disaster risk management (DRM) and emergency response frameworks (including logistics facilitation, international assistance, and domestic coordination arrangements); (ii) strengthen their recognized auxiliary role in disaster governance; and (iii) grow leadership in national/regional shelter coordination (co-leadership where mandated), including contingency planning, technical guidance contextualization, and partner mapping

Quality and accountability as non-negotiables

Across the disaster risk management continuum, the National Societies will institutionalize Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), PGI (including PSEAH) and safeguarding, data protection, and CHS/Sphere alignment. This includes staff/volunteer training, accessible feedback channels, protection referral pathways, and robust risk/incident management and anti-fraud controls during operations.

Planned activities in 2026

- Complete a detailed mapping of local storage facilities, prioritizing four high-risk islands to identify reliable pre-positioned sites for faster community-led response

- Roll out logistics/procurement and supply chain training for staff or volunteers, incorporating hands-on simulations tailored to Cook Islands remoteness and multi-hazard scenarios
- Organize refresher sessions on Stockholm stock management training, targeting warehouse teams
- Develop and deploy a digitalized assessment form, piloting it in key islands for real-time data capture using mobile tools
- Conduct ERT-EOC training to boost Pacific Emergency Response Operations readiness across National Societies
- Review and implement key Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) recommendations, prioritizing updates to National Society readiness plans
- Host two Disaster Management workshops, featuring Pacific-specific simulations for cyclones and droughts
- Deliver refresher training on Stockholm stock management
- Deliver comprehensive end-to-end logistics training to staff and volunteers, using simulations to tackle Pacific-specific challenges
- Implementation of the CVA preparedness roadmap developed in 2025
- Organize a Disaster Management workshop tailored for Solomon Islands Red Cross, featuring tsunami and earthquake drills
- Document and align dengue response lessons learnt with health programming by Tuvalu Red Cross, integrating vector control into community preparedness plans

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to facilitate PER cycles and roadmaps for each National Society, broker technical accompaniment (DRM, IM, logistics, CVA, shelter, PGI/CEA, MHPSS), and convene regional learning (simulations, desk-tops, after-action reviews). It will strengthen anticipatory action by co-designing sEAPs (drought, cyclone, flood) with National Societies and hydromet agencies, aligning triggers to seasonal outlooks (e.g., EARWatch) and national early warning systems, and by enabling the use of imminent-DREF for slow-onset events where criteria are met. The IFRC will also continue to lead/co-lead the Pacific Shelter Cluster within the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT), supporting governments to plan, analyze needs/gaps, agree contextualized technical guidance and monitor collective outcomes.

The **Australian Red Cross, American Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross** and the **Japanese Red Cross Society** will align multi-year cooperation to National Societies PER workplans and resilience roadmaps.



The Fiji Red Cross volunteers from Kadavu Island carried out assessments in villages affected by Tropical Cyclone Vaianu. (Photo: Fiji Red Cross Society)



Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) face a complex and overlapping health risk landscape shaped by geography, climate change, small and dispersed populations, and constrained systems capacity. The region carries a dual health burden: persistently high rates of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) alongside recurring and emergent outbreaks of communicable diseases.

Non-communicable diseases dominate mortality: nearly 9 in 10 deaths in some PICTs are due to cardiovascular disease, diabetes, hypertension, obesity and cancer, with obesity and diabetes rates among the world's highest (WHO, SPC, MoH data). This NCD crisis is compounded by diet-related risks, low intake of fruits and vegetables, dependence on imported processed foods, and limited physical activity. At the same time, communicable diseases such as dengue, Zika, chikungunya, tuberculosis, diarrheal disease, and food- and water-borne illnesses continue to cause seasonal surges, particularly after disasters. Papua New Guinea and parts of Melanesia continue to face high TB and HIV/AIDS burdens, with stigma and weak health systems hampering control.

The Global Health Security Index (2021) places most Pacific countries in the lower tiers of epidemic preparedness, underscoring systemic fragility. The region is not on track to achieve SDG 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing) or SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), reflecting both structural limitations and climate-induced vulnerabilities. Health inequities are magnified by small populations, limited health workforce, and geographic challenges: outer island and atoll communities often lack reliable health services and referral systems.

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) remain a challenge across Pacific Island countries and represent the single most significant cause of premature death in the region. While some Pacific countries have seen a reduction in diet-related risk factors for non-communicable disease over time, most have not. Eighty-eight per cent of adults in the region consume insufficient fruit and vegetables and 82 per cent are overweight or obese. Thirty-three per cent live with high blood pressure and 40 per cent with high cholesterol. Stronger population-wide approaches are needed to promote eating more fruit and vegetables and to reduce sugar, salt and fat intake.

The 2014 Pacific Non-Communicable Disease Roadmap gives guidance on implementing strategies to combat the region's epidemic of non-communicable diseases. It outlines a multi-sectoral approach for each country, as well as regional coordination.

Eight Pacific Island countries meet the global target of 90 per cent coverage for vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus. Half of the countries fall significantly below global

targets for the measles-containing vaccine second dose of 90 per cent coverage (Kiribati at 57 per cent, Micronesia at 67 per cent, Palau at 83 per cent, Samoa at 44 per cent, the Solomon Islands at 51 per cent, Tuvalu at 85 per cent and Vanuatu at 78 per cent). Declining immunization coverage has led to measles cases in Fiji and pertussis cases in Kiribati and is expected to lead to further outbreaks in the region.

The Pacific Development Report 2022 reveals that nearly half of the Pacific population lacks access to basic drinking water facilities, and over two-thirds are without basic sanitation. For children under five in the Pacific, water and sanitation related diseases are the leading causes of death. Despite this, engagement in water security remains notably low compared to other sectors.

The Pacific Island countries continue to face significant challenges in managing epidemics and infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. Many areas require improved health system capacities for disease surveillance, preparedness, early detection, and outbreak response.

The Pacific First Aid Roadmap, established in 2019, aims to expand first aid programs to as many households as possible through both commercial and community-based methods. It focuses on enhancing first aid knowledge, skills, and confidence using affordable, low-tech solutions and locally available resources. The roadmap emphasizes integrating first aid into broader development efforts, including community resilience programs, emergency response training, and health initiatives.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Auxiliary and public health positioning

National Societies aim to consolidate their auxiliary status in health security and public health, securing seats and voice on national policy platforms (e.g., immunization, NCD, epidemic preparedness, WASH coordination) and linking community evidence to national decision-making. By 2026, the National Societies aim to formalize MOUs/ToR with Ministries of Health (MoH) and WASH authorities for surge support, outreach to last-mile communities, and joint preparedness for health emergencies (including climate-amplified hazards).

Primary and community health across the life course

National Societies aim to scale community-based health and first aid (CBHFA/ECV), inclusive health promotion and risk communication, and targeted services for MNCAH and adolescents. Priorities include: (i) restoring and sustaining routine immunization through community outreach, zero-dose mapping and defaulter tracing; (ii) strengthening

referral pathways from outer islands to secondary care; (iii) embedding PGI and disability inclusion so services are safe and accessible; and (iv) integrating simple digital tools for case finding, monitoring and feedback.

NCD prevention and care embedded in community systems

To address the NCD epidemic, National Societies aim to implement integrated, non-vertical approaches: risk-reduction campaigns (healthy diets, salt/sugar/fat reduction, physical activity), screening for hypertension/diabetes, peer-support groups, linkage to care and adherence support—co-designed with MoH to avoid parallel systems. Where feasible, National Societies will support school- and workplace-based NCD prevention and leverage youth networks (e.g., Y-Adapt, YABC) to champion behaviour change.

WASH for resilience and in emergencies

National Societies aim to strengthen their Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) capacity through targeted investments in human resources and training. This will enable the delivery of context-appropriate, community-centred programmes across the Pacific. Increasing sanitation and hygiene promotion in both schools and communities. These programmes will support behaviour change, improve public health outcomes, and build resilience in settlements that are frequently impacted by cyclones and flooding. Ensuring these programmes are community-led to ensure local ownership and sustainability of WASH initiatives.

First aid vision 2030 and commercial first aid for sustainability

National Societies aim to complete the initial steps of First Aid Vision 2030 with support from the Global First Aid Reference Centre (GFARC), upgrading curricula, QA systems and instructor development, while growing commercial first aid as a core domestic revenue stream. Community first aid will emphasize low-tech, low-waste methods using locally available materials, with tailored modules for remote islands and disaster contexts.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) mainstreaming for communities, staff and volunteers

National Societies aim to institutionalize PFA and basic MHPSS across programmes and operations, develop national trainer pools, embed staff/volunteer wellbeing, and ensure safe referral pathways—recognizing cumulative disaster trauma and climate anxiety.

Planned activities in 2026

- Increase coordination with Ministry of Health for immunization outreach on outer islands; strengthen last-mile Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) and safe outreach with MoH
- Increase pool of First Aid instructors to grow commercial First Aid and expand or strengthen community First Aid
- Co-design with education authorities: hygiene behaviour change, safe facilities, and locally produced menstrual hygiene management kits
- Consolidate and expand Community-Based Surveillance (CBS) with clear triggers, MoH linkage, and feedback loops to communities
- Expand and strengthen Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in emergencies through awareness and referrals for safe water options
- Explore strategies and diverse funding streams to establish a consistent, strategic blood program across Pacific National Societies
- Increase NCD risk reduction activities, through awareness on diet diversification and salt/sugar reduction campaigns
- Identify and secure funding to procure water desalination systems and expand rainwater harvesting at community and household levels
- Strengthen MHPSS by training up staff and volunteers as Psychological First Aid providers
- Development of Basic PFA booklets providing a practical guidance tool to support the application of PFA in real-life situations

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Pacific National Societies to leverage the auxiliary role—coaching on policy engagement with MoH and 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 CBS guidance, and the Health & Care and 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.



The Samoa Red Cross Society worked in hotspot communities as part of its response to the dengue fever outbreak in 2025. (Photo: Samoa Red Cross Society)



Migration and displacement

Many Pacific Island countries are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation, which are drivers of migration. While planned relocation is the least favoured option, governments acknowledge that [migration](#) due to adverse climate conditions will likely increase as disasters intensify and render land less habitable. Planned relocations of communities have already occurred in some Pacific countries and several others have developed national frameworks to prepare for similar relocations.

[Worker emigration](#) creates shortages in key professions in Pacific Island countries, yet it also brings benefits to communities through remittances sent back by migrants and the acquisition of new skills by returnees. According to the [World Bank](#), seven of the top 10 remittance-receiving countries in the world in 2020 (by share of GDP) were located in the Pacific region.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Pacific National Societies aim to establish principled, needs-based migration, displacement, labour mobility and climate mobility services rooted in their auxiliary role, with clear mandates,

coordination arrangements and accountability to affected communities. This includes positioning the National Societies on national and regional platforms, operationalising neutral and accessible [Humanitarian Service Points](#) along key routes and nodes, and providing end-to-end support for safe, dignified and informed mobility—from pre-departure preparation to in-destination assistance and return or reintegration—linked to government systems and cross-border RCRC cooperation. The National Societies will strengthen preparedness and response to disaster and climate-related displacement through inclusive shelter, WASH and protection-centred services, robust community engagement and disease prevention, while advancing community-led adaptation and participating in policy processes on planned relocation that safeguard rights, livelihoods and cultural integrity, with meaningful youth participation. Across all services, The Pacific National Societies will embed Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), safeguarding and MHPSS to ensure safety, dignity and inclusion, and will build a light but credible evidence and accountability spine—using routine feedback, monitoring and learning—to improve operations and influence practice and policy while protecting data and dignity.

Planned activities in 2026

- Establish a light-footprint migration & displacement service line embedded in community programmes
- Co-lead with government the national migration/displacement context analysis, mapping internal, inter-island and overseas labour mobility patterns, protection risks, and service gaps
- Maintain a national migration & displacement portfolio that connects disaster response (cyclones, floods) with durable support for in-country displaced households
- Scale labour mobility engagement by contributing to government pre-departure group sessions and run post-deployment reintegration clinics
- Institutionalize RFL/digital tracing surge for sudden displacement, with agreements for data protection and cross-border requests
- Create a migration help-desk model (branch-based) to provide information
- Embed migration-sensitive WASH & health (including MHM, NCD risk awareness) in outer-island outreach where services are most constrained
- Build Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) options for displacement and host families
- Become a frontline partner for climate-driven displacement & planned relocation
- Advocate for international cooperation on human mobility and protection in slow-onset climate impacts, grounded in humanitarian principles

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide sustained, multi-level support to National Societies in the Pacific to strengthen their ability to address the humanitarian dimensions of migration and displacement. This support will be structured across strategic guidance, service models, technical accompaniment, protection and inclusion, digital enablers, partnerships, financing, and learning systems, ensuring that interventions are principled, inclusive, and durable.

The IFRC will accompany National Societies to localize the Movement Migration Strategy 2024–2030, integrate it into NS Strategic Plans, and translate its commitments into route-based and country-level roadmaps. Policy alignment will be strengthened through the Secretariat’s policy and disaster law helpdesk, which will support National Societies and authorities on climate-smart disaster law, planned relocation, housing, land and property (HLP) rights in emergencies, and cash preparedness, complementing national and regional commitments. Engagement will be coordinated through the Pacific Resilience Partnership, government line ministries, and regional platforms to ensure auxiliary roles are fully recognized and resourced.

The **American Red Cross**, **Australian Red Cross**, **New Zealand Red Cross** and the **Japanese Red Cross Society** will provide technical support on labour mobility, MHPSS/PGI mainstreaming, RFL modernization and facilitate cross-Pacific peer learning.

The **ICRC** provides support to the National Society under the Restoring Family Links (RFL) initiative.



Values, power and inclusion

The Pacific region exhibits some of the highest rates of violence against women and girls globally, exceeding the global average by about twice. Women are disproportionately affected by disasters and exhibit varying levels of resilience and recovery capacity. During the 2009 Tsunami in Samoa, seven out of every ten fatalities were women, while in the 2014 Solomon Islands floods, women and children accounted for 96 percent of casualties. Socioeconomic, political realities, and cultural gender norms significantly influence disaster risk mitigation and recovery capabilities.

Protection risks across the Pacific are significant and deeply rooted in structural inequalities, disaster exposure, and social norms. The Pacific is highly disaster-prone, facing regular

cyclones, tsunamis, earthquakes and rising sea levels. Climate change intensifies vulnerabilities, particularly for women, children, people with disabilities and those living in remote islands. Disasters often disrupt access to services, increase gender-based violence risks and exacerbate exclusion.

Across the Pacific, education systems face persistent challenges related to access, equity, quality, and continuity, particularly for secondary and post-secondary levels. While progress has been made in primary enrolment, structural barriers—including costs (fees, transport, materials), geographic isolation, and uneven infrastructure—continue to limit progression and completion rates. This contributes to high levels of youth disengagement from education,

employment, or training (NEET), particularly in countries such as Kiribati, Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu.

This contributes to high levels of youth disengagement from education, employment, or training (NEET), particularly in countries such as Kiribati, Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu. Thirteen Pacific Island nations have ratified the [Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women](#), embedding it into key regional policies such as the 2012 Pacific Leaders' Gender Equality Declaration and the Pacific Platform for Action (2018–2030). Each Pacific country has established a ministry or department focused on women, collaborating with NGOs, civil society, and regional/international organizations to address the root causes of gender inequality.

To enhance youth participation and engagement in the Pacific, the Pacific Youth Development Framework 2014–2023, led by the Pacific Community and the Pacific Youth Council, coordinates youth work across the region. Each Pacific Island country has its own youth council and a ministry or department of youth that guides youth policy. These entities collaborate with government stakeholders, NGOs, and regional and international organizations to implement youth-focused strategies and address issues faced by young people locally and regionally.

The Pacific National Societies are well-positioned to support their governments and complement civil society by providing volunteering platforms and supporting youth activities. The National Societies are also being assisted through the Quantum Leap Leveraging Enhanced Pacific Programming (QLEaPP) approach. This approach and toolkit help National Societies enhance programming quality, including aspects like safeguarding, community engagement, accountability, inclusion, adherence to Movement principles, financial accountability, and power analysis.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Humanitarian values and youth leadership embedded in learning ecosystems

The Pacific National Societies will institutionalise youth & volunteer platforms, including School based initiatives such as the Junior Red Cross clubs and Youth programmes as sustainable entry points for value-based education, community engagement and leadership development. Over the plan period, the National Societies will strengthen partnership with education authorities and communities to expand inclusive, community-based learning opportunities, particularly in underserved and outer islands context. Youth will be supported not only as participants, but as leaders and co-creators, including increased representation in branch and governance structures.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion as a standard of care in institutions and operations

The Pacific National Societies will complete or update PGI, PSEA and Child Safeguarding policies and operational procedures; designate trained focal points; and institutionalise survivor-centred, confidential, and age-appropriate reporting and referral pathways at branch level, including in outer islands and low-connectivity contexts. Programmes and emergency operations will apply PGI markers and sex-, age-, and disability-disaggregated data (SADDD), with routine PGI risk analyses and mitigations in Emergency Plan of Actions (EPoAs) and programme planning.

Safe, equitable and continuous access to learning, including in crises

The Pacific National Societies will work with education authorities and partners to support safe, inclusive, and resilient learning systems. This includes strengthening comprehensive school safety and continuity of learning: school-based risk assessments, safe infrastructure standards advocacy, preparedness drills, teacher/peer facilitator training, and contingency plans for safe, gender-responsive, disability-inclusive temporary learning spaces after disasters. The National Societies will also strengthen menstrual hygiene management (MHM) in schools and communities (including access to supplies, facilities, and stigma reduction), while addressing barriers to education for girls pregnant/parenting adolescents, children with disabilities, and out-of-school youth.

Community Engagement and Accountability institutionalised across the programme cycle

The Pacific National Societies will institutionalize Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) as a core function across all programmes and operations. CEA minimums standards will be applied consistently, including the provision of context-specific information and accessible information, the establishment of multiple safe and accessible channels for two-way feedback and complaints (including SEA/SH-sensitive options), transparent selection criteria for assistance, and regular perception and satisfaction tracking.

Planned activities in 2026

- Establish and institutionalize structured youth programming and engagement systems to ensure consistent, meaningful, and sustained participation of young people within the National Society
- Finalise/refresh PSEA, Child Safeguarding and Code of Conduct
- Standardise complaints & feedback, multi-channel RCCE, and routine perception tracking that feeds branch decision-making

- Revive and institutionalize Junior Red Cross programming as a structured platform for youth engagement and values-based learning
- Operate branch-level feedback loops tied to operational decisions; publish transparent selection criteria in responses
- Advocate for accessible latrines and lighting/locks in schools and evacuation sites; integrate disability-inclusive planning into village DRM committees
- Strengthen inclusive education systems for children with disabilities, building on the Inclusive Education Resource Centre (IERC) to deliver specialised learning
- Expand clubs/Y-Adapt to provinces; develop low-tech learning packs and local-language RCCE

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will help Pacific National Societies localise Strategy 2030 and Movement-wide commitments on PGI, safeguarding, safe education and CEA—translating them into policies, SOPs and branch routines. A standing helpdesk with IFRC Disaster Law will back auxiliary-role advocacy on inclusive disaster law, planned relocation and HLP in emergencies, and on integrating protection and safe education standards into national frameworks. IFRC PGI teams and reference centres will provide toolkits, coaching and quality assurance to embed PSEA, Child Safeguarding, survivor-centred case management and safe referral mapping across branches (including low-connectivity contexts). This includes harmonised training pathways, on-the-job mentoring, SEA/SH-sensitive complaints handling and routine use of PGI markers. The IFRC will support the co-development of co-curricular modules on humanitarian value, FA/health/WASH, DRR/CCA, MHPSS, and anti-bullying/violence prevention.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Pacific National Societies are committed to pursuing National Society development. With the exception of the Marshall Islands Red Cross Society, all National Societies have carried out a self-assessment as part of the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process. The self-assessment process is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole, in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities.

The National Societies are also committed to the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process, and seven of them are at different phases of completion of the process. This approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of their preparedness and response mechanisms, and take the necessary actions to improve them.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Maintain a standing seat in national DRM/health/WASH coordination with clear SOPs for requests, information flow and joint assessments
- Develop a resource mobilization strategy (Commercial First Aid, corporate partnerships, event-based and digital giving) with branch resource management plans and cost-recovery standards
- Sustain co-lead/technical roles in national shelter and settlements, advancing area-based approaches and HLP-sensitive practice

- Pre-agree surge roles and Federation-wide Approach modalities for volcanic/tsunami events; standardise joint needs assessment tools
- Define Kiribati Red Cross Society role in national DRM/health coordination for drought and coastal impacts; align with planned relocation discourse
- Formal engagement with utilities/telecoms/private sector to sustain response readiness.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will steward a unified, multi-year coordination architecture across the Pacific. This includes: (i) co-designing

country-level partnership compacts that clarify lead/support roles among IFRC and partner National Societies by theme; (ii) maintaining a regional results framework and IM templates that NSs and partners can plug into; (iii) convening periodic strategic reviews that align national priorities with regional platforms; and (iv) providing a policy and disaster-law helpdesk so NSs can advocate confidently on auxiliary roles, anticipatory action, HLP, inclusive assistance, and facilitation of international aid.

The **American Red Cross**, **Australian Red Cross**, and the **Japanese Red Cross Society** will provide support national and branch resource-mobilization strategies (including Commercial First Aid business canvases and corporate engagement), anticipatory action integration with government warning services, displacement-sensitive shelter/WASH and site management, CVA readiness for remote islands (market/FSP analysis and low-tech delivery), and modernization of RFL and PGI/SEA/child safeguarding systems.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Full implementation of Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) recommendations for disaster risk management readiness and community resilience
- Expand branch development (training focal points, volunteer mobilisation, improved facilities)
- Complete governance and leadership strengthening, embedding accountability in Board/branch functions
- Build financial sustainability with a strong Commercial First Aid strategy
- Systematise volunteer management (onboarding, induction, retention)
- Develop HR and volunteer systems (policy finalisation, capacity-building for staff)

- Develop youth engagement and volunteering policies (new Volunteer Policy 2025).

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide support to the Pacific National Societies through interventions such as Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) and Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) refreshers or targeted capacity scans. Its support will extend to areas such as governance, statues and auxiliary role, digital and data enablement through ICT health checks, financial training, legal and governance coaching, among a range of other activities aimed at targeting National Society development. The IFRC will provide support to the National Society through funding mechanisms such as the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA), Empress Shoken Fund, and the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF).



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- The Cook Islands Red Cross Society will formalize its auxiliary-role arrangements with key ministries (DM, Health, Education) and secure written SOPs that clarify roles in early warning, evacuation support, and social protection linkages during crises
- The Fiji Red Cross Society will consolidate its position on national emergency communications, anticipatory action advocacy, and cash-readiness policy dialogue—linking PER findings and CBS evidence to budget decisions

- The Kiribati Red Cross Society will prioritize humanitarian diplomacy on slow-onset climate impacts (saltwater intrusion, water security), safe labour mobility information, and planned relocation safeguards (HLP, social cohesion, services continuity)
- The Micronesia Red Cross Society will consolidate their auxiliary-role recognition and access, professionalize crisis and public communication to reinforce trust and accountability
- The Marshall Islands Red Cross Society will orient humanitarian diplomacy to climate-health risks (heat,

vector-borne disease, water security) and early warnings-for-all, ensuring outer-atoll reach

- The Palau Red Cross Society consolidate their auxiliary-role recognition and access, professionalise crisis and public communication to reinforce trust and accountability
- The Samoa Red Cross Society will concentrate humanitarian diplomacy on gender-responsive DRR, safe schools, and labour-mobility preparedness (pre-departure information, grievance/referral pathways)
- The Solomon Islands Red Cross will advance HD on shelter coordination (co-lead role), community-centred recovery, and disability-inclusive services
- The Tonga Red Cross Society will leverage its shelter co-lead role to influence safer reconstruction, local materials standards, and inclusive site planning
- The Tuvalu Red Cross Society will focus humanitarian diplomacy on anticipatory action for drought and king tides, water security, and planned relocation safeguards, with labour-mobility information as a cross-cutting theme

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide support to strengthen humanitarian diplomacy and communications capacity of Pacific National Societies at national and branch level, with the IFRC, Partner National Societies and reference centres coordinating complementary roles to reduce duplication, improve quality and ensure no-regrets preparedness. This includes co-designing and localising humanitarian diplomacy roadmaps aligned to national policy calendars, supporting issue mapping, evidence use and time-critical diplomacy, stewarding disaster law accompaniment, and building durable, branch-level communications and RCCE capability through shared standards, rapid toolkits, surge support and blended online-offline channels for outer islands. Strategic platforms and partnerships will be brokered to amplify National Society influence, quality assurance and learning will be embedded through shared benchmarks and reference-centre expertise, and predictable, flexible financing will sustain core humanitarian diplomacy and communications capacity—contributing over time to clearer auxiliary roles, better-facilitated international assistance, safer and more inclusive operations, and stronger public trust in Pacific National Societies.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Ensure full implementation of safeguarding frameworks, including PSEA, child protection, and anti-fraud/corruption policies, with survivor-centred complaint mechanisms and referral pathways active at both HQ and branch level
- Strengthen financial management and transparency through improved systems, regular audits, and adoption of international financial reporting standards, while maintaining donor reporting discipline
- Enhance risk management and integrity assurance by institutionalizing risk registers, integrity committees, and structured responses to incidents, thereby safeguarding organizational reputation
- Develop or refine digital transformation roadmaps for each National Society, aligning with the IFRC digital transformation strategy, focusing on infrastructure (connectivity, hardware), digital skills (data literacy, IM), and digital protection (cybersecurity, safe data handling)
- Establish data protection and privacy frameworks, ensuring compliance with Movement standards and donor expectations for responsible data use

- Sustain robust audit performance; refresh anti-fraud/anti-corruption controls; embed PSEA/child safeguarding within emergency surge
- Apply the Financial Management Policies & Procedures (Rev 2025) consistently; on-time audited financials; procurement and asset control assurance
- Complete and roll out updated volunteering policy and safeguarding (PSEA/child) integration; refresh Code of Conduct compliance.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide support for accountability reforms: technical coaching on risk management, finance, HR systems, and safeguarding policies; align National Society policies with global IFRC frameworks. Support will also include digital transformation roadmaps, including digital maturity assessments, infrastructure investment mapping, and roll-out of IM/CEA tools (e.g., KoBo, DEEP). The IFRC will facilitate PER-linked investment planning, ensuring accountability and agility priorities are embedded in disaster preparedness and readiness.

The **American Red Cross** and **Japanese Red Cross Society** will support innovation, digital literacy training, and mainstreaming IT-enabled volunteer management platforms.

The **Australian Red Cross** and the **New Zealand Red Cross** will provide long-term coaching on financial sustainability,

HR development, and safeguarding roll-out (including joint training on PSEA, fraud prevention, and safe complaints handling).

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC supports the Cook Islands Red Cross Society, Fiji Red Cross Society, Kiribati Red Cross, Samoa Red Cross Society, the Solomon Islands Red Cross, Tonga Red Cross Society, Tuvalu Red Cross Society and Vanuatu Red Cross Society. Its sub-office in the North Pacific supports the Marshall Islands Red Cross, Micronesia Red Cross and Palau Red Cross.

The IFRC also provides secretariat services to the Australian Red Cross and New Zealand Red Cross and helps facilitate a connection between the Pacific National Societies, including the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society.

The IFRC focuses on improving the organizational foundations of the Pacific National Societies and promoting

transformative behaviour change through peer networks. Its priorities include disaster risk management, climate change adaptation, healthcare improvement, and comprehensive social inclusion. The IFRC actively engages in capacity-building efforts such as branch development, financial sustainability, effective finance management, and promoting volunteer and youth engagement.

The IFRC leverages collective resources, experiences, and tools to benefit all the National Societies. It tailors support to meet each National Society's current performance level and facilitates continuous improvement. The IFRC will also pilot innovative initiatives adapted to the context of the Pacific, aiming to create and refine tools and approaches effectively.

IFRC membership coordination

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

The Pacific Leaders Meeting serves as a crucial platform for the National Societies to align with the IFRC Strategic 2030 and Agenda for Renewal. This meeting facilitates peer learning, showcases best practices in National Society development and local initiatives across the Pacific, and builds engagement with external partners and stakeholders.

The Pacific National Societies receive support from the following participating National Societies:

The **Australian Red Cross** supports with strengthening the National Society preparedness and response capacity (including pandemic preparedness), National Society development, financial sustainability and core cost support, shelter, logistics, and protection, gender and inclusion.

The **Italian Red Cross** will continue to provide support in youth, volunteering and health-related activities.

The **Japanese Red Cross** will continue to support the Pacific National Societies in developing their readiness and response roles as well as youth engagement activities.

The **New Zealand Red Cross** supports the National Societies in the development of their first aid capacities; communications; protection, gender and inclusion role and activities; and interventions related to building climate resilience.

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.

Coordination with other actors

Collaboration with external partners has played a crucial role in providing robust multilateral and complementary bilateral support to the National Societies across the region.

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 IFRC continues its collaborative efforts with trusted development partners such as USAID, Australian DFAT, New Zealand MFAT, the Swiss Government, the Japanese Government and the EU. These partnerships, facilitated through its members, aim to support the National Societies in

accessing multilateral partnerships and resources effectively. The IFRC will maintain its role as a member of the Pacific Humanitarian Team and chair of the Pacific Shelter Cluster. It will facilitate reviews of the Pacific-level humanitarian architecture and assist the National Societies in actively engaging with the humanitarian community, including UN agencies, NGOs, and cluster systems, to ensure coordinated and efficient responses at the country level. Partnership agreements with key emergency response partners may be established to optimize operational effectiveness in-country.

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.



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

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2026 and subsequent years. It is aligned with [IFRC Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2026 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

Additional information

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

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>

Fiji Red Cross Society

W www.fijiredcross.org

Kiribati Red Cross Society

W www.facebook.com/KiribatiRCS

Marshall Islands Red Cross Society

W www.msn.org

Micronesia Red Cross Society

W www.redcross.fm

Palau Red Cross Society

W <http://palauredcross.org>

Samoa Red Cross Society

W www.facebook.com/samoaredcross

Solomon Islands Red Cross Society

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