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Programme update no. 2

Cambodia

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAKH001

30 January 2012

**This report covers the
period 1 July 2011 to
30 October 2011.**

Access to safe water is most needed for people in the community. Once a water tank was installed in this village, access to clean water has been much easier for community members such as this woman.

Photo: CRC/HED



In brief

Programme outcome

In line with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Strategy 2020 and Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) vision and goals in its own Strategic Plan 2011-2020, the IFRC country office in Cambodia supports CRC in “doing more, doing better and reaching further”.

Programme summary

This programme update provides information on the activities implemented by the Cambodian Red Cross (CRC), in the frame of the Federation Secretariat support plan for 2011.

Heavy rains and overflow of the Mekong river since the second week of August 2011 affected 18 provinces out of Cambodia's 24 provinces with Kandal, Kampong Thom, Prey Veng and Kampong Cham the hardest hit. These floods were the worst to hit Cambodia since 2000 and in terms of the proportion of the total population affected, Cambodia was the hardest hit among Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam and Lao PDR.

Most affected communities were in rural areas and difficult to access. Food insecurity has been a growing concern among the 1.2 million affected people. Up to 46,403 families were evacuated, but have now returned to their homes.

CRC has been active in assisting communities affected by floods since mid-August. By the end of October, CRC had helped 304,321 people. In terms of IFRC response in support of CRC, a Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocation for CHF 308,000 was launched on 13 October. Some 7,450 families were assisted over a period of three months. The DREF sum is in addition to CRC's domestic fundraising efforts and donations from various partners.

Financial situation

The total 2011 budget has been revised to CHF 777,322, of which CHF 678,328 (87 per cent) covered during the reporting period. Overall expenditure up to the reporting period was CHF 492,582 (63 per cent) of the budget.

In this report, the overall budget to support CRC activities in 2011 has been reduced close to 30 per cent of its original plan. As more donors work bilaterally with the host national society, especially with direct CRC branch partnerships, a number of CRC activities initially planned through IFRC support were cancelled and the overall budget was revised downwards to better reflect funding and implementation realities.

[Click here to go directly to the attached financial report¹.](#)

See also [Cambodia Floods DREF operation](#)

No. of people we have reached

During the second half of 2011, an estimated 110,000 people (45 per cent women) plus 49,520 people under the DREF operation have directly benefited from CRC programmes supported by IFRC and partner national societies.

Our partners

Multi-lateral contributions for this plan have been received from Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross/British government, Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross.

At the same time, Australian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross are contributing to the national society on a bilateral basis.

Furthermore, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is supporting CRC in the areas of restoring family links and tracing, mine action, communication and dissemination, and promoting humanitarian principles and values.

In addition, working relationships have been explored and further strengthened with the World Health Organization, World Food Programme, the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ministry of Public Work and Transport, Cambodia Development Council, and Ministry of Economic and Finance.

On behalf of Cambodian Red Cross, IFRC would like to thank all partners and contributors for their response to this plan.

Context

The worst floods in a more than a decade devastated large areas of Cambodia, causing 247 deaths, displacing 46,000 households and disrupting the lives of 1.2 million people. As many as 18 out of 24 provinces were affected by the floods.

Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) has been working closely with the Royal Government of Cambodia and other humanitarian organizations to assess needs, and to ensure humanitarian aid reaches the most-affected families.

CRC together with its partners have provided assistance to 67,627 families with CRC standard relief items. Families in Cambodia have often very limited options to cope with big crises like floods. One in five Cambodian households live below the food poverty line, and families will often resort to selling essential

¹Attached financial report is up to end-November 2011.

household assets, leading them into debt, or simply cutting back on food consumption. Cash can be seen as a good option in a country context like Cambodia where it is possible to buy food.

CRC disaster management at headquarters and branch level has shown its growing capacity for disaster response during the floods. Though floods and disaster response has been highlighted during the reporting period, CRC has also worked with growing efforts on disaster risk reduction and community-based health.

Due to the increase of bilateral support from CRC partners and the high amount of funds raised domestically by CRC, programme activities and budget were reviewed and revised to focus on areas that needed IFRC support.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management

Programme purpose
Reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
Programme component 1: Organizational preparedness
<p>Outcome: The CRC existing institutional mechanisms for efficient delivery of disaster management assistance are reviewed and strengthened</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the disaster management department's structure, and propose a suggested model to the CRC leadership for approval Compile, analyse and utilize the achievements and challenges observed during the development of the operational alliance to strengthen the integrated disaster management programme framework Review, integrate and adapt disaster preparedness and response policies, tools, mechanisms and plans for the utilization of branches and communities Improve the planning, monitoring, reporting and information analysis systems and tools for staff and volunteers at all levels (i.e. disaster management at national headquarters, branches, Red Cross youth, Red Cross volunteers, etc.) Establish and/or strengthen and equip national disaster response teams (NDRT), provincial disaster response teams (PDRT), branch disaster response teams (BDRT) Train staff and volunteers on integrated disaster management training packages Support the decentralization process, which will actively contribute to branch and community development activities
Programme component 2: Disaster risk reduction (DRR)
<p>Outcome: Individual and community vulnerability to disasters and public health emergencies reduced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote integration of various CRC activities in disaster management training curriculum disaster preparedness (DP), disaster risk reduction (DRR), International Disaster Response Law (IDRL), early warning systems, AHI/DHF/A-H1N1, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, road safety, restoring family links, weapons contamination, etc.) Widely utilize multi-hazard and risk assessment at branch level including climatic risks for developing medium- to longer-term programming in anticipation of future risks Develop multi-hazard contingency plans at community level Promote and develop the involvement of Red Cross youth/Red Cross volunteers in disaster awareness dissemination Enhance community participatory planning and action on DRR, and promote women's involvement Enhance partnerships at all levels for the promotion and implementation of DRR activities Actively participate in global, regional and national forums on DRR

Programme component 3: Road safety

Outcome: Active promotion of road safety, contributing to reduction of road accident fatalities and injuries

- Empower and support youth and volunteers to take ownership of road safety activities in the communities
- Promote and increase the active participation of Red Cross youth in promoting road safety by creating school-based road safety campaigns
- Design and publish information and education materials as well as training curriculum adapted to the audience, concentrating on helmet-wearing during the first phase
- Organize road safety and helmet-wearing media campaigns as well as various advocacy events
- Promote the integration of road safety in CRC branch activities as well as other cross-cutting issues such as first aid and blood donor recruitment
- Develop partnerships with local actors and private sector for strengthening CRC road safety activities at all levels
- Distribute safety helmets to selected beneficiaries
- Organize road safety sensitization campaigns in schools and universities

The CRC disaster management department plays a key role in reducing the impact of disasters on the most vulnerable through participatory and integrated preparedness and response activities, and by contributing towards strengthening branch capacity and building community resilience.

Achievements

CRC faced a big challenge to reduce the impact of disasters when responding to the worst floods in more than a decade in Cambodia. CRC has been working closely with the Royal Government of Cambodia and other humanitarian organizations to assess needs and to ensure humanitarian aid reaches the most affected families. Together with its partners, CRC have provided assistance to 67,627 families with their standard relief pack comprising the following: 25kg of rice, box of instant noodles, 10 cans of sardines, one blanket, one mosquito net, one sarong and one scarf. Additional items, such as salt and soft drinks were also donated to some families. Through the IFRC DREF operation, families also received ceramic water filters, jerry cans, bars of soap, and water purification tablets to help prevent the spread of water-borne diseases. Cash has also been made available to assist families in need.

The ongoing relief work has affected planned development work and activities, but CRC has shown its capacity to meet unexpected demands with following results:

Organizational preparedness

In order to be better prepared to respond during disasters, CRC aims to strengthen the existing institutional mechanisms for efficient assistance. There is a need for work on building capacities and preparedness for future disasters. In 2011, the emphasis was to be on integrating all CRC disaster management department activities, reviewing the existing tools and systems, and developing and restructuring the staff at national headquarters and branches. Unfortunately during 2011, CRC faced two big relief operations, and the institutional development has been delayed. However, the following activities were carried out as planned.

An orientation workshop for 20 sub-branch officers (including 12 women) in Kampong Thom was conducted. The workshop was facilitated by the disaster management department and branch staff. The aim of the workshop was to strengthen the capacity of sub-branch officers on disaster management development and decentralization.

Kampong Thom branch established a branch disaster response team (BDRT) in order to be better prepared for disasters and to improve the efficiency of assistance. Up to 25 participants (10 women) attended the induction course. Participants comprised representation from Kampong Thom branch (five persons), sub-branches (eight persons) and provincial departments (12 persons). The newly established BDRT was equipped with head flash lights, hammocks and mosquito nets. The plan is to train the team on emergency assessment and relief management.

First aid training is one of the key learning opportunities provided to branches. Together with health department and three first aid trainers, 26 persons (12 women) from Kampong Thom target areas and non-

target areas received basic first aid training and first aid kits plus one bag to practise first aid regularly on the ground.

Regular support has been provided by the programme coordinator and the monitoring and evaluation officer from national headquarters for the target village leaders, Red Cross volunteers and leaders. They received guidance on how to carry out dissemination and how to empower the beneficiaries in the activities. Practical demonstrations were carried out on subjects like how to write a village project proposal, how to disseminate information for flood preparedness, orientation on safety for wind storms, how to improve community ponds during floods, etc.

The branch disaster respond team (BDRT) in Kampong Thom and Prey Veng branch have been actively involved in the flood operation.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR)

For disaster risk reduction the emphasis has been to reduce both individual and community vulnerability and aiming for resilience. This has been addressed through the implementation of disaster risk reduction activities, in which community-based preparedness and early warning systems have been strengthened.

The branch in Kampong Thom (KTM) has continued to operate in three villages of Kampong Kou commune, Kampong Svay district, Kampong Thom province with support from the Finnish Red Cross promoting the community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) framework.

The village disaster reduction plan (VDRP) incorporating CBDRR framework and techniques has been developed by community members in three target villages. Project officers from national society headquarters and branch assisted the community members to identify the needs of the villages and make proposals how to reduce risks in their own villages. The actions from the previous month were reviewed and a plan for the coming month was made through monthly meetings with local authorities, Red Cross volunteers and leaders. 42 participants (14 women) attended these monthly meetings.

Monthly meetings generated the following actions:

- In Kampong Kou Leu village, the community members improved platforms for three water points before renovating tubed water supply to 37 households. Operation and maintenance committees were established in target villages. 32 persons (19 women) were recruited as committee members. Terms of Reference for the Committees were developed in Khmer language.
- The operation and maintenance committees in Koh Krob Bay mobilized 46 villagers (30 female) and 30 school children to improve dikes for two ponds by planting rice crops and building a fence for safety around the pond. Local tools like small logs, bamboo and rice seed were used.
- Red Cross volunteers together with local authorities collected 2,000 Riels in cash, and bamboo and sand in kind, from the villagers to participate in the DRR implementation.

One family-and community pond in Koh Krob Bay village was completely rehabilitated and a 3,000 litre water tank was installed. Also in Kg Kou Leu village a 3,000 litre water tank was installed in three spots. In Bo Peung village community sand-water filter tanks (5,000 litre, 3,000 litre and 2,000 litre) were installed. All water tanks came with a standing support. Functional water supply (PVC pipe connection and equipment to pump running water in and out) has been prioritized for DRR measures in these communities. These activities which were started in the beginning of the year, could not be completed as planned in the third quarter of 2011. The aim is to complete the work before the end of 2011.

Following actions were taken during the floods in Kampong Thom:

- Red Cross volunteers issued information on how to prepare for floods and on the importance of safe water. This information was circulated with posters and flipcharts to 328 villagers (252 women/girls).
- A rescue team was established in each target village (3 teams, totalling 44 persons) to help people in need. Prior to providing relief action, a needs-assessment and registration of beneficiaries was done in target villages. Access to beneficiaries was made possible with the help of the Red Cross branch boats.
- Red Cross volunteers and leaders together with local authorities completed damage- and needs-assessment in the target communities.
- Red Cross volunteers assisted local authorities to measure and record flood level in schools, health centres, pagodas, roads etc. Since August, Red Cross volunteers of Koh Krob Bay take daily records of

the water level of the village and inform the villagers by the loud speaker. The information aims to reach half of the households in the village and one-third of the households at the opposite side of the river (Kampong Kou Leu and Bo Peung). Water level in Koh Krob Bay was 11.22m on 29 July and reached the peak level of 14.28m on 19 October 2011. On 24 October the water started to subside.



Villagers actively involved in installing water tank in their village. Photo: CRC/DMD

The branch prepared for the up-coming flood season in the beginning of the year by strengthening the capacity of commune committee for disaster management (CCDM) of Kampong Kou Commune and restructuring the CCDM by reviewing its role and responsibility. The sub-branch officer and Red Cross leader supported CCDM's quarterly disaster preparedness meetings by reviewing the activities completed and by planning for the next quarter. A total of 21 CCDM members (seven women) participated in the meetings.

A study visit from Kampong Thom branch to Kratie branch was organized to learn about community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) model used in Kratie. The following topics were discussed during the visit:

- empowering the community members to contribute in the project,
- how to integrate village disaster reduction plan (VDPR) into commune investment plan (CIP),
- how to develop and apply a commune disaster reduction action plan (CDRAP)
- efficiency of early warning systems
- present different models for DRR (storing of fodder during floods, safe areas for livestock and people etc.)

Road Safety Project

The road safety project continued its activities in 3 targeted branches - Battambang, Kampong Speu, and Phnom Penh. In addition, Bantey Meanchey was included in the programme area. Funding through IFRC was completed in the end of May 2011, and the programme has been bilaterally supported by Australian Red Cross.

The road safety project manager appointed in March 2011 resigned in September 2011. The field officer of the disability inclusion project, funded by Australian Red Cross, was nominated to be in charge of the road safety programme.

The road safety project strengthened its activities especially in schools, promoting road safety through media, encouraging more support from private sector, and expanding its activities at community level. Special attention was given to road safety and disability during the reporting period. The activities were carried out in close collaboration with the National Road Safety Committee (NRSC) and other international and local organizations.

Key messages promoted to all road users (bus, taxi, private car and motorbike drivers, passengers and pedestrians) are helmet wearing, lower speed, non-drink driving and how to provide first aid for road accident victims.

Road Safety and disability

Australian Red Cross project staff from the three target branches (Battambang, Siem Reap, Bantey Meanchey) received basic training on the programme "Road Safety and disability". In total, 10 persons participated in the training.

The project was carried out in three schools in Battambang, three schools in Bantey Meanchey, and two schools in Siem Reap. In total, 40 youth advisors and youth club leaders received training on first aid and disability and about traffic law.

The project emphasized cooperation with partners from government departments, national and international organizations, private sector and other relevant stakeholders. In all three target provinces, the network held cooperation meetings every second month, attended by a total of 48 participants.

In Battambang 264 participants attended a road safety campaign.

Youth clubs

Cambodian Red Cross has implemented “School-based Road Safety Interventions” over six years in 24 schools and universities in three provinces (Battambang, Kampong Speu, and Phnom Penh). The programme is implemented by 24 active youth clubs with a total of 1,354 members (718 women).

One workshop was organized for advice teachers, youth advisors and youth leaders on how to implement youth club activities effectively. The workshop gathered a total of 85 participants from Kampong Speu, Battambang and Phnom Penh. The workshop was organized by CRC headquarters.

Youth club meetings were held in schools in Kampong Speu, Battambang and Phnom Penh.

Constraints or Challenges:

The disaster risk reduction and preparedness programme still faces some challenges due to insufficient staff capacity at both national headquarters and branch level despite some progress at both levels.

There is a need to prioritize work effectively during a disaster when all resources are directed towards response activities, without disrupting development work. A challenge is also to have realistic plans, because often funds and monthly activities are not in line with the plans.

The Road Safety project’s main challenge has been the lack of funds. At the moment, its main support comes through a bilateral project with Australian Red Cross. The project, which started in January 2011, will be implemented later when the staff selected from CRC HQ and branches have received training. It should be noted that while staff undergo training, project activities in schools will be disrupted.

Health and care

Programme purpose
Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies

Programme component 1: Community-based health development (CBHD)
<p>Outcome: The existing CBHD project is translated into a holistic programme concept, aimed at integrating all health components, and encouraging cross-cutting issues in the implementation of health activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizing the operational alliance tools and lessons learnt as well as the existing CBHD project concept, the health management and staff work towards developing a holistic and integrated programme. • The existing AHI/DHF and DRR tools are integrated and adapted for a wide dissemination in the branches. • The community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) documents are adapted to the Cambodian context and later integrated in the CBHD package. • Blood donor recruitment information, education and communication (IEC) materials are reviewed, printed and integrated in road safety activities. • Community behaviour relating to the use of safe water and sanitation is improved, and the CRC water, sanitation and hygiene promotion staff capacity is developed. • The existing water and sanitation capacity, systems and tools are reviewed, strengthened and integrated in branch activities

Programme component 2: Health in emergencies

Outcome: CRC staff and volunteers manage the AHI and DHF integrated activities effectively, and a national society pandemic response plan is developed.

- Develop a pandemic preparedness plan, based on experience acquired in implementing AHI/DHF activities, and in line with the government's national action plan on disaster risk reduction.
- Work with the CRC disaster management department towards the integration of health in emergencies and community-based disaster risk reduction.
- Review and update the CRC business continuity plan for pandemic preparedness, and procure an adequate stock of personnel protective equipment for CRC staff and selected volunteers.
- The communities' awareness about public health in emergencies and basic protective measures is increased.

Programme component 3: HIV

Outcome: The vulnerability to HIV is reduced, its impact is minimized and stigma and discrimination are reduced, through the implementation of harm reduction activities

- The police and communities' knowledge on HIV-related risks is increased, and the discrimination against drug users is reduced
- Support is provided to ex-drug users after their return to their communities.
- Drug users are referred to support services such as rehabilitation centres and voluntary counselling and testing (VCT).
- Partnerships and collaboration with local authorities to conduct community education are developed
- CRC branch staff, volunteers and community leaders' knowledge of the risks of HIV is increased.
- Behaviour change is promoted and adequate knowledge is provided to the Cambodian high-risk groups.
- Activities in support of people living with HIV AIDS (PLWHA) are reviewed, strengthened and integrated in branches; and youth activities and anti-stigma campaigns are conducted.

Achievements

The CRC health department works to enhance community resilience to diseases and public health emergencies through the integration of all health components in its service delivery, in line with the CRC health strategy and the present global health and care strategy.

Community-based health development (CBHD)

Cambodian Red Cross gets support from partner national societies (i.e. Australian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, French Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross) to implement community-based health and community-based first aid programme (CBHFA). A framework for a harmonized and integrated approach for CBHD was developed with financial support from Australian Red Cross and technical support from IFRC between February and May 2011. An orientation workshop on the CBHD framework and the development of monitoring tools will still be carried out in the end of December 2011. The reporting system and data collection will be strengthened. Support for the workshop and implementation of CBHD is coming from Australian Red Cross and DFID funds.

The following training sessions were completed:

- Basic training with components on hygiene promotion and water and sanitation for 657 people in communities. Up to 25 Red Cross staff received the same training with additional training on women's and children's health.
- Training on how to do baseline surveys for ten Red Cross volunteers and two branches in Odong sub-branch, Kampong Speu province.
- Baseline survey on hygiene and water and sanitation was carried out in Preah Sré and Chan Sen commune, Odong district, and Kapong Speu province. 310 households were interviewed and 208 people attended 16 focus group discussions.

Additionally 170 households were visited by Red Cross branch and sub-branch staff and volunteers. Fifteen latrines for disabled and poor people were constructed in the communities.



Local latrine constructed with contribution from villages, while the children join hygiene awareness activities after using latrine. Photo: CRC/HED

Communicable diseases - HIV Project

Italian Red Cross has supported CRC's harm reduction project through IFRC since September 2010. The project has been carried out in two drug rehabilitation centres, seven districts in three provinces. As a result, drug and ex-drug users are referred to get health services related to communicable disease including Tuberculosis, Voluntary Counselling & Testing (VCT) and ARV treatment. 64 ex-drug users in target rehabilitation centres have received regular health check up, information and method of HIV prevention. 34 peer educators attended regularly in monthly meetings and reached 225 beneficiaries in communities. CRC headquarters, branch and sub-branch staff made 10 field visits. As a result of these visits, 13 ex-drug users and young people were referred for HIV Voluntary Counselling and HIV/AIDS testing. Workers from the project carried out 25 sessions for 337 drug users and youth in communities to raise awareness on HIV and drugs.

Constraints or challenges

- CBHD implementation started in September. It is too early to measure improvements in communities.
- Construction of latrines and rain water storages have been postponed due to floods which started in September
- Still limited capacity among Red Cross volunteers on HIV knowledge. Technical support is needed from headquarters.
- Stigma on drug users in communities prohibits efforts to measure the impact of harm reduction project. Difficult to compare indicators among drug users and non-drug users.

Organizational development

Programme purpose - Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability

The Cambodian Red Cross has improved its overall structure, developed its staff, increased its volunteer base, strengthened branches and communities, and enhanced its service delivery to the Cambodian people

Programme component 1: Development of systems, infrastructure and staff sustainability

Outcome 1: Human resource management is improved at national headquarters and branches

- An analysis of the existing CRC structure, tools and systems in use is conducted, and findings and recommendations are incorporated in a realistic plan of action
- A new structure is proposed to the Central Committee for approval
- The remuneration policy is reviewed and streamlined
- The staff "conditions of service" is reviewed
- A user-friendly personnel management and information system (PMIS) is introduced
- Opportunities to enhance managerial skills are provided to CRC key staff at national headquarters and branch level

- A comprehensive "HR management package" is developed with and for the branches
- Advocacy is conducted towards CRC governance to support the process

Outcome 2: Financial management and reporting are improved, enhancing transparency and accountability, through the implementation of a pilot project

- A new financial management software, adapted to the CRC context is identified, purchased and implemented in the national headquarters and in one selected branch
- A parallel system is developed and run, incorporating the existing CRC procedures and requirements
- An analysis of partners/donors financial management and reporting requirements is conducted, and a new financial reporting format is designed (to be considered in the development of a new system)

Outcome 3: The information technology system is streamlined and strengthened at national headquarters and branch levels

- A detailed inventory and analysis of the CRC information technology (IT) system is conducted, and an upgraded plan of action is designed
- CRC IT hardware and software standards are defined according to needs and context, and are adopted, communicated and implemented
- The CRC IT policy is revised, communicated to all staff and implemented
- All CRC computers are installed with standardized licensed software
- A firewall is identified and set up to protect the national headquarters network, and an antivirus solution is purchased and disseminated on all computers
- All IT users receive basic training on the policy, and utilization/optimization of computers

Outcome 4: The CRC planning, reporting, monitoring and evaluation systems in place are reviewed in consultation with all departments and programmes and branch staff

- Existing planning and reporting, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools and formats and their utilization and relevance are analysed
- The linkage between planning and reporting, and M&E is thoroughly evaluated and regular consultation meetings are held with programme staff in order to improve and optimize the model
- A report is produced with findings and recommendations for the CRC leadership's decision and further development

Outcome 5: Overall CRC communication is reviewed and developed, priority activities are identified and strengthened and integrated at all levels

- The communications means and systems utilized by CRC and their impact are analysed
- Some identified activities are outsourced to ensure better advocacy and visibility for the national society, resulting in more professional outcomes (e.g. website management, translation, editing, etc)
- The validation and authorization process for external communications is reviewed
- Programmes and branch staff receive basic training on the collection of information for the drafting of web stories, articles, newsletters, etc.
- The internal communications systems from the leadership to the staff and branches are improved, and rendered more systematic
- The "Our world. Your move" campaign is promoted throughout Cambodia, with focus on climate change and disaster risk reduction

Programme component 2: Organizational development process

Outcome 1: The CRC rules of procedures (for the implementation of the statutes) are reviewed and the new CRC Strategy 2011-2020 is developed

- A plan of action and timeframe is created, and key internal and external stakeholders are identified for the review process
- Regular consultation meetings are held internally, as well as between CRC management and Governance

Outcome 2: Branch governance and management bodies are developed and trained at all levels

- Existing branch governance and management roles and responsibilities are reviewed and adapted to the new context of decentralization
- Induction training is provided to branch governance members and management teams, and roles and responsibilities of all parties are clearly explained
- Branch directors are provided with clear job descriptions and basic branch management skills
- Regular follow-up is conducted with branch governance and management to monitor and assess the level of understanding (e.g. questionnaires, individual or group meetings)

Programme component 3: Volunteering development

Outcome: The CRC youth and volunteer base is strengthened and enhanced with emphasis on recruitment, management and retention

- The Red Cross youth (RCY) guidelines are assessed and reviewed with branch staff and existing youth volunteers in a participatory approach
- The RCY policy, guidelines and strategy 2004-2010 is disseminated to branch staff and existing youth volunteers for implementation.
- The existing school models (operating model and package of activities) are reviewed, streamlined and replicated
- Youth volunteers are provided with basic planning, monitoring and reporting tools, and their involvement in CRC communications to the public is enhanced
- The linkage between the youth management and the branches is strengthened

Programme component 4: Branch development (decentralization)

Outcome: The IBCD (integrated branch and community development) concept developed during 2009 is piloted, aiming at supporting the CRC decentralization process/implement in two branches.

- A decentralization plan of action is developed, regularly updated and revised, and disseminated throughout the national society and among all partners
- Provincial branches are encouraged to create and implement their own development plan
- The integrated branch and community development's existing proposal is reduced in scale, and the concept is translated into a specific plan of action and budget
- A dedicated staff member is recruited to oversee the process at national headquarters level
- The revised systems and tools are tested in the selected target area
- Regular feedback on the progress is given to senior management, programme and department staff

Achievements

As part of the organizational development goal to strengthen the information system at CRC, the IFRC Asia Pacific zone office selected CRC as one of 15 national societies in the zone to work on the new IFRC approach called *Digital Divide*. The CRC IT specialists are redesigning the national society's internal IT system and are supported by the zone office in this regard. Work was expected to be completed in late October, but is delayed and has been completed in December 2011.

The organizational development programme, which is supported by German Red Cross since 2009, carried out some main activities in this year, which included a CRC annual partnership meeting organized and held in late October focussed on "Partnership in Disaster". CRC conducted a two-day meeting resulting in the "CRC 4-years development plan 2011-2014" which was completed and published.

The review of Red Cross volunteering policy and guidelines was started in the second quarter of 2011 and the final draft was presented to CRC staff in December 2011. The process was undertaken at headquarters and branch levels, and had conducted several consultative forums to collect feedback and ensure a comprehensive review,

The programme coordinator from IFRC Country Office together with OD representative from CRC participated in the 11th annual Southeast Asia organizational development forum organized by Asia Pacific zone and regional office. The forum focused on OD strategic framework; OD and programme integration; OD and its role

in emergencies; OD and capacity-building success stories; OD plan for 2012; and organizational capacity assessment certification/OD matrix.

Constraints or Challenges:

Lack of funding for organizational support is the main constrain. The IFRC Cambodia country office provided limited funding for organizational development, with only German Red Cross providing through IFRC. Additional activities in this reporting period were carried out with bilateral financial support from Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross, as well as CRC's own funding.

Principles and values

Programme purpose - Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity
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Red Cross Red Crescent Fundamental Principles and the application of humanitarian values are well understood by all CRC staff, promoted and implemented in an integrated manner throughout all proposed activities.

Programme component 1: Promotion and integration of humanitarian principles and values

<p>Outcome 1: The internal understanding of the Red Cross Red Crescent Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values is enhanced within the Cambodian Red Cross</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The present understanding of the Fundamental Principles is assessed at all levels within the national society • All training curriculum and dissemination materials are revised, and emphasis is put on the practical application of the Red Cross Red Crescent principles

<p>Outcome 2: Red Cross Red Crescent principles and values are integrated into the CRC operational programmes and support service departments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The disaster management and health programmes address the Red Cross Red Crescent principles in all their programming • The CRC external communications integrate dissemination and advocacy for the respect of these principles • The human resources department integrates the principles and values while revising the staff "conditions of service"

Achievements

Cambodian Red Cross led the IFRC delegation during the 11th Meeting of State Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. The meeting took place in Phnom Penh, Cambodia from 28 November to 2 December 2011, gathering more than 1,000 delegates from 158 member states and 15 states that have not yet joined the Convention.

Through its full participation in the conference, CRC was able to profile and advocate the work of Red Cross Red Crescent societies. CRC is the largest humanitarian organization in Cambodia and is currently undertaking activities in community based mine action and mine risk reduction/ risk education activities and disability inclusion in community based health development.

In its statement given at the meeting under the agenda item 'General exchange of views', IFRC highlighted how it is possible to transform the vulnerabilities into capacities through local capacity for long-term support to victims. For example CRC's assistance to victims is provided through mine risk education with a holistic approach. With a loan or fund, mine victims could start their own livelihood choice, change their behaviour, reduce their risks to landmines, and start home-based businesses to support their families. A partnership enabling environment supported by the State is crucial to further the implementation of the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention.

The people affected by landmines and other explosive remnants of war are often living in poor communities. Red Cross branches and sub-branches work with community-based approach to provide effective assistance to mine victims in improving their quality of daily life.

Assistance to mine victims are expressed in a age- and gender- sensitive manner, through a holistic and integrated approach that includes emergency medical care, psychological support, and social and economic inclusion in their communities, in accordance with applicable humanitarian law.

Between July and end of November, the following activities highlighted the importance of co-operation and collaboration.

- CRC held its planned partnership meeting, with a focus on partnership during disasters. National societies from Australia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany and Switzerland, as well as a representative from ICRC participated in the meeting.
- IFRC country office leads regular meetings with participating national societies while CRC leads quarterly movement coordination meetings.
- During the floods, co-operation with partner national societies, ICRC, IFRC, UN organizations and government departments have been strengthened. An increase in donations for CRC resulted out of growing support from Red Cross Red Crescent national societies and private sector in the country. CRC activities have also captured media interest, reflecting CRC's strong national network and capacity to advocate for people in need.
- During the General Assembly in Geneva in the end of November, CRC organized a meeting to launch its Strategy 2011-2020 and four-year development plan. The event was supported by Finnish Red Cross and 11 national societies participated in the meeting.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The Cambodian Red Cross programmes endeavour to find synergies within national and international strategies on improving the quality of the lives of vulnerable members of the community. CRC has become a reliable partner to the government in reducing the impact of disasters. CRC volunteers and staff are better prepared and skilful in conducting relief work, and have become a core function at community level during emergency operations.

Looking ahead

Disaster response during the floods has been a good example of a successful decentralization process. Capacity building on disaster preparedness, roles and responsibilities in disaster response between management and governance, and participatory approach when working with communities have been enhanced with the process of decentralization. This experience could be used for further development of decentralization process.

Looking at the present situation within CRC, it is obvious that support from IFRC is needed in organizational development and capacity building. in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), implementing human resource policy, developing HR systems and managing relationships with partners.

IFRC country office continues to face the challenge of low funding through IFRC for programming, which affects the core costs in the country office especially where some programmes do not contribute a percentage as planned. If low response to programme support continues in 2012, country office will need to further revise its budget.

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations](#) (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.



IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Find out more on www.ifrc.org

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this report, please contact:

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Please send pledges of funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAKH001 - Cambodia

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/11
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAAKH001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	97,639	164,969	186,482	0	328,233	777,322
B. Opening Balance	28,628	50,785	58,001	0	175,139	312,553
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>		6,730				6,730
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>		26,919				26,919
<i>DFID Partnership grant</i>		82,217				82,217
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	6,467					6,467
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>	36,645					36,645
<i>German Red Cross</i>			-433			-433
<i>Italian Red Cross</i>		21,179				21,179
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	-1,933					-1,933
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		248				248
C1. Cash contributions	41,179	137,293	-433			178,039
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>					116,600	116,600
C3. Inkind Personnel					116,600	116,600
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Services Fees</i>					71,135	71,135
C4. Other Income					71,135	71,135
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	41,179	137,293	-433		187,735	365,775
D. Total Funding = B + C	69,806	188,078	57,569	0	362,874	678,328
Appeal Coverage	71%	114%	31%	#DIV/0	111%	87%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	28,628	50,785	58,001	0	175,139	312,553
C. Income	41,179	137,293	-433		187,735	365,775
E. Expenditure	-70,088	-143,684	-45,437		-233,373	-492,582
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	-281	44,394	12,132	0	129,501	185,746

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAKH001 - Cambodia

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/11
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAAKH001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		97,639	164,969	186,482	0	328,233	777,322	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Construction Materials			6,331				6,331	-6,331
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene		2,277	4,543			4,543	11,363	-11,363
Medical & First Aid		338					338	-338
Other Supplies & Services		6,754	1,319				8,072	-8,072
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies		9,369	12,193			4,543	26,105	-26,105
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	50,200		1,007			4,154	5,161	45,039
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	50,200		1,007			4,154	5,161	45,039
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	20,000							20,000
Transport & Vehicles Costs		1,809	1,875			8,148	11,832	-11,832
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	20,000	1,809	1,875			8,148	11,832	8,168
Personnel								
International Staff	144,000					147,274	147,274	-3,274
National Staff	65,000	8,222	7,468	6,486		21,254	43,429	21,571
National Society Staff	56,100	18,015	9,067	107		228	27,418	28,682
Volunteers			413				413	-413
Total Personnel	265,100	26,237	16,948	6,592		168,757	218,534	46,566
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	33,500	1,275	13,189				14,464	19,036
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	33,500	1,275	13,189				14,464	19,036
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	135,030	27,104	46,294	8,548		4,583	86,529	48,501
Total Workshops & Training	135,030	27,104	46,294	8,548		4,583	86,529	48,501
General Expenditure								
Travel	35,400	2,412	1,729	39		4,965	9,144	26,256
Information & Public Relations		1,082	13,680	12,771		161	27,694	-27,694
Office Costs	42,000	10,765	4,766	9,844		9,134	34,509	7,492
Communications	46,500	2,304	1,143	654		6,836	10,936	35,564
Financial Charges	3,000	11	12	-11		9,362	9,374	-6,374
Other General Expenses	99,150	4,315	1,311			3,169	8,795	90,355
Total General Expenditure	226,050	20,889	22,641	23,296		33,627	100,453	125,597
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		-21,763	19,621	4,035		1,431	3,324	-3,324
Total Operational Provisions		-21,763	19,621	4,035		1,431	3,324	-3,324
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	47,442	4,220	8,695	2,761		7,062	22,737	24,705
Total Indirect Costs	47,442	4,220	8,695	2,761		7,062	22,737	24,705
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		548	1,020	205		469	2,242	-2,242
Pledge Reporting Fees		400	200			600	1,200	-1,200
Total Pledge Specific Costs		948	1,220	205		1,069	3,442	-3,442
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	777,322	70,088	143,684	45,437		233,373	492,582	284,740
VARIANCE (C - D)		27,552	21,284	141,044		94,860	284,740	