

PROGRAMME UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

CAMBODIA

17 June 2005

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In Brief

Appeal No. 05AA052; Programme Update no. 1, Period covered: 01 January to 31 March, 2005; Appeal coverage: 44.7%; Outstanding needs: CHF 640,280 (USD 513,992 or EUR 414,689).

[Click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List \(also available on the website\).](#)

Appeal target: CHF 1,158,006 (USD 964,603 or EUR 757,114);

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: Southeast Asia regional appeal 05AA057

Programme summary:

The delegation is placing considerable attention on promoting cooperation and the coordination of movement partners with the aim to build capacities within the Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) to ultimately influence the delivery of programmes. The performance of the working groups, established as an outcome of the last annual partnership, is encouraging, with staff from both CRC and the Red Cross partners showing a willingness to work closely together and deliver on action plans. The delegation has a strong focus on organizational development, which is showing progress. The functioning of the newly established human resource department has been a highlight and continues to require significant support. The department has created a channel for discussions on human resource issues which did not exist before, and healthy debates and resulting action have ensued. The delegation continues to support CRC in the delivery of priority health programmes such as HIV/AIDS, water and sanitation, and community-based disaster risk management. During its 50th anniversary, CRC raised around USD 2 million from their members and the public. The delegation is generally well funded by a supportive group of donors including the Swedish, British, New Zealand, Australian and Danish Red Cross societies, and the British government's Department for International Development (DFID). The programme area of the appeal particularly requiring donor support is humanitarian values.

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This Programme Update reflects activities to be implemented over a one-year period. This forms part of, and is based on, longer-term, multi-year planning. All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Operational developments

In March, the UN's annual human rights situation report for Cambodia was made public, with much attention focused on the lack of progress made over the past year, in particular corruption within the government and the minimal action taken to "combat impunity in the judicial and legal systems". In response, though the government's human rights committee did acknowledge the slow pace of reform within the judicial system, it primarily stressed recent progress made in increasing transparency and addressing corruption within national and provincial government structures.

The start date for the Khmer Rouge Tribunals continues to be delayed. Under the agreement signed by the UN and the Cambodian government, pledges for the full USD 57 million budget must be secured before the three-year tribunal can begin. At the end of March, only USD 29 million had been raised, prompting doubts over the government's and the international community's commitment to hold the trials. Recently the UN has been allocated additional funds sufficient to begin the proceedings. The international community is now waiting for the Royal Government of Cambodia to allocate their share.

Worsening drought conditions have now affected close to 700,000 villagers across Cambodia. Persistent declines in the Mekong River water levels has been identified by environmentalists as one contributing factor, partly attributed to dams built upstream in China to generate electricity. For its part, CRC has distributed over 412 tonnes of rice, foodstuffs, clothes and bedding to over 16,250 families in 14 provinces over the past three months predominately from local contributions.

From 18 to 20 February 2005, the CRC celebrated its 50th anniversary at Wat Phnom in the heart of the capital, Phnom Penh. The golden jubilee was graced by the King and attended by the prime minister, the president and secretary-general of the CRC, the vice-president of the ICRC and other national and foreign dignitaries. The Southeast Asia head of regional delegation was also in attendance. The three-day event included a charity bazaar featuring over 60 booths, evening concerts by the Red Cross youth and traditional Khmer dances performed by the renowned Apsara dancers. Over 10,000 people attended the events, helping the CRC raise over USD 2 million.

Health and care

Background

The CRC's HIV/AIDS projects are currently funded by a wide range of donors, focusing on different aspects including prevention strategy with national police, stigma and discrimination, and community support for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). Donors include the Australian Red Cross (ANCP), Family Health International, Policy Project, and Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM). The Swedish Red Cross/Federation's funding focuses on support for PLWHA. The Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF) project continues to be supported by the New Zealand Red Cross and maintains its focus on community-based health education to prevent the sickness. The water and sanitation project, also supported by the New Zealand Red Cross, is experiencing better implementation as the team develops a clearer focus on the specific interventions the project will deliver with the community.

Overall goal

The health and well-being of the most vulnerable communities in Cambodia are improved.

Programme objective

CRC has the capacity and resources to deliver effective health services to the vulnerable of Cambodia.

Progress/Achievements

Expected result 1: HIV/AIDS transmission, and related stigma and discrimination, among vulnerable groups have been reduced.

The project continued to deliver a number of police peer education training courses and activities. These include supporting previously trained PLWHA self-help groups, conducting self-care training for PLWHA and Red Cross

volunteers, and HIV/AIDS awareness and stigma discrimination community educations. There is also the Red Cross volunteers' ongoing community support for PLWHA and their families, and for children vulnerable to or orphaned by HIV/AIDS. Other common activities for PLWHA include referral to voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) or to public health services, providing basic food staple, repairing houses and participating in funerals.

The team planned to organize Red Cross Days for 8 May and 'candle light day' events with 'Come Closer' messages on anti-stigma and discrimination, in line with new theme from the Federation after the 2003-2004 'Pass-It-On' global campaign. Apart from the mentioned events, the planned activities in the next quarter include follow-up and support to branch Red Cross and volunteers, ongoing support to PLWHA and their families, and HIV/AIDS and stigma-discrimination community awareness education.

Expected result 2: *A higher number of communities are able to prevent infection and to promote early referral, thereby reducing the incidence of and case fatality of dengue fever.*

The data from the health centre in the target area has shown that DHF incidence is significantly reducing. The DHF preparedness structure at all levels from national to community is in place and functioning well. The Red Cross volunteer network is in place and has good knowledge in conducting health education in the community. Monitoring visits are conducted by district-, provincial- and community-level committees each month.

The project plans for the next reporting period (1 April – 30 June 2005) to organize mobile cars and conduct health education. In addition, the project also plans to distribute brushes for cleaning water jars to the community in Kean Svay district, Kadal province. The team will also organize a meeting to review the effectiveness works of provincial and community dengue working groups. Additionally, the team is to monitor the project to remind Red Cross volunteers to be professional in health education, as well as to see the impact of the project in relation to the behavioural change of the community.

Expected result 3: *Morbidity and mortality have been reduced due to effective access to clean water and sanitation.*

The Red Cross volunteers and the communities have the ability to construct the family latrines and maintain them. Another achievement of the project is that people are participating, and contributing labour and construction material. The project has a maintenance committee to handle rain water catchments and latrines.

The project is planning for the next reporting period to construct 35 rain water catchments and 75 family latrines. The water and sanitation project manager is urging the Red Cross volunteers to encourage the people to participate in the project and increase the willingness to contribute labour, and construction material. The volunteers will continue to conduct hygiene education from house to house and monitor the behaviour of the villagers.

Outputs

HIV/AIDS:

- Some 931 members of the police force have attended two days of HIV/AIDS and life skill training, and 70 have been trained to be peer educators.
- Red Cross volunteers have conducted 6,757 regular informal visits and provided basic food staples to 719 PLWHA, 221 orphans and vulnerable children, 123 people infected by chronic disease and their affected families.
- Red Cross and positive volunteers, while conducting home visits and providing support to PLWHA, took the opportunity to organize community education with a focus on ensuring that communities have accurate information on HIV/AIDS and understand the consequences of stigma and discrimination. A total of 2,629 community leaders, monks, PLWHA and villagers attended the community education.
- The project has expanded collaboration with district-level HIV/AIDS care personnel, 25 members of the PLWHA network (CPN+) and 104 Red Cross volunteers.
- Gender content cutting across all project activities.
- Monthly regular radio programme focusing on HIV/AIDS and youth has been in progress.

- The CRC HIV/AIDS project staff has become familiar with professional management of the project and its personnel. This also reflects the objective of the exit strategy, which will facilitate the leaving process of Australian Red Cross's technical advisor from the project in the next reporting period.
- A total of 500 copies of CRC's HIV/AIDS 2004-2010 strategic plan were printed for distribution to the public during events.

DHF:

- Some 125 Red Cross volunteers conducted health education in the four provinces, reaching 45,916 households.
- Post-Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) and Entomological rapid surveys were conducted in 200 households in Kampong Cham districts in Kampong Cham province, 200 households in Angkor Borei district Takeo province, 200 households in Preas Nethpreas district in Banteay Mean Chey province and 200 households in Kiensvay district in Kandal province. The results are still under analysis.

Water and sanitation:

- Sub-constructors from Rain Water Cambodia and Resource Development International were hired to train CRC staff to construct rain water catchments and latrines; those who received training included the water and sanitation project manager, Red Cross volunteers, branch staff and villagers.
- The water and sanitation project manager provided health education to Red Cross volunteers, who themselves have been conducting health education in their respected villages. Activities on body hygiene, food hygiene, environment hygiene and safe drinking water were conducted in target villages to increase their understanding of hygiene practice.
- In total, 29 rain water catchments and 58 family latrines were constructed.

Constraints

HIV/AIDS:

Sustainability of the funding situation is a major concern, as the CRC's HIV/AIDS programme does not have the support of long-term donors. The programme has to strengthen its capacity to develop proposals and to diversify its range of potential donors. Currently, the team is in the process of negotiating with potential donors including Global Fund, DFID, and existing partners. The CRC's HIV/AIDS strategic plan, and backgrounds and lesson learnt from its projects will be utilized as advocacy and fundraising tools.

DHF:

The targeted communities continue to rely on the volunteers for abate (insecticide) and medicine. The emphasis of the programme is to reduce their dependence on abate and instead develop community-based approaches to DHF prevention, as supplying abate is costly and unsustainable by the government in the future. To cope with these problems, the project coordinator is advising the Red Cross volunteers and village health support groups to be more active in health education and explain to the people the cost of abate and the future sustainability of the project.

Water and sanitation:

Originally the project in Kep was to target four villages. However, given the high cost of providing rain water catchments as part of the project, the villages were not effectively covered. Therefore, the project was scaled down and as a result, activities were conducted exclusively in Toulsangam village from June to December 2005.

The project is facing difficulty in selecting the most vulnerable because of similar living conditions and limited level of participation from the people as their ability to contribute labour and material is limited.

Access by land was difficult during the rainy season; unfavourable road conditions prevented the timely transport of construction material to the project site.

Disaster management

Background

The main focus for this 15-month project cycle, starting from January 2005 to March 2006, is to rework the existing community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) model. CRC, funded through the Federation by DFID, the British Red Cross and the Hong Kong Red Cross, and with funding from DIPECHO through the Danish Red Cross, continues to implement the CBDP programme within the four most naturally affected provinces, comprising of Prey Veng and Svay Rieng provinces (funded by DFID, the British Red Cross and the Hong Kong Red Cross) and Krache and Pursat provinces (funded by DIPECHO). Overall, the programme's implementation was delayed owing to the difficulties in the co-funding system from several donors and to other challenges mentioned in the section on constraints. There were some new interventions/activities added under the remodelling process but there has been no adaptation/revision of the existing CBDP structure, as well as no change in the roles and responsibilities of the respective team members during the reporting period.

Overall goal

The impact of disaster on the people of Cambodia is reduced.

Programme objective

A sustainable and replicable model is developed for community-based disaster risk reduction for natural disaster-prone communities in rural Cambodia.

Progress/Achievements

Expected result 1: Red Cross volunteers, the local disaster management committee and Red Cross staff with improved capacity to facilitate community-based disaster risk management.

Stakeholders, including the provincial departments of water resource and meteorology, agriculture, rural development, the SEILA programme (the government's aid mobilization and coordination framework supporting decentralisation reforms), the commune council, Red Cross volunteers and commune council for disaster management committees (CCDMC), were aware of the programme process and they committed to provide full support in the respective communities. One CCDMC was formed in each of the five target communes.

Four skill enhancement training courses on 'operacy' (a course for self empowerment) were conducted in the four target provinces involving the provincial branch Red Cross development officer, the Red Cross volunteers and leaders, and the CCDMC.

Expected result 2: Communities have disaster management action plans and have identified, prioritized, and implemented structural and non-structural disaster risk reduction measures.

The refresher training curriculum on community action plans has been completely developed based on the lesson learned from previous year of CBDP implementation with technical support from the International Institute for Disaster Risk Management (IDRM).

Expected result 3: Identified hazard vulnerable groups have reduced impact from natural disasters through a sustainable community-based disaster risk reduction micro-project.

Activities for this expected result were not implemented during the reporting period.

Expected result 4: Communities and disaster management committees have developed participatory monitoring and evaluation plan for project impact.

An impact monitoring and evaluation system for the micro-mitigation project was set up and initially applied to all CBDP target villages.

Expected result 5: Cambodia Disaster Risk Reduction Forum established and functioning.

Activities for this expected result were not implemented during the reporting period.

Outputs

- Four project inception workshops.
- The selected CCDMC and Red Cross leader groups have been assigned with clear responsibilities under the CBDP programme.
- The 'operacy' skill enhancement training course was conducted to empower the stakeholders (Red Cross volunteers, district officers, and CCDMC) to perform their daily tasks under the CBDP programme. In addition, it strongly focused on the daily lives of each individual for their personal success. Observations and final course evaluation highlighted that participants had gained more confidence to perform their duties.
- The impact monitoring and evaluation system for the micro-mitigation project that was implemented is a key information gathering tool which will be the basis for developing long-term strategies for the operation and maintenance procedure.
- A two-day training session for CRC staff and some stakeholders on 'food security and livelihood' concepts.

Constraints

There were some problems in budgeting due to the updating of the CRC-Federation financial system; this delayed some of the planned activities. Additionally, programme implementation was planned for four provinces early in the year during the remodelling phase of CBDP. The adaptation of the annual work plan to meet requirements of various donors was another time-consuming constraint. Consequently, the CBDP project could only begin implementation in early April and it is expected to extend into the project cycle which ends in March 2006.

There is limited time for the designated CBDP trainer to work directly with the consultant in developing the refresher training curriculum.

To promote coordination/networking with other disaster management bodies in Cambodia, the disaster management department decided to provide training to two other agencies (Lutheran World Federation and Church World Service). This resulted in a lack of human resources to undertake its own CBDP programme.

In late 2004, the CRC also recruited one CBDP project manager in the expectation that he/she would be the focal person for implementation of the programme. Owing to the national society's salary scale, the recruited project manager decided to take another position with another organization. As a result, one of the existing CBDP senior trainers was promoted to fill the position with strong support from the disaster management department's management, the Federation and the Danish Red Cross.

Humanitarian values**Background**

To date no pledges have been made for the humanitarian values programme for 2005. This is challenging as the unit assigned to deliver messages and training is very capable. The delegation has managed provide minor support to some activities and will try to continue this way. The national society's humanitarian values unit is also supported by ICRC to disseminate international humanitarian law (IHL). Importantly, the team members are part of CRC's core budget so salary support and conditions are assured.

Overall goal

There is greater awareness, respect for, and application of, humanitarian values in Cambodia.

Programme objective

The Movement's Fundamental Principles as well as its position concerning humanitarian values is disseminated to, and understood by, a large proportion of the Cambodian population.

Progress/Achievements

Expected result 1: Key audience understands the origin and history of the Movement, its principles and the importance of the respect of the emblem.

CRC has been focusing its activities on university students in this reporting period. Apart from providing training sessions to the students they have also attracted the students to join Red Cross question and answer competitions broadcasted on television.

Expected result 2: The degree of general understanding of the general public has gradually increased.

The CRC 50th anniversary generated significant exposure of the national society to the general public. Phnom Penh was filled with posters and banners promoting the Red Cross and its position on many humanitarian values, such as HIV/AIDS anti-stigma and disaster risk resilience. Television and radio stations promoted the event and the Red Cross, and booths set up in the city provided the general public with an opportunity to learn more about the organization. The position of the Red Cross on many issues was also promoted through speeches given at the ceremony, which was attended by 10,000 people and broadcast on various television stations.

The spread of activities to the general public continues to increase. Recently a two-minute television spot on the promotion of humanitarian values has been developed to promote CRC in a new light. Regular broadcast on six television channels and two radio stations focuses attention on the national society's different activities linked with this year's theme of 'Protecting Human Dignity'. Television documentation on the history of CRC and the society today is regularly broadcasted. Website stories also continue to be developed.

The main feature for the next reporting period will be the Red Cross Day.

Expected result 3: The degree of understanding of Cambodian Red Cross staff and volunteers has increased.

There were no significant dissemination/training events in the reporting period, although activities include sessions for staff and volunteers in the integrated CDBP, land mine risk education and road safety programmes.

Outputs

- 1,000 books commemorating CRC's 50th anniversary were produced in English/Khmer and 10,000 books on the history of CRC were published in Khmer.
- CRC was listed in the 'Who's Who' of Cambodia.
- Some 5,000 pieces of promotional items such as balloons, mugs, key chains, pens, were prepared for CRC's 50th anniversary.
- The national society's 50th anniversary sticker campaign was held in all districts and in the central market area of Phnom Penh.
- 600 university students received three-hour induction on Red Cross principles, CRC history and IHL.
- 130 contestants participated in the Red Cross televised question and answer contest.
- Televised beneficiary discussion/roundtable, with the focus on Red Cross community impact.
- Broadcasts on seven television channels.
- Mine awareness day promotion in seven operating districts, involving 2,000 volunteers and students.

Constraints

Limited funding was the main restraint. CRC is, however, continuing some of its activities and the delegation will provide support when possible.

Writing skills are still limited for developing stories for the web site. CRC management is focused on improving skills in this area.

Organizational development

Background

Having developed in 2004 its long-term strategy and direction to achieve its vision and fulfil its mission as a leading humanitarian organization in Cambodia, CRC disseminated the strategy, urging the national headquarters and branches to align themselves to the strategic objectives through a redesign of their structure, staff, systems, and style of management. In the year 2005, the national society began to address the key challenges identified in the strategy such as the lack of qualified staff, low staff motivation and retention, caused by the lack of systematic human resource management, relevant staff policies and enforcement of procedures and conditions of service. Addressing human resource issues is seen through the organizational development process as the engine for fundamental change that will propel forward the transformation and impact of CRC's capacity to deliver and sustain the services to the vulnerable people in Cambodia.

In light of the previously mentioned needs, the central committee approved the establishment of the human resource department, appointed the required staff and allocated the necessary resources for its operation. From the programme's perspective, this is considered as one of the main indications of commitment of CRC leadership to the organizational development process. In January 2005, the human resource department was established in consultation with all directors and staff of the roles, functions and services that the new department provide. In brief, human resource is seen as a pivot around which the different organizational development and capacity building activities will revolve to enrich, empower and mobilize all the available potential human resource – staff, youth and volunteers – for the services of the projects and programmes.

The organizational development and capacity building programme in 2005 has been designed to respond to the needs of the CRC and provide the necessary technical and financial support for implementation. The programme includes four areas for development derived from the CRC's *Strategy 2003-2010* and guidance for a well-functioning national society.

Additionally, the delegation is supporting the youth programme in developing its own project, which is focused on road safety. In keeping with its mission to contribute to poverty reduction and assist vulnerable youth, CRC's youth unit and its Phnom Penh branch jointly planned and launched, in late March 2005, a road safety intervention event targeting youth titled "*Road Safety Begins With Me*" in Phnom Penh. Utilizing its experienced network of Red Cross youth, the project aims to enhance preventative road safety measures and habits through behavioural and attitudinal change within young people by drawing on the CRC youth unit's strengths in peer education programmes, dissemination and leadership skills and training, and public awareness-raising campaigns. The intervention has a three-year time frame, from March 2005 to February 2008. The first year (March 2005-February 2006) is funded by the Swedish Red Cross, and will act as the pilot phase of the project. This initial period will emphasize two components: school-based educational campaigns and publicity campaigns.

The organizational development appeal budget has been decreased from CHF 260,000 to the operational budget allowance (OBA) of CHF 190,000. This funding is reflective of the activities required for 2005. There is a wide support base with funds provided by DFID, the Federation's Capacity Building Fund (CBF), the British Red Cross, the Swedish Red Cross and additional strong support from the Danish Red Cross providing delegate funding and bilateral organizational development funds.

Overall goal

A greater number of vulnerable people (women and men) in Cambodia have access to poverty alleviation programmes and more effective humanitarian relief.

Programme objective

The capacity of CRC to implement high quality programmes, through headquarters and branch level structures, has significantly increased and the national society becomes the leading humanitarian organization in Cambodia.

Progress/Achievements

Expected result 1: *CRC national headquarters and branches have capable and committed board members and management staff at central and branch levels to work together in a coherent and consistent way as one strong national society.*

CRC organized a branch president meeting to prepare for the branch assemblies in 2005. Around 21 branches participated to deliberate on the new criteria, qualifications and steps to elect new branch committee members based on the CRC legal framework. The branch also decided on the dates of the assemblies and nature of support needed from the national headquarters. It is also prepared to become more self-reliant in financial resources to support the branch assembly depending on their own capacity. However, it requested a standard package/folder for dissemination of Red Cross information and electoral procedures, as well as roles and responsibilities of the branch committee. An induction course will be conducted immediately after the assembly by a representative from the national headquarters and central committee members.

The new branch development approach promoted by CRC using the branch assessment and categorization process is very effective and is more focused on branches facing difficulties, low capacity and performance, so that these branches be strengthened. Under the leadership of the vice-president and the branch development officer, these branches were visited, and given greater encouragement and attention to find solutions and support to overcome their constraints. These branches included Koh Kong, Rattanakiri, Kampong Som, Battambang, Pre Vihea, Mondolkiri and Kratie. Training in office and project management will be organized to further support the branches to improve their performance and capacity.

Expected result 2: *CRC has sufficient human, financial and material resources to implement its humanitarian work.*

It is expected that throughout the year, including on the World Red Cross Day, the national society will use all opportunities to raise money and support for its humanitarian work. Some income generation activities such as commercial first aid, manufacturing of water filters and rental services are being pursued by the national headquarters and branches to help contribute to the core costs.

Bilateral and Federation support contributes mainly to project and programme activities.

Expected result 3: *CRC has appropriate structures, systems, mechanisms, policies and procedures to efficiently coordinate all activities.*

Having organized the '9S' campaign in 2004, CRC restructured the organization with the creation of a new human resource department that will manage the human resource issues. Various human resource-related policies have been drafted such as volunteer policies and guidelines, pension policies and the revision of conditions of service. New financial reporting, planning and implementation procedures are being introduced in the national headquarters through the financial working group. The Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) working group is instrumental in drafting a CAS document/memorandum of understanding that will coordinate all partners to work in a cohesive way with the national society to carry out its humanitarian work. The health working group is discussing methods and approaches to better deliver health services through better cooperation and coordination among partners, the national headquarters and branches, and other cross-cutting issues. The time and effort dedicated by the members of the working groups contributed to the efficiency and effectiveness of the projects and programmes.

Expected result 4: *CRC has a systematic planning, reporting, monitoring and evaluation process to improve learning and measuring effectiveness.*

After organizing the annual review and planning meeting, and the three planning processes in 2004, CRC has a clearer idea of implementing its *Strategy 2003-2010*. The final draft of three-year plan was completed. Each department is aligning its plans and budget to one standard format that is followed by a reporting system. The monitoring and evaluation system in CRC will be considered in the following reporting periods.

Expected result 5: Youth unit develops Road Safety Awareness and Accident Prevention Campaign in Phnom Penh.

Red Cross youth advisors from eight targeted schools, seven Red Cross volunteers and one liaison officer were selected by the Phnom Penh Branch as road safety high school workshop facilitators. In addition, an agreement was reached with the Phnom Penh municipal police to provide training during the training-of-trainers (ToT) event on traffic laws and road safety rules.

A five-day road safety ToT, conducted jointly by the youth unit and the Phnom Penh branch to train the selected Red Cross youth advisors, volunteers and facilitators, is scheduled for the next reporting period.

A baseline survey (individual questionnaires) will be conducted at each of the eight schools by the Red Cross youth advisors, with close technical support from the youth unit. The purpose of the baseline will be to gauge the level of knowledge of the students on such issues as traffic laws and signs, road rules, and the impact of accidents on society. In addition, the workshop module will be finalized. It includes traffic laws and road safety rules, first aid at the scene of an accident, a traffic simulation course, and leadership/role modelling skills. Four out of the eight scheduled workshops will be completed by the end of June, with the rest following in July. Furthermore, road safety information, education and communication (IEC) materials will be ready by the end of May 2005 for distribution at the schools and dissemination through the mass media.

In addition, the youth unit and Handicap International have agreed to establish a road safety partnership to exchange technical expertise on their respective school-based road safety education efforts. A partnership agreement will be finalized by June 2005.

Outputs

- A three-year development plan and budget for CRC.
- Establishment of the human resource department, staffing and training of human resource staff.
- Branch assembly plan and budget prepared for implementation.
- Dissemination and orientation for five low-capacity branches to prepare for the branch assembly.
- Three working groups appointed to discuss issues on CAS, finance and health.
- Ongoing development of internal monthly and quarterly planning and budgeting systems.
- Support to CRC's 50th anniversary.
- Youth strategy and road safety project launched.
- Volunteer policy and guideline finalized.
- Volunteer and youth leadership training.

For the youth unit:

- Formal approval of the Red Cross youth unit's road safety project by CRC leadership (presenting the project to all leaders at the CRC).
- Selection of 8 Red Cross youth members, 16 Red Cross youth advisors and 1 liaison officer to be trained as road safety workshop facilitators.
- Partnership between CRC's youth unit and Phnom Penh municipal police to train facilitators on traffic laws and road safety rules during the ToT.
- Approval secured from the eight targeted schools to conduct road safety workshops on their premises.

Constraints

The achievements of activities in the reporting period has been slow especially at governance and senior management levels in areas of branch assembly and other human resource-related issues, due to the heavy involvement in preparation and organizing of the 50th anniversary event at Phnom Penh municipality.

The major constraint faced by the youth unit was the delay in receiving the project funds. Originally, funding was expected by the beginning of February 2005, yet the pledge management note was received in the middle of March 2005 and the official confirmation letter from the Federation to the CRC was signed at the end of March. As a result, the implementation timetable needed to be revised, compressing planned activities for this reporting period into the next. Despite the delay, project activities are expected to be completed by the end of the year.

While the Red Cross Youth has been active in other CRC programmes such as HIV/AIDS, primary health care and landmine awareness, this road safety intervention represents the first time the youth programme is independently responsible for the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project. Having recognized this situation, close technical support is being provided by the human resource department and the Federation.

Implementation and management

The delegation strives to utilize common resources where possible between the Red Cross components and look for possibilities of alignment within programme and administrative areas. Service agreements are in place for most partner national societies and there are regular coordination and technical working group meetings to facilitate harmonization. A CAS document agreeable to all should be in effect by the third quarter of 2005.

Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships

The monthly country partnership meetings (called partner national society meetings) have continued to proceed well. All parties continue to show their commitment to this forum and a review of the meetings will be on the agenda during the next reporting period. Additionally, the CRC leadership and key players are fostering and empowering individuals to increase their ability and resourcefulness through the appointment of various task groups working in critical areas of concern such as the CAS process, financial management, and the health programme. All working groups are functional and have developed plans of action, and the working group members from CRC and movement partners are showing commitment to the process.

The formation of the first draft of a new CAS document within Cambodia has been a useful initial step evolving from the CAS working group. The process up till now has been very participatory within the working group, and will continue to be so as the document is distributed and more widely discussed within CRC and their partners. A second draft will then be distributed to all concerned once comments have incorporated.

A particular highlight for the reporting period was the speech delivered by the vice-president of the ICRC on behalf of the Movement. The speech covered all aspects of the Red Cross mandate, mixing ICRC with the Federation's core programme focus and the international, regional and domestic role of CRC. This outcome, stemming from the collaboration between ICRC, CRC and the Federation in this manner, was a fine example of cooperation within the Movement.

The arrival of the Austrian Red Cross delegation to Cambodia to support CRC in carrying out a water and sanitation has been a welcomed addition to the in-country family. Below is a table reflecting the Red Cross activities throughout Cambodia.

Red Cross partners	Activities
ICRC	ICRC has extended its prosthetics programme, taking over the running of Kompong Spue Rehabilitation Centre previously managed by the American Red Cross. ICRC supports the CRC tracing service, and provides technical and financial support to the CRC communications department in order to expand its capacity in dissemination and the promotion of IHL.
American Red Cross	The American Red Cross is partnering with the Mekong River Commission to support CRC in a flood referencing 'early warning' programme. The American Red Cross supports CRC with the innovative safe water project, including the establishment of a water filter production factory in Svey Reng province. The new 'child survival' grant in Siem Reap province has just started its baseline survey.
Australian Red Cross	The long-term Australian Red Cross supported HIV/AIDS work has continued with technical support reduced to part time. The Australian Red Cross fully funds the Federation representative position.
Austrian Red Cross	The Austrian Red Cross has started water and sanitation activities in Koh Kong province with CRC, and is additionally providing support to CRC's land mine awareness project.
Belgium Red Cross	The Belgium Red Cross procured non-food relief items. These continue to be core items in CRC's disaster response activities.
British Red Cross	The British Red Cross signed a five-year agreement with CRC in 2004 and continues to work directly with CRC to support a primary health care project in two provinces, as well as to support disaster management and organizational development through the Federation's delegation.

Danish Red Cross	The Danish Red Cross supports a health care project in Kampot and Siem Reap provinces and has continued adding more villages to the project site in early 2005. The Danish Red Cross continued to support the organizational development process by contracting and funding the delegate, and contributing to activities.
French Red Cross	The French Red Cross supports a water and sanitation project in Oddar Meanchey. In 2004, it initiated a HIV/AIDS project funded through the Global Fund for AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (GFATM). The programme focuses on providing ARV treatment to adults and children in Sihanoukville and Phnom Penh in close collaboration with the ministry of health.
Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China	The Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross of China continues support to the CRC's CBDP programme, through the Federation's appeal.
Korean National Red Cross	The Korean National Red Cross supports the CRC's blood donor recruitment project, which will continue through July 2005. A longer-term partnership with the Korean National Red Cross is under consideration.
New Zealand Red Cross	The New Zealand Red Cross supports the CRC dengue haemorrhagic fever, and water and sanitation projects through the Federation's appeal.
Swedish Red Cross	The Swedish Red Cross continues their long-term support to the organizational development programme, and as part of a longer-term commitment, also provides support to the HIV/AIDS project, both through the Federation's appeal.
The Federation	The Federation Secretariat, through its long established delegation in Phnom Penh, supports the CRC by coordinating multilateral inputs in health and care, disaster management, organizational development and humanitarian values.

Effective representation and advocacy

As mentioned previously, the 50th anniversary event held by CRC highlighted in many ways the values and the principles of the Red Cross Movement to the public.

The HIV/AIDS projects work in collaboration extensively with local and international partners. CRC has been a member of the GFATM country coordinating committee, the National AIDS Authority and the HIV/AIDS Coordinating Committee and the Red Cross Regional AIDS network (ART) as chairman. Recently the HIV/AIDS team printed its 2004-2010 strategic plan where the seven Principles of the Red Cross are highlighted in the inner front cover pages.

CRC and the Federation hosted the presentation to international and local stakeholders of the study carried out during 2004 by two external consultants on *'Linkages between flood and drought disasters and Cambodian rural livelihoods and food security'*. The workshop was very well attended and continued to focus the attention on community reliance, rather than top-down interventions.

There was continued attendance of the Federation's representative at the government-established health technical working group meetings and the health partners meeting, as well as at the monthly food security forum.

Delegation management

After dialogue with CRC, the delegation has strived to maintain the presence of the organizational development delegate in Cambodia until the end of the year. The present situation is that the delegate is on a bilateral contract carrying out Federation organizational development activities. A new arrangement is required if the delegate should remain in the country.

The delegation needed to hire a new finance officer and finance assistant during this reporting period. A new team is now established and the finances should be more effectively managed over the coming months.

[Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

APPEAL No. 05AA052

PLEDGES RECEIVED

14/06/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				1,158,006	TOTAL COVERAGE 44.7%	
OPENING BALANCE				129,721		
CAPACITY BUILDING FUND				70,300	18.01.05	ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT & CAPACITY BUILDING
BRITISH - RC		5,000	GBP	10,905	21.03.05	COORDINATION & MANAGEMENT COSTS
BRITISH - GOVT/DIFD GRANT				89,000	01.01.05	ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
SWEDISH - GOVT		300,000	SEK	51,300	29.03.05	ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, YOUTH
SWEDISH - RC		700,000	SEK	119,700	29.03.05	RC HIV/AIDS PROGRAMME
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				470,926	CHF	40.7%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
AUSTRALIA	DELEGATE(S)			46,800		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				46,800	CHF	4.0%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT

Cambodia

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 05AA052

PLEDGES RECEIVED

14/06/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	