

Programme Update 2007



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Cambodia

Appeal no. MAAKH001

Programme Update No. 6

This report covers the period 1/4/2007 to 31/07/2007 of the 2006-07 appeal.

In a world of global challenges, continued poverty, inequity, and increasing vulnerability to disasters and disease, the International Federation with its global network, works to accomplish its Global Agenda, partnering with local community and civil society to prevent and alleviate human suffering from disasters, diseases and public health emergencies.



Bright and simple: Road traffic accidents are an increasing danger for Cambodian people. Pictured are Cambodian Red Cross youth placing ordinary CDs on three-wheeled motorcycles that have no lights. The CDs act as reflectors at night.

In brief

Programme Summary:

The Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) embarked on a robust review of their Strategy 2003-10 and subsequently conducted a progressive planning process involving all Red Cross partners and staff and governance at national and provincial levels to create a new three-year development plan. The plan reflects the thoughts of all those involved, and is cognizant of their own strategic review and other pertinent recommendations from recent gatherings. The plan also strongly incorporates the Global Agenda and Framework For Action.

Key developments include: the progression of the disaster response preparedness activities that will lay the foundation for a more integrated approach to disaster risk reduction within CRC; the continued development of the Avian Influenza programme, which is now in full swing and integrates more with other community-based health projects; and the closer alignment of partners and respective projects in community-based health.

This year has been a tough year for vulnerable young people in Southeast Asia as dengue has hit countries in the region hard. CRC took a very active role in responding to the dengue outbreak in Cambodia.

The 2007 appeal is generally well-funded by a supportive group of donors including the Australian, British, Danish, New Zealand, and Swedish Red Cross societies, the Global Appeal for Avian Influenza, and the Federation's Capacity Building Fund.

Needs: Total 2006-07 budget: CHF 2.32 million (USD 2.05 million or EUR 1.4 million) out of which 78.6% is covered at the end of July 2007. [Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.](#)

Please note: The Global Avian Influenza Appeal covers reporting on the Avian Influenza programme in Cambodia

alone. The latest Dengue Fever DREF Bulletin is available [here](#) or go to the [DREF operation final report](#).

No. of people we help: 4,181

Our Partners: 45 organizations, including partners within and outside the Movement.

Disaster Management

Objective: To strengthen the capacity of the Cambodian Red Cross in efficiently meeting the basic needs of individuals and communities affected by natural disasters.

Based on CRC's Strategy 2003-10, the Disaster Management (DM) programme is responsible for implementing disaster response and disaster preparedness projects. In recent years, the DM experience and learning, mostly through the implementation of the community-based disaster preparedness programme (CBDP), has indicated an increasing trend in the number and needs of disaster survivors in Cambodia within a context of decreasing resources to respond to those needs. Thus, CRC is now moving beyond disaster relief to incorporate increased disaster preparedness activities, in order to focus on longer-term and more sustainable efforts to decrease people's vulnerability and strengthen their individual and community coping capacities.

Consequently, CRC, with financial support from the **New Zealand Red Cross** through the Federation, is implementing a **Disaster Response Preparedness (DRP)** initiative in 2007. The objective of the project, which is closely aligned with the Global Agenda goals (see impact section below) is "to strengthen the capacity of the Cambodian Red Cross in efficiently meeting the basic needs of individuals and communities affected by natural disasters". The project is in the inception phase with a focus on promoting stronger coordination with external partners, particularly the governmental body - National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) - by developing roles and responsibilities for disaster response. Additionally, it endeavours to strengthen the CRC's internal capacity through stronger departmental integration.

Expected Result 1: Effective coordination with internal and external partners is established through development of roles and responsibilities for disaster response.

Achievements:

- An Emergency Response Operation guideline has been produced, shared (internally with relevant departmental directors) and submitted to the secretary general for endorsement;
- A basic draft of Code of Conduct in Emergency Relief was also submitted for endorsement;
- The second draft of a Memorandum of Understanding between NCDM and CRC has been shared internally and passed to the NCDM focal person for review before being finalized. The draft has received comments from the head of the Regional Disaster Management Committee (RDMC, the Southeast Asian national societies DM coordination body), and is now available in both the Khmer and English languages;
- The existing DM policies for disaster preparedness (DP) and disaster response (DR) are being reviewed and edited;
- The material of disaster needs assessment (DNA) and vulnerable and capacity assessment (VCA) of the Federation is still being studied. A consolidation of both will feed into the community-based disaster preparedness project.

Challenges:

No significant ones recorded.

Expected Result 2: Disaster preparation and response is strengthened through CRC's departmental integration, and DRP structure development.

Achievements:

- The job descriptions of the DRP CRC coordinator, DRP Branch coordinator and project staff supporters were finalized;
- The DRP project orientation was conducted in the Kampong Chhnang province for a Provincial Committee for Disaster Management (PCDM) representative, the Kampong Tralach district Governor and vice-Governor, and the Chief of Ampil Tuk commune. The mission also discussed the identification of a target area for implementation of the project in the coming month;
- Ongoing study of the Red Cross Volunteer (RCV) policy and RCV implementation guideline for preparatory development of the grass-roots DRP structure.
- Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) for Disaster Response, which include a chapter on the role and responsibility of the DRP's structure, is still being developed.

Challenges:

No significant constraints recorded.

Working in partnership

Creating strong partnerships, internally and externally, is a fundamental component of DM to strengthen coordination to better prepare for disasters. Approaches to partnering need to be improved from the national level down to the community level. Furthermore, the project will seek to coordinate more effectively with regional Federation structures. As mentioned above, agreement on an updated Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the National Committee of Disaster Management (NCDM) and CRC is a key part of this project, and early involvement of government representatives in the target area is ongoing. Other partnership building activities include participation in:

- A Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) meeting, organized by the Cambodian National Mekong Committee (CNMC). This involved brainstorming among line ministries and members of CNMC, seeking the possibility to access the Great Mekong Sub-region's (GMS) Flood Management and Mitigation project(s) under the credit of Asian Development Bank (ADB) from 2009-2014;
- An internal consultation meeting on the development of avian influenza (AI) and pandemic influenza (PI) preparedness and response. This was initiated and led by the health department, with support and collaboration from the DRP team;
- A regional workshop, co-organized by the Mekong River Commission (MRC) and German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), on the analysis and evaluation of the results and impacts of phase I implementation of the Flood Management and Mitigation (FMMP) programme; component four (flood emergency management strengthening) and component five (land management) in the Lower Mekong Basin (LMB); and the possibility of continuing into phase II.

Implementation and coordination

The country delegation has worked closely with CRC and partners to assist the national society in developing a programmatic approach across DM, which takes on board CRC's own cross-cutting issues. To this end, one significant step was undertaken during the reporting period: The CRC Disaster Management Department (DMD) developed a new Disaster Management Strategy 2008-2012 through collective support from the Danish Red Cross together with the country and regional Federation structures. The process involved a great deal of participation within CRC and looks to develop a clear programme approach across DRP, CBDP and Emergency Response. Collaboration and coordination with national and regional stakeholders is a key component of one strategic direction, while internal capacity building of the DMD team based on CRC's own capacity building tools is another. This new strategy lays out the direction for the next few years, and accordingly, the partners are aligned in this direction and will explore ways of building on the strategy to construct a stronger DM programme.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The project is aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda (specifically, numbers one and three) by ensuring better coordination between stakeholders in disaster response, as well as creating more efficient and robust internal structures at all levels within the CRC. These actions should translate into promoting community, civil society and Red Cross capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability during times of disaster.

Looking Ahead

Future interventions on the agenda for the Red Cross Red Crescent in Cambodia include:

- Further consultations between NCMD and CRC on the MoU;
- Continued reviewing of existing DP/DR policies; including the draft standard operating procedures (SoPs) for disaster response, assessment guidelines, and minimum standards for relief (MSR); followed by the dissemination of the draft documents to CRC departments for comments, and consultation within CRC departments on DP/DR policies, SoPs, etc.; and the subsequent finalizing of documents;
- Collaboration with the human resources department to develop procedures for recruitment of Red Cross Volunteers in the DRP's expected target communities;
- Conducting training needs assessment (TNA) for two selected communes.

Health and Care

Objective: To provide health care and promote the well-being of vulnerable people by reducing the mortality rate of the most vulnerable in Cambodia.

CRC is developing a strong partner base that is committed to a joint strategy and direction. The partners seek a lead from CRC in this regard, and importantly CRC has committed to developing a 'common programme approach' in delivering community-based health projects that are or will be supported by partners, and aligned to the ministries of health and rural development's policies and guidelines, and will contribute towards the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals.

CRC continues to enjoy the support of many donors including the **American, Australian, British, Danish, French, New Zealand, Swiss and Swedish Red Cross** as well as multi-lateral funding and technical support through the **Federation**. In addition, the CRC is also negotiating support from the **German Red Cross** for a water and sanitation project in Kampong Chhnang in 2008. The HIV project is also funded by the **Asian Regional Task Force on HIV/AIDS** (ART) network, **Global Fund** (GFATM), **Family Health International** and **DFID** (United Kingdom's Department for International Development) through the **World Education Organization**.

Expected Result 1: CRC has the capacity and resources to deliver effective health services to the vulnerable in Cambodia

Achievements:

- The director of health developed the terms of reference for a consultant to facilitate the health strategy review and development. Several partner national societies (PNS) and the Federation have pledged financial support to the process which is hoped to be completed by the end of the year.
- The CRC successfully recruited an internal candidate to the position of Deputy Director of Health to assist in the overall management of the health department.
- Funding from ANCP-AusAID has helped the **Australian Red Cross** to work with the **Federation** in supporting the CRC integrated water and sanitation project for at least two years (July 2007- June 2009). This project will now integrate HIV/AIDS with technical assistance from the CRC HIV/AIDS department. In addition, the name of this project will change to community-based health development (CBHD).
- The health director and programme managers took part in the CRC three-year development planning process for 2008-2010. There, they presented the three-year plan for health and care which highlighted strategic planning, strengthening of the health department structure, and improving communication and reporting systems. Additionally, the plan outlined the commitment to continue supporting currently active projects

including CBHD, HIV and avian influenza, and pandemic planning as well as blood donor recruitment and first aid.

- In response to the planned cessation of funding from the **British Red Cross (BRC)**, who have been bilaterally supporting a primary health care (PHC) project in two provinces, a range of meetings took place between the CRC, BRC, Australian Red Cross and the Federation. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss how this PHC project can be combined with the CRC water and sanitation project to create one CBHD project that aligns with the programme approach to health and care in the community that the Director of Health wishes to adopt.

Challenges:

Although there is commitment from the CRC health director and deputy to adopt a programmatic approach, both have had little time to act on this due to their busy schedules.

Expected Result 2: To improve the quality of life of people living with HIV (PLHIV), orphaned vulnerable children (OVC) and their families by reducing stigma and discrimination in public health settings in their communities, and to strengthen the capacity of the national society staff in order to achieve a sustainable and well-functioning HIV/AIDS programme

Achievements:

- A sensitizing workshop for community authorities in the Banteay Meanchey province was facilitated by the senior project officer and provincial project coordinator. The workshop was attended by 25 participants and addressed basic knowledge of HIV/AIDS, stigma and discrimination, and the needs of PLWHIV. The workshop also introduced the project model and activities, discussed gender issues and actively encouraged the participants to become involved and support the project.
- Two refresher courses for 50 RCV/PLHIV in both provinces, Banteay Meanchey and Koh Kong, were conducted. The objective was to improve the capacity of RCV for implementing activities in their communities and to also provide them new information about HIV/AIDS.
- 12 community education workshops were conducted: three in Koh Kong with a total of 168 participants and nine in Banteay Meanchey with 497 participants. These workshops were facilitated by project coordinators, RCVs, and monks to provide basic knowledge of HIV/AIDS, stigma and discrimination, blood testing, gender issues and the needs of PLHIV.
- Provision of 783 food kits to 261 PLHIV and OVCs of which 161 are in Koh Kong and 100 in Banteay Meanchey.
- Support to repair 19 homes for PLHIV; referral of three PLHIV to health centres and assistance given to one family for funeral support.
- RCV conducted 1,566 home visits to PLHIV throughout Koh Kong and Banteay Meanchey during which the volunteers provided informal education to PLHIV, relatives and neighbours on reducing stigma and discrimination. RCV also provided counselling to PLHIV and encouraged them to access available health services.
- Public education events were also conducted in both provinces in collaboration with the health department in each province; a total of 1,980 participants attended.
- Monthly meetings held with both RCV/PLHIV and Red Cross team leaders; topics covered include data collection, reporting, planning and information sharing. These meetings were also used to discuss problems encountered and to help RCV/PLHIV and their team leaders identify ways of finding appropriate solutions.
- The project has provided formal education for RCV/PLHIV on the topic of gender including the definition of gender, gender and sexuality. Following this, the RCV and PLHIV have provided formal and informal education to people living in the communities. Gender is also included as a topic in all workshops that are conducted by the HIV/AIDS project.

Challenges:

- During the rainy season, CRC's network found it difficult to implement activities.
- Most PLHIV are very poor and many state that they have little time to get treatment.
- Provincial project coordinators are newly recruited in both provinces and still need time to build their capacity.

- In both provinces, authorities in the community find it difficult to establish a community forum for supporting PLHIV living in their communities.

Expected Result 3: The health status of rural people living in the area of Koh Kong and Kep municipality is improved and their susceptibility to disease caused by poor water quality and sanitation is permanently reduced.

Achievements:

All activities were conducted according to plan in the second quarter, including the construction of two rainwater catchment units (RWCU) in two schools as well as 56 pour-flush latrines and 50 RWCU completed in two villages of Ampeng and Angkul in the Kep municipality between April and June. The number of RWCU and latrines completed to date in the first semester is outlined in the following table:

Kep Municipality	No. Planned	First quarter (Jan – Mar)	Apr	May	Jun	Cumulative to date	Balance Remaining
RWCU	325	125	8	0	50	183	142
Latrines	325	65	56	0	0	121	204

Table: Rain water catchments and latrines completed in the second quarter

- A five-day health and hygiene training was provided to 55 RCVs and team leaders. This covered the major health concerns identified by villagers, including recognizing the signs and symptoms of acute respiratory infection, diarrhoea, and moderate dehydration, simple home treatment using oral rehydration and, when necessary, how to refer to a health facility. This was conducted by the department of health in Kep and the CRC project manager for this project. Hygiene kits, t-shirts, caps and bags were given to volunteers, team leaders and village labourers
- RCV team leaders and development officers (DO) were also trained on how to collect information at the household level regarding the prevalence of diarrhoea and respiratory tract infection - the two childhood illnesses identified by the community as their major concern and confirmed by data collected from the health centre - by using tools developed by the project manager and DO. This information will be used to monitor the numbers of children suffering from either diarrhoea or respiratory tract infections as many of them do not seek treatment at the health centres. This information will be shared with the health centres concerned.
- Project monitoring and support was done on a monthly basis through regular field visits by the water and sanitation project manager and staff. The project also seeks the involvement of the beneficiaries in monitoring and review through monthly community meetings.
- A recent review carried out by the University of North Carolina, School of Public Health¹ indicated that families who contributed to the costs of their ceramic water filters (CWF) took better care of them, resulting in less breakages. As such, these meetings are also now used to explain to the villagers the benefits that can be obtained from using CWF at household level. The aim is to promote families to contribute to the cost of a filter. In the past, these filters were distributed free of charge in different villages.
- The CRC also developed their plans for the 2008-09 Federation appeal. In addition to this water and sanitation project, the CRC also works with several partner national societies (PNS) including the British Red Cross. The British Red Cross supports a primary health care project in the Kep municipality and the Otdar Meanchey province. Unfortunately, funding for this project will cease at the end of 2007. In light of this, the CRC plans to combine these two projects into one ‘community-based health development’ project. Funding will come from the **Federation** and, as a bilateral partner, the **Australian Red Cross**. The project will also align itself to the existing CBHD bilateral project funded by the **Danish Red Cross**, thus leading towards a CRC ‘programme approach’ for health in the community.².
- The CRC had hoped to coordinate and participate in a water and sanitation workshop during this reporting period for CRC and their PNS. However, this activity was not completed as the proposed dates coincided with many of the presenters’ previously scheduled engagements, and important donor visits. This workshop will possibly take place in the first quarter of 2008.

¹ Use of Ceramic Water Filters in Cambodia (World Bank – WSP/UNICEF) Joe Brown and Mark Sobsey, University of North Carolina School of Public Health

² See Federation appeal for Cambodia 2008-09 for details of the CBHD project

Challenges:

- The capacity of Red Cross staff and volunteers is limited with regard to participatory methodologies for engaging communities which will lead to behaviour change. There is also a need to improve some of the current information, education and communication (IEC) materials being used and to train RCV on how to use these materials to the best advantage.
- There is presently no capacity for national headquarters and branch staff to conduct simple water quality testing at the household level.

Working in partnership

- The director of health, deputy and programme managers regularly attended the relevant coordination meetings held by the respective government departments.
- The director of health regularly held health working group meetings with the relevant PNS.
- There is a joint field trip planned for CRC and their PNS to visit two community health care projects: the American Red Cross-supported Integrated Child Health and the Danish Red Cross-supported CBHD.

The HIV/AIDS project is collaborating with the provincial department of health, district hospital, health centres and health workers in the target areas to promote health services for PLWHA. Moreover, the project is collaborating with authorities on such issues as income generation, referral services for PLHIV to improve access to health services, and assistance for funeral costs. The project also coordinates activities with non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders working in the same target areas.

The AI project works in cooperation with both the provincial departments of health and rural development. The provincial health department staff have conducted training for Red Cross volunteers and also contributed information to the project such as their health centre reports and calendar for immunization; in return, the CRC RCV and branch staff assist the health centres to organize the outreach vaccination sessions in the target villages. The project will invite staff from the provincial rural development office to join the CRC project staff for a one-day training on simple household water quality testing conducted by Resource Development International (RDI), scheduled for the last month in the third quarter.

Implementation and coordination

The Federation continues to urge a unified approach to health programming. The delegation views the new strategy as a key tool for alignment for the CRC and Red Cross partners. CRC has requested the Federation to be the focal point given that the strategic process will be funded by most Red Cross partners involved in health. The Federation and other Red Cross partners are also in close dialogue with CRC on a programmatic approach to community-based health.

Contributing to longer-term impact

- Developing a CBHD team will assist the CRC in coordinating the combined efforts of all community health projects. This will facilitate more effective planning, monitoring and reporting using a common base line and needs assessment tools, objectives and expected results. It will also be a positive step towards delivering on the principles of operational alliances.
- The HIV/AIDS project has strengthened support for PLHIV by developing the capacity and understanding of community forums through the bi-monthly meeting, and providing training to the commune leaders, chief of villages, monks and other influential members of the community including Red Cross volunteers. This has resulted in a reduction of the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS and a greater awareness and understanding of the needs of PLHIV among community members.
- PLHIV are now more aware of their rights and of the services available at their health centres, which include access to treatment of opportunistic infection and antiretroviral (ARV) therapy.
- Women are reporting that, due to their increased knowledge on HIV/AIDS and their awareness on the importance of gender and how it affects their lives, they now have more confidence to broach the sensitive subject of HIV/AIDS with their husbands and families.
- Another impact that has been witnessed is that PLHIV and their families are reporting that they are able to

save additional income as a result of the project support in shelter repairs, referral services and other benefits from the community forums. Many of these families use the extra funds to send their children to school.

- The water and sanitation project has succeeded in teaching villagers new technical skills that can be easily replicated by communities in the future at relatively low cost and with the use of locally available materials. The communities fully participated in the process and now households take pride in owning their own rain water catchment units (RWCU) and latrines. These families have also expressed appreciation of the benefit the project has provided not only in improved health but also in time saved in collecting water, as well as the security, safety and privacy provided by the latrines. Time saved in walking to collect water enables the mothers to spend more time caring for their children and sourcing additional income for their families. It has been noted that children who had to help their mothers collect water now have more time to attend school.

Looking Ahead

In order to enhance the capacity of the Red Cross Red Crescent in the country, there are plans to:

- Recruit a consultant to facilitate the process of developing the revised health strategy, which is to be completed by the end of year
- Participate in joint field trips to PNS community health projects
- Meet with PNS and the Federation to discuss the new structure for the CBHD Department

HIV/AIDS:

- Community support visits to 500 people
- Community education mobilization workshops for 450 participants
- Eight self-care workshops for PLHIV and care givers
- Community support emergency assistance as and when needed
- Regular monthly monitoring and support meetings with branch staff, volunteers and PLHIV

Water and sanitation:

- Conduct training on how to use and maintain ceramic water filters (CWF) for families, selected school and health centres by RCVs through group discussion and demonstration
- Distribute CWF to all primary school classrooms and all health centres in selected communes. A total of 55 units of CWF will be distributed.
- Promote the use of CWF for household use and develop a mechanism for cash contributions by households towards the cost of the filter.
- Provide health education in selected areas through group discussion and house-to-house education
- Conduct water testing training for national headquarters staff, the branch district office, Red Cross volunteers and the provincial ministry of rural development staff, with training to be conducted by Resource Development International
- Conduct random water testing in selected villages
- Finalize and approve the formats to be used for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) at CRC branch and community level.

Humanitarian Values

Objective: The Movement's Fundamental Principles as well as its humanitarian values are disseminated to, and understood by, a larger proportion of the Cambodian population.

Funding through the Federation appeal process in 2007 continues to be limited for CRC's humanitarian values programme. Support from **ICRC** continues to be the primary external support. The **British Red Cross** is also partially supporting funding for the Public Image Survey (along with the ICRC). Additionally the **Federation** has supported the communication team in building their three-year development plan (3YDP) for humanitarian values.

CRC continues to be active in the promotion of international humanitarian law (IHL), dissemination of Red Cross values and key issues while the communication team also supports the land mine risk reduction (with funding support from **German Red Cross**), tracing (supported by **ICRC**) and human trafficking (support from **Danish Red Cross**) programmes.

Expected Result 1: CRC has the capacity and resources to communicate actively with stakeholders and to advocate on key issues/concerns

Achievements:

- The main focus for this period has been the public image survey, which was first agreed to with the contractor in November 2006. During this quarter, the continued activities for the survey were to finalize the questionnaire in the English and Khmer languages, and target the respondents (Red Cross volunteers (RCV), Red Cross Youth (RCY), members, non-Red Cross people, etc.) in the four target provinces/municipalities. The field survey was started in the third quarter.
- CRC has drafted a new three-year development plan after consultations with relevant people.

Challenges:

Due to some technical problems, the preparation phase (including the preparing of the survey questionnaire) was delayed until the end of the second quarter. One of the challenges in moving forward was the large number of comments received from partners on the proposed questionnaire sent out for donor review. It took some time to agree on the changes but finally, all was ready by June 2007.

Working in partnership

CRC continues to have a strong relationship with ICRC as a key partner. There is strong support from the Red Cross in the development of the human trafficking project, and from other partners in particular programme areas. The Federation (with funding from the British Red Cross) and ICRC will work together with CRC to take forward initiatives/recommendations from the public image survey.

Implementation and coordination

The Federation country and regional delegation have provided technical support for the development of the three-year development plan and will continue to work closely with ICRC on this process.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The results of the public image survey will give a good indication of how CRC is perceived by average Cambodians. This will be a close reflection of work at the community level, and shall inform possible challenges in this regard. Conversely, the three-year development plan outlines clear indicators for carrying forward the humanitarian values programme.

Looking Ahead

Future plans include finalizing the public image study and incorporating recommendations into future planning.

Organizational Development

With the aim of becoming a well-functioning national society by 2010 as envisioned in their Strategy 2003-2010, CRC is currently half-way to this end. Alongside the CRC's own effort, the Federation provides considerable technical support and encouragement to the CRC so it can undertake activities dynamically and effectively towards improving the quality of service delivery to the most vulnerable throughout the country.

There is a wide support base with funds provided from the **Federation's capacity building fund (CBF)**, **Swedish**

Red Cross, British Red Cross, CAS contributions and additional strong support from the **Danish Red Cross** providing bilateral organizational development funds.

This quarter, the organizational development (OD) team drafted their organizational development/three-year development plan (OD/3YDP) 2003-2010. The programme goal, objective and expected results are set out to guide the organization to achieve the status of a well-functioning national society (WFNS). The OD-3YDP is based on recommendations made in the Strategy 2003-2010 reviewing report, and is aligned to the Federation of the Future, namely in the ten areas of improvement. Also, a full OD Plan 2008-2009 was developed and submitted for the Federation appeal. Additionally, the focus will be on improving staff capacity at national headquarters, including core and project staff, in planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER).

Objective: To enable CRC to become a well-functioning national society by 2010 in order to contribute to the reduction of vulnerability in Cambodia.

Expected Result 1: CRC leadership at governance and management levels are strengthened and structures and systems improved by end of 2007 to guide CRC through the implementation of its strategic plan.

Achievements:

1. During early April 2007, the “minimum package of activities” workshops were organized, and representatives came from 13 branches, including nine less-developed branches and four stronger branches. OD working group members took part in this significant event. The purpose of the workshop was to refresh the branch development approach for all participants as well as to introduce a new concept of “minimum package of activities” to branches. This initiative is focused on the promotion of RCY and RCV activities in a selected school or community as a model. To effectively realize this idea, every branch should consider developing their activity and fundraising plans based on their local needs, followed by monitoring and reporting on the progress of implementation.
2. A two-day workshop was organized on 25-26 April 2007 to review Strategy 2003-2010 and discuss branch development. Leadership and management from national headquarters and branches (with two from each branch) attended the workshop.

The strategic review, therefore, sought to:

- Review the CRC’s *Strategy 2003-2010* and provide an analysis of the achievements gained in turning this document into active implementation.
- Establish how the national society has worked towards achieving its vision and mission.
- Provide insight to how the CRC has aligned itself with the strategy of the Movement and Strategy 2010.
- Identify how the CRC can meet its commitments to *The Singapore Declaration (2006)* and *Global Agenda Goals*.
- Provide specific recommendations for input to the next three-year development plan 2008-2010.

During the first day, CRC leadership and management discussed the progress of implementation of their strategy, and challenges of implementation. The necessary information for reviewing was collected through the learning cycle, which was facilitated by the external consultant.

During the second day, all participants agreed that RCYs and RCVs are grassroots human resources and implementers of all CRC programmes/projects. Therefore, a proper mechanism for the management and motivation of RCYs and RCVs should be improved. A consensus was reached on several points and set out at the workshop.

3. The first phase (2005-2007) of the implementation of its strategy has come to the end. For a number of years, CRC have attempted to align their planning process to their planning cycle, which sets the month of June as the benchmark for the annual planning process.

On 27-29 June 2007, CRC organized a 3YDP meeting. There were about 100 people, including leadership

and management from 24 branches, national headquarters and representatives from the Federation, ICRC and PNS. The planning process indeed started early in the second quarter based on the recommendations stated in the review of CRC's Strategy 2003-2010. All branches and departments came to the meeting with their plans in hand, and openly discussed these with partners.

The draft three-year development plans of the four core areas have been reviewed in group discussions to identify gaps and priority activities to be added and carried out during the coming years 2008-2010. The best practice of branch management of the Kampong Cham branch was also presented in the meeting. It shared with all participants the importance of complementary roles and responsibility of governance and management as well as what the branch aims to achieve in responding to the most vulnerable in each province.

The meeting agreed that the first draft of the 3YDP would be released, and sent out to branches and headquarters for comments and recommendations at the end of August 2007. CRC also plans to present the 3YDP at the Annual Partnership Meeting scheduled on 17-18 October 2007.

Expected Result 2: The capacity of the CRC staff at headquarters and branches to deliver services in the four core areas is systematically built by mid-2007

Achievements:

- During the first quarter and with financial support from the Federation's Capacity Building Fund and the Danish Red Cross, the M&E Unit conducted one workshop for 11 branch-level M&E coordinators to build their capacity as well as to remind the branches that all their work should be monitored and evaluated. The M&E Unit conducted evaluation on the effectiveness of the previous training "Dissemination, Fundraising and Branch Management" provided to eleven branches. However, the results of the evaluation showed that some sub-branches do not clearly understand their role and responsibility as yet.
- One M&E data officer received a five-day training session on 9-13 July 2007 on data analysis interpretation organized by Cambodian Researcher for Development (CRD). This training was useful for the M&E data officer who is dealing with data collection, analysis and interpretation methods. The training has three objectives: 1) to increase the theoretical and practical knowledge of qualitative and quantitative data analysis; 2) to provide the basic theory of qualitative and quantitative data collection tool and methods; and 3) to build capacity through practical data analysis and interpretation, specifically to translate findings into comprehensive and pertinent representations such as charts, pie charts and diagrams. According to tests prior to and after training, there has been considerable improvement in the officer's knowledge of monitoring and evaluation.

Expected Result 3: The movement of branches from a lower category to a higher category (grade C to B, Grade B to A) is accelerated and characteristics of a well-functioning branch are developed through a systematic branch development approach by mid-2007.

Achievements:

- The elements of a minimum package of activities are still separated by departments and unit. Hence, there is the need to consolidate all elements together and introduce them as a single package to branches for implementation in the coming years. Characteristics of a well-functioning branch will be discussed among relevant departments and developed through consultation with the national headquarters, branches and partners. Also, during the OD working group meeting, it was recommended that a review of criteria for branch categorization is needed. A new set of criteria should be concrete, and provide more qualitative rather than quantitative information, while a means of verification (underlying resources) should be recorded.
- See also achievements from Expected Result 1.

Expected Result 4: The Red Cross volunteering policy and guidelines are implemented in 24 provinces and the management of Red Cross volunteers is strengthened in 12 provinces in branches categorized as 'B-', 'B+' and 'C' by the end of 2007.

Achievements:

- There were no activities implemented in the second quarter.

Expected Result 5a: The CRC youth network consolidated and expanded in 21 provinces by the end of 2007, through increasing capabilities of Red Cross youth (RCY) leaders and members in implementing RCY policy and strategy, and by improving the overall programme management capacity.

Achievements:

- Focus on the expansion of the youth network into two universities (Build Bright University, and Law and Economy University). The aim is to maintain youths who have left high school to continue their involvement in Red Cross activities, and also attract new students to become Red Cross youth, through which they can actively support and serve their community.



Red Cross youth in their new uniform jackets, placing road safety posters on the wall in Kampong Speu market.

- Standard jackets for Red Cross volunteers and Red Cross youth were introduced to all branches.

Expected Result 5b: Road safety methods are applied, and the capacity to influence peers is increased among high school and university students in Phnom Penh and selected provinces by mid-2007.

In Phnom Penh, the project focuses on 13 schools (11 high schools and two universities) with a total of 276 CRC youth advisors and youth members. In Battambang, the project focuses on eight high schools, with 208 CRC youth advisors and youth being trained in road safety, while in Kampong Speu, four high schools have been selected, with training provided to 208 RCY advisors and youth.

Achievements:

- In 2007, Phnom Penh contributed 21 per cent of the total fund to this project while Kampong Speu contributed 11 per cent. This fund contribution indicates the commitment and initiative of the branches in implementing this project, with the ultimate goal of reducing the numbers of traffic accidents in their province.
- The five-day training of trainers (ToT) sessions for RCY advisors in Kampong Speu were conducted beginning July 2007, with 15 participants. These included eight RCY advisors, four school principals, one liaison officer, and two branch staff. The objective is to train RCY advisors on traffic laws and regulations to become trainers for Red Cross youth in school and in the road safety club.
- By end July, a youth camp was organized, with the theme ‘Youth and Road Safety.’ The camp was organized in Kampong Speu, with 409 RCY advisors and youth from all 14 schools in Phnom Penh and Kampong Speu. This camp was used to provide training to youth in subjects such as the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, the seven Principles, youth policy and guidelines, first aid, traffic laws, regulations, and signs. All 409 RCY advisors and youth also received helmets. The camp was not only about what to train the youth in, but also how to train the youth in a way that is effective for them to learn about new land traffic law and regulations. The creative methodologies used in the camp were public campaigns and a question-and-answer competition. With this camp, youth not only learnt new topics but their important role in reducing traffic accidents in Cambodia.
- One of the most important activities in this camp was the awareness campaign. The campaign took place in Kampong Speu market, known as the busiest market in the province. During this campaign, youth put posters on the walls; stickers and reflectors on motorcycles, bicycles, and three-wheel motorcycles. The objective of this campaign is to promote the awareness of the public on the issue of road safety in Cambodia, under the

theme “Road Safety Begins with Me!”

Expected Result 6: Through a higher profile and improved image, CRC is able to access and generate funds and resources in addition to those received from the Federation and partners to support its projects and programmes by the end of 2007.

Achievements:

- Regular Red Cross television programming and specific event contests.
- This year, based on individual capacity and resources, all 24 branches prepared themselves well in organizing World Red Cross Day. The Battambang branch was selected as the place to celebrate the National World Red Cross Day on 8 May, under the global theme *"Together for Humanity"*, which was chaired by the President of the Cambodian Red Cross. About 10,000 people took part in this event. World Red Cross Day has become a traditional event for promoting CRC's high profile as well as the Movement in Cambodia. Furthermore, this important day enabled all 24 CRC branches to raise funds of more than USD 1 million (CHF 1.13 million or EUR 681,588,920). Two provinces, however, appear to need improvement in particular: Kampong Speu and Prey Veng.
- Showing its first product (and fraternity) among branches, the Phnom Penh municipal branch provided 50 cartons of drinking water (at two dozen bottles per carton) to each branch, except the Battambang branch, which received 150 cartons of drinking water. The Phnom Penh municipal branch allows other CRC-related branches to become distributors with the appropriate commission fee for selling drinking water. Other income generation projects, including commercial first aid has generated about USD 10,000 (CHF 11,281 or EUR 6,816) during the first six months, while more ceramic water purifiers have been ordered from **UNICEF**, and the **French Red Cross**.

Challenges:

CRC recognizes that there are some difficulties after the departure of the local Federation PMER consultant. CRC staff have limited reporting capacity, and systematic reporting mechanisms within CRC, especially in terms of organizational development, require more ability in order to show an impact at the community level.

CRC has identified organizational development priorities, and systematically over time, will address these issues through target and milestone setting.

Working in partnership

Organizational development (OD) is a cross-cutting issue and a concern for all within the CRC. Most partners have contributed and shown their willingness to support the CRC OD process while the OD progress update has been always shared and discussed in bi-monthly partnership meetings.

The Cooperation Agreement Strategy (**CAS**) has been very well implemented in terms of coordination between CRC and new donors who wish to develop a new project with CRC. Some consultative meetings were held for existing projects to discuss possibilities for expansion and long-term planning, namely ‘Response to Human Trafficking Project’. There were also meetings between CRC and the **American Red Cross** to discuss a flexible way for implementing the Integrated Child Health project. Moreover, the first draft of CAS for non-Red Cross entities was already developed, and shared within CRC and with the Federation representative for comments. CRC plans to send this document to non-Red Cross partners in the third quarter.

The CRC road safety project has worked closely with local and international NGOs active in road safety. A strong network has been established, and the dissemination of Land Traffic Law and regulations was conducted to all relevant implementers.

Implementation and coordination

The Federation has worked closely with CRC to support the national society in piecing together a single whole organizational development plan that will be supported by all partners, rather than a series of individual projects that are not well interlinked within the overall OD plan. The Federation will continue to support CRC to

effectively communicate this plan and deliver subsequent reports to all partners. Additionally CRC will undertake a recruitment process to employ an OD coordinator to assist in this process.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The challenge for the programme will be to define what impact in OD means for the CRC. In response to this challenge, however, CRC has planned to develop case studies relating branch development, and improvement of livelihoods of the vulnerable (i.e. through cow and goat banks). There are also plans to develop indicators across the organization that will allow for greater scrutiny of scale and quality of activities being undertaken by CRC.

The new uniform, which is provided by CRC's own funds, has motivated RCVs and RCYs, to be more active and has increased Red Cross visibility in their community.

Looking Ahead

- Organize induction course/branch management training for newly recruited branch directors;
- Conduct field trips for developing case studies, focusing on branch development and improvement of livelihoods;
- Compile comments on the first draft of CRC 3YDP received from all departments and branches; and further develop a second draft;
- Conduct consolidated training on planning and logframe development, and reporting skills in alignment with the PMER concept;
- Conduct training on Participatory Community Development (PCD) for well-trained RCYs and RCVs at branch level;
- Assist the Kampong Chhnang branch in identifying gaps for branch development, and prepare a new project supported by the German Red Cross;
- Provide specific training to new RCVs in the Svay Rieng province;
- Provide specific training to new RCYs in the Svay Rieng and Koh Kong provinces;
- Conduct refresher ToT courses for trainers in the Battambang province for 26 participants;
- Conduct training for youth leaders for 42 participants from Phnom Penh, Battambang and Kampong Speu;
- Continue to produce the CRC spot for the Red Cross TV programme, and involve donors in participation of CRC charitable activities; and,
- Conduct a CRC public survey.

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[Budget below, click here to return to the title page](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAKH001 - Cambodia

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2007/7
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAAKH001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	1,098,059	153,440	27,115	441,417	596,966	2,316,997
B. Opening Balance	143,788	49,015	7,813	41,260	109,376	351,254
Income						
<u>Cash contributions (received)</u>						
Australian Red Cross	192,275				77,441	269,716
British Red Cross	3,603	0		45,420	23,650	72,673
Capacity Building Fund				50,000		50,000
DFID Partnership		72,597	0	22,167		94,764
German Red Cross	78,211					78,211
New Zealand Red Cross	282,696	34,000				316,696
Swedish Red Cross	177,905			76,245		254,150
C1. Cash contributions	734,690	106,597	0	193,832	101,091	1,136,210
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
British Red Cross	11,073			35,277		46,350
New Zealand Red Cross	-133,729					-133,729
Swedish Red Cross	62,825			26,925		89,750
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	-59,831			62,202		2,371
<u>Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)</u>						
Capacity Building Fund				30,000		30,000
DFID Partnership				24,787		24,787
German Red Cross	0					0
Hong Kong Red Cross		0				0
C3. Reallocations (within appeal or	0	0		54,787		54,787
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
Australian Red Cross					161,500	161,500
British Red Cross	72,893					72,893
C5. Inkind Personnel	72,893				161,500	234,393
<u>Other Income</u>						
Services & Recoveries					42,152	42,152
C6. Other Income					42,152	42,152
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	747,752	106,597	0	310,821	304,743	1,469,913
D. Total Funding = B + C	891,540	155,612	7,813	352,082	414,119	1,821,167

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	143,788	49,015	7,813	41,260	109,376	351,254
C. Income	747,752	106,597	0	310,821	304,743	1,469,913
E. Expenditure	-697,571	-126,334	-7,914	-280,183	-393,020	-1,505,022
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	193,969	29,279	-101	71,898	21,099	316,145

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAKH001 - Cambodia

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2007/7
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAAKH001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		1,098,059	153,440	27,115	441,417	596,966	2,316,997	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	17,851	2,848	11,392				14,240	3,611
Clothing & textiles	3,600							3,600
Food	27,307	14,242					14,242	13,065
Seeds,Plants	16,817		457		11,891		12,348	4,470
Water & Sanitation	261,367	191,169	2,645				193,814	67,553
Medical & First Aid	1,998	761			461	334	1,556	443
Utensils & Tools	6,697							6,697
Other Supplies & Services	4,583	1,156	3,558				4,713	-131
Total Supplies	340,221	210,175	18,053		12,352	334	240,913	99,308
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	3,201	3,924					3,924	-722
Computers & Telecom	9,058		5,360		16,681	1,442	23,483	-14,425
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	13,319	2,244	2,195		5,640		10,078	3,240
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	25,578	6,167	7,555		22,321	1,442	37,485	-11,907
Transport & Storage								
Storage		20				-199	-178	178
Distribution & Monitoring		1,123					1,123	-1,123
Transport & Vehicle Costs	71,636	36,222	4,251	503	5,422	7,059	53,456	18,180
Total Transport & Storage	71,636	37,365	4,251	503	5,422	6,860	54,400	17,236
Personnel								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	370,749	105,199			1,335	231,451	337,986	32,764
Delegate Benefits	171,984							171,984
National Staff	124,007	23,397	5,013		14,318	35,719	78,447	45,560
National Society Staff	338,334	162,776	26,319	776	25,591	-817	214,646	123,688
Consultants	60,972	8,503	3,293	4,000	60,590	2,375	78,760	-17,788
Total Personnel	1,066,045	299,875	34,625	4,776	101,834	268,729	709,838	356,207
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	339,807	58,755	41,551	487	96,162	11,069	208,023	131,784
Total Workshops & Training	339,807	58,755	41,551	487	96,162	11,069	208,023	131,784
General Expenditure								
Travel	43,424	23,738	5,927	694	2,191	5,669	38,220	5,204
Information & Public Relation	89,528	11,269	3,682	3,503	38,978	1,858	59,290	30,238
Office Costs	127,546	15,904	5,125	444	6,584	24,738	52,795	74,751
Communications	40,638	17,090	4,327		3,335	14,805	39,557	1,081
Financial Charges	25,915	341	38		156	32,556	33,091	-7,176
Other General Expenses	3,114	6,308			782	2,258	9,348	-6,234
Total General Expenditure	330,165	74,650	19,100	4,641	52,026	81,885	232,301	97,864
Programme Support								
Program Support	143,544	45,034	8,212	514	18,212	24,864	96,836	46,708
Total Programme Support	143,544	45,034	8,212	514	18,212	24,864	96,836	46,708
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		-34,449	-7,012	-3,008	-28,144	-2,162	-74,775	74,775
Total Operational Provisions		-34,449	-7,012	-3,008	-28,144	-2,162	-74,775	74,775
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,316,997	697,571	126,334	7,914	280,183	393,020	1,505,022	811,975
VARIANCE (C - D)		400,488	27,106	19,201	161,234	203,946	811,975	