

# 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

1 May 2003

*Appeal No. 01.59/2003*

*Appeal Target: CHF 1,932,270 (USD 1,322,329 or EUR 1,312,376)*

*Programme Update No. 1; Period covered: January to March 2003*

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### *In Brief*

*Appeal coverage: 49.7%; for details please refer to the list of contributions for this appeal on the Federation's website.*

*Outstanding needs: CHF 972,580 (USD 716,893 or EUR 642,823)*

*Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: N/A*

*Programme Summary: As Cambodia prepares for national elections in July, a report commissioned by UNDP indicates little improvement to poverty levels over the last ten years. Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) sets its sights on an updated strategic plan and boosts support to HIV/AIDS programming through a grant from the OPEC Fund. Meanwhile, assuming soft pledges of support materialise in the second quarter, the Federation 2003 Appeal is adequately funded enabling a much reduced delegation to focus on organisational development as well as to support CRC programmes in disaster management and health. Within the context of much improved in-country coordination, the Federation has taken a lead to revise security plans for itself and its partners.*

### **Operational developments**

The first three months of 2003 have been characterised by a degree of pre-election tension, civil disturbances marking a downward turn in relations with Thailand, as well as renewed commitment by the Royal Government of Cambodia to fight poverty through the launching of the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS).

In January, following allegations that a Thai actor publicly slandered Cambodia, mobs rampaged through Phnom Penh destroying property and businesses causing an estimated US\$ 50 million worth of damage.

While the immediate impact of the unrest included the evacuation of Thai nationals, closure of the Cambodia/Thai border, cancellation of all flights to and from Bangkok and the downgrading of diplomatic relations, the longer term effect has included lower levels of investment, loss of earnings from tourism and unemployment for the many Thai and Cambodian people dependent on cross-border trade.

While speculation as to the real cause of the unrest, including suggestions in the media that politicians further exploited the situation, has continued, Cambodia is now less than four months away from national elections. In late February the National Election Committee (NEC) announced an end to the registration process with an estimated 75 per cent of the expected total number of new voters registered. While some observers called for an extension to the registration period, NEC estimates that 95 per cent of the eligible voters in Cambodia are registered to vote in the 27 July elections. Meanwhile, the period has seen a high number of politicians switch allegiances between the three main political parties as well as an increasing level of “violence, intimidation and irregularities” (Cambodian Centre for Human Rights).

The NPRS was launched in February. It commits the Royal Government of Cambodia to reducing poverty and inequality, and improving the quality of life of the vast majority of Cambodia’s rapidly growing population. The Strategy was written by a government team, with extensive consultation both within and outside the government, and lays out the key priorities for Cambodia to implement over the next three years in order to meet the country’s poverty reduction goals. There are plans to merge it with the next Socio-Economic Development Plan covering the period 2005 onwards, building on the successes and lessons learned from the current efforts to reduce poverty. “While the challenges of implementing this ambitious reform agenda remain significant, we believe that the Strategy represents a significant step forward for the Government in helping them meet the objectives of the Second Socio-Economic Development Plan, particularly as they move towards a prioritized action plan” (Ian Porter, Country Director for Cambodia, World Bank).

While there continues to be widespread support for the NPRS, a report commissioned by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and released in March, suggests that despite the economic growth of recent years, poverty levels in Cambodia remained unchecked and may have actually worsened: “To date, the macroeconomic framework established under guidance from the [International Monetary Fund] IMF has not succeeded in addressing the key elements of poverty in Cambodia”. While the IMF has defended its policies, it is widely acknowledged that although the economy of Cambodia is no longer in turmoil, its rural areas remain impoverished.

During March, the United Nations and the Government of Cambodia agreed to set up an international genocide court to bring former leaders of the Khmer Rouge to justice. A draft cooperation agreement, that will need to be approved by both parties, paves the way for the UN to assist Cambodia in the proceedings of a special tribunal.

Greater respect for human rights continues to be a concern not only of the UN but also of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and some government ministries. In February the NGO, Adhoc, released its 2002 human rights report that identifies violence against women and children and the curtailing of the freedom of expression as two major problems facing Cambodia in 2002. Meanwhile, the Cambodian Committee of Women continued to urge the National Assembly to pass the draft law on domestic violence and the UN Human Rights envoy called for Cambodia to uphold its international commitments to refugees and not to forcibly repatriate Montagnard asylum seekers who have fled from Vietnam.

During early 2003, the following pledges have been made to the country:

- The World Food Programme (WFP) announced that it will provide 32,000 metric tons of food to Cambodia, focused increasingly on education, health and nutrition and disaster mitigation;

- The IMF released a US\$ 12 million loan (the last of six disbursements totaling US\$ 80 million);
- The British Department for International Development (DFID) pledged US\$ 25 million of new funding to fight HIV/AIDS;
- The Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) pledged a further US\$ 31.5 million in new funding.

## **Health and Care**

Health and care is an expanding sector for CRC with funds for programme activities largely generated through a number of bilateral partners (American, Australian, British, Danish, French, Swiss Red Cross Societies). While the Federation remains committed to strengthening the overall management capacity of the CRC health sub-department, given the need to address capacity building under the broader CRC development process as well as the lack of firm pledges for the health programme, capacity building of the health sub-department will be incorporated under the broader organisational development programme. The health section and the organisational development sections of the 2003 Appeal will, therefore, be revised in the second quarter. The revised health programme will focus on longer-term dengue fever prevention and HIV/AIDS.

The Federation has for this quarter provided technical support through a country-based delegate but will, following the delegate's departure in mid-April, ensure technical support through both bilateral advisors as well as through the regional health unit in Bangkok.

**Goal: A health service, provided through civil society organisations, to the most needy has been extended.**

**Objective: The Cambodian Red Cross is an efficient national society, competent to deliver quality services in health care.**

### **Expected Results:**

1. The Cambodian Red Cross [health and social welfare sub-department] HSWSD has increased capacity in project management and resource mobilisation.
2. The negative impact of HIV/AIDS in Cambodia is reduced through effective community based prevention, advocacy and support projects for high-risk groups.

### **Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)**

In late 2002 a comprehensive planning process led to a revised structure for the health and social welfare sub-department (HSWSD). The process also identified skills and resources required by the health team. While the structure remains under review (see constraints below) training was provided to CRC staff in project planning, logical framework, the concept of primary health care (PHC) and communications. Moreover, support was also provided to improve the working environment within the HSWSD office.

Following on from support provided in 2002 to the national society's PHC programme in Chong Kal (to be supported on a bilateral basis by British Red Cross from April 2003), the Federation spent considerable time working with CRC to review and revise the programme. This required considerable negotiation with the Ministry of Health at the Phnom Penh and provincial level (the programme will also be extended to Kep province) as well as support in project and budget formulation.

Further to an unexpected increase in dengue fever cases in January, the Federation has worked with CRC, the National Malaria Centre (CNM) and World Health Organisation (WHO), to develop a plan for immediate and longer-term prevention and outbreak management. While the New Zealand Red Cross has provided initial funds, the CRC, with Federation support, will be seeking further funds – assuming an

agreement can be reached between CRC and CNM – for this project in 2003 (see also Information Bulletin dated 24 February 2003).

During the quarter, the Federation continued to provide limited support to CRC and the Korean National Red Cross in the development of the blood donor recruitment project.

HIV/AIDS has been a significant area of activity during the first quarter. While activities are implemented by CRC with support from Australian Red Cross, the Federation is providing Australian Red Cross with approximately US\$ 350,000 (OPEC Fund) over 18 months. Key activities during this quarter include:

- **Peer education for in-school youth and university students:** Four provincial sensitising workshops were conducted for 104 school principals and teachers. Sixty students from the Royal University of Agriculture were trained as youth peer supporters and 98 'peer support' monthly meetings conducted with 2,691 youth peer supporters.
- **Peer and life skills education with police:** Two sensitising workshops were conducted for 49 officials from two provinces. Twenty-five police peer supporters were trained, and 18 two-day life skills workshop were conducted for 360 police in six provinces.



HIV/AIDS education with uniformed services

- **Community support for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA):** Forty-one Red Cross volunteers in two provinces were trained during 2002. In the first quarter of 2003 volunteers visited 246 HIV affected families in their provinces, in order to provide emotional and material support, information related to basic self-care, and referral services. Community promotion to reduce stigma and discrimination against people and families living with HIV/AIDS is also part of the support.
- **Preparation for World Red Cross Red Crescent Day:** HIV/AIDS activities have included the production of a TV documentary on PLWHA in Kampot province, a TV quiz show, TV question time, and production of banners for the 8 May event.

### **Impact**

The impact of activities is at two levels: enhanced capacity of CRC and more effective HIV/AIDS programming. While individuals at CRC headquarters have gained new skills enabling them to design, manage and evaluate more effective health interventions, HIV/AIDS activities have had the following impact:

- Greater understanding among school principals and teachers concerning HIV/AIDS issues facing their student populations. Young people from schools and universities already trained as youth peer supporters continue to talk to their peers about HIV prevention and discrimination and meet monthly with project staff to discuss issues raised with other students.

- Greater understanding among police officials in two additional provinces concerning HIV/AIDS issues facing their staff and local communities. Some 360 additional police with increased knowledge and skills on HIV prevention gained through participation in two-day life skills workshops.
- Families affected by HIV have benefited from practical assistance provided by Red Cross volunteers (RCV) in Kampot and Battambang provinces. In one instance, RCVs re-roofed the cottage of a widowed mother of three small children, living with HIV/AIDS, near to the Vietnam border in Kampot province. The RCVs also conducted informal community education in order to reduce discrimination and stigma the woman was experiencing within her local community. This in turn was affecting her livelihood, as people were reluctant to purchase goods from her. These efforts have greatly improved the family's quality of life.

In Chong Kal and Kep, the somewhat 'overhauled' bilateral primary health care project, has led to better health services being provided to people at the village level. In addition extensive negotiations with the central and local government has enabled CRC and the Ministry of Health (MoH) to develop a modus operandi where the cooperation between CRC volunteers and MoH village health volunteers is fully integrated. This will serve as a model for similar health interventions at grassroots level.

### **Constraints**

The CRC senior management has not yet agreed on key recommendations, particularly concerning the organisation and staffing of the HSWSD. It is planned, therefore, to re-align the capacity building process within the HSWSD with the overall OD process. The ability of the sub-department to function effectively also continues to be constrained by the high number of partners – who support programmes – that place considerable pressure on the staff and resources.

### **Coordination**

The Federation attended the monthly health coordination meetings (CoCom) and worked closely with the Ministry of Health, National Malaria Centre, and WHO.

The HIV/AIDS programme participates actively in the HIV/AIDS Coordinating Committee (HACC) and works closely with the National AIDS Authority. Locally it coordinates with donors such as UNICEF/UNESCO and Impact and collaborates with HIV/AIDS NGOs and networks, as well as organisations of positive people. Regionally, the programme participates in the Australian Red Cross regional programme, the Asian Red Cross Red Crescent Task Force on AIDS, and collaborates with other HIV/AIDS related agencies and networks.

Two HIV staff and one volunteer attended a regional workshop on the Greater Involvement of Vulnerable People held in Laos and organised by Australia Red Cross. It is hoped that the principle of involving vulnerable people will contribute significantly to the current and future involvement of PLWHA in the fight against the HIV/AIDS epidemic, stigma and discrimination.

The HIV/AIDS deputy programme manager participated as team leader for the Lao Red Cross HIV/AIDS project mid-term review.

### **Disaster Management**

Disaster management is the continuation of a programme that was formally established as a community based initiative in 1998. Its main aim is to develop a national community based preparedness and response capacity linked to government and NGO structures. In 2003 the Federation will support the programme utilising its technical expertise as well as funds generated through Hong Kong Red Cross, British Red Cross, DFID and the Disaster Preparedness European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (DIPECHO).

The programme, which is adequately funded in 2003 with the Federation providing technical support to CRC through its Phnom Penh office and its regional disaster management unit based in Bangkok, will be evaluated in the second quarter of 2003.

**Goal: The impact of disasters on the people of Cambodia is reduced.**

**Objective: CRC is, in coordination with national authorities and other bodies, and working through a network of volunteers and community structures, recognised as a leading organisation in disaster management.**

**Expected Results:**

1. Communities have enhanced capacity to cope with, and to mitigate the effects of, natural disasters.
2. CRC has the strengthened capacity to prepare effectively for, and respond to, natural disasters.
3. CRC participates fully in the Federation's regional approach to disaster management.

**Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)**

Further to the delay in 2002 of some activities as well as to late pledges for 2003, the first quarter of 2003 has been largely spent concluding the 2002 schedule and planning the 2003 phase of the community based disaster preparedness (CBDP) programme. A work plan, budget, training schedule and community questionnaire have been developed for the planned CBDP implementation in the seven provinces of Takeo, Kandal, Prey Veng, Kampong Cham, Kampot, Pursat and Svay Rieng (due to an 'overcrowding' of NGOs in Kampong Speu province, CRC have shifted its programme to the disaster prone province of Svay Rieng).

Activities of CRC, beyond the scope of the Federation Appeal, include disaster management training provided by CRC to the Provincial Committees for Disaster Management, Lutheran World Federation, CONCERN and World Vision. The staff of CRC also participated in disaster management training courses in Manila and Bangkok and worked with American Red Cross and the Mekong River Commission to develop a project in flood early warning.

During the quarter little progress was made concerning the regional disaster management network; however, a regional meeting in Manila is scheduled for April. It is hoped that the network will soon produce deliverables at the country level.

**Impact**

Given that the 2003 activities are still in the planning stage, the impact at village and household level will not be evident until later in the project cycle. However, training opportunities as well as technical support provided through the regional delegation has enhanced staff skills.

**Constraints**

Although some activities that were delayed in 2002 have been completed in early 2003, scheduled activities have not taken place due to the late arrival of firm commitments from donors. By late March 2003 three donors had confirmed pledges. A fourth donor had yet to make a hard pledge. Activities will begin in the second quarter and moreover, it is likely that current funding will enable activities to continue through to early 2004.

**Coordination**

As the overall coordination of disaster mitigation and rehabilitation is still in its infancy in Cambodia, the Federation has continued to advocate for effective coordination mechanisms. In addition CRC and the Federation have maintained rather ad-hoc communication with the developing National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) and have participated in the monthly food security meetings (making the

link between hazards and food insecurity) coordinated by the Council for Rural Development. Additional coordination meetings have been attended through the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO) as well as through the WFP and a number of NGOs.

## **Humanitarian Values**

In 2003 negotiations are still underway to provide an estimated CHF 40,000 through the Federation Appeal to CRC for this programme. In the meantime the CRC communication department has continued activities by drawing on its own funds as well as on resources made available by ICRC, the HIV/AIDS programme (supported by OPEC Fund and AusAID) and the Landmine Awareness programme (supported by Finnish Red Cross). Therefore, the activities described below have not been directly funded by the Federation, but do contribute to the objectives described in the 2003 Appeal.

**Goal: The awareness and application of humanitarian values, the principles and key national and global themes in Cambodia is enhanced.**

**Objective: The awareness of humanitarian values in Cambodia is increased.**

### **Expected Results:**

The capacity of CRC to disseminate and publicise the role of the Red Cross Red Crescent has been developed.

### **Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective):**

Activities that will lead up to the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day on 8 May began in February. Focusing on the theme of anti-stigma around HIV/AIDS, activities such as the production of a TV documentary, television competitions and debate, have been developed for use during the second quarter of the year. In addition the communications department has been able to attract media coverage for the blood donor recruitment project, the dengue fever campaign and has taken part in a regional conference on landmines. Dissemination during the first three months of 2003 targeted government ministries, whereby issues of international humanitarian law (IHL), the Royal Decrees (concerning Red Cross recognition and use of the Red Cross emblem) and Red Cross membership have been raised.

### **Impact**

Though too early to measure the impact, the series of activities leading up to Red Cross Red Crescent Day, are intended to influence the attitude and behaviour of people towards HIV/AIDS as well as to raise awareness of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. Dissemination to the government is expected to reinforce respect for IHL and to reduce the widespread misuse of the Red Cross emblem in Cambodia. Representation at the landmine conference – this relates to the CRC landmine awareness project – is intended to lead to a reduction in landmine related injuries through effective community approaches.

### **Constraints**

The late pledge of funds has limited activities in the first quarter.

### **Coordination**

The HIV/AIDS campaign is coordinated through the Ministry of Health monthly meetings, which is attended by all key donors, agencies and NGOs. There is considerable coordination with ICRC (Bangkok regional office) concerning IHL, dissemination and landmines, and activities relating to World Red Cross Red Crescent Day are coordinated with the Federation regional information unit.

## Organisational Development

Organisational development (OD) represents the main thrust of the Federation's work in 2003. Although a long established programme, and very much a continuation of a process, a renewed commitment by the leadership to ensure that CRC remains positioned to be a leading humanitarian organisation in Cambodia has provided new impetus to the OD process. Strongly supported by its seven Red Cross partners, the Federation has in 2003 more than adequate resources – including an OD delegate – to assist CRC in this crucial initiative. It is expected that the OD activities identified in the Appeal 2003 will be revised in the second quarter.

**Goal: A greater number of people in Cambodia have access to poverty alleviation programmes and more immediate and effective humanitarian relief.**

**Objective: The capacity of CRC to implement sustainable programmes through headquarters and branch level structures has significantly increased.**

### Expected Results:

1. That CRC has in place appropriate structures, policies, skilled staff, tools and relationships.
2. That CRC has the necessary skills and knowledge to successfully access and generate funds.

### Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

Following the arrival of the OD delegate in early February, work has largely focused on re-designing a CRC owned and driven OD process. While the Federation itself has both sought to re-align its support – for instance in health and disaster management - to 'fit' a broader CRC change process and to ensure the Red Cross partners are kept abreast of developments, CRC began the process with a one day 'OD consultation meeting' of senior staff and Central Committee members. In mid March, the meeting – which was held in Khmer and facilitated by the Federation - reflected on the achievements of CRC, the changing external environment, locally and globally, and the strengths and weaknesses of CRC. Complemented by a suggestion box that brought together the opinions of CRC staff, the workshop was able to identify the key challenges that lie ahead for CRC. A review of the CRC five-year development plan, strengthening governance and management, fostering a team approach and improving external communications was among the issues to emerge. Following the drafting of the workshop report, an intensive strategic planning workshop - preceded by steps such as a stakeholder analysis - will help to formulate the concrete steps and associated milestones necessary to deliver the changes identified. It is expected that this will be completed within the second quarter.



CRC staff and Central Committee members at the OD consultation meeting in March 2003

While the majority of planned results identified in the 2003 Appeal will not materialise until the OD process is fully underway, some activities did take place. The youth policy was reviewed and is to be presented to the Central Committee, a four-day planning workshop was held, and CRC staff attended a short gender awareness session on International Women's Day. Aside from continued work by CRC to retain its membership and two branches holding fundraising workshops, no other progress has been made on fundraising and resource development.

### **Impact**

The desire for change within CRC is strong, though not consistent. Undoubtedly the OD process is having a considerable impact not only on the CRC staff and governance, but also on the attitude and position of partner Red Cross societies. Ultimately the OD process will impact on the overall performance of CRC and thereby on the people that it seeks to assist. Training provided in planning has resulted in a core group of CRC staff with enhanced skills to develop and report on programmes.

### **Constraints**

There have been no significant constraints, though given the demands of ongoing activities, helping CRC to ensure that the OD programme moves at a steady pace is a challenge.

### **Coordination**

The OD programme is currently an internal process and while there is coordination with Red Cross partners - including ICRC – coordination with external stakeholders is not expected until the next quarter.

### **Federation Coordination**

Coordination and cooperation between components of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement has undoubtedly improved in the latter part of 2002 and during early 2003. However, while some PNS have begun to better position their programming to fit CRC goals, fully maximising the use of PNS resources will not be possible until the national society takes steps in its organisational development. Importantly, the development of a CRC national strategy – a process whereby the PNS will be consulted as key CRC stakeholders – will be the foundation for streamlining all future planning and budgeting.

In 2003 the Swedish Red Cross has covered the small coordination budget. Current in-country Red Cross partners are the Australian, American, Danish, Korean, French and Swiss Red Cross Societies as well as ICRC. The British Red Cross visited twice during the quarter.

**Goal: That CRC has maximized access to, and the effective use of, external resources in delivering services to the most vulnerable.**

**Objective: CRC has the sustained and coordinated support of Red Cross Red Crescent partners in implementing its five-year development plan.**

### **Expected Results:**

That CRC, Federation, ICRC and partners NS are working together effectively towards common and clearly stated objectives.

### **Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective):**

Monthly meetings – where minutes are shared with all partners including those not in-country – between CRC, PNS and Federation have provided valuable opportunities for both information sharing and in-depth discussion. Subjects such as the CRC annual budget, the role of youth, and World Red Cross Red Crescent Day have been considered during the quarter.

Additional forums for coordination within the Movement have included:

- Weekly meetings between the Federation and CRC;
- Monthly CRC internal management meetings (attended by the Federation);
- American Red Cross presentation to all partners on its health programming;
- Korean National Red Cross presentation on the blood donor recruitment project.
- CRC/Federation presentation on dengue fever and Chong Kal (as a model health project);
- Danish Red Cross programme steering committee;
- CRC/Australian Red Cross coordinated steering committee on the OPEC Fund grant.
- Four meetings on security.

In line with Federation commitment to advocate on behalf of the participating national society (PNS) bilateral projects, the following is a brief summary of their activities:

| PNS                | Activities (January – March 2003)   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>American</b>    | <p>In the four northeast provinces American Red Cross is supporting CRC in a safe drinking water project, to distribute up to 6,000 household water filters. It has submitted a proposal to USAID to support CRC implementation of a five year Child Survival project in Kompong Chhnang and Takeo provinces partnering with World Vision</p> <p>The PNS is also partnering with the Mekong River Commission to support the CRC in a pilot flood early warning program. Beginning in limited areas south of the capital, this project is planned to expand throughout Cambodia in 2004 and to neighboring countries.</p> <p>American Red Cross is encountering mounting difficulties in obtaining funding needed to support its 12 year old programme in assistance to landmine and other disabled persons in Cambodia. As a result, its assistance has had to be reduced and in some cases ended. The Physical Rehabilitation Centre in Kompong Speu province is continuing to operate while funds are sought.</p> |
| <b>Australian</b>  | <p>While the bulk of Australian Red Cross (ARC) bilateral activities are detailed in the section on HIV/AIDS (see above), it is also supporting organisational development through the Federation in 2003. This follows the closure of the branch development programme in the northeast provinces as well as ARC commitment to organisational change.</p>  |
| <b>Belgium</b>     | <p>Belgium Red Cross has applied to its government for the procurement of relief supplies as stock for CRC.</p>   |
| <b>British</b>     | <p>In the first quarter British Red Cross (BRCS) have pledged support – on a bilateral basis – for health projects in Oddar Meanchey and Kep provinces as well as multilateral support for disaster management and organisational development. It will lead an assessment of the national society's CBDP project in the second quarter.</p>   |
| <b>Danish</b>      | <p>Following an extensive programme development phase, the Danish Red Cross (DRC) has drafted the programme document for the CRC/DRC 'Community Based Primary Healthcare Programme'. The programme, which will begin in May 2003 and focuses on the provinces of Siem Reap and Kampong Speu, will run through to May 2008. DRC continue to provide crucial support to the wider OD programme supported by the Federation Appeal.</p>  |
| <b>Finnish</b>     | <p>Finnish Red Cross is continuing to seek funds to support the CRC landmine awareness project (on a bilateral basis) as well as to support organisational development and capacity building in the CRC communications department.</p>  |
| <b>French</b>      | <p>French Red Cross (FRC) plans are currently to: improve sanitation and food security for the most vulnerable in Oddar Meanchey province through water and sanitation activities, health and hygiene education and home gardening; provide efficient and timely first aid and ambulance transport in Siem Reap and in Phnom Penh; and support CRC youth activities in Kompong Cham province, including health and hygiene training for CRC youth and for communities. In addition, FRC have applied to the European Commission for HIV/AIDS funds (largely for treatment).</p>   |
| <b>New Zealand</b> | <p>In late 2002, New Zealand Red Cross pledged funds through the Federation for dengue fever prevention.</p>  |
| <b>Swedish</b>     | <p>Swedish RC will pledge SRC/Govt support for the Federation Appeal 2003. Contributions will be made to OD, Coordination and Representation.</p>   |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| <b>Swiss</b> | Swiss Red Cross, in cooperation with CRC municipal branch, is providing health care services to internally displaced people at the resettlement site of Anlong Korng (outside Phnom Penh). |
|--------------|--|

### **Impact**

Enhanced coordination between CRC, PNS, ICRC and the Federation has helped develop a common platform for supporting CRC in its development process. Moreover, additional resources have been generated for organisational development and steps have been taken to streamline bilateral programming. Discussions between partners concerning security led to strengthened security guidelines, whereby all partners have agreed to cooperate and coordinate; there is now an improved sense of security among partners.

### **Constraints**

While there were no major constraints, it is recognised that once the CRC strategic plan is developed, monthly CRC/PNS/Federation meetings will increasingly be focused on setting an agenda for harmonisation between partners, with the eventual production of a Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS).

### **Coordination**

Reports, minutes of meetings, and other relevant documents are shared with all PNS stakeholders as well as occasionally with the Federation and ICRC regional offices and the Federation Secretariat in Geneva.

### **International Representation**

While the Federation has continued to actively promote the Movement in Cambodia, the commitment by CRC to review its strategic plan in 2003 will provide a new impetus to strengthening relationships between CRC and the 'international community'. Funding provided by Swedish Red Cross will cover these activities.

**Goal: Federation and CRC have strengthened their position to work in support of the most vulnerable.**

**Objective: CRC and Federation have leading roles in national and international fora respectively.**

### **Expected Results:**

CRC and the Federation are positioned to influence the humanitarian agenda and to mobilize resources.

### **Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective):**

The Federation – frequently joined by CRC staff – has attended a number of international conferences, national level meetings, individual discussions and diplomatic gatherings during the first quarter. In summary:

- International Women's Day: the Federation supported an awareness session within CRC as well as provided resources for the Ministry of Women's and Veteran's Affairs. A half-day national gathering that was co-funded by the Federation brought together, inter alia, the prime minister, UN and NGOs.
- ECHO: work continued to finalise a grant for disaster management.
- WHO and National Malaria Centre: negotiations to establish a formal mechanism for dengue fever prevention continued with both WHO Cambodia and Geneva staff.
- UNHCR: an exchange of information took place concerning the plight of asylum seekers from Vietnam.
- World Bank/Asian Development Bank: discussions focused on partnerships in Cambodia linked to the Prevention Consortium.

- Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria: The Federation and CRC are members of the country coordinating committee (CCC).
- Humanitarian Accountability Project (HAP): The Federation has for four months hosted a field project of HAP. The project was concluded in February and CRC continues to participate in a newly formed country level accountability forum.

The Federation also attended the launching of the national poverty reduction strategy, joined a three day regional workshop on landmines and is a regular participant – with CRC – of the new monthly food security forums.

Preparations for World Red Cross Red Crescent Day has continued with the Federation supporting CRC to implement global and national initiatives.

### **Impact**

Co-sponsoring the International Women's Day event has positioned the Federation alongside the ministry, UN and other international organisations on issues such as violence against women and trafficking. Extensive discussions with WHO and CNM are expected to result in a long term partnership for the Federation and CRC, where participating in the CCC of the Global Fund, has provided the Federation with an opportunity to speak out on these three diseases. Meanwhile, accessing new funds will continue to be constrained by CRC capacity as well as by the relationship between CRC and the international community.

### **Constraints**

The work of CRC is not widely understood by international governments, donors and NGOs. The national society recognises the serious need not only to better communicate with these stakeholders but also to reflect on its positioning and profile in Cambodia. This will be carried out as part of the strategic planning process in the second quarter of 2003.

The revised Federation strategy in Cambodia, where the number of Federation staff has reduced considerably, does require the Federation head of delegation to prioritise when building key relationships and promoting key messages.

### **Coordination**

The Federation attends most regular coordination meetings including in the field of health, food security and disaster management.

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