

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

18 July 2003

Appeal No. 01.59/2003

Appeal Target: CHF 1,932,270 (USD 1,430,252 or EUR 1,252,281)

Programme Update No. 2; Period covered: April to June 2003

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In Brief

Appeal coverage: 86%; for details please refer to the list of contributions for this appeal on the Federation website.

Outstanding needs: CHF 273,976 (USD 202,795 / EUR 177,561)

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: N/A

Programme Summary: With global interest focused on the Cambodian national elections scheduled for 27 July 2003, future donor strategies are likely to be influenced both by how the electoral process is seen to be managed and by its outcome. Meanwhile, the Royal Government of Cambodia has successfully implemented measures to prevent SARS and is responding to the growing incidence of dengue fever. The Cambodian Red Cross (CRC), while responding to both the SARS and dengue operations, has with support from the Federation and its partners, forged ahead to draft a new seven-year strategic plan. Once adopted, the plan is expected to lay the foundation not only for future programming but also for ensuring that CRC can continue to be competitive in a rapidly changing national and global context.

Operational Developments

The continued build up to the third national election in a decade characterised the second quarter of 2003 for the people of Cambodia. Scheduled to take place on 27 July with 23 parties and 321 candidates – less

than 12 per cent are women – vying for 123 seats in parliament (National Election Committee), the electoral process has been criticised by some as being conducted in “an atmosphere of serious violence and intimidation” (Human Rights Watch, June 2003). Meanwhile while other observers note that “there have been fewer reported incidences of violence and political killings” (National Democratic Institute) and that Cambodia has, in 2002, developed “a relatively stable political climate” (Amnesty International, Annual Report 2002), there is no doubt that the continued support to the Royal Government of Cambodia by a number of donors will depend on whether the elections are held in a free and fair manner. With UNDP providing US\$ 7.5 million of the estimated US\$ 12.5 million required for the election, a UNDP visit to Cambodia in June warned that a free and fair election is “absolutely critical to sustaining current levels of development assistance”. Attending a series of Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) meetings in Cambodia – Cambodia will pass the ASEAN chair to Indonesia for 2004 - the sentiment was echoed by the US Secretary of State, whose country suspended direct government aid following the violence in 1997.

Other important developments during the period include:

- Following a six-year long process of negotiations to agree upon the make-up of a tribunal to find justice for more than one million people who died during the 1975-1979 Khmer Rouge regime, in early June an agreement was signed between Cambodia and the United Nations. While the full establishment of the tribunal will require ratification from the National Assembly and some criticism remains of the make-up of a criminal court, the tribunal is expected to be set-up in late 2003.
- With the lifting of the World Health Organisation (WHO) Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) travel advisories throughout the ASEAN region, WHO gave support to preventative measures taken by the Cambodian Ministry of Health (MoH). The WHO and MoH have joined with a number of partners, including the Cambodian Red Cross, to implement a programme of prevention and preparedness. The lifting of the travel warning has also brought some hope to the economic damage to Cambodia where, for instance, air traffic into the Kingdom had dropped by up to 50 per cent.
- The US State Department has, in its annual human trafficking report, improved the classification of Cambodia. However, while acknowledging the efforts of Cambodia – including by the Ministry of Women's and Veterans' Affairs – in raising awareness of trafficking, the report identifies that there is much room for improvement in the prosecution of traffickers and the protection of victims.
- Provincial governors have asked for a law to mandate non-governmental organisations (NGO) to collaborate with the government. At a conference addressing ‘strategies and policies that work for the poor’ participants called for a law to help regulate the estimated 1,500 NGOs operating in the Kingdom.

Health and Care

The expected results for this programme as well as the budgets have been revised during the quarter. 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 has been incorporated under the broader organisational development programme. In addition, the recent initiative by CRC and the National Malaria Centre (CNM) to form an alliance to combat dengue fever, has led to a new project and hence to a new result within the health programme. The health activities supported through the Federation appeal for the remainder of 2003 will, therefore, focus on HIV/AIDS and dengue fever. The revised appeal budget for health, that will be included in the third quarterly update, will be significantly reduced as the OPEC Fund monies for HIV/AIDS are processed directly through Australian

Red Cross. The total appeal is expected to be approximately CHF 200,000 for the dengue fever project (as detailed below) in 2003.

Complementing these activities, the quarter saw the continuation of health projects – including water and sanitation, health and hygiene education, health outreach and first aid - supported directly by six Red Cross partners (see ‘Federation Coordination’ section) as well as the start of an emergency response to help prevent the introduction and possible spread of SARS. Supported through the Federations regional appeal, an amount of CHF 30,000 has been provided by the Finnish Red Cross for health education activities as an integral part of the joint government/WHO plan.

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 vulnerability of people to dengue fever – specifically children under 12 years old – is reduced in high-risk areas through community based preventative measures.
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)

The high incidence of dengue fever in 2003, where according to government data 3,613 cases have been reported with a case fatality rate of 1.5 over the first six months, suggests a significant outbreak potentially as severe as the last major event in 1998. In response to this and in line with its strategy to tackle the issues of dengue fever through a medium term preventative approach, CRC and CNM have developed a plan – budgeted at US\$ 180,000 over two years – to address the outbreak within the high risk areas. However, the joint plan which is complemented by a CNM/WHO annual campaign of dengue prevention focusing largely on the distribution of fungicide (Abate), may require to be expanded on the basis of the high incidence rates already recorded in the country. While CHF 80,000 has already been received from the New Zealand Red Cross and an amount of CHF 120,000 will be applied for from the Canadian International Development Agency ‘Health and Nutrition Initiatives Fund’, CRC with Federation support, may increase the scale and budget of the programme to meet the needs. Discussions are underway with the Federation regional office to consider the launch of a sub-regional appeal for dengue fever.

While CRC will receive US\$ 392,250 from the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) later in 2003 (from first round applications) to expand the police peer education project in five provinces over the next three years, with support from Australian Red Cross and funding from among others the OPEC Fund, UNICEF and AusAID, the following progress was made in the HIV/AIDS project:

- **Peer education for in-school youth and university students:** Fifty provincial school teachers and staff participated in sensitisation workshops, 100 Red Cross youth were trained as peer educators (total 1,257) and 2,356 youth peer educators from five provinces and three universities participated in 95 follow-up meetings. Youth peer educators have, therefore, reached 5,091 students/friends and 12,300 non-students/friends with prevention and anti-discrimination messages.
- **Peer and life skills education with police:** Some 550 police from six provinces participated in 29 two-day life skills workshops and 384 police peer educators participated in 36 follow-up meetings.

- **Community support for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA):** Nearly forty new Red Cross volunteers were trained from two provinces and Red Cross volunteers made community support visits to 880 affected families. Additionally 50 PLWHA participated in self-care workshops on prevention and management of opportunistic infections and 40 commune leaders participated in advocacy and sensitisation training.

In a strategy to link with organisational development priorities – which includes strengthening the Red Cross youth – funding was provided to the CRC youth unit to train 38 Red Cross youth advisors and 950 Red Cross youth members on hygiene, first aid and Red Cross principles.

In support of the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day (8 May) a media campaign focused on creating public awareness of HIV/AIDS related stigma and discrimination (see ‘Humanitarian Values’ section below).

Impact

With an agreement reached with the National Malaria Centre, in the next quarter the dengue fever project will move beyond the training phase and will begin to impact on the case incidence and behaviour of people in high risk areas. This will be reported on more extensively in the next programme update.

The work of the HIV/AIDS project continues to show strong impact, including:

- As students increasingly understand the need to prevent themselves and their peers from sexually transmitted disease (STD) and HIV infection, increasing numbers have expressed their interest in becoming peer educators.
- Provincial monitoring has identified that police peer educators discuss HIV/AIDS, safe sex behaviour and condom use with their peers. Moreover, they show compassion towards colleagues living with HIV/AIDS.
- The high visibility of the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day, where PLWHA play an active part in the activities, has undoubtedly raised awareness in Cambodia.

Constraints

The lack of a full complement of staff within the CRC health sub-department has placed a serious limitation on developing and managing the dengue fever campaign. However, an agreement has been reached to recruit for this position with funds provided through the Australian (OPEC Fund) and the Danish Red Cross Societies. The lack of human resources has also limited the number of inter-agency coordination meetings attended by CRC. A shift in strategy by UNICEF has meant a reduction in funds for the HIV/AIDS programme.

Coordination

The development of the dengue fever project has strengthened the formal linkages between CRC and the Ministry of Health. Moreover, the coordination with WHO and CNM, concerning both the SARS and dengue projects has been extensive. As outlined in the below section ‘Federation Coordination’, Red Cross partner societies (PNS) supporting the health sector have in June 2003 initiated a monthly health coordination meeting. Over and above regular coordination, the HIV/AIDS manager participated as a team member in the evaluation of the Asian Regional Taskforce (ART) prior to the development of the next strategic plan.

Disaster Management

After an initial delay, confirmation of funding has meant that CRC have been able to initiate the 2003 components of the community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) programme. Additionally the CRC

disaster management department (DMD) have provided training services – in disaster preparedness – to a number of NGOs, have continued to work with American Red Cross and the Mekong River Commission on a flood early warning pilot project and have engaged in national level discussions on food security in the country. Furthermore, a partnership with Belgium Red Cross is expected to lead to the pre-positioning in Cambodia of a high number of critical non-food relief items (plastic sheeting, blankets, mosquito bed-nets, soap, washing powder and water-tanks) to the value of EUR 300,000 in readiness for disasters.

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)

Following confirmation of funding from the Disaster Preparedness European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (DIPECHO) that complements support provided by Hong Kong Red Cross, the British Department for International Development (DFID) and British Red Cross, a workshop to develop a clear plan of action, monitoring criteria and reporting will be held in July. Moreover, the workshop will draw on the findings of the CBDP evaluation (see below).

However, as first step to implementing the programme in 2003, an assessment took place to identify the most disaster prone districts in the provinces of Kandal, Prey Veng, Kampong Cham and Takeo. Training was also provided to 100 Red Cross volunteers in areas such as hazard and vulnerability assessment, participatory rural appraisal, disaster preparedness theory, first aid, and the Red Cross principles – the latter two components are included to ensure better coordination across the CRC programmes. Drawing on the experience of the Red Cross in Vietnam, work has also continued on developing the CRC training manual for CBDP, a final version of which is expected in July.

An evaluation team consisting of CRC staff, the British Red Cross disaster preparedness adviser, a disaster management officer from Vietnam and staff from the Federation regional office in Bangkok carried out a 10-day evaluation of the CBDP programme during the quarter. The team met with stakeholders at every level and carried out a desk top study of literature; the key recommendations, that are very much aligned with the CRC overall organisational development requirements, will form the basis for the CBDP plan of action. Findings include the need to consolidate existing CBDP sites, improve training materials, better focus the micro-projects, and further develop external and internal coordination.

As part of an initiative to strengthen cross-border and country-based contingency planning for flood related disasters in the riparian countries, CRC attended a workshop – sponsored and run by the Federation – in Vientiane. A contingency plan for Cambodia will be finalised in July.

Impact

While significant impact at village and household level will not be evident until later in the project cycle – though undoubtedly initial village level training has enhanced community capacities – the evaluation of the CBDP programme as well as the contingency planning will have a substantial effect on both the shape of the programme as well as on the position of CRC to respond to floods in 2003.

Constraints

The late pledge from DIPECHO delayed the start date of many aspects of the CBDP programme by at least four months. Due to concern over the SARS outbreak in the region, a Federation supported management training for key national society disaster managers was delayed from April to August.

Coordination

The national society and Federation have maintained rather ad-hoc communication with the developing National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) and have participated in the monthly annual food security meetings coordinated by the Council for Rural Development and the World Food Programme. Additional coordination meetings have been attended through ECHO as well as through WFP and a number of NGOs.

Humanitarian Values

Given the reported rise in politically motivated crime leading up to the Cambodian national elections, the growing focus on South East Asia as having links with international terrorism as well as the stigma felt by the high number of Cambodian people living with HIV/AIDS, the awareness and application of humanitarian values is of particular relevance. With support largely from the Finnish Red Cross and ICRC, the national society has during the quarter carried out extensive dissemination and awareness raising activities.

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):

World Red Cross Red Crescent Day was used effectively by CRC to raise awareness of the Red Cross Movement and to draw attention to people living HIV/AIDS. A series of activities were supported using funds provided by the programme's key partner, Finnish Red Cross, as well as funds from the OPEC Fund, ICRC, the Federation and the American Red Cross. The activities included:

- Some 350 university students attended a three hour presentation on the Red Cross Movement, international humanitarian law, and on the use and protection of the Red Cross emblem;
- University students joined a televised two-hour show testing their knowledge of the Red Cross. Together with a role play performed by HIV/AIDS peer educators, the production was broadcast through the first ten days of May by seven TV channels;
- The United Nations Family Planning Association (UNFPA) ambassador for health and one representative from the PLWHA network joined a CRC sponsored television debate on HIV/AIDS prevention and anti-stigma;
- A 24 minute documentary on CRC and its focus on advocacy support to PLWHA was broadcast during April and May on all seven television channels;

Other activities to raise awareness of the Red Cross during the quarter included presentations to 500 government officials, 200 factory workers and UN staff, as well as to 50 NGO volunteers (the latter through the CBDP programme). Supported by ICRC, CRC also initiated discussions with the Ministry of

Education, Youth and Sports to integrate “Exploring of Humanitarian Law” (a project targeting youth from 13-18 years of age) into the national school curriculum.

Impact

Though too early to measure the impact, the series of activities linked with 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 in Sri Lanka and a the sub-regional workshop in Cambodia – this relates to the CRC landmine awareness project – is intended to lead to a reduction in landmine related injuries through effective community approaches as well as to the further endorsement of the Ottawa Treaty (which itself obligates ratifying states to destroy stockpiles of anti-personnel mines, and prohibits the production, transfer and use of landmines).

Constraints

The Federation budget for this programme is approximately 60 per cent covered. Further funds would enable the CRC communications department to carry out further of the planned activities as well as to strengthen its own capacity.

Coordination

In addition to strengthening its relationship with universities and the national media, CRC participated in the annual Mine Action Workshop organised by the ICRC in Colombo – the objective of which was to share country level experiences in reducing the threat of mine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) – as well as in a sub-regional coordination meeting organised by the Cambodia Mine Action and Victim Assistance (CMAA) to draft a strategy to reduce landmine accidents towards zero victims in 2010.

Organisational Development

The strategic planning process that culminated in a draft CRC strategy by late June has been the main focus of the reporting period. Given that a number of activities planned in the Federation Appeal 2003 have, therefore, been delayed and that a revised development plan will be established on the basis of the new strategy, the organisational development component of the 2003 Appeal is significantly under-spent for the year. The Appeal budget will therefore be revised and negotiations are underway with partners to either extend the expenditure period of their funds to 2004, to reallocate the funds to the under-supported humanitarian values programme (currently 50 per cent funded) or to cancel the pledges. A revised Appeal budget will be issued later in 2003.

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)

Having identified the need to strengthen the strategic plan during the organisational development workshop in March 2003, the Federation recruited a local consultant to support CRC to establish a process of strategic planning. Given both the sense of urgency to address some of the challenges as well as the fact that the rolling five-year development plan had only been re-adopted in mid-2002 (hence much of the

information included in it was still relevant), a period of two months was set aside to carry out the main tasks of the planning. The process began with a stakeholder analysis: staff at all levels within CRC headquarters, Red Cross partners (American, Australian, Danish and French Red Cross societies), as well as key interlocutors from external bodies such as the World Food Programme, Oxfam, Action Against Hunger, Ministry of Health and the NCDM were asked to comment not only on the challenges faced by CRC but also on the organisation's potential and market advantage.

The stakeholder analysis reaffirmed some of the challenges felt by CRC, such as issues around its image and its management effectiveness, and yet also provided some constructive feedback, on for instance, the wish of many NGOs to use the CRC volunteer network and the effective relationship that CRC has with the Cambodian business community. The analysis provided the basis for a four-day strategic planning workshop held during May in the provincial town of Siem Reap. On the basis of the new CRC strategy, and given the intention of the national society to develop an overall annual plan and budget for 2004, further progress to streamline coordination and hence set the basis for a coordination agreement strategy (CAS) is expected in the latter half of 2003 and through 2004.

The workshop, which was attended by most of the senior management and half of the Central Committee, used a participatory process to develop a CRC strategy and well as a draft organisational development plan. The 'Strategy 2003 to 2010' seeks not only to strengthen the vision of the organisation (a new vision and mission were drafted) and to better help CRC align itself with the Federation 'Strategy 2010' and the regional Manila Action Plan (MAP), but it sets out four strategic objectives, that if followed through, will help ensure the delivery of effective programmes and the continued positioning of CRC as a leading civil society organisation in Cambodia. The new organisational development plan will set out revised activities to meet the expected outputs of this programme over the coming 18 months.

The World Red Cross Red Crescent Day as well as the ongoing membership campaign has generated further funding for CRC. In light of the new strategic plan and the emphasis given to resource development, the Federation is currently working with CRC to consider the production of a fully integrated CRC plan and budget for 2004 (hence enabling partners to support a clearly set out plan – possibly in the form of a CRC national appeal) as well as to look at the identification and feasibility of income generation projects.

Impact

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. The development of the new strategic plan has in itself been a team building exercise; however, the real impact of the plan will only be felt when plans are turned into action. Ultimately the OD process will impact on the overall performance of CRC and thereby on the people that it seeks to assist.

Constraints

There have been no major constraints during the reporting period; however, there continue to be risks associated with the development process. While the strategic planning process is undoubtedly an important milestone for the development of CRC, a hesitance to follow-through on the recommendations of the new strategy will jeopardise the development process. Similar to strategic planning carried out in 1997 and 2000, the 2003 version will not lead to any significant organisational improvement if 'difficult issues' are ignored. To help ensure the success of the strategy, the Federation has not only tried to ensure full CRC ownership of the process, but will follow up specific recommendations made in the strategy with the CRC president in August (following national elections). If deemed necessary, the Federation will foster peer level support for CRC from neighbouring national societies.

Coordination

There is been considerable coordination during the strategic planning process whereby key stakeholders (see above) were consulted. It is expected that the completed strategy will be shared with key partners during a reception in August.

Federation Coordination

Coordination has continued to focus on regular meeting as well as on assisting CRC to develop a strategic plan on which to base future partners plans. A new monthly health coordination meeting was established on the initiative of the American Red Cross.

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 national societies 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 the country – between CRC, PNS and the Federation have provided valuable opportunities for both information sharing and in-depth discussion. Subjects included: French Red Cross youth work, joint advocacy, Red Cross Red Crescent Day, security, strategic planning, arsenic poisoning, and the World Disasters Report.

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 coordinated monthly health meeting with all PNS/Federation and CRC;
- Individual consultations with all PNS on CRC strategic plan and an invitation for one partner to attend the CRC four-day strategic planning meeting;
- Meeting on security to finalise procedures;
- Danish Red Cross programme steering committee;
- CRC/Australian Red Cross coordinated steering committee on the OPEC Fund grant.

The Federation head of delegation also advocated with his regional colleagues for greater involvement of the PNS in the regional networks as well as with the regional delegation. The delegation is also coordinating with the ICRC regional office for, inter alia, to harmonise planning for 2004.

In line with Federation commitment to advocate on behalf of the PNS projects, the following is a brief summary of their activities:

Red Cross partners	Activities (April – June 2003)
American	<p>American Red Cross (ARC) continues to support CRC in the implementation of a water purification and community health programme in the four northeast provinces. ARC and CRC will work to broaden both the scope of the health interventions and the geographic areas in which they are carried out.</p> <p>The ARC also supports CRC in the implementation of a flood early warning project in partnership with the Mekong River Commission. Beginning the project in Kandal and Prey Veng Provinces in 2003 this five-year project will expand throughout Cambodia and is anticipated to expand to the Lao PDR in 2005.</p> <p>As well as supporting the CRC, ARC manages and operates, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation (MOSALVY), the Kompong Speu Physical Rehabilitation Center (KSRC), providing complete physical rehabilitation services for physically disabled persons. However, despite the continued needs, two of ARC's key donors, faced with reduced resources and global shifts in priority, have not been able to continue their support. ARC is therefore, keen to identify new partners to support this important project.</p>
Australian	<p>Australian Red Cross continued to support the HIV/AIDS programme as well as the work of the Federation in organisational development.</p>
Belgium	<p>Belgium Red Cross confirmed a pledge to provide non-food relief items to CRC. A short-term delegate may be posted to facilitate this activity</p>
British	<p>British Red Cross continued to support health programming in Oddar Meanchey province as well as disaster management and organisational development. Support and funding was also provided for the CBDP review.</p>
Danish	<p>Danish Red Cross (DRC) completed its programme document for the CRC/DRC community-based primary healthcare programme. The programme, which started in May, focuses on the provinces of Siem Reap and Kampot; it will run through to May 2006. A new DRC delegate started her mission in May.</p>
Finnish	<p>Finnish Red Cross (FRC) has secured funds to support the CRC landmine awareness project as well as to support organisational development and the work of CRC in communications and the dissemination of humanitarian values. FRC have also pledged support for the SARS operation.</p>
French	<p>French Red Cross plans are currently:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • To provide efficient and timely first aid and ambulance transport in Siem Reap and in Phnom Penh. <p>The FRC project to support CRC youth activities in the province of Kompong Cham came to an end during the reporting period and a joint application (French, Netherlands and Swedish Red Cross) to the European Commission for HIV/AIDS was not successful.</p>
Hong Kong	<p>Supporting the CRC CBDP programme, Hong Kong Red Cross will make a study tour to Cambodia in August.</p>
Korea	<p>During June the Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) completed an evaluation of the KNRC supported CRC blood donor recruitment programme, which is expected to continue.</p>
New Zealand	<p>New Zealand Red Cross is actively supporting the CRC dengue prevention programme.</p>
Swedish	<p>Swedish Red Cross (SRC) has pledged SRC/government support for the Federation appeal 2003. Contributions have been made to organisational development, coordination and representation. SRC are considering further support – possibly in HIV/AIDS – in late 2003 and 2004.</p>
Swiss	<p>The Swiss Red Cross, in cooperation with CRC municipal branch, is providing health care services to internally displaced people at the resettlement site of Anlong Kormg (outside Phnom Penh).</p>

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. However, as noted in the section below ('constraints') more substantial coordination – more explicitly beyond the information sharing phase – will depend very much on developing a mechanism for all partners to align with the new CRC strategy (2003-2010).

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). A wider CRC/PNS/ICRC/Federation coordination had been planned for May; however, due to the cancellation of the sub-regional meeting in Hanoi, participants from partner NS were unable to reach Cambodia.

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

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 mobilise resources.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective):

The completion of the CRC strategy, where international relations and advocacy are singled out as two areas requiring greater investment, has provided a new impetus to carrying out joint representation. Moreover, efforts are also underway to maximize the role of the PNS in this area of Red Cross work.

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

- World Red Cross Red Crescent Day: the Federation supported the CRC activities and provided resources for the communication campaign. Press statements were provided to the national media.
- National conference of food security: the Federation and CRC were able to get the issue of the linkage between disasters and food security on the future food security agenda.
- Landmines

- WHO and National Malaria Centre: negotiations to establish a formal mechanism for dengue fever resulted in an exchange of letters between CRC and CNM. A meeting with CIDA to consider one to two year funding followed this.
- UNHCR/UNDP/WFP: an informal lunch took place between the Federation and the heads of these agencies.
- Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria: The Federation and CRC are members of the country coordinating committee (CCC).
- PNS: during a monthly coordination meeting, CRC, PNS and Federation discussed how to improve advocacy.
- World Disasters Report: plans are being developed to jointly launch the report with the new CRC strategy.

Impact

Representation has resulted in advocacy around disaster management with the inclusion of the issue on future food security agendas. Meanwhile negotiations with CIDA may lead to further partnerships for CRC.

Constraints

The time spent by the delegation on the CRC strategic planning process as well as the national focus on elections in Cambodia, has meant that less time and few opportunities have been found to strengthen representation and advocacy.

Coordination

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

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