

Appeal 2002-2003



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

CAMBODIA (Appeal 01.31/2002)

Click on programme title or figures to go to the text or budget

	2002 In CHF	2003 ¹ In CHF
1. Disaster Response	627,542	517,234
2. Disaster Preparedness	869,541	968,752
3. Health and Care	1,094,943	566,708
4. Humanitarian values	110,456	69,282
5. Organizational Development	910,609	938,057
6. Coordination and Management	375,441	379,757
Total	3,988,532	3,439,757



Introduction

National context

The country is struggling to emerge from two decades of warfare, internal disputes and political instability. Former Khmer Rouge forces have been reintegrated into society and all refugees and IDPs have returned home or been resettled. Cambodia has regained its seat at the United Nations; the international community and potential donors resumed their assistance; and in April 1999 the country became the 10th member of ASEAN.

The country is largely dependent on foreign aid and investment. In 2000, the donor community pledged US\$ 548 million and in 2001 US\$ 615 million. Cambodia's most vulnerable people face major problems of food security, decreasing access to affordable health care, declining standards of living and poor access to elementary education.

Health conditions of the majority of the Cambodian population are alarming, especially among the rural poor, women and children. The country has one of the lowest health levels in the region. Diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections, vaccine-preventable diseases, dengue haemorrhagic fever and malnutrition are the leading causes of child mortality. The health of women is not much better. Cambodia has one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the region. Unsafe abortion, eclampsia and haemorrhage are the leading causes of maternal deaths.

Access to health facilities and the utilisation of existing health services remains a serious problem. Only 20 per cent of the population has access to a health facility, and only one out of every three pregnant women receives any semblance of prenatal care and assistance during delivery from trained health professionals.

¹ These are preliminary budget figures for 2003. and are subject to revision in the course of 2002.

Cambodia is also highly susceptible to natural disasters. Each year, floods of varying intensity affect the country along two major watersheds.

Key Regional Indicators

Country	HDI Rank	Gender HDI Rank	Life Expectancy at Birth		Adult Literacy Rate		Estimated Earned Income (PPP US\$)	
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Singapore	26	26	79.6	75.2	88.0	96.2	13,693	27,739
Brunei	32	30	78.three	73.6	87.three	94.three	10,865	24,163
Malaysia	56	55	74.8	69.9	82.8	91.1	5,153	11,183
Thailand	66	58	72.9	67.0	93.5	97.0	4,634	7,660
Philippines	70	62	71.1	67.0	94.9	95.three	2,684	4,910
VietNam	101	89	70.2	65.5	91.0	95.4	1,552	2,170
Indonesia	102	92	67.7	63.9	81.three	91.5	1,929	three,780
Myanmar	118	107	58.4	53.6	80.1	88.8	746	1,311
Cambodia	121	109	58.6	54.4	57.7	80.1	1,190	1,541
Laos	131	119	54.4	51.9	31.7	63.0	1,169	1,774
East Timor	<i>Data not available</i>							

Data from Human Development Index (HDI), Human Development Report, UNDP 2001.

Country	Population with access to:			HIV/AIDS Prevalence		
	Adequate sanitation per cent	Improved water sources per cent	Essential drugs per cent	Adult Rate (age 15-49) per cent	Women (age 15-49)	Children (age 0-14)
Singapore	100	100	100	0.19	790	<100
Brunei	99	0.20
Malaysia	98	95	70	0.42	4,800	550
Thailand	96	80	95	2.15	305,000	13,900
Philippines	83	87	66	0.07	11,000	1,300
VietNam	73	56	85	0.24	20,000	2,500
Indonesia	66	76	80	0.05	13,000	680
Myanmar	46	68	60	1.99	180,000	14,000
Cambodia	18	30	30	4.04	71,000	5,400
Laos	46	90	66	0.05	650	<100
East Timor	<i>Data not available</i>					

Data from Human Development Index (HDI), Human Development Report, UNDP 2001.

National society priorities

The Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) is the largest humanitarian organization in the country. It has a network of 24 Red Cross branches covering all provinces, municipalities and cities. It has recruited and trained 4,972 Red Cross volunteers (RCVs), 4,960 Red Cross Youth members and 20,000 members. The CRC cooperates closely with government ministries, especially in the field of health, education and youth, and disaster preparedness and disaster response.

The strategic goals of the CRC in 2001-2005 are:

- To strengthen the capacity building process of the Cambodian Red Cross at national, branch and community levels.
- To increase the self-reliance and sustainability of the Cambodian Red Cross.
- To improve the quality of life and capacity of the most vulnerable.
- To promote health, care and social welfare among the most vulnerable.
- To further strengthen internal, national and international relations and ensure a positive image of the Cambodian Red Cross.

The core programme and projects included in the CRC Five Year Development Plan 2001-2005 are:

<p>Institutional and Resource Development Human resource development Fund raising, revenue generation and financial management Internal, national and international relations</p>	<p>Promotion of humanitarian values information and dissemination Tracing Service</p>
<p>Health HIV/AIDS Blood Donor Recruitment Schools Based Red Cross Youth Ambulance Service Commercial First Aid Cambodia Mine/UXO Victim Information Service</p>	<p>Disaster Preparedness Community Based Disaster Preparedness and Flood Mitigation</p> <hr/> <p>Disaster Response Emergency Response Logistics Service</p>

Priority programmes for Federation assistance

In line with the CRC development plan, the following programmes are priorities for Federation assistance:

- Disaster response
- Disaster preparedness: community based disaster preparedness and flood mitigation
- Health and care in the community: community based first aid, community based primary health care, blood donor recruitment
- Promotion of humanitarian values: information and dissemination
- Organizational and resource development: national and branch development, North East branch and community development, resource development and Red Cross Youth
- Coordination and management.

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1. Disaster response

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The principal natural disasters in Cambodia are floods, drought and, to a lesser extent, forest fires. Cambodia is highly susceptible to flooding caused by frequent tropical thunderstorms over localized areas and the annual floods generated during the monsoon season, primarily along the Mekong and Tonle Sap Rivers.

Almost all rivers and streams in Cambodia, with the exception of a few in the western provinces, are part of the 795,000 square kilometre Mekong Basin. This huge area receives excess flow and runoff from China, Laos, parts of Thailand, Myanmar and Vietnam during the rainy season, normally from May to November. The Mekong River runs through the eastern third of the country, its tributary rivers and streams forming the primary route for basin drainage to the ocean through the Mekong River Delta in Vietnam.

In 2000, flooding, beginning in mid-July, devastated Cambodia. The entire Mekong Basin became saturated through monsoon storms and tropical depressions sweeping in from the east as well as the southwest.

Official Royal Government of Cambodia reports compiled for the 2000 flood by the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) put the death toll at 347 (80 per cent of whom were children). Of the 750,618 families (3,448,629 individuals) affected by the flooding - 85,000 families (387,000 individuals) had to be temporarily evacuated to safe areas. Rehabilitation of infrastructure will take three years.

The unprecedented impact of the 2000 flooding required a major emergency response from the CRC and the Federation. Both organisations were well placed to embark on a major disaster relief operation since they had the necessary human resources at the national and local levels (through CRC branches), and a significant number of trained Red Cross volunteers in 18 provinces.

Post flood analysis and a joint CRC/Federation lessons-learned workshop held in April 2001 were conducted to identify strengths and areas of improvement in response to the emergency. CRC headquarters staff, 21 provincial staff and the Federation country delegation participated in the workshop.

Four main areas of improvement were identified:

- Strengthening capacities in collecting and sharing information in an effective and timely manner.
- Improving co-ordination and co-operation.
- Preparing action plans specifically focusing on emergency response.
- Strengthening capacities of the Red Cross volunteers in community based disaster preparedness and response.

CRC was well known and recognized for its logistics and food distribution capacities after a decade of working with the World Food Program (WFP) assisting refugees, IDPs and flood relief. However these efforts and capabilities were primarily focused on transportation and localized needs-assessment centralized in the Disaster Management Department of CRC. Through the implementation of the Community Based Disaster Preparedness programme (CBDP) in 1998, CRC has increased its knowledge and skills in risk reduction measures and identified the need to address multiple issues related to disaster management.

The 2000 flood and its aftermath highlighted the need for CRC to develop a more comprehensive plan to mobilise the full resources of the society in an effective and efficient pre-planned manner and above all to maintain adequate levels of emergency relief items strategically pre-positioned throughout the country.

Sufficient supplies to meet the emergency needs of those affected is a universally accepted principle of emergency preparedness. Prior to the 2000 flood, CRC had received funding for the procurement and placement of items in select branch offices in the most flood prone and vulnerable areas. These measures

allowed CRC to activate its logistics apparatus and respond in a timely manner to the needs of the most vulnerable. This appeal seeks funding to maintain that level of readiness and response capacity.

Goal To develop a disaster response management and co-ordination capacity within the Cambodian Red Cross.

Objectives and activities

Objective 1 CRC has an emergency action plan.

Activities to achieve objective 1:

- Facilitate Disaster Management workshop at CRC headquarters.
- Facilitate 7 Disaster Management workshops at CRC branches.
- Facilitate an Emergency Action Planning (EAP) workshop.
- Facilitate Training of Trainers in EAP.
- Facilitate 7 training sessions in EAP at CRC branches.
- Facilitate workshop on co-ordination in EAP with government ministries.
- Participate in 2 “lessons learned” workshops.

Objective 2 CRC is prepared for emergencies.

Activities to achieve objective 2:

- Facilitate the procurement of relief and health items.
- Facilitate the transportation of relief and health items to strategic locations in Cambodia.
- Monitor the distribution of relief and health items to beneficiaries.

Objective 3 CRC has a nation-wide communications system.

Activities to achieve objective 3:

- Facilitate the repair of existing radio equipment.
- Facilitate the procurement of new radio equipment.
- Facilitate the installation of equipment at provincial and community level.

Expected results

For objective 1:

- 4 CRC headquarters departments and senior management trained by end 2002.
- branch staff and RCVs in 7 provinces trained by 2003.

For objective 2, relief and health emergency stocks established by June 2002 and June 2003.

For objective 3, radio and telecommunication coverage of traditionally flood-prone areas in Cambodia by September 2002.

Indicators

Goal Improved co-ordination and management by headquarters and PRC/RCVs in response to disasters.

Objective 1:

- Emergency Action Plan.
- Lessons learned report.
- Number of staff /RCV trained.

Objective 2:

- Number of relief and health items procured and transported to CRC branches.
- Number of beneficiaries receiving the relief and health items.

Objective 3:

- Number of radio/telecom units at provincial and district level.
- Percentage of information received from RCVs at district level via radio communications; an increase in radio communication between district-province and province-branch.

Critical Assumptions

- The CRC Emergency Action Plan does not conflict with the Government/NCDM Action Plan .
- Training curricula developed.
- CRC has RCVs present in vulnerable districts in Cambodia.
- CRC continues to have access to UN repeater stations.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring of this programme will be carried out through:

A Management Committee (MC), comprising the Directors of the four CRC headquarters departments and chaired by the Second Deputy Secretary General. A Working Group (WG), comprising representatives from the four headquarters departments, will ensure that Management Committee decisions are implemented. The Federation Disaster Preparedness delegate will act as a technical advisor to both the MC and WG.

Evaluation of this programme will be carried out through:

An annual review co-ordinated by the Management Committee, together with the Federation Country Delegation. A review/lessons learned process at the end of 2002 and 2003 will evaluate the progress made and the results will be incorporated in the national emergency action plan.

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2. Disaster preparedness

Background and achievements/lessons to date

In 1996, devastating floods in Cambodia affected more than 1.3 million people, most of them in the hazardous areas along the Mekong River and its tributaries. A post flood assessment identified the need for Cambodian Red Cross to increase and strengthen its disaster preparedness capacity and capability. In September 1998, the CRC began implementing a community based disaster preparedness (CBDP) project, with technical support from a Federation DP delegate.

The primary focus of the CBDP project has been to develop the CRC disaster management department (DMD) and to develop and support a community based network of Red Cross volunteers.

The DMD was reorganised to provide the training and support for implementing CBDP linkages from headquarters to the village level, including CRC branch staff. DMD and branch staff were provided with skills enhancement training and formal as well as informal “on the job” development opportunities, in order to conduct training at the community level and support the RCV network.

A CBDP curriculum was developed using a participatory approach involving DMD, branch staff and community leadership and meeting identified community needs. The participatory inputs also included the development of target community selection as well as identification and selection of RCVs. Training was initially conducted for 25 RCVs in each of the three target provinces of Kandal, Prey Veng and Kampong Cham, considered the most vulnerable to annual Mekong River flooding. The training consisted of three modules over an 8-12 week period: 3-day Red Cross orientation training, 5-day disaster preparedness training and 10-day flood prevention/mitigation and community organising training. Federation, DMD and branch staff followed up training with extensive field support through a series of group meetings and site visits to assist and guide community organising, preparedness activities, hazard identification, selection and application of solutions to identified hazards in the form of micro-mitigation projects, as well as to begin linking solutions to the donor community. These solutions require modest external funding and an equal community contribution.

At the end of the first project year, while micro-projects were being implemented, a thorough internal review of each phase of the project was conducted, to assess constraints and lessons learned and incorporate necessary changes into the second year of CBDP. Major constraints and lessons learned included: insufficient management capacity within DMD, need to improve and refine training methodologies and techniques, formal Training of Trainers (ToT) needed for instructors, further adaptation of the curriculum to the cultural and educational diversity among the target communities, inclusion of the Sphere Project standards and an improvement in branch management capacity to support and assist the RCVs. A major challenge was the amount of time devoted to securing external donor funding for the community micro-projects.

A significant step was taken provided the CBDP RCVs with an integrated programme of formal training and field support that included community based first aid (CBFA) as part of the standard curriculum. This provided a volunteer resource with diverse skills and abilities applicable to most emergencies, and capable of promoting and representing the CRC at the local level during non-emergencies.

During the second project year, Kampot province was added to the target province list after a serious flash flood caused widespread destruction in six of the eight districts. CBDP training closely followed the relief operation, while memories were still fresh and enthusiasm at the community level was still high.

The integrated training was expanded to include representation from the four CRC headquarters departments in the management of the project. A CBDP Management Committee was established to oversee the project implementation in four provinces.

In the third project year, the project was further expanded to the three flood prone provinces of Kratie, Pursat and Kampong Speu. With this expansion came the need to assess the organization and structures for delivering quality training and field support to CRC branches, RCVs and communities.

While a review of the project was underway, the worst flooding in 70 years inundated Cambodia, affecting more than 25 per cent of the country's population. The RCVs responded by assisting the elderly and sick to evacuate to safe areas, providing on the spot first aid and facilitating more advanced medical treatment at clinics, acting as communication links with isolated villages and safe areas, providing information on damage and needs assessment, identifying the most needy to receive critical relief supplies and participating in bulk distributions for vulnerable and marginalised populations.

Following the flood operation, support to the CRC branch staff, RCVs and communities was further enhanced with the establishment of a working group (WG). Representatives from the four CRC headquarters departments worked on the details of schedules, budgeting, co-ordination of field visits, support to RCVs, communities and review of training outcomes.

To date, a total of 525 RCVs have received CBDP integrated training in seven provinces and 75 micro-projects have been completed or are in various phases of funding or implementation.

The Federation provides technical support and management guidance to the MC, WG and branch staff, and facilitates formal skills enhancement training, training of trainers for the 4 headquarters department staff involved in CBDP as well as regular individual guidance in planning, assessment, analysis of information, budgeting process, communication skills, organizational training, establishment of procedures, monitoring methodologies, evaluation techniques and other training, supervisory and management skills.

The Federation and CRC are strong advocates of disaster preparedness, as symbolised by the CBDP project. Both have participated in numerous forums, workshops, meetings and discussions at local, national and regional levels.

Goal To reduce the impact of disasters in Cambodia.

Objectives and activities

Objective 1 CRC has the capacity to effectively prepare for and respond to natural disasters.

Activities to achieve objective 1:

- Advise and support CBDP headquarters and branch staff.
- Advocate for disaster preparedness in Cambodia.
- Facilitate training in project management, report writing and community development.
- Facilitate integrated training in seven provinces (25 RCVs/province) in 2002.
- Facilitate integrated training in 10 provinces (25 RCVs/province) in 2003.
- Facilitate ToT and RCV Leader training.
- Participate in a review of the project's sustainability.

Objective 2 CRC has the capacity to implement natural disaster prevention and mitigation strategies at the community level.

Activities to achieve objective 2:

- Facilitate RCV community organization activities.
- Facilitate RCV field and group activities.
- Facilitate participatory risk assessments and community vulnerability assessments.
- Participate in a review of prevention/mitigation solutions.
- Assist CRC to develop sustainable linkages between donors and communities.

Objective 3 CRC is part of local, regional and global networks in disaster management.

Activities to achieve objective 3:

- Participate in Mekong River Commission FMMS implementation.
- Facilitate FACT training.
- Facilitate regional meetings and exchanges with other organisations.
- Participate in regional Disaster Management Team meetings.
- Advise, assist and support CRC in co-chairing co-ordination meetings.

Expected Results

Objective 1:

- 14 headquarters and 7 provincial staff have enhanced skills in 2002.
- 14 headquarters and 10 provincial staff have enhanced skills in 2003.
- A total of 175 RCVs trained by end 2002.
- A total of 250 RCVs trained by end 2003.
- 68 RCV Leaders trained in 2002.
- 57 RCV Leaders trained in 2003.
- CBDP project institutionalised by end 2003.

Objective 2:

- 175 RCVs have conducted Participatory Risk Assessments and Community Vulnerability Assessments
- 7 provinces have implemented prevention/mitigation solutions in 2002.
- 10 provinces have implemented prevention/mitigation solutions in 2003.

Objective 3:

- Regional flood mitigation and management strategy (FMMS) established.
- Knowledge sharing between Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
- Regional Disaster Management team formed.
- CRC is a partner of National Committee for Disaster Management.

Indicators

Goal: Percentage of the country assisted by Cambodian Red Cross during a disaster; verified by statistics and assessment reports.

Objective 1:

- Number of districts covered by RCVs trained in preparedness and response.
- Number of staff trained.
- Number of RCVs/RCV leaders trained.

Objective 2:

- Number of district RCV networks implemented and managed directly by provincial Red Cross branches.
- Number of PRAs/CVAs.
- Number of prevention/mitigation solutions implemented.

Objective 3:

- Number of network partners.
- Regional flood mitigation and management strategy.
- Number of staff attending FACT training.
- Number of communications between countries.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring of this programme will be carried out through:

A management committee (MC), comprising the Directors of the four CRC headquarters departments and chaired by the Second Deputy Secretary General. A Working Group (WG), comprising representatives from

the four headquarters departments, will ensure that management committee decisions are implemented. The Federation disaster preparedness delegate will act as a technical advisor to both the MC and WG.

Evaluation of this programme will be carried out through:

An annual review co-ordinated by the management committee, together with the Federation Country Delegation. A programme review will include participation by other SE Asia national societies.

Critical Assumptions

- CRC organization and structures continue to grow stronger.
- The disaster management unit at the regional delegation provides support.
- All regional national societies have the capacity to participate in regional interventions.

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3. Health and care in the community

- **Community Based First Aid (CBFA) Project**
- **Community Based Primary Health Care (CBPHC)**
- **Blood Donor Recruitment (BDR)**

Background and achievements/lessons to date

Cambodia remains one of the poorest countries in the region, and has some of the worst health statistics. Life expectancy is 54.4 years, maternal mortality is 473 per 100,000 live births, and infant mortality has risen in the last three years to 95.1 per 1,000 live births.

The high incidence of diseases in the adult population creates a heavy burden. Cambodia has the highest infection rate for tuberculosis in Asia (one in three) with 9,000 deaths per year. HIV/AIDS is a severe problem as Cambodia now has the highest infection rate of any South East Asian country (3.75 per cent of the sexually active population, 15-49 years, UNAIDS Country Profile).

Diarrhoeal disease, respiratory infections, tuberculosis, malnutrition, unsafe abortions and physical disability are all common, as are epidemic diseases, with dengue and malaria being endemic. However, the incidence of malaria has dropped from 891 deaths in 1999 to 608 deaths in 2000 (CNM Annual Malaria Report, 2000).

The Australian Red Cross gives bilateral support to the health sector through the CRC HIV/AIDS project; the French Red Cross provides bilateral support to the health sector through the CBFA project and unilateral support through water and sanitation activities in target schools.

The health and care in the community programme consists of three separate projects - community based first aid, community based primary health care (in rural and urban settings) and blood donor recruitment.

Community Based First Aid (CBFA) Project

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The CBFA project is a core activity of the Cambodian Red Cross in 18 provinces. Of the 4,972 Red Cross volunteers recruited and trained in first aid, 4,895 remain active. CRC are in the process of establishing a database of all RCVs.

The CBFA project commenced in 1992, but was revitalised in 1998 during an epidemic of dengue haemorrhagic fever. Recently, components of the CBFA project have been managed vertically by different projects and CRC headquarters departments (e.g. CBDP, branch and community development in the North East) but now efforts have been made to have a more integrated approach to training and the management of the volunteer network. Since September 1999, in response to floods in Kampot and Pursat, RCVs received integrated training in dissemination, disaster preparedness and first aid.

The French Red Cross (FRC) has made a commitment to support the training of development officers and instructors for the RCV network In 2002-2003, as well as the recruitment and training of RCV Leaders. FRC will also assist commercial first aid activities at the provincial level so that branches can raise the funds to support their RCV networks, particularly the quarterly resupply of first aid materials for volunteers.

Goal To improve the health and well being of the most vulnerable in Cambodia.

Objectives and activities

Objective 1 CRC has a well functioning health and social welfare sub-department.

Activities to achieve Objective 1:

- Advise, coach and support key health staff.
- Facilitate external training in health management and technical skills.
- Co-ordinate and collaborate with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, external national and international partners, donors and stakeholders.
- Familiarise CRC and its partners with Strategy 2010.
- Assist in the development of a MoU between CRC and MoH.
- Assist in the development of various health policies.
- Ensure Federation standards are followed in CRC health practices.

Objective 2 CRC has a trained Red Cross volunteer network throughout Cambodia.

Activities to achieve Objective 2:

- Facilitate the recruitment, training and equipping of new RCVs.
- Facilitate land mine awareness training.
- Facilitate the quarterly procurement of first aid resupplies for RCVs.
- Advise on the development of the RCV database.

Expected results

Objective 1:

- The CRC health and social welfare sub-department has sufficient human resources with the appropriate skills to manage health and social welfare projects, by end 2003.
- CRC's long term health strategy reflects the Federation core areas.
- A MoU with the ministry of health achieved by end 2003.
- CRC health policies are in line with Federation standards.

Objective 2:

- 500 new RCVs by end 2003.
- 500 existing RCVs trained in land mine awareness in target provinces by end 2003.
- 5,000 RCVs have appropriate first aid materials.
- RCV database established.

Indicators

Goal: The level of improvement of health and well being of the most vulnerable in target areas, verified by health statistics.

Objective 1:

- Overall improvement in the health and social welfare sub-department's ability to plan, implement and report on health activities.
- Number of qualified staff employed.
- Number of health project objectives met.
- Memorandum of Understanding with ministry of health.

Objective 2:

- Number of districts in provinces with trained RCVs.
- Number of new RCVs recruited and trained.
- Number of RCVs receiving first aid resupplies.
- RCV database.

Critical Assumptions

- The CRC health and social welfare sub-department is fully and appropriately staffed.
- Training curricula for RCVs are developed.
- Natural or man-made disasters do not impede routine project activities.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring will be carried out through self-assessments conducted by the CRC health and social welfare department, supported by the Federation health delegate. Other CRC partners, such as the Australian Red Cross and French Red Cross, will be invited to take part.

Community Based Primary Health Care (CBPHC)

Background and achievements/lessons to date

In late 1999, two pilot projects began a three year survey of how the RCV network could be best utilized and developed. Lessons learned from the two pilots during the final evaluation at the end of 2002 will be incorporated into the CBFA project in 2003.

Chong Kal district in Odtar Mean Chey province is a rural community in the north west of Cambodia with a population of nearly 18,000 in four communes and 25 villages. After years of internal strife and war, the province came under full government control in 1999 but has benefited from very few development activities.

Since the start of the project, 80 RCVs have been recruited and trained. All 25 villages are now covered by two RCVs (gender equal). Health activities include the production of village maps, village profiles and RCV identification boards; the implementation of water and sanitation activities; and the completion of a disability survey.

Chamcar Mon district in the Municipality of Phnom Penh is an urban setting with a diverse population of 163,000, comprising rich, middle class and squatter communities. The district is one of seven in Phnom Penh Municipality and consists of 12 communes and 95 villages.

The municipal government is in the process of relocating squatter communities to the outskirts of Phnom Penh and has established a new relocation site in Choung Rouk. This area is now home to over 1,000 families who were relocated following a fire in May 2001. The pilot project has been extended to include this relocation site.

Fifty RCVs had already been recruited at the start of the pilot project and a further 50 RCVs were recruited in July 2001. All have now received CBFA training, with the original RCVs also receiving training in the prevention of treatment of diarrhoea, malaria and dengue fever, HIV/AIDS, fire safety and prevention, health assessment and how to produce a seasonal map. The RCVs assist district health centres in their outreach activities and have been involved in data collection, health education and relief distributions.

Goal To improve the health and well being of the most vulnerable in Cambodia.

Objectives and activities

Objective 1 CRC pilots a primary health care project in rural and urban settings.

Activities to achieve Objective 1:

- Facilitate relationship building between health centres, CRC and other stakeholders.
- Support the development of referral forms for RCVs.
- Facilitate the recruitment and training of new RCVs.
- Facilitate water and sanitation activities.
- Advise on the development of monitoring and reporting formats.
- Facilitate training in first aid, fire fighting, water/sanitation, hygiene, TB, HIV/AIDS and road safety.
- Participate in an evaluation of the pilot project.

- Advise on integrating lessons learned into the CBFA project.

Expected Results

- Health centres are accessible to target communities.
- 25 new RCVs.
- 205 RCVs trained.
- 25 wells constructed.
- 280 latrines constructed.
- 1,000 water jars produced.
- 500 rain water collection systems produced.
- 25 household water filtration systems produced.
- Pilot projects are incorporated into the CBFA project in 2003.

Indicators

- The level of improvement of health and well being of the most vulnerable in target areas, verified by health statistics.
- Number of households benefiting from the pilot project.
- Per cent increase in the number of patients using health centres in target communities.
- Number of RCVs trained.
- Number of wells constructed.
- Number of latrines constructed.
- Number of water jars produced.
- Number of rain water collection systems produced.
- Number of household filtration systems produced.
- CBFA project proposal drawn up.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring:

Self-assessments conducted by the CRC Health and Social Welfare department, supported by the Federation health delegate.

Evaluation:

An evaluation at the end of 2002 will be conducted for the CBPHC pilot projects, led by an external consultant with participation by the CRC and Federation health delegate. Lessons learned will be incorporated into the CBFA project.

Critical Assumptions

- The CRC health and social welfare sub-department is fully and appropriately staffed.
- District health centres remain operational in target communities.
- Natural or man-made disasters do not impede routine project activities.

Blood Donor Recruitment (BDR)

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The blood donor recruitment pilot project is a new initiative of the CRC, based on a proposed partnership with the Cambodian ministry of health (MoH)/National Blood Transfusion Centre (NBTC), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Federation.

The blood transfusion service has had a very checkered history in Cambodia. In the 1990s, the service was supported by the Japanese Government and ICRC, with the latter phasing out its assistance in 1997. The

NBTC struggled to maintain its activities and the quality of its work with no major external support until WHO began assistance in 1998.

The NBTC carries out donor recruitment activities, but has problems in both mobilizing and retaining donors, as there is considerable community resistance to blood donations. It is expected that the CRC will be responsible for community based activities, including health education and campaigns to promote blood donation; the mobilization of the target communities to donate blood; the organization of blood collection sites; and the development of a system to retain and reward donors.

Goal To improve the health and well being of the most vulnerable in Cambodia.

Objectives and activities

Objective 1. CRC increases the amount of safe, non-remunerated blood donated in Cambodia.

Activities to achieve Objective 1:

- Assist in the development of a MoU between CRC and MoH/NBTS.
- Advise on the identification of target areas.
- Participate in KBAP surveys.
- Assist in the recruitment and training of eight CRC BDR officers.
- Advise on the development of a reporting and monitoring system.
- Advise on the development of IEC materials.

Expected Results

- Signed MoU between CRC and MoH/NBTS.
- Blood donor recruitment project piloted in two provinces.

Indicators

- Signed MoU.
- Number of donors in two provinces.

Critical Assumptions

- The CRC health and social welfare sub-department is fully and appropriately staffed.
- Natural or man-made disasters do not impede routine project activities.
- MoH and WHO continue in partnership with the national blood transfusion service.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring will be carried out through self-assessments conducted by the CRC health and social welfare department, supported by the Federation health delegate. Other CRC partners, such as WHO, will be invited to take part.

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4. Humanitarian values

Background and achievements/lessons to date

In 1998, the Cambodian Red Cross conducted a needs assessment for a communications department and information/dissemination project. The communications department, established in late 1998, presently consists of eight people and is equipped with computers, one digital video camera, one photo camera, one fax machine, one scanner, one TV and VCR and an e-mail/internet connection. A CRC web site was designed in 1998 but has not been maintained due to lack of in-house skills. The communications department is jointly supported by the International Federation and the ICRC, the latter concentrating mainly on supporting dissemination activities in relation to International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

Dissemination activities are conducted throughout the country. A mailing list for dissemination materials includes every member of the Senate, the National Assembly, government ministries, diplomatic missions, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, libraries, Cambodian diplomatic missions overseas, participating national societies and donors.

A nation wide workshop on dissemination has become an annual event, in addition to annual training of disseminators. Dissemination training has been integrated into the community development and capacity building projects such as the Community Based First Aid (CBFA), Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) and Land Mine Awareness (LMA) programmes.

High quality dissemination materials are produced in both English and Khmer. These include bulletins, brochures, newsletters, calendars, exhibition stands and reports. Round table discussions on TV on Red Cross Red Crescent Movement also take place every year prior to special campaigns or events.

Dissemination is strongly linked with resource development. The Millennium Year events - Dance the World, Dare to Dream - and the annual CRC charity bazaar and gala dinner allowed CRC to expand its dissemination activities through the production of documentary films, TV spots, cultural performances with a Red Cross message and the launch of Red Cross Red Crescent contests, while at the same time raising funds to support its relief and development activities.

Despite these achievements, the information and dissemination section of the CRC communications department still faces the constraints of a limited number of staff in comparison to workload, and a limited writing, editing and communication skills capacity. In order to address these constraints, the department is looking to develop a communications policy and to review the current information and dissemination project. It is further looking to build up staff capacity by providing opportunities for in-house and in-country training. International relations, public relations, international humanitarian law (IHL), marketing, advertising, training of Red Cross volunteers and Red Cross Youth in basic IHL and Red Cross Red Crescent Movement are some of the skills that will be developed. Moreover, to improve their skills, the department is seeking overseas training opportunities for staff and participation in international conference/workshops/meetings.

CRC is a participant in the development of the Red Cross Red Crescent regional communications strategy for East and Southeast Asia and a member of the regional communications network, with the director of the communications department one of five members sitting on the working committee.

In 2001, an Australian youth ambassador (AYA) from the Australian Red Cross, experienced in communication skills, supported the communications department with in-house training and skills transference.

Goal To increase public awareness of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and its Principles, and of International Humanitarian Law.

Objectives and activities

Objective 1 CRC has a communications policy by the end of 2002.

Activities to achieve objective 1:

- Advise on the development of a communications policy.
- Facilitate three mini-workshops to draft the policy document.
- Facilitate a nationwide workshop on the draft policy.
- Facilitate the printing of the policy.

Objective 2 CRC has staff with the appropriate skills to conduct information and dissemination activities.

Activities to achieve objective 2:

- Facilitate a nationwide workshop on information and dissemination.
- Facilitate a 3-day training for branch disseminators.
- Facilitate transport to provinces for disseminators.
- Facilitate and participate in an interim review of the information and dissemination project.

Objective 3 CRC undertakes the systematic and standardized dissemination of Red Cross Red Crescent messages to defined target groups.

Activities to achieve objective 3:

- Facilitate the printing of an annual CRC brochure in Khmer and English.
- Facilitate the printing of quarterly CRC bulletins in Khmer and English.
- Facilitate the printing of posters and leaflets on the seven Fundamental Principles.
- Facilitate the printing of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement desk calendars.
- Facilitate radio and TV broadcasts on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

Expected results

Objective 1: Headquarters and 24 branches have a standard approach to information and dissemination.

Objective 2:

- A nationwide workshop on information and dissemination is held.
- Disseminators from 24 branches attend a 3-day training on dissemination.
- New dissemination techniques are incorporated in the training programme.

Objective 3:

- 28,000 brochures in Khmer and English.
- 16,000 bulletins in Khmer and English.
- 16,000 posters/leaflets on Fundamental Principles.
- 2,000 desk calendars.
- 208 radio broadcasts.
- Occasional TV and radio broadcasts.

Indicators

Goal: Percentage of population reached by dissemination, verified by surveys targeting representative sample of population.

Objective 1:

- Communications policy in place.
- Number of dissemination sessions.

- Increased understanding in CRC on information and dissemination.

Objective 2:

- Number of staff trained in dissemination.
- Number of information and dissemination sessions conducted, their effectiveness to be checked by a survey of Red Cross Red Crescent awareness among sample target groups.
- Surveys on public opinion and quizzes amongst youth; quiz results.

Objective 3:

- Increased awareness of the Red Cross.
- Quantities of publicity materials printed and radio and TV broadcasts.

Critical Assumptions

- Socio-economic situation in the country remains stable or improves.
- The regional information unit is able to participate in the implementation of the project.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring of this project will be carried out during regular field trips by headquarters staff and regular reports from the branches. The Federation head of delegation and the organization development delegate, as well as the regional information unit, will play an important role in monitoring the progress and supporting the development of the communications department.

Evaluation of this project will be carried out by an interim review conducted by the CRC communications department in collaboration with the regional information unit, supported by the country delegation. Co-operation with the ICRC regional delegation will be sought in this regard.

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5. Organizational development

- **National and branch development**
- **Resource development**
- **School based Red Cross Youth**

The organizational and resource development programme consists of three separate projects: national and branch development, resource development and school-based Red Cross youth. The overall aim of the programme is to assist the development of the Cambodian Red Cross into a strong, well functioning national society better able to provide assistance to the country's vulnerable population.

National and branch development

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The national and branch development project aims to provide the necessary assistance to the overall aim of the Cambodian Red Cross to become a well-functioning national society. The programme is a continuation of activities that have been ongoing since 1998 under the CRC's three year development plan (1998-2000) and which were further expanded in its five year development plan (2001-2005).

To date, the programme has concentrated primarily on the governance and headquarters levels. Among its achievements are:

- revision and adoption of the CRC Statutes.
- introduction of the Rules of Procedure (for the implementation of the statutes).
- drafting of the Red Cross Law for Cambodia.
- introduction of Financial Regulations.
- developing a standardized Financial Procedures Manual.
- developing the Conditions of Service Manual (staff policy).
- developing a standardized Logistics Manual.
- restructuring of headquarters departments and provincial branches; development of job descriptions for all headquarters and branch staff..

In 2001, the focus was on decentralization to the branches, through the holding of provincial assemblies. As the majority of provincial assemblies took place between March-July 2001, their full impact on the CRC has yet to be evaluated. However, the election of 10-member branch committees, with a responsibility for long-term strategy planning, membership and fund raising, should enable the branch management teams to focus on implementing programmes.

Branch and community development projects were implemented in a municipal branch (Phnom Penh) and four north eastern provinces (Mondulhiri, Ratanakiri, Kratie and Stung Treng) during 2000 and 2001. The lessons learned from these pilots will now be applied to other branches, as well as to developing tools to measure performance. The CRC development sub-department will take a leading role in branch and community development by setting up and chairing a branch and community development working group, composed of representatives from each CRC department.

Assistance to the municipal branch through the branch and community development project will be completed in March 2002.

The four north eastern provinces are some of the most remote and underdeveloped provinces in Cambodia. This area received little attention from aid agencies since international aid started to flow into Cambodia in the

1980s and, until 1999, the CRC was present only in Kratie province. These remote provinces present many development challenges, including the distances to be traveled and the lack of infrastructure and basic government services. The provincial populations are made up of diverse communities with different cultures and languages. In one province alone, some 12 different ethnic communities are represented, and 11 languages spoken.

Each of the four provinces now has an active CRC branch office and a trained and dynamic Red Cross Volunteer (RCV) network. This network has been trained to identify and map the characteristics of vulnerability in families and communities in order to focus on the delivery of projects which assist the most vulnerable to break out of the cycle of vulnerability.

The branch capacity building process is primarily directed towards establishing a viable and sustainable Red Cross presence in these remote provinces so that the CRC is able to respond to the emergency and development needs of the most vulnerable. This is done by supporting skilled branch officers, adequate branch buildings and training facilities, equipment, communications networks and volunteer mobilization projects.

The Northeast branch activities cut across all programme sectors - disaster preparedness and response, organization and resource development, youth, health, humanitarian values.

A major constraint of the programme has been the dominance of emergency relief operations in Cambodia. In 1998-2001, the CRC responded to four emergency relief operations - a dengue haemorrhagic fever outbreak, repatriation, floods in 1999 and floods in 2000. These impacted heavily on both headquarters and branches.

The overall implementation of the programme continues to be the responsibility of the institutional development council, set up in December 1998 under the chairmanship of the CRC first vice president, and supported by the head of delegation and finance/administration development delegate.

Goal To strengthen the capacity of the CRC at national, branch and community level.

Objectives and activities

Objective 1 CRC implements its statutes with regard to the separation of governance and management at the headquarters and branch level.

Activities to achieve objective 1:

- Observe the General Assembly.
- Facilitate and observe 5 provincial assemblies (in Pailin, Mondulkiri, Ratanakiri, Stung Treng and Odtar Mean Chey).
- Advise on the revision of the Statutes and Rules of Procedure.

Objective 2 CRC has sufficient human resources with the appropriate skills to manage programmes and projects at the headquarters and branch level by December 2003.

Activities to achieve objective 2:

- Advise and support the CRC leadership and management.
- Facilitate and observe the recruitment and appointment of branch staff.
- Facilitate external training in project management, report writing, English, computers, etc..
- Advise on the development of CRC planning guidelines.
- Facilitate and observe annual planning meetings in 2002 and 2003.

Objective 3 CRC has a standard policy, guidelines and tools for Red Cross volunteers.

Activities to achieve objective 3:

- Participate in a review of the current draft RCV policy in accordance with Federation guidelines for volunteering, gender, human rights, etc.
- Participate in a review of all current curricula for RCVs, RCV leaders, trainers and instructors.
- Assist in the development of training packages and materials for RCVs, and RCV leaders, trainers and instructors.
- Advise on the development of the RCV database.

Objective 4 CRC has standardized financial procedures at headquarters and branches.

Activities to achieve objective 4:

- Facilitate workshops for the dissemination of financial procedures to headquarters and branch staff.
- Facilitate additional training for headquarters accounts staff and branch administration/finance officers.
- Provide 6 computers to branches.

Objective 5 CRC has a long term strategy for branch and community development.

Activities to achieve objective 5:

- Participate in a working group to develop the branch and community development policy, guidelines and tools.
- Advise on the development of measurable indicators for branch profiles.
- Assist branches to conduct self-assessments.
- Participate in an initial assessment of six branches.
- Facilitate a national workshop on branch and community development.
- Participate in a needs assessment in two provinces.

Expected results

Objective 1:

- 18 Central Committee members elected at the General Assembly.
- 5 branch Committees elected before the next General Assembly in 2002.
- Revised Statutes and Rules of Procedure.

Objective 2:

- 24 branches each employ a full time director, administration/finance officer and at least two development officers.
- 30 headquarters and branch staff have received training to improve their skills.
- Annual plans for 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 developed.

Objective 3:

- A Red Cross volunteer policy.
- Training curricula, packages and materials for RCVs, RCV leaders, trainers and instructors.
- Red Cross volunteer database.

Objective 4:

- All CRC staff are familiar with the standardized CRC financial procedures manual.
- Twelve branches have a computerised accounting system.

Objective 5:

- A branch and community development policy, including guidelines and tools.
- 24 branch baseline profiles.

Indicators

Goal: An overall improvement in the CRC's capacity to plan and implement and report on programmes, raise funds and increase membership, accompanied by a decreasing dependency on external technical and financial support.

Objective 1:

- Number of Central Committee members.
- Number of provincial assemblies held.
- Revised statutory texts adopted by the Central Committee.

Objective 2:

- Number of staff employed in key positions by CRC.
- Number of staff who received training.
- The availability of annual plans.

Objective 3:

- The availability of a RCV policy.
- The availability of training curricula, packages and materials for RCVs, RCV leaders, trainers and instructors.
- RCV database reports.

Objective 4:

- Number of financial procedures manuals printed and distributed.
- Number of training sessions held.
- The improvement in skill levels of finance staff, verified through internal performance monitoring and improved financial management.
- Number of branches with computers and appropriate software.

Objective 5:

- Policy document.
- Number of branch profiles.

Critical Assumptions

- The CRC institutional development council continues to prioritize the institutional development programme.
- There are no major, long term disasters which could drastically shift the emphasis of work from capacity building to emergency response.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring of this programme will be carried out through:

The CRC institutional development council, comprising central committee members, department directors and branch directors, in collaboration with the Federation country delegation.

Evaluation of this programme will be carried out through:

An annual review, to be co-ordinated by the ID council, together with the Federation country delegation. The results of the evaluation will be analyzed against this proposal and the CRC five year development plan 2001-2005.

Resource Development

Background and achievements/lessons to date

Cambodian Red Cross fund raising activities to date have focused on the placing of 75 charity boxes in restaurants, hotels, pagodas, institutions, and other public places. The organization of an annual charity bazaar and gala dinner in 1997 and 1999 helped the CRC to raise funds in the business and diplomatic communities. However, in 2000 this event was canceled due to the flood emergency operation.

Income generation activities include the CRC shop, opened in January 2000, which only started to make a small profit after 18 months of operation. The health sub-department operates a commercial first aid training project, with the proceeds used to support the CRC ambulance service.

In 2001, the number of new members increased by 20 per cent. This was a major achievement at a time when the headquarters and 24 branches were heavily involved in the holding of provincial assemblies and subsequent restructuring at the branch level.

The CRC has developed draft fund raising and income generation guidelines but does not yet have membership guidelines. The Society will continue to develop and refine these documents to encourage a common understanding and familiarisation throughout the Society.

Goal To strengthen the capacity of the Cambodian Red Cross at national and branch level.

Objectives

Objective 1 Cambodian Red Cross increases its self-reliance and sustainability.

Activities to achieve objective 1:

- Advise on the revision of CRC fund raising, income generation and membership guidelines.
- Assist in the development of a CRC membership database.
- Facilitate annual membership workshops.
- Facilitate annual fund raising workshops.
- Facilitate annual income generation workshops.
- Facilitate the printing of leaflets on Red Cross Red Crescent for CRC members.

Expected results

- Standard fund raising, income generation and membership guidelines by end 2002.
- 50 per cent increase in membership by end 2003.
- 100 per cent increase in fund raising by end 2003.
- 100 per cent increase in income generation by end 2003.
- Member database established by end 2003.

Indicators

Goal: Overall improvement in the CRC's capacity to raise funds and increase membership.

Objective 1:

- Percentage increase in income from fund raising, membership and income generation.
- Fund raising, income generation and membership guidelines.
- Number of contracts/MoUs with donors.
- Number of members.

Critical Assumptions

There are no major long term disasters that could drastically shift the emphasis of work from development to emergency response.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring of this project will be carried out through regular financial reports to show funds received from fund raising, income generation and membership subscriptions

School based Red Cross Youth

Background and achievements/lessons to date

Young people in Cambodia constitute 46 per cent of the total population, one of the highest ratios in the world. Cambodian youth from a variety of backgrounds have themselves identified the following concerns:

lack of access to education and the poor quality of existing education; lack of access to health care services; domestic violence; child prostitution; HIV/AIDS; drug abuse, child labour; and lack of appropriate information.

Red Cross Youth (RCY) is a core project of the Cambodian Red Cross. Its aim is to develop leadership skills among youth in the fields of health, social welfare, environmental preservation, and disaster preparedness. The project also aims to disseminate Red Cross ideals among youth and to improve their knowledge of International Humanitarian Law.

In mid-2000, a RCY officer was recruited into the CRC development sub-department to manage the project, supported by the Federation. He was joined in mid-2001 by a second RCY officer, supported by the French Red Cross. A third RCY officer will be recruited in early 2002, supported by the Federation.

The Red Cross youth project was launched in August 1996 in three pilot provinces. Following the dengue haemorrhagic fever and cholera epidemics in 1998, the project was further expanded to eight additional target provinces/municipalities, then another three provinces/municipalities containing national parks and resort areas. In 2000, a further 15 schools in five provinces/municipalities were added to the network through the Land Mine Awareness pilot project.

Since 1998, 16 RCY liaison officers and 186 RCY advisors have received basic community based first aid (CBFA) training and were also trained as trainers. The RCY Advisors then provided basic CBFA training, as well as training on Red Cross principles and ideals, to 4,650 RCY members. In 2001, the French Red Cross supported the recruitment and training of 300 RCY members as part of their bilateral support to CRC.

The project is currently implemented in 99 schools in 17 provinces. Generally, two primary schools and four high schools are targeted in each province. There are 4,950 Red Cross youth members (50 RCY members in each school) supported by 198 Red Cross youth advisors. This project enjoys the full support of the ministry of education, youth and sports (MoEYS).

In mid-2001, an extensive review of the Red Cross youth policy was conducted by a working group consisting of two RCY advisors, the head of youth ministry from MoEYS, the RCY project officer and the Federation youth advisor. The revised policy was to be printed and distributed to RCY membership at the end of the year.

The revised policy allows for the establishing of councils at school, provincial and national levels to enable the youth members to express their ideas, opinions and decisions. The councils will be co-ordinated by RCY advisors, provincial Red Cross branches and MoEYS/CRC headquarters respectively.

HIV/AIDS peer education activities are a new element in this project. Not only will RCY acquire peer education skills (a well recognized tool for youth empowerment), but the activity will also help to address one of the greatest health risks faced by youth in Cambodia. RCY will be exposed to a broader network and be able to raise their public profile by participating in events such as World AIDS Day. The extensive technical expertise in the CRC/Australian Red Cross HIV/AIDS project unit will be utilized, and lessons learned from the current pilot project of HIV/AIDS peer education activities in eight target schools will be incorporated into the RCY training curriculum.

Goal To strengthen the capacity of the Cambodian Red Cross at national and branch level.

Objectives

Objective 1 CRC has a Red Cross youth network throughout Cambodia.

Activities to achieve objective 1:

- Participate in the recruitment of RCY liaison officers, advisors and members.
- Facilitate training in ToT, CBFA, CBDP, LMA, Red Cross Red Crescent information and dissemination and RCY policy.
- Provide visibility materials for RCY members.
- Facilitate the recruitment and training of a headquarters RCY Officer.
- Facilitate training in project management, participatory techniques, monitoring and evaluation for the RCY Unit and provincial staff.
- Facilitate formal training on gender issues relating specifically to young people.
- Facilitate a national workshop to disseminate youth policy.
- Facilitate regular field monitoring visits.
- Facilitate participation in national youth sector meetings.
- Participate in Asia Pacific youth network meetings and international exchange programmes.
- Facilitate the publishing of RCY bulletins every four months.
- Facilitate a national art competition with links to regional activities.

Objective 2 CRC has an independent governing structure for Red Cross youth.

Activities to achieve objective 2:

- Advise on the development of guidelines for establishing Red Cross youth councils.
- Observe elections of RCY representatives.
- Advise on the development of national and international profiles for RCY councils.
- Support the functioning of RCY councils at local and provincial levels.
- Assist RCY councils to monitor and evaluate school-based mini-projects.

Objective 3 Red Cross youth membership has improved the quality of health, hygiene and environment in their communities.

Activities to achieve objective three:

- Support the delivery of HIV/AIDS prevention peer education to target schools.
- Participate in baseline surveys in new HIV/AIDS target schools.
- Facilitate involvement of RCY peer supporters in HIV/AIDS sector public education events.
- Facilitate the construction of wells and latrines (also suitable for disabled people).
- Facilitate training on water, sanitation and personal hygiene.
- Facilitate home gardening activities.
- Facilitate clean up campaigns.
- Facilitate the mobilization of RCY members to advocate for voluntary blood donor recruitment.
- Facilitate the establishment of two clubs to encourage Red Cross youth membership to donate blood.
- Facilitate road safety campaigns.

Expected results

Objective 1:

- 24 provinces are part of the Red Cross youth network by end 2003.
- Two Red Cross youth units and 24 provincial staff have improved technical skills.
- CRC participates in youth networks/meetings already established in Cambodia.
- Regional and global networking is enhanced.

Objective 2:

- Red Cross youth councils in 16 schools in four provinces by end 2003.

Objective 3:

- Percentage increase in the knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention in target schools.
- Four target schools have safe drinking water and latrines.

- Eight schools have increased awareness on nutritional issues.
- Eight schools have increased food security at the family level.
- Ninety-nine schools have increased awareness of environmental issues.
- An increase in the amount of blood donated by RCY membership.
- Two schools have increased awareness of road safety issues.

Indicators

Goal: Number of young people involved in decision making processes and activities at local, provincial and national level, verified by the presence of RCY membership in governance structures.

Objective 1:

- Number of RCY liaison officers, advisors and members.
- Number of staff trained.
- List of youth services and networks.
- Number of RCY staff/members taking part in regional and global activities.

Objective 2:

- Guidelines for Red Cross youth councils.
- Number of RCY council representatives.
- National and International profiles for RCY councils.

Objective 3:

- Number of young people taking part in HIV/AIDS peer education.
- Number of wells and latrines constructed.
- Number of home gardening mini-projects.
- Number of clean up campaigns.
- Percentage increase in the amount of blood donated by RCY.
- Percentage decrease in the number of traffic accidents in target areas, verified by health statistics.

Critical Assumptions

- There are no major, long term disasters which could drastically shift the emphasis of work from capacity building to emergency response.
- Schools are not disrupted by political instability.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring of the project will be carried out through:

The headquarters Red Cross youth unit, supported by the Federation youth advisor. Surveys will be used to determine the impact of the project among representative samples of schoolchildren.

Evaluation of the project will be carried out through:

An evaluation in 2003 by the CRC, Federation and Australian Red Cross.

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6. Co-ordination and management

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The country delegation in Cambodia was established in 1991 to participate in the 1992-1993 repatriation operation. Since then, the Federation has focused on assisting the Cambodian Red Cross in its longer term development and emergency operations.

A CRC 3-year development plan (1998-2000) was developed with Federation assistance and with the participation of the ICRC and participating national societies. From 1998-2000, the Federation provided technical guidance and financial support for the implementation of the four core areas of the plan (organizational development, disaster preparedness, health and youth) and assisted in an internal analysis of outputs achieved. The analysis confirmed the positive impact of Federation technical support for CRC programmes compared to programmes where financial but no technical support was provided. Lessons learned were then incorporated into a 5-year development plan (2001-2005), in accordance with Strategy 2010, the Hanoi Declaration and pledges made at the 27th International Conference.

The future challenge is the consolidation of Federation support to the CRC in line with the CAS 2002-2004 and the Southeast Asia action research process.

Since 1998, achievements by the delegation include:

- An improved capacity to provide support to the CRC and facilitate co-ordination of Movement partners. Delegates have generally been on longer term contracts (2-4 years), delegation financial, procurement and administrative procedures have been developed, security regulations revised, staff policy updated in accordance with the local labour laws, and improvements made in office space and equipment.
- Advice and guidance to the CRC on its strategic thinking, long term planning and development, in accordance with Federation policies, guidelines and Strategy 2010.
- Improved working relationship with the CRC and integration of the delegation into the CRC headquarters compound.
- Regained donor trust and funding through improved planning, project implementation and effective and timely reporting.
- Development and updating of the Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) 2000-2002 for Federation supported CRC programmes.
- Improved co-operation within the Movement through regular meetings and the Movement Country Assistance Strategy Process (CAS) 2002-2004.
- Improved co-operation, planning and allocation of resources between the country and the regional delegation through the Action Research project.
- Improved visibility, publicity and image through effective networking and advocacy for the Federation and national society with the international community in the country including diplomatic missions, multinational banks, European Union, UN system and NGOs.

In 2002-2003, it is anticipated that the following technical support will be provided to the CRC. All delegate positions are supported by locally-recruited assistants and backed up by finance, administration and support staff.

Position	Programme/Project
Delegates	
Head of Delegation	Co-ordination and Management Leadership, overall co-ordination and management; guidance and advice to the national society leadership and management; advocacy
Disaster Preparedness Delegate	Disaster Response and Disaster Preparedness Community Based Disaster Preparedness and Flood Mitigation

Organizational Development delegate	Organization and Resource Development National and branch development Red Cross Youth
Programme Co-ordinator North East	Organization and Resource Development, Disaster Response, Disaster Preparedness, Health and Care in the community, Humanitarian Values Branch and Community Development in four Northeast provinces
Health Delegate	Disaster Response Health in emergencies Health and Care in the community Community Based First Aid Community Based Primary Health Care Blood Donor Recruitment
Professional support to Red Cross from Australian Government (volunteers)	
Red Cross Youth Advisor	Red Cross Youth Programme
Health Advisor	Community Based Primary Health Care pilot projects

While technical delegates are included in individual programme proposals, this proposal will deal specifically with the head of delegation position, together with the delegation office and locally-recruited finance, administration and support staff.

Goal To facilitate co-ordination of the Red Cross and Red Crescent partners and supporters in Cambodia, ensuring they are working together effectively for the national society's development.

Objectives and activities

Objective 1 The Federation has a well functioning country delegation in Cambodia.

Activities to achieve objective 1:

- Identify areas requiring technical support and fill with appropriately skilled delegates and staff.
- Provide office and transport facilities for the Cambodia delegation.
- Ensure the working environment is safe, secure and motivating.
- Ensure and be accountable for financial and administrative management, in accordance with Federation standards.
- Produce annual and emergency appeals and individual project planning based on the national society's plans.
- Produce reports in accordance with Federation minimum standards and individual donor reports in accordance with Pledge Management Notes (PMN).
- Ensure effective co-ordination and knowledge sharing between programmes.

Objective 2 The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement provides assistance to Cambodia, through its national society.

Activities to achieve objective 2:

- Facilitate regular CAS meetings with Movement partners.
- Ensure good co-operation and collaboration with the host national society, participating national societies, the SE Asia focal person and global CAS team for the CAS process.
- Participate in the evaluation of the CAS 2002-2005 implementation.
- Contribute to further development of monitoring, reporting and evaluation tools for the CAS, based on in-country experience.
- Facilitate incorporation of lessons learned into future CAS documents.
- Produce CAS 2003-2005 and CAS 2004-2006.
- Share experience from the Cambodia CAS process regionally and globally.
- Facilitate MoU negotiations between CRC and its partners.

Objective 3 The Federation delegation has successfully advocated Strategy 2010 and the three strategic directions in Cambodia.

Activities to achieve objective 3:

- Represent the Federation at government, diplomatic and other official functions.
- Represent the Federation at the annual World Red Cross Red Crescent Day and other Movement special events, such as the launch of the World Disasters Report.
- Ensure effective advocacy, visibility and publicity for Federation strategies, policies and programmes in Cambodia.
- Promote and market Federation supported programmes and operations to the donor community.
- Co-ordinate donor, partner and media visits to Cambodia.

Objective 4 The Cambodian Red Cross and the country delegation are an active part of the wider Federation.

Activities to achieve objective 4:

- Advocate for regional and global events and the follow up of agreed regional or global actions.
- Ensure close co-operation and collaboration with the SE Asia regional delegation and other regional Red Cross Red Crescent partners.
- Participate in the regional co-ordination and management meetings.
- Participate in annual management, leadership and technical meetings.

Expected results

Objective 1:

- Eleven Federation supported projects and additional emergency relief operations in Cambodia are co-ordinated and managed in 2002-2003.
- The potential of delegation staff for achieving Federation goals in Cambodia is optimized in 2002 and 2003.
- Annual appeals for Cambodia are produced in 2002 and 2003.
- Eight programme updates, two annual reports plus individual donors reports, are issued by the end of 2003.

Objective 2:

- Co-ordinated Movement assistance to the CRC and Cambodia, using CAS as a tool.
- Country Assistance Strategy 2003-2005 produced by end of 2002.
- Country Assistance Strategy 2004-2006 produced by end of 2003.
- Signed MoUs for national society development in 2002 and 2003.

Objective three:

- Red Cross Red Crescent has a highly visible profile and positive image in Cambodia.
- Federation strategies and policies are known to the public and international partner/ donor community.
- Federation supported programmes are funded in 2002 and 2003.

Objective 4:

- CRC is an active partner of other national societies, regionally and globally.
- A well functioning working relationship with the SE Asia regional delegation by end of February 2002.
- SE Asia Action Research piloted by end of 2002.
- Increased reliance on regional rather than headquarters resources.

Indicators

Goal:

- Frequency and quality of co-ordination and information sharing with national society, partners, donors and the public.

- Number of scope of CRC strategies and policies adopted, disseminated and applied.
- The number of partnership contracts and agreements prepared directly with CRC.

Objective 1:

- Delegation self-assessment.
- The number of technically competent delegates and staff.
- Good financial management.
- Practical, safe and secure office environment.
- Number of roadworthy vehicles.
- The number, quality and timeliness of annual Appeals and individual project proposals submitted to the regional delegation and donors.
- The number, quality and timeliness of reports submitted to the regional delegation and donors.

Objective 2:

- Percentage increase in longer term Red Cross donor pledges.
- Number and frequency of co-ordination meetings with Movement partners.
- Number of timeliness of CAS documents.
- CAS evaluation reports.
- Practical tools for reporting, monitoring and evaluating CAS.
- Amount of communication between country delegation, regional CAS/RAS focal person and global CAS team.

Objective 3:

- Percentage of annual appeal covered.
- Attendance at external meetings, functions and events.
- The number of speeches broadcast by the media; copies of newspaper reports, TV and radio spots.
- The number of reports and publications distributed to the donor community.
- Donor contacts and visits to Cambodia.
- Signed pledge management notes.

Objective 4:

- Number of regional and global networks of which CRC/country delegation are members.
- Percentage increase in communication with regional and global partners.
- Participation in regional and global events and exchange visits (e.g. Asia Pacific regional conference, international conferences, Federation general assembly).
- Regional and global initiatives, reflected in follow up reports on Hanoi Declaration, pledges made at 27th International Conference.
- A decreasing dependence on the Federation Secretariat, to be relied on mainly for essential services such as legal and human resources services.

Critical Assumptions

- Experienced and skilled head of delegation, technical delegates and national staff are in place to facilitate the continuation and sustainability of the work of the delegation.
- The excellent co-operation between the host National Society, the Federation and participating national societies continues, enabling a productive working relationship, especially through CAS implementation.
- All Movement partners are committed to the CAS process.
- The co-operation and new way of working between the regional and country delegations, in particular through action research, is strengthened and effectively implemented, monitored and evaluated for the benefit of the national society.
- Donor interest in Cambodia and the SE Asia region expands, allowing the Federation to fully support CRC in all core programme areas.
- The CRC's organizational capacity is further strengthened in all core areas so that donors/partners can gradually establish direct links with CRC.
- The security and socio-economic situation in the country remains stable or improves.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring:

The Head of Cambodia Delegation with the support of technical delegates will monitor on a daily basis. The outputs of the delegation, in the form of reports, correspondence and communications, will be monitored by the Southeast Asia regional delegation and the Federation Secretariat, as well as the host National Society, donors and other interested parties.

Evaluation:

An interim evaluation of this programme will be conducted in the fourth quarter of 2002 and a final evaluation undertaken in the fourth quarter of 2003, to determine the impact of this programme. The Secretariat, regional delegation, the host national society, participating national societies in Cambodia and donors will be invited to participate in the process.

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PROGRAMME BUDGETS - 2002								
Delegation: CAMBODIA								
PROGRAMME	Disaster Resp	Disaster Prep	Health & Care	Human. Values	IDRD	Reg. Co-operation	Co-ord. & Mgmt	TOTAL
Shelter & Construction	95'445	87'500	0	0	4'025	0	0	186'970
Clothing & Textiles	116'078	0	0	0	6'300	0	0	122'378
Food & Seeds	0	0	3'500	0	0	0	0	3'500
Water	0	0	217'648	0	0	0	0	217'648
Medical & 1st Aid	0	0	146'000	0	0	0	0	146'000
Teaching Materials	0	21'000	32'743	0	58'401	0	0	112'144
Ustensils & Tools	120'330	0	0	0	6'475	0	0	126'805
Other Relief Supplies	26'985	0	0	0	700	0	0	27'685
Subtotal Supplies	358'838	108'500	399'890	0	75'901	0	0	943'129
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	30'625	12'775	0	8'750	0	0	52'150
Computer & Telecom	70'000	0	5'250	0	23'975	0	0	99'225
Medical Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Capital Equipment	0	0	0	12'250	0	0	0	12'250
Subtotal Capital	70'000	30'625	18'025	12'250	32'725	0	0	163'625
Programme Management	42'315	58'633	73'832	7'448	61'402	0	25'316	268'947
Technical Services	12'667	17'552	22'101	2'230	18'381	0	7'578	80'509
Professional Services	14'048	19'465	24'510	2'473	20'384	0	8'404	89'283
Subtotal Programme Support	69'030	95'650	120'444	12'150	100'167	0	41'298	438'739
Warehousing/Inspection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicles	12'250	6'670	21'790	1'050	18'415	0	7'720	67'895
Subtotal Transport & Storage	12'250	6'670	21'790	1'050	18'415	0	7'720	67'895
Delegates & Expatriates	0	104'913	104'913	1'313	210'700	0	122'395	544'233
National Societies and Local Staff	0	214'397	66'868	15'120	147'102	0	98'135	541'621
Subtotal Personnel	0	319'310	171'780	16'433	357'802	0	220'530	1'085'853
Travel & Related Expenses	0	3'360	9'170	1'208	9'695	0	7'700	31'133
Information	15'750	14'172	108'016	39'025	75'593	0	16'195	268'750
Consultants	17'500	0	35'875	8'750	0	0	0	62'125
General Expenses	3'675	55'230	50'050	2'310	36'085	0	51'240	198'590
Training Workshops & Seminars	80'500	220'853	144'830	17'281	181'589	0	0	645'053
Security	0	15'173	15'073	0	22'638	0	30'758	83'641
Subtotal Training, Information & General	117'425	308'787	363'014	68'574	325'600	0	105'893	1'289'292
TOTAL BUDGET	627'542	869'541	1'094'943	110'456	910'609	0	375'441	3'988'532