

Mid-Year report



Cambodia

Appeal No. MAAKH001

16 July 2010

This report covers the period of
1 January to 30 June 2010



In February 2010, Kampong Chhnang Red Cross Branch conducted vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) field -based training for Red Cross Volunteers and Red Cross Youth. (Photo: CRC/Disaster management department)

In brief

Programme outcome: To support the Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) to realize its vision of being the country's leading humanitarian organization.

Programme summary:

The first half of 2010 has seen Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) continue to focus on an ambitious series of changes that will set the direction of the national society for the coming years. Its commitment to decentralization continued and was very much reflected in CRC's strategic review and planning process. This process – leading to the adoption of a new strategy 2011-2020 at CRC's 5th general assembly in August – has really committed the national society to a challenging agenda of humanitarian action. Decentralization of authority and action is the catalyst of much of this and the opportunities are significant. However, CRC acknowledges that several changes need to occur for these ambitions to be realized but it is determined to try, with partners' support, to do so. One aspect of this is a commitment for the voice of youth to be heard throughout the national society, including on its highest forum of governance via a representative.

CRC continued to display its extraordinary ability to fundraise domestically around the 8 May World Red Cross Red Crescent Day, with donations to this year's event the highest yet. Internationally, CRC remains an active contributor to the meaning of Federation, particularly in Southeast Asia, and is proudly taking its hosting duties seriously for the youth directors meeting in September.

CRC continues to maintain good and long-term relations with many partners, including the Federation secretariat. There is room for a more consolidation and coherence in the way partners work with CRC and that is part of a longer term change for all involved: both partners and CRC. In terms of Federation secretariat support, a combination of low response to the support plan and less-than-hoped-for implementation has meant for an indifferent first half of 2010. This has prompted a budget revision downwards from CHF 1,068,173 to CHF 695,843. On the upside, the Federation has identified a new representative for both Cambodia and Lao PDR, who will start in September and is very experienced in the Movement, bringing a strong background of domestic programming and international support to the position.

Financial situation: The 2010 budget has been revised to CHF 695,843 (USD 657,620 or EUR 520,692)¹ from the previous figure of CHF 1,068,173 (USD 1.0 million or EUR 0.70 million). The revised appeal has achieved 86 per cent coverage to date. Overall expenditure in this reporting period is 39 per cent.

The implementation during this reporting period shows a low level of funding due to low response to this support plan causing several activities of the national society to be cancelled or postponed. On the other hand, CRC raised a very significant amount of funds during 8 May's World Red Cross Red Crescent Day event, the biggest fundraising event at the national level. Thus, the overall budget has been revised, in order to better reflect funding available and implementation realities.

[Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.](#)

No. of people we have reached: During this reporting period, an estimated 120,000 people (of which 45 per cent are women) have directly benefited from CRC programmes supported by IFRC.

Our partners: Contributions for this plan have been received from British Red Cross/British government, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, and New Zealand Red Cross.

Also contributing to the national society on a bilateral basis are Australian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, French Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross.

Furthermore, ICRC supports CRC in the areas of restoring family links and tracing, mine action, communication and dissemination.

On behalf of Cambodian Red Cross, IFRC would like to thank all partners and contributors for their response to this plan.

Context

During this reporting period, CRC completed all 24 branch assemblies, completed the operation as a result of Typhoon Ketsana, and is approaching its 5th general assembly scheduled for early August 2010. The process of decentralization continues to progress. One highlight of this reporting period is the significant amount of funding raised in-country by CRC at the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day celebrations on 08 May 2010.

The Federation support plan for CRC, however, still faces a lack of funding as in the year before. Reasons for the shortage include the increase of bilateral support from CRC partners, the considerable amount of funding raised by CRC in-country, the lack of an on-site Federation country representative since October 2009 to date, and the overall global financial recession.

CRC itself completed an in-depth review of the lessons learnt from the Ketsana typhoon and floods response operation. The process itself was healthy and the learning identified impressive.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management Outcomes/expected results

Programme component 1: Organizational preparedness

Outcome: The CRC existing institutional mechanisms for efficient delivery of disaster management assistance are reviewed and strengthened

¹ Exchange rates are indicative only.

Programme component 2: Disaster risk reduction (DRR)

Outcome: Individual and community vulnerability to disasters and public health emergencies is reduced
--

Programme component 3: Road safety

Outcome: Active promotion of road safety, contributing to reduction of road accident fatalities and injuries

Achievements

During this reporting period, programme components 2 and 3 made significant achievements through the activities implemented.

Disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness

Disaster management is a key core area that promotes the CRC profile through its implementation of activities. Planned activities were and continue to be smoothly undertaken by branch staff and executive officers. The project implementers are presently consolidating output and will forward the final consolidated information to the communication department for posting on the national society's website.

At community level, the capacity of sub-branch officers as well as commune committees for disaster management (CCDM) in targeted communities has been enhanced through field practices. A vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) training course was delivered to 18 youth volunteers of the Bright Hope institution in Kampong Chhnang province. The course was also attended by another 17 trainees, including the branch development officer, two volunteers; one sub-branch staff; CCDM members (one commune chief and four village chiefs); and nine local Red Cross Volunteers. Besides its specific objective of developing the capacity of disaster risk reduction (DRR) practitioners in VCA at the commune level, the participation of youth has determined additional output should include:

- The mainstreaming of disaster management concepts for higher grades in education;
- The realization of establishing Red Cross Youth networks for disaster risk reduction
- The strengthening of Red Cross networks at branch levels

The improvement in participants' perception of VCA was evaluated via the training. In evaluation carried out prior to training, there were no participants with high scores, 13 with medium scores and 21 with poor scores. After training, vast improvements were shown with three high scores, 25 medium and six low scores.

The application of the VCA tool was carried out in the three villages of Stung Snguot, Sdey Banlech and Bek Chan, targeted for disaster risk reduction, in the Ampil Toek commune. The VCA was conducted by Kampong Chhnang branch staff, youth volunteers and 29 local Red Cross volunteers (including 13 women), and supported technically by three project staff from the national headquarters. Up to 616 community members (including 335 women) participated in five separate meetings using participatory rural appraisal (PRA) methodology tools. The report from this VCA practice is currently being produced.

In collaboration with the Provincial Committee for Disaster Management (PCDM), an orientation workshop on the CCDM structure and an introduction on disaster management have been conducted by the project team for 16 over-25 CCDM members in Ampil Toek commune. An operational structure of the commune, following the National Committee for Disaster Management's (NCDM) guidelines, has been established. Four local RCVs were nominated as task force members.

The CRC disaster management coordinator has provided necessary support to the target branches, sub-branches and communities on the 'minimum package of activities'. Project orientation for project and branch staff members is conducted at the beginning of the project. Following discussion, a terms of reference (TOR) for the project operation and management has been agreed upon between national headquarters' project staff and the Kampong Chhnang branch director. This TOR is mainly based on the defined and planned disaster risk reduction activities with comprehensive methodologies determined for each activity over an eight-month period.

A monthly community action plan (CAP) orientation workshop was also conducted for 24 local DRR implementers (of whom, 11 are women) including CCDM members, targeted village chiefs and Red Cross Volunteers and their peers in early February. A practical community action plan has been developed (as a test) by Red Cross Volunteers and village chiefs in three target villages.

A one-day dissemination workshop on the Red Cross Red Crescent profile and the cross-cutting nature of disaster management within the Movement was organized for 25 participants ranging from various district officials and the head of Red Cross at the commune level. This activity is carried out by branch and sub-branch offices.

The community action plan for successive months in each target village is developed and applied by Red Cross Volunteers in close collaboration with local authorities, and is routinely supervised and followed-up by the branch's field officer.

A risk mapping exercise was conducted in the Kampong Os commune, Chulkiri district. This is not a DRR target village but this exercise was carried out to assess critical hazards faced by the commune's well-being and livelihood. There are 29 participants (seven of which are women) attending the three-day workshop, which included the deputy head of district, sub-branch officers, commune chiefs and secretaries (from five communes per district) and five village chiefs. Beyond the current hazards and their impacts identified for individual communes, a table of vulnerable areas was recorded and the identified risks marked on a district map. The added value of this workshop is to support the branch in collecting relevant information for project proposal development to address particular disaster risks for specific areas.

The strengthening of the communication mechanism among disaster management practitioners through regular meetings and an established reporting system was also carried out. A monthly meeting is conducted by branch project staff and involves selected Red Cross Volunteers, their peers, and local authorities. The main purpose of the meeting is to share information on activity progress, constraints, gaps and mitigation measures being taken. The coming month's action plan was also discussed and is to be implemented in accordance to the current situation in the community and the proposed solution for addressing people's needs. Such regular meetings are attended by 60 local DRR implementers including the village chiefs and Red Cross Volunteers of the three targeted communities.

Contributing to strengthening branch development (BD) through decentralization, most DRR activities were carried out under the responsibility of branch officers; though routine and regular technical supervision and support are the responsibility of the national headquarters' project officer. Significantly, regular contact and on-site coaching were routinely performed, shifting the focus on project-based activities to reporting methods and other administrative tasks such as e-mail connections, network printing, and administrative running.

Disaster risk awareness raising and promotion of DRR measures are important activities under this component. Through the consent of the community-based disaster preparedness project, materials such as flood preparedness posters, hygiene awareness and animal care were reprinted and distributed to local communities. These flood preparedness posters were designed to cover flood preparedness measures prior to, during and after flooding; up to 750 pieces were produced. Also distributed were 2,750 leaflets on hygiene awareness and 1,250 animal care leaflets.

In order to promote DRR awareness and demonstrate the visibility of project partners, the project produced 150 t-shirts and caps which were distributed to CRC departments and target branch staff, youth, Red Cross Volunteers, CCDM members and provincial/district committee for disaster management and other relevant disaster management actors at the branch levels.

A collective DRR awareness campaign was organized for community members including women/girls and school children in the five villages of Sdey Banlech, Stung Snguot, Ampil Toek, Ormall and Bek Chan in April. The event was conducted in the Ormall pagoda (Ormall village, Ampil Toek) and in the form a Q & A game where community members volunteers to answer pre-set questions. There were 218 community members, including 102 women, participating in this exercise. An additional 84 school children (38 of whom were girls) from primary and lower secondary schools in the commune also participated in this event.

Through the brief output of the conducted VCA, some micro-projects being raised for addressing the immediate needs of target communities such as: adequate drainage of rice fields through diversion of water through a sub-canal and pumping; crop pest fighting campaigns; water supply for daily use during the dry season; and improvement of village community health through safe water consumption. Among those needs, the water supply project is progressing and is expected to finish by early in the second half of the year. This project will benefit 250 households in the Stung Snguot village.

The project is also exploring new disaster risk reduction (DRR) areas to be scaled up. One VCA process was undertaken in the Kampong Os commune by field officers with technical support from project staff. This VCA is primarily focused on several critical issues affected by specific hazards and proposed measures to address

the problems. This demonstrated the willingness of strengthening branch capacity as, through the findings of such VCAs, branches can learn to develop an appropriate proposal and seek support from interested partners.

A disaster risk assessment was carried out in Nhang and Talav communes of Andong Meas district, Ratanakiri province. Spatial and risk mapping, risk scenario and its impact and stakeholder analysis were facilitated and recorded through participatory meeting among heads of commune, chiefs of villages and several village elders totalling 36 persons (including one woman) in the Nhang commune. The same process did not do well in Talav commune, however, as only the chief of the commune was present at the proposed meeting.

In addition to the above project activities, the IFRC regional office's disaster management programme provided financial support for two staff from Svay Rieng and Kampong Thom province to attend a "disaster management induction course" in Bangkok. The regional disaster management department also contributed to the disaster management sub-group meeting via video conferencing on 14-16 March. Furthermore, the CRC disaster management coordinator attended the Asia Pacific disaster management meeting in Australia on 24-27 May, organized and funded by both regional and zone disaster management units.



Red Cross Volunteer explains VCA to villagers at the Kampong Ous commune.
Photo: Disaster Management/CRC



Leaflets, brochures and books were distributed before the DRR question and answer session.
Photo: Disaster Management/CRC



Villagers in Stung Sgnout village understand the community action plan and actively join efforts in digging a small canal for their rice fields prior to the rainy season.
Photo: Disaster Management/CRC

Road safety

Even though road safety has suffered serious funding shortage since 2009, the project team continued its hard work, prioritizing its main activities to achieve its objectives. Two donors contributed to the project: Global Road Safety Partnership, from January to May, and New Zealand Red Cross from January to August.

In January 2010, three consecutive five-day training courses for Red Cross Youth leaders (three persons per school) and advisors (one per school) were organized in Phnom Penh, Battambang and Kampong Speu. Apart from fundamental knowledge about Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, key topics such as road safety; methodologies (student centre) for awareness-raising; and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms were discussed. In addition, first aid knowledge and practices were integrated in every training course; and how to ensure sustainability of youth club was also debated. From February 2010, these trained Red Cross Youth leaders will be supported to run school-based road safety awareness campaigns in target schools.

During National Road Safety Week, from 7 to 14 April 2010, before the Khmer New Year, when the rate of reported road accidents always increases, CRC launched a comprehensive road safety awareness campaign. This event was in joint effort with the National Road Safety Committee (NRSC) to further address the problem of road accidents nationwide and to confirm the CRC's firm commitment in long-term contributions to reducing death and injury from road accidents and their socio-economic consequences.

More than 1,000 people participated in this event while up to 100 Red Cross Youth took part in a national level public meeting at CRC headquarters on 8 April 2010, during which they received safety helmets donated by the private sector.

A series of key actions were also conducted in Phnom Penh and Battambang province. In Battambang, a two-day road safety awareness campaign was implemented on National Road #5 by a total of 30 Red Cross Youth, just two days before the above national level public meeting. Furthermore, two days after the public

meeting, 87 Red Cross Youth in Phnom Penh were rallied two days in a row to circulate among road users at five key taxi stations and public places in Phnom Penh, with road safety information. In total, Red Cross Youth in Battambang and Phnom Penh helped raise the awareness of some 10,000 people about road safety and how to protect themselves from road accidents, especially during Khmer New Year.

In April 2010, 28,000 leaflets and pamphlets were produced, focusing on “how to wear a helmet properly” and some information about the “newly established Cambodian helmet standard for motorcycle riders,” and subsequently distributed to target groups through awareness activities in public places and school-based educational activities in Phnom Penh municipality, Kampong Speu and Battambang provinces.

These materials were produced following assessments carried out among road safety stakeholders, CRC youth and students in schools to ensure information given would be appropriate and suitable for the needs of the facilitators of this awareness-raising exercise as well as provide useful information for target groups.

Given the wide reach of TV and radio, CRC seeks to increase its road safety interventions via the local media in promoting road safety and the use of safety helmets.

A TV spot, *My Safety, My Helmet* is in production. The project is under the approval process with CRC management and leadership, and will be broadcast once approval is gained.

On 28 May 2010, a half-day annual workshop with 80 representatives from the private sector is planned in order to mobilize resource support from the private sector and philanthropic organizations for the CRC road safety project. The workshop will also provide participants the opportunity to learn about road safety and the use of helmets; to talk about their work and commitment to road safety engagement; and, to discuss the contributions, other than financial, that they can make to promote road safety. Project staff is now working with members of the private sector to lobby for support of the project and, if possible, to announce this in order to attract other members of the private sector.

An annual half-day workshop themed “*All for Road Safety*” was held on 31 May 2010 and included members of the media. The public and private media were also asked to consider providing television spots for broadcast of CRC activities and messages.

The CRC road safety project has also facilitated the involvement of Red Cross Youth in 24 schools in the provinces of Phnom Penh, Kampong Speu and Battambang in road safety awareness campaigns in schools and public places.

Since February 2010, all youth clubs which received training have organized monthly road safety meetings for their members and other interested students. Helmet wearing, speeding, drink driving and first aid are among the key discussion topics at these meetings. Each youth club, equipped with educational materials, safety helmets and first aid kits, has also subsequently conducted road safety knowledge transfer and life-saving work through peer education among students and awareness-raising activities in school. Moreover, Red Cross Youth members have displayed posters promoting helmet use on their school premises. A string of follow-up actions for the implemented activities by each youth club has been continuously conducted; and constructive comments subsequently provided to each youth club to help better achieve their objectives.

Aside from the above activities, trained Red Cross Youth leaders together with their club members conducted a two-day pre-awareness observation on helmet wearing among students in their respective schools. The results of observation revealed that proper helmet use among students in Phnom Penh and Kampong Speu were low. Red Cross Youth club members are also undertaking assessment on helmet wearing and correct helmet wearing amongst the club members. Furthermore, all Red Cross Youth were instructed to conduct a knowledge, attitude, practices (KAP) interview on helmet use among a sample group of students in May 2010.

In order to ensure project activities reflect common practices and principles, CRC seeks to invest in all aspects of training, peer learning and ongoing staff development, in particular at the national headquarters and five targeted branches of Phnom Penh municipality, Battambang, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom and Kandal provinces. Priority training will focus on: helmet use; traffic laws, first aid and the role of Red Cross Youth, youth advisors, volunteers and staff as examples in promoting road safety.

Main goals achieved under the road safety programme include:

- *Reduction of casualties caused from road accidents:* under the CRC road safety project, the national society worked together with the National Road Safety Committee, government bodies and other

stakeholders to reduce the number of casualties from a reported 25,796 in 2008, to 21,519 in 2009 according to the Road Crash Victims and Information System (RCVIS)

- *Reduction of fatalities resulting from road accidents during Khmer New Year:* through road safety campaigns implemented during National Road Safety Week 2010 under this programme, the number of fatalities as a result of road accidents during Khmer New Year was slightly reduced. Throughout this event from 13 to 17 April 2010, traffic police reported 49 fatalities in comparison to 52 during the same period in 2009.
- *Sustainability of road safety activity in Battambang province:* from January to June 2010, the CRC Battambang branch has continuously delivered key road safety messages and information to road users along one of the main roads in its area. Up to ten Red Cross Youth supported by traffic police have and continue to do so every Saturday morning.
- *Appreciation and encouragement from the prime minister:* CRC youth have gained recognition from the Cambodian head of state in strengthening road user respect for traffic law. On the occasion of World Red Cross Red Crescent Day 2010 at the national society's headquarters, the prime minister publicly acknowledged and encouraged the continuation of CRC youth contributions to the life-saving efforts of CRC.

In June, efforts towards more funding support from both Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and non-Movement partners are to be escalated. This is in order to ensure sustainability of the programme in its implementation and follow-up of school-based road safety awareness campaigns run by Red Cross Youth clubs in target provinces; as well as in preparation for annual workshops, sharing of good practices and exchange visits on International Youth Day in August 2010.



Red Cross Youth at Phnom Penh branch distributed information to motorcyclists at bus stations and public places on safe vehicle use prior to the Khmer New Year. Photo: Road Safety Project/HRD-CRC



Red Cross Youth at Battambang branch assist motorbike riders and pillions on proper and correct helmet use. Photo: Battambang branch/CRC



Red Cross Youth at Phnom Penh branch, join efforts with traffic police to explain to taxi drivers of the risks caused by overloading vehicles. Photo: Road Safety Project/HRD-CRC

Constraints or challenges

The disaster risk reduction and preparedness programme faces some challenges due to insufficient staff capacity at both national headquarters and branch levels. At branch level, however, a heavy workload coupled with inadequate capacity of Red Cross Volunteers to implement programme activities; the lack of communication and participation of sub-branch project staff; the delay in fund transfers for monthly activities; and the constant search for secure long-term funding constitute the more crucial of these challenges.

There is limited financial support for the road safety project and as such, it has been difficult to expand the coverage and scope of the programme. This has also limited CRC's ability to promote itself to becoming more prominent in road safety efforts in the country. With support from IFRC, the national society continues to seek support from its road safety partners as well as the private sector.

Health and care

Outcomes/expected results

Programme component 1: Community-based health development (CBHD)

Outcome: The existing CBHD project is translated into a holistic programme concept, aimed at integrating all health components, and encouraging cross-cutting issues in the implementation of health activities.

Programme component 2: Health in emergencies

Outcome: CRC staff and volunteers manage the avian-human influenza (AHI) and dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF) integrated activities effectively, and a national society pandemic response plan is developed.

Programme component 3: HIV

Outcome: The vulnerability to HIV is reduced, its impact is minimized and stigma and discrimination are reduced, through the implementation of harm reduction activities

During this reporting period, the health in emergencies component achieved some success while community-based health development underwent some financial and recruitment adjustments due to limited funding and a change in funding structure; and HIV did not receive funding significant enough to move forward with its objectives.

Under community-based health development, Finnish Red Cross is bilaterally funding a community-based health and first aid project at Kratie branch, and has also supported a CBHFA training of trainers which was jointly facilitated by CRC and the IFRC regional health delegate from the Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok.

Achievements

A training of trainers and facilitators on dissemination and response planning for pandemic influenza (A/H1N1) was conducted in December 2009. Following this, project officers from 12 different target provinces shared these lessons with communities, local authorities, Red Cross Volunteers, and other stakeholders. These project officers also consulted with all stakeholders regarding the roles and responsibilities for preparedness and response in a possible pandemic influenza, which have also been discussed in more detail in monthly meetings.

Pandemic influenza has also been discussed in a training workshop on community health for Red Cross branch health focal persons, which was held on 5-7 April 2010 at CRC national headquarters. Up to 48 participants from 24 provinces attended. Among the topics discussed were the business continuity plan in relation to the persons responsible, and essential activities and services needed during a pandemic period. To date, documents detailing the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders, and the business continuity plan are being translated from Khmer into English while the draft national plan for CRC is being compiled.

Important humanitarian pandemic preparedness (H2P) tools and messages for mitigation and response have been produced, adapted and disseminated on a wide scale in conjunction with branch trainers and volunteers being equipped and mobilized to deliver these messages and relevant support services. Some materials for H2P awareness such as flipcharts on pandemic influenza, tee-shirts and caps were distributed 738 Red Cross volunteers at 12 selected branches. The video spot, "Five Key Messages" was translated and broadcast on nine different local TV channels.

Also, the community planning and response curriculum has been translated with 400 sets printed for staff, volunteers and commune/district leaders to use or circulate as guidance documents for master facilitator training where needed. Apart from the H2P tools, protective materials such as 120 pieces of protective garments, gloves, hand gels and N95 masks were purchased and distributed.



H2P tools and protective materials produced during the operation.
(Photo: CRC/Health Department)

Promotion activities: Together with the AHI and DHF integrated project, Red Cross volunteers in close collaboration with project officers promote safe practices and behaviour as well as provide the regular dissemination of key preventative messages related to AHI, DHR and A/H1N1 through household visits, groups discussions, village meetings and campaigns. Discussions on community roles and responsibilities in the event of a pandemic were also held. These events were run by Red Cross volunteers and involved some 34,000 community members (17,160 women, 11,153 men and 5,696 children) in total.

The H2P project team at national headquarters regularly supervises or follows-up on project activities at selected branches in order to better understand and plan for technical support and strengthening of project staff and Red Cross volunteer capacity for better project implementation in the future.

Capacity building:

Red Cross Volunteer training: Up to 28 training sessions for 738 volunteers were successfully completed by 23 February. These sessions employed the recommended methodology in community planning and response curricula for pandemic influenza. The majority of the active volunteers in 12 branches actively participated and learnt how to use the teaching flipcharts and facilitate sharing mutual constructive feedback among participants and facilitators. Pre/post test results for each training session showed some 72 per cent of the participants had a good capacity increase in this area. Incentives such as t-shirts, caps, promotional flipcharts, and small allowances for the volunteers were given out at the end of each training session. The training activities were also promoted over nine local TV channels.

Training with partners: CRC's H2P team worked in collaboration with CARE International to organize a master facilitator training on community preparedness and response for pandemic influenza on 29-31 March 2010 in Phnom Penh. This training aimed to strengthen the capacity of community responders, volunteers, staff, commune and district leaders to plan and respond effectively for possible community influenza pandemic and to improve collaboration/coordination with partners. The 33 participants at this training session were from CRC, CARE, provincial disaster management and health bodies, and other international organizations working with local communities in the area of preparedness and response in the event of pandemic influenza. Training materials used were designed and adapted by CRC and CARE guided by the manual produced by USAID and the H2P team. These materials sought to balance technical and practical information, and to be accessible to programme officers and community facilitators. Training sessions were highly interactive and emphasized participant feedback and exchange of knowledge and experience.

Responding to the current avian influenza (AI) and diarrhoea outbreak: In February 2010, the avian influenza outbreak in Takeo province compelled the mobilization of trained Red Cross Volunteers in promoting related key preventive messages and distributing information, education and communication (IEC) materials in the affected areas at the request of province health and agricultural departments. At the same time, trained volunteers under the H2P project in Kampong Speu province were also mobilized to support hygiene promotion activities against severe acute watery diarrhoea in the north-east provinces outside the project target area.

The H2P project team also participated in sharing experiences and updating information, mainly on A/H1N1, H5N1, DHF and cholera at a national IEC material committee meeting. H2P tools such as flipcharts, training curriculum and IFRC 29-second video spot, were also approved by the national IEC committee for adaptation, translation into the local language and for printing to be used in communities.

For more on the H2P project, click [here](#).

Constraints or challenges

- Delay of cash transfers due to delays in implementation of activities.
- Delays in branches submitting activity and financial reports to the national headquarters. The delay by some branches in submitting their respective preparedness and response plans for a pandemic influenza to the headquarters also delayed the drafting of the overall CRC preparedness and response plan for pandemic influenza.
- The Red Cross Volunteers at community-level face challenges in getting community members to attend sessions as many people are busy with cultivating their crops and running their businesses.

Organizational development

Outcomes/expected results

Programme component 1: Development of systems, infrastructure and staff sustainability
Outcome 1: Human resource management is improved at national headquarters and branches
Outcome 2: Financial management and reporting are improved, enhancing transparency and accountability, through the implementation of a pilot project
Outcome 3: The information technology system is streamlined and strengthened at national headquarters and branch levels
Outcome 4: The CRC planning, reporting, monitoring and evaluation systems in place are reviewed in consultation with all departments and programmes and branch staff
Outcome 5: Overall CRC communication is reviewed and developed, priority activities are identified and strengthened and integrated at all levels
Programme component 2: Organizational development process
Outcome 1: The CRC rules of procedures (for the implementation of the statutes) are reviewed and the new CRC Strategy 2011-2020 is developed
Outcome 2: Branch governance and management bodies are developed and trained at all levels
Programme component 3: Volunteering development (youth)
Outcome: The CRC youth and volunteer base is strengthened and enhanced with emphasis on recruitment, management and retention
Programme component 4: Branch development (decentralization)
Outcome: The integrated branch and community development (IBCD) concept developed during 2009 is piloted, aiming at supporting the CRC decentralization process

During this reporting period, achievements towards their respective objectives were made in programme component 1/outcome 1; programme component 2/outcome 1; and programme component 3.

To further facilitate human resource management and development, a user-friendly personnel management information system (PMIS) has been introduced at all 24 branches. The human resource technical team at national headquarters also conducted five branch and regional training sessions on using the PMIS software, which has been installed at each branch.

With the decentralization process, the structure of several departments required reorganization and fresh recruitment e.g. a new deputy director for human resources, a new director for communications, extra staff at the secretariat office, and the restructuring of the disaster management and health departments. In addition, the salary scale for both project and branch staff was revised in order to be consistent among all staff.

CRC is also at the crucial step of developing its new strategy 2010-2020, in alignment with IFRC's strategy 2020. The whole process of strategic development is closely supported both financially and technically by IFRC through an experienced local consultant with guidance from and consultation with CRC management and the IFRC Southeast Asia regional programme coordinator. Strategic development was carried out through 18-19 February in which all 24 governance and branch management teams, all components of the central committee and leadership, in-country partner national societies and the IFRC regional programme coordinator took part. The final draft of the strategy is expected to be ready by end-July for submission to central committee members, prior to approval by the general assembly scheduled for 4-5 August 2010.

The CRC organizational development coordinator, now the deputy director of the human resource department, attended IFRC's Southeast Asia organizational development forum in Brunei on 1-5 March 2010.

There, CRC presented its decentralization process to the forum and shared significant lessons learnt with other national societies.

The biggest fundraising event of the national society garnered a significant USD 8 million or so during the celebration of World Red Cross Red Crescent Day on 8 May 2010.

The funds jointly raised by national headquarters and Phnom Penh branch allocated USD 400,000 to Phnom Penh branch, and USD 30,000 to each of the six branches of Kampong Thom, Kratie, Mondulkiri, Oddor Meanchey, Ratanakiri and Stung Treng.

Cambodian Red Cross: Fundraising event on World Red Cross Red Crescent Day, 8 May 2010 (estimated figures)							
#	Branch	Main event	Funds Raised (USD)	#	Branch	Main event	Funds Raised (USD)
1	NHQ and Phnom Penh branch	Meeting; gala dinner	7,500,000.00	14	Oddor Meanchey	Meeting; fundraising	6,030.00
2	Bantey Meanchey	Meeting	50,000.00	15	Pailin	Gala dinner	34,452.15
3	Battambang	Meeting	21,437.00	16	Phnom Penh	Joint with NHQ	Joint with NHQ
4	Kampong Cham	Meeting	304,228.00	17	Preah Vihear	Meeting	4,346.29
5	Kampong Chhnang	Meeting; fundraising	40,266.00	18	Prey Veng	Meeting; fundraising	29,009.35
6	Kampong Speu	Meeting; gala dinner	5,425.00	19	Pursat	Meeting	2,618.00
7	Kampong Thom	Meeting; lucky draw	24,837.00	20	Ratanakiri	Gala dinner	15,790.00
8	Kampot	Meeting	39,909.00	21	Siem Reap	Meeting; fundraising	41,000.00
9	Kandal	Meeting; fundraising	20,000.00	22	Sihanouk	Meeting; fundraising	43,717.80
10	Kep	Meeting; fundraising	16,706.43	23	Sray Reang	Meeting; gala dinner	123,656.00
11	Koh Kong	Meeting; lucky draw	13,303.58	24	Stung Treng	<i>Not organized</i>	<i>n/a</i>
12	Kratie	Meeting	25,400.00	25	Takeo	Meeting; fundraising	30,000.00
13	Mondulkiri	Meeting	8,500.00			Grand total	8,400,631.60

Into early 2010, the Red Cross Youth and its volunteering development activities were prominent and are considered the priority by the CRC leadership for organizational development. More than 13 universities in Phnom Penh registered its new youth members and advisors. A new Red Cross Youth and Red Cross Volunteer manager has been recruited. Also, a new Red Cross Youth uniform is being provided.

Furthermore, with technical support from the organizational development department at regional level, the first revision of the national society's youth policy and guideline has been made. This revision took into consideration the need and the context of Cambodian youth and CRC, and how these link with IFRC's youth policy and guidelines, and the Solferino Youth Declaration. The final draft of this revision was followed with a one-day consultation meeting with eight selected branches, before it was submitted to the Youth Assembly for review.

On 22 June, the second CRC Youth Assembly was organized. One youth representative was elected during the assembly, and will represent the youth at the central committee. During the assembly, the second revision of youth policy and guideline was finalized and adopted.

While the communication component was not significantly emphasized in the country's IFRC plan, the newly appointed director of communication department has met with the Federation's regional communication delegate twice during which crucial discussions were held, seeking to strengthen and to prioritize the need for communication activities.

Similarly, the subject of CRC financial development has been raised and been an important topic of dialogue between the Federation's country team and the national society's director of finance/administration. Several essential and practical formats (such as the cash forecast, working advance request, and cash request) have been revised. The meeting also sought further ways of effectively strengthening the CRC financial system.

For more on CRC organizational development, click [here](#).



Group discussions/open sessions about the roles and responsibilities for pandemic influenza during Red Cross Volunteers updated training and health training with partners.

Photo: Health department/CRC



Red Cross Volunteers explain about the promotion activities in small group discussions, and facilitate activities at updated training for volunteers at each branch.

Photo: Health department/CRC

Constraints or Challenges

- The vacancy of the CRC organizational development coordinator's post for more than six months forced several main organizational development activities to stagnate or make very little progress.
- The need for more technical support in organizational development with the guidance of Red Cross Red Crescent specialists is evident.

Working in partnership

In the first half of 2010, two Movement coordination meetings among CRC, IFRC, ICRC, and partner national societies were held. Constructive partnerships and consultations have also been formed through CRC's strategy development meetings, youth consultation meetings, and the youth assembly.

The excellent Movement approach between ICRC and Federation will have to reconfigure with the loss of an outstanding ICRC cooperation delegate. It is encouraging to note that his successor held the post three years prior so is well versed in many of the issues in Cambodia. The spirit of partner cooperation in Cambodia is good; there, however, needs to be more improvement on the substance as the potential for more effective support is certainly greater than what is being achieved.

The increase of bilateral support within CRC has also contributed to the expansion of close partnership between CRC and partner.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The decentralization process that has taken place will provide an overall view of the development at national headquarters, branch and sub-branch level, as well as the national society as a whole. Strengthening the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) mechanism will be the main contribution to the transparency and sustainability of CRC activity implementation.

One of the key roles of the Federation's new representative is to work with leadership and senior managers to help CRC headquarters re-orientate from being a 'doing headquarters' to more a 'coordinating headquarters'. This will take time but is one of the key factors to better the positive impact of CRC's work.

Looking ahead

CRC is moving forward given the outcomes of the 5th general assembly that are anticipated to bring in fresh ideas and improvements, while strengthening and helping the national society to reach its goal of becoming a well-functioning national society.

IFRC faces its own funding challenges which have now become sufficiently regular as to perhaps merit a rethink on how and where it fundraises as well as to more acutely prioritize in terms of what are the main roles of the country office. In addition, IFRC will continue to work with CRC so that its own high standing and significant fundraising capacity domestically becomes more and more the vehicle for future progress rather than external support. It is also in line with CRC's motto for 2010 i.e. "doing more, doing better and reaching further" to vulnerable people nationwide.

How we work	
<p>All Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.</p>	
<p>IFRC's vision is to: Inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.</p>	<p>IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises. 2. Enable healthy and safe living. 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
Contact information	
<p>For further information specifically related to this plan, please contact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambodian Red Cross: Mdm. Pum Chantinie, secretary general; email: pum.chantinie@redcross.org.kh; phone: +855 23 881511; fax: +855 23 881522 • Federation country office, Cambodia: LAK Mony Rasmey, programme coordinator and office manager; email: lak.monyrasmey@ifrc.org; phone: +855 23 880717 ; fax: +855 23 880718 • Federation Southeast Asia regional office, Bangkok: Andy McElroy, programme coordinator/ interim Cambodia Federation representative; email: andy.mcelroy@ifrc.org; phone: +66 2 661 8201; fax: +662 661 9322 • Federation Asia-Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Jagan Chapagain, head of operations; email: jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org; phone +603 9207 5700; ○ Andy Bradbury, head of resource mobilization and PMER; email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org; phone: +603 9207 5775; fax: +603 2161 0670 Please send all funding pledges to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org 	

[<financial report below; click here to return to title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAKH001 - Cambodia

Mid-year Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/6
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAAKH001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	233,670	117,630	179,985	0	164,558	695,843
B. Opening Balance	93,994	33,547	90,421	0	67,628	285,589
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>DFID - British Government</i>		8,877				8,877
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	8,693	0	0		5,667	14,360
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>	49,260	0	0		32,111	81,371
<i>New Zealand Government</i>	49,936		49,936			99,872
C1. Cash contributions	107,889	8,877	49,936		37,778	204,480
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>					-6,113	-6,113
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>					-34,643	-34,643
<i>Germany Red Cross</i>			-2,926			-2,926
<i>New Zealand Government</i>	64		64			128
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	64		-2,862		-40,756	-43,554
<u>Income reserved for future periods</u>						
<i>DFID - British Government</i>		61,038				61,038
C3. Income reserved for future periods		61,038				61,038
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Services</i>					92,701	92,701
C6. Other Income					92,701	92,701
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	107,953	69,916	47,074	0	89,723	314,666
D. Total Funding = B + C	201,946	103,463	137,494	0	157,352	600,255
Appeal Coverage	86%	88%	76%	#DIV/0	96%	86%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	93,994	33,547	90,421	0	67,628	285,589
C. Income	107,953	69,916	47,074	0	89,723	314,666
E. Expenditure	-71,105	-63,916	-52,067		-45,029	-232,117
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	130,841	39,547	85,428	0	112,322	368,138

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAKH001 - Cambodia

Mid-year Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/6
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAAKH001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		233,670	117,630	179,985	0	164,558	695,843	
Supplies								
Other Supplies & Services		595	1,545				2,140	-2,140
Total Supplies		595	1,545				2,140	-2,140
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	53,195							53,195
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.		3,286					3,286	-3,286
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	53,195	3,286					3,286	49,909
Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicle Costs		2,196	3,588	1,189		3,990	10,963	-10,963
Total Transport & Storage		2,196	3,588	1,189		3,990	10,963	-10,963
Personnel								
International Staff	55,200					4	4	55,196
National Staff	41,900	5,008	4,558	317		16,539	26,422	15,478
National Society Staff	70,146	15,066	15,711	2,938			33,715	36,431
Consultants	34,000			5,566			5,566	28,434
Total Personnel	201,246	20,074	20,269	8,821		16,543	65,707	135,539
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	181,583	777	14,553	2,657			17,987	163,596
Total Workshops & Training	181,583	777	14,553	2,657			17,987	163,596
General Expenditure								
Travel	50,530	9,253	23,123	14,453		406	47,236	3,294
Information & Public Relation		4,010	16,473	3,930		183	24,595	-24,595
Office Costs	72,345	5,407	2,496	5,209		16,272	29,383	42,962
Communications	52,800	1,248	1,277	338		5,017	7,880	44,920
Financial Charges	1,875					-3,708	-3,708	5,583
Other General Expenses	39,800	3,107	8,773	3,036		2,135	17,051	22,749
Total General Expenditure	217,350	23,025	52,142	26,966		20,304	122,437	94,913
Programme Support								
Program Support	42,469	4,885	4,351	3,548		2,739	15,522	26,947
Total Programme Support	42,469	4,885	4,351	3,548		2,739	15,522	26,947
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		16,267	-32,532	8,887		1,453	-5,925	5,925
Total Operational Provisions		16,267	-32,532	8,887		1,453	-5,925	5,925
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	695,843	71,105	63,916	52,067		45,029	232,117	463,726
VARIANCE (C - D)		162,564	53,714	127,918	0	119,529	463,726	