

Mid-Year report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Cambodia

Appeal no. MAAKH001

30 August 2011

This report covers the period
1 January to 30 June 2011



Village members and volunteers jointly discuss and set up a village disaster reduction plan (VDRP). CRC/DMD

In brief

Programme outcome: In line with the IFRC Strategy 2020 and Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) vision and goals in its own Strategic Plan 2011-2020, the IFRC country office supports CRC in its efforts towards “doing more, doing better and reaching further.”

Programme summary:

This mid-year report 2011 provides information on the activities implemented by Cambodian Red Cross (CRC), in the frame of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Secretariat support plan for 2011.

Serious clashes along the Cambodian-Thai border between the two respective military forces in February and April kept Cambodian Red Cross busy with disaster response and disaster preparedness. Lessons learnt from the response activities improved the capacity for preparedness both at headquarters and branch levels. Red Cross volunteers and staff worked effectively as auxiliaries to national and local authorities. By working collectively with its partners - partner national societies, IFRC and International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC), the Cambodian national society could more effectively advocate on behalf of the needs of vulnerable people.

Through strengthening community resilience by helping people to be as healthy as possible and to prevent and reduce risks in their own communities, CRC has contributed to greater sustainable living in rural communities. Special attention has been to promote the awareness of a culture of safety through a variety of road safety activities.

Financial situation: The total 2011 budget is CHF 700,642, of which CHF 479,061 (68 per cent) is covered up to end-June 2011. Overall expenditure during the reporting period was CHF 268,937 (38 per cent) of the budget.

In this report, the overall budget to support CRC activities in 2011 under this plan has been reduced to almost 30 per cent of its original target. This is accommodate low donor response on this multilateral platform as more donors are currently working bilaterally with the host national society, especially through branch-level partnerships. Many activities of the national society planned with IFRC support have been cancelled. Thus, the overall budget has been revised downwards in order to better reflect funding and implementation realities.

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

No. of people reached: During the first semester of 2011, an estimated 110,000 people (45 per cent women) have directly benefited from the Federation and PNS supported CRC programmes.

Our partners: Multilateral contributions for this plan has been received from Australian Red Cross/Australian government, Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross.

At the same time, Australian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross are contributing to the national society on a bilateral basis. [<see detailed list of donor support>](#)

Furthermore, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) supports CRC in the areas of restoring family links (RFL) and tracing, mine action, communication and dissemination, and promoting humanitarian principles and values.

In addition, working relationships have been explored and further strengthened with the World Health Organization, United Nations Department of Safety and Security, the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ministry of Public Work and Transport, Cambodia Development Council, and Ministry of Economics and Finance.

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

Context

While the internal political situation of Cambodia remains stable, the tension between Cambodia and Thai over the Preah Vihear temple erupted again, with serious clashes between the two sides in February 2011 in the temple area; and in late April, on the border of Oddor Meanchey province in Cambodia and the north-eastern Thai province of Surin, an area which has a history of tension between the two countries. Both countries suffered casualties from the two conflicts, with over 20 people killed and more than 50,000 displaced due to the situation. The conflict has abated for now, though both countries remain on alert.

Cambodian Red Cross disaster management showed its growth in disaster response during the conflicts. The remaining alert situation also keeps the national society busy with carrying out disaster preparedness measures. IFRC, ICRC and partner national societies in-county supported CRC during and after the clashes.

The Federation support plan to CRC is still facing funding shortage as in previous years. The main reasons for the shortage are due to the increase of bilateral support from CRC partners, and the considerable levels of local funds raised by CRC itself. Low funding has a direct impact on the support IFRC can give to CRC programme, however, and as such, both the plan for 2011 and budget has been reviewed to reflect the response for the country appeal.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management

Programme purpose: Reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters

Outcomes

Programme component 1: Organizational preparedness
Outcome: The CRC existing institutional mechanisms for efficient delivery of disaster management assistance are reviewed and strengthened
Programme component 2: Disaster risk reduction (DRR)
Outcome 1: Individual and community vulnerability to disasters and public health emergencies is reduced.
Outcome 2: Consistent community-based disaster risk reduction programming framework and techniques are understood, promoted and practiced by the programme team at all levels.
Outcome 3: The basic and local level community-based early warning system is efficiently and effectively practiced to inform community preparedness and response action as part of DRR efforts.
Outcome 4: Integrated disaster risk reduction skills and knowledge of staff, volunteers and youth are intensified with great support from CRC governance and leadership.
Outcome 5: The extended delivery of disaster preparedness and response of CRC is reaching the communities through the widening of tool and methodology application to other departments and branches.
Programme component 3: Road safety
Outcome: Active promotion of road safety, contributing to reduction of road accident fatalities and injuries

The Cambodian Red Cross disaster management department plays a key role in reducing the impact of disasters on the most vulnerable through participatory and integrated preparedness and response activities, and by contributing towards strengthening branch capacity and building community resilience.

Achievements

Organizational preparedness

As auxiliary to the authorities, CRC mobilized around 35 volunteers in government efforts to assist people in need on the Cambodian-Thai border during clashes in February 2011 and April 2011. Cambodian Red Cross offered its assistance in moving affected people to safer areas; registering people arriving at camps and sites prepared for internally displaced people (IDP); and, providing relief items and a mobile kitchen in April. Some 25,000 people in total received support from CRC in February and some 50,000, in April. Volunteers, youth and staff from branches and national headquarters participated in the relief operation.

In February, when the skirmishes took place at the Cambodian-Thai border, CRC, IFRC and Danish Red Cross with support in cash and kind, carried out an assessment on two branches at the border, Preah Vihear and Oddor Meanchey in order to strengthen capacity in preparedness to respond to emergencies. Main recommendations were to include plans for conflict situations, prepare for branch disaster response teams and organize response exercises.

A lessons learnt meeting was organized after the clashes in February. Recommendations will be taken into consideration when planning for future development of preparedness measures. Contingency plans for branches will focus on multi-hazard emergencies instead of only on floods. The aim to review standard operating procedures, guidelines and structures at headquarters were postponed due to the focus on disaster response at the Cambodian-Thai border.

To improve the human resource capacity for disaster response, CRC staff have participated in the following IFRC regional training:

- The deputy branch director from the Kampong Thom branch attended the regional disaster response team (RDRT) training, with focus on water and sanitation, in Indonesia in early-April.
- In May, the HIV/AIDS technical manager, the organizational development coordinator, and the DRR programme officer attended the RDRT induction course in Singapore. The deputy director of CRC's disaster management department attended the RDRT refresher course in Brunei.
- All trained persons have committed to being part of the RDRT and ready to be deployed.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR)

In the revised plan for 2011, there is only one outcome on DRR for health emergencies. CRC has, however, progressed with additional outcomes; as such, new outcomes have been added (as above, numbers 2-5) and are documented in this mid-year report.

In promoting the community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) framework, the branch in Kampong Thom (KTM) has been operating in three villages of Kampong Kou commune, Kampong Svay district, Kampong Thom province with support from Finnish Red Cross.

The CBDRR framework and techniques have been promoted and practised through 339 community members (including 114 women) to develop a village disaster reduction plan (VDRP) in three target villages. With the help of the vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) tool that was introduced at the end of 2010, the communities produced capacity matrices, proposed actions to be taken and identified a risk reduction plan.

The technical advisor of the project and the branch field officer have taken responsibility in providing assistance for communities when developing a project proposal from the VDRP. Up to 35 participants (including 11 women), project partners/local authorities and Red Cross volunteers improved their skills on community pond rehabilitation; which included empowering beneficiaries to manage a project, register activities, make agreements with water-users on sharing costs and ensure a clean environment. In Koh Krobbay village, the community members prioritized the rehabilitation of a collective family pond, and the renovation of tube water supply in Kampong Kou Leu village, and a community water filter tank in Bo Peung village. These tasks will be completed through proper project management, selecting and registering the beneficiaries, and identifying a maintenance committee by the third-quarter of 2011.

Additionally, the following DRR actions have been carried out:

- School children in Kampong Kou Leu and Bo Peung primary school were mobilized to maintain the small planted trees;
- 12 RCVs and local partners were trained on producing rat-traps and shared these skills with community members. Up to 299 community members (including 189 women) practiced rat-trap making.
- 242 community members (including 189 women) helped promote safe water utilization using flipcharts;
- 650 leaflets on safety during the occurrence of lightning were distributed;
- Six water points have been rehabilitated; activities included repairing, cleaning and testing water quantity and quality;
- RCVs advocated for prevention of dengue fever to 199 village members (including 125 women) in three villages together with village health workers; and,
- The community-based early warning system has been promoted using information, education and communication (IEC) material in which posters show how to be prepared for floods before, during and after these occur, and a leaflet advising on safety during storms.

In order to improve DRR skills and knowledge among staff, volunteers and youth, Red Cross branch committee members carried out a contest with questions and answers related to preparedness for floods, storms and lightening, and the use of clean water at Koh Krobbay primary school. Up to 128 villagers (including 86 women) and 56 school children (including 39 girls) and teachers from Bopeung, Kompong Kou Leu and Koh Krobbay villages took part. The aim of this contest was also to involve the provincial and district authorities in DRR activities.

To strengthen the capacity of the commune committee for disaster management (CCDM) of Kampong Kou commune and to aid in its restructuring, a workshop was organized in collaboration with the provincial committee for disaster management (PCDM). Up to 22 members (including four women) participated in the workshop. The sub-branch officer and the Red Cross Volunteer leader continue to support CCDM meetings with the aim of being better prepared for the upcoming flood season. CCDM will prepare an action plan quarterly.

As part of preparedness measures for the flood season, a set of loud speakers will be handed over to Koh Krobbay's RCVs and its authorities. This will assist in publicizing information on water levels for at least half of the households in the village and one-third of the households on the other side of the river in Kampong Kou Leu village.



Red Cross volunteers explain and demonstrate how to make rat traps.
(Photo: IFRC)



Posters on how to prepare before, during and after floods are displayed in community public places while early warning flood poles are placed in clear view in targeted communities. (Photo: IFRC)

In Kampong Chhnang (KCG), the aim has been to enhance branch and community capacity and to extend delivery of disaster preparedness and response in five villages of Ampil Toek commune, Kampong Tralach district, Kampong Chhnang province. Financial support for this is contributed by New Zealand Red Cross.

Emergency response capacity has been strengthened by training branch disaster response teams (BDRTs) on emergency assessment and relief management. Up to 25 participants (of whom two are women) were trained..

Community members analyse and prioritize the actual needs of community in their community action plan (CAP). Given sufficient time, labour and/or cash, the community has carried out:

- Raising awareness of disaster preparedness for floods, storms, health emergencies, water and sanitation, and safe rice production procedures to 532 community members (including 239 women);
- Cash-for-work activities involving 250 persons (including 86 women) in repairing a canal and water stream for better access to clean water sources;
- Refilling the dry reservoir by pumping water from the main river.
- Repairs of the path for carts to the field and maintenance of the village road by installing a crossroad concrete drainage pipe. Up to 133 community members (including 51 women) participated in this effort.
- Training by community members to others to produce a sand-water-filter container to benefit 104 household members (including 46 women).

Technical support from headquarters has been transferred to the branch. Project staff has been responsible for implementing the project together with RCVs at community level. The project has:

- Provided a pump machine (25 level of engine power) and a two hundred centimetre hose output to benefit 175 hectare of dry-rice field in Ampil Toek village.
- A broken road, the size of 50m x 4m x 1.50m, was repaired.
- Sand-water-filters were produced for 140 households, with the contribution of sand and labour work from community members, in Ormall village. The additional 8 pumps and a water tank (3,000 liters' volume) were provided for 40 households who are living along the small stream and facing to water shortage in the dry season.
- One water pump machine was pre-positioned in Kampong Chhnang branch for response in the event of drought.

Road safety

Through multilateral funding from NZRC, the road safety project continued its activities until end-May 2011 in the targeted branches of Battambang, Kampong Speu, and Phnom Penh. The programme has additional bilateral support from Australian Red Cross.

While the road safety project manager left in March 2011, a new project manager was appointed together with a project coordinator and a project assistant.

The road safety project has been strengthening its activities, especially in schools, promoting road safety through media, encouraging more support from the private sector, and expanding its activities at community level. The activities have been carried out in close collaboration with the National Road Safety Committee (NRSC) and other international and local organizations.

Key messages are: helmet use, lower driving speeds, driving while intoxicated, and providing first aid for victims of different road accidents.

Youth clubs

Cambodian Red Cross has implemented “school-based road safety interventions” over six years in 24 schools and universities in the three provinces of Battambang, Kampong Speu, and Phnom Penh. The programme is implemented by 28 active youth clubs with a total of 1,113 members (including 560 women). Youth clubs have organized a total of 72 meetings promoting road safety and first aid skills. Through peer education and awareness-raising activities in schools, youth clubs reached 3,125 students (including 500 young women). Helmet use and posters and banners on speeding have been placed at the school premises.

A two-day pre-awareness observation on helmet use among students was carried out in the provinces of Battambang, Kampong Speu, and Phnom Penh in schools with youth clubs. Helmet use was deemed low among the students. A post-awareness observation will be done in the same areas before the end of the school year 2010-2011.

The aim for CRC has been to expand the programme nationwide; however, little has been realized because of the limited resources available to conduct training and workshops.

Between March and April 2011, an external consultant worked with CRC on *good practices and lessons learnt on road safety* as well as helping project staff at the national headquarters to organize an annual one-day workshop in mid-May 2011 in order to share successful stories of school-based road safety intervention implementing by Red Cross youth. The stories and best practices in school-based road safety intervention were documented and presented to the youth leaders and advisors from all target schools and universities to spread their messages nationwide.

Campaigns

Red Cross volunteers from six target communities in Kampong Speu and Battambang provinces organized an awareness campaign on helmet use. With financial support from a microfinance institute and a mobile telecommunication company, some 2,000 leaflets, 400 posters, 120 t-shirts and 120 helmets were distributed. Across the communities, 12 banners were placed at key strategic locations. Rates of helmet use in Battambang province are between 21 per cent and 44 per cent, whereas in Kampong Speu, documented rates are somewhat lower.

In February, 40 Red Cross youth participated in a campaign distributing the message “Protect Your Life, Don’t drive over speed limits” for some 1,053 persons (including some 800 women) and with 5,000 stickers displayed on cars, trucks and buses in Preah Sihanouk province and the capital city, Phnom Penh. Stickers are attached on tollbooths along the national road 4, which has a high rate of accidents compared to others.



A drawing contest with crucial key messages on helmet wearing was held together with the distribution of helmets to contest participants during World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day celebrations. (Photo: CRC/RS)

During World Red Cross Red Crescent Day on 8 May, some 350 Red Cross youth organized public awareness campaigns in public places. Leaflets and posters were printed with support from an international bank.

An art contest with 60 participants took place in Phnom Penh in May. The contest was organized to explore new ways to pass the key message of road safety. Art works will be used at CRC road safety workshops as well as NRSC conferences and events. CRC will also explore the opportunity to use the pictures in IEC materials.

CRC signed to be a member of the UN Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020 to support the UN General Assembly Resolution A/64/255. The Decade was launched on 11 May 2011 presided by Cambodia's deputy Prime Minister. CRC participated in the planning of the event and gave technical assistance as required.

Media

Given the wide reach of television and radio, CRC seeks to increase its road safety interventions via the local media in promoting road safety and the use of safety helmets. The Phnom Penh Media Co, Ltd, an advertising company, is still providing a number of its advertising spaces on street furniture and billboards in Phnom Penh to display road safety pictures and messages for an indefinite period of time. Pictures and messages focus on proper helmet use and observing the speed limit using two billboards at strategic locations and street furniture at 10 locations.

Income generation

In May 2011, a half-day annual workshop with the theme "All for Road Safety" was organized with financial support from NZRC, to mobilize resource support for the CRC road safety project. Some 60 representatives from the private sector and philanthropic bodies participated in the workshop. The workshop provided the participants the opportunity to learn about the CRC road safety programme and knowledge of the current situation of road accidents in Cambodia.

Provisional figures show that CRC Road Safety Project got pledges for 25,500 USD. Most of the assistance is focused on the distribution of helmets, producing IEC material, media coverage, and activities at schools and communities. Longer term commitment is needed as well.

Main achievements of the road safety project

The road safety project aims to save lives and change minds. There is a significant decrease when comparing year-to-year figures of road accident casualties: in 2010, the provisional figure is 18,287 whereas in 2009, it was 21,519. This decrease is due to a joint effort undertaken by NRSC, government ministries and institutions and other road safety stakeholders. Change in mindset and behaviour is more difficult to measure, but the follow up sessions in schools on helmet use is one sign of positive effects Red Cross youth can create in their own environment. The Red Cross youth has also been publicly praised by the Prime Minister for promoting respect for traffic laws to the public at large.

Constraints or Challenges

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

Financial support for the road safety project is limited 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 in becoming more prominent in road safety efforts in the country. Expanding the programme would also need a building of capacity at branch level which is a difficult task when branches already face a heavy workload. The needs at branch level are mainly: improvement of technical skills in programme implementation and the development of skills to monitor and evaluate programmes. There is also limited capacity to perform first aid skills among Red Cross youth leaders.

Health and care

Programme purpose: Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies

Outcomes

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 AHI and 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

Achievements

The CRC health department works to enhance community resilience to diseases and public health emergencies through the integration of all health components in its service delivery in line with the CRC health strategy and the present global health and care strategy.

Community-based health development (CBHD)

Cambodian Red Cross gets support from partner national societies including the Australian, Danish, Finnish, French, German, Swedish, and Swiss national societies, to implement community-based health and community-based first aid programme (CBHFA). A framework for a harmonized and integrated approach for CBHD was developed with financial support from Australian Red Cross and technical support from IFRC between February and May 2011. The framework is intended for CRC staff, supporting partner national societies and partners involved in the delivery of programme activities of a CBHD programme. It is hoped that an integrated and common framework will improve the quality of all programmes and in doing so, improve health outcomes for communities. A common framework will have an impact on multiple stakeholders and as such, they all need to be informed and involved in the process.

The move to a more integrated approach will require that a strong foundation exists to support these changes. The integrated approach will be reached by training of staff, increased focus on empowering communities and “learning by doing approach”. Up to 26 health focal persons from selected branches and 16 persons from the national headquarters attended a framework exercise in April. Up to 100 copies of the [CBHD framework](#) have been printed and will be launched in July. The implementation of the framework is anticipated to take several years.

With financial support from British Red Cross, a baseline survey on hygiene promotion and better access to water and sanitation was conducted in Kampong Cham province, Sambo village, located in Sambo commune, Batheay district. A project design was developed to address the needs of people in the village. Staff of Kampong Cham branch and Batheay sub-branch as well as Red Cross volunteers attended a one-day workshop and designed a questionnaire for conducting baseline assessments. From the workshop, the participants received knowledge and enhanced their skills in conducting data collection in communities. Some 130 candidates were selected for the interview and eight people attended a focus group discussion. Based on the needs of people in Sambo village, a baseline report is expected to be ready by the end of June. The report will be shared with CRC national headquarters, IFRC and partner national societies for further recommendations, and to get technical and financial support to establish a water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) pilot project for three years in Sambo village.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

At the beginning of 2011, a project with focus on the improvement to access to clean water and sanitation as well as hygiene for vulnerable communities in Stung Treng province was begun with financial support from British Red Cross. Primarily the idea was to run the programme in two provinces, but due to limited resources, the Kandal province was excluded this time.

With support from the branch project officer and two sub-branch officers, 10 WASH clubs were established in five target villages, to address hygiene and hand washing habits among village members. The project also identified 15 locations of water wells and provided materials for improvement of the hand pump wells. The number of people reached was 4,869 (including 2,418 women) representing 983 families and 605 households. Three of the staff have been trained on WASH promotion by a water sanitation expert from CRC headquarters. Good and bad hygiene habits, roles of women and men in hygiene practices, and proper hand washing have been discussed during the training session. A water survey was also conducted to identify the need for better access to water sources. At 15 locations, the advice was to construct hand-dug wells protected with hand



pumps. Communities were provided with necessary materials which included concrete rings, ring covers, cement, sand, gravel, and hand pumps.

Access to water is difficult and community members, like this little girl, have to work hard to get it from old open wells. This project will work to replace this with a new safer hand-pump well. (Photo: CRC/HED)

	Village	Commune	Number of people		No. of families	No. of households	No. of proposed hand dug wells protected
			Total	Women			
1	Trapeing Prey	Stung Treng	728	368	145	145	4
2	Reacheanukol (Krom Prah)	Stung Treng	936	474	197	197	2
3	Thmar Leat	Sras Rusey	965	481	209	195	2
4	Sre Po	Sras Rusey	1853	929	361		3
5	Kilo 8	Samaki	387	166	71	68	4
Total			4869	2418	983	605	15

Table 1: Population and target villages of WASH project (data source from village chiefs and water survey)

Health in emergencies

CRC Red Cross volunteers participated in the national measles campaign in February 2011. According to reports from the Danish, Finnish and French partner national societies, approximately 350 volunteers from six branches took part in the campaign, and their work was highly appreciated by the World Health Organization (WHO). The measles campaign was well-received in Cambodia with 95 per cent coverage of the country. Child nutrition is a considerable challenge in Cambodia, and WHO has expressed interest in having CRC volunteers advocating for nutrition in the future.

Since 2005, Cambodia has recorded 16 deaths due to avian influenza (H5N1). The last recorded was in June 2011, when a seven-year old girl died in Prasat village, Prasat commune, Kampong Trabeck district, Prey Veng province. In efforts to curb this disease, CRC's volunteers have been active since April 2011. Red Cross volunteers trained in CBHFA have promoted public awareness of the key messages related to H5N1 and H1N1 in their own communities. In Kratie province, where H5N1 and H1N1 messages are already included in the CBHFA, Red Cross volunteers received refresher training on avian influenza. The national headquarters has asked all Red Cross branches to strengthen their preparedness, response and surveillance activities through the existing Red Cross volunteer network and to work in close collaboration with other stakeholders, in particular, the provincial health department and the provincial department of agriculture. The IFRC 29-second TV-spot has been shown on different local TV channels. Existing information, education and communication (IEC) materials and Ministry of Health (MOH) materials have been used during the promotion activities.

Communicable diseases - HIV project

Multilateral funding support from Swedish Red Cross again enabled the Red Cross community to support orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC) living with HIV/AIDS in Kampot, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng provinces. The main activities are focused on promoting non-discrimination among OVCs, people living with HIV (PLHIV), and their families in the targeted communities. The project provides access to social services and better health care. Furthermore, knowledge and information on prevention of communicable diseases through the IEC material have been delivered. Six HIV-positive children and their families received shelter from the project while

156 water jars has been provided to 156 OVC to store safe drinking water. Also, 100 hygiene kits were distributed to HIV-positive children in those target areas. Up to 150 PLHIV attended self-help group meetings, sharing their experiences on anti-retroviral (ARV) and opportunistic infection (OIs) treatment, and income generation activities. Also, 444 students and teachers participated in a comic-strip competition themed on “physical health is mental health”.



People living with HIV/AIDS received support in the form of improved shelters and ceramic water filters with the help of the Svay Rieng Red Cross branch. (Photo: CRC/Svay Rieng)

Beside the OVC project, Italian Red Cross has given multilateral funding to CRC to implement the harm reduction project in the two provinces of Battambang and Seam Reap. As a result, drug and ex-drug users were referred for further health services related to communicable diseases including tuberculosis, voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) and ARV treatment. About 244 ex-drug users in target rehabilitation centres receive regular health checks, information on how to prevent the spread of HIV. Around 1,351 drug users and non-schooling youth received information on harm reduction and HIV knowledge through activities conducted by outreach workers and peer educators. Some 34 ex-drug users and non-schooling youth attended a four-day training for HIV peer educators. Up to 14 first aid kits have been distributed to outreach workers, a rehabilitation centre, and a Red Cross branch where community activities are conducted.

Constraints or challenges

- Funding is the main constraint, especially in support of orphans and vulnerable children, for access to hygiene, water and sanitation.
- The internal financial flow within CRC delayed the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) project for two months.
- One of the present challenges is to plan the project in order to construct wells during the dry season, and not during the rainy season.
- The WASH pilot project in Stung Treng has funding for only six months, even if the pilot has been planned for three years. Funding is still being sought at this stage.

Organizational development

Programme purpose: Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability

Outcomes

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

Outcome 1: The CRC youth and volunteer base is strengthened and enhanced with emphasis on recruitment, management and retention

Programme component 4: Branch development (decentralization)

Outcome 1: The integrated branch and community development (IBCD) concept developed during 2009 is piloted, and aimed at supporting the CRC decentralization process/implement in two branches.

Achievements

Cambodian Red Cross is committed to sustainable growth and expands its local capacities through organizational development. In-kind and strategic support is needed from the Red Cross partners and IFRC. With the support of IFRC organizational development expertise, CRC aims to improve the impact of organizational development and to measure the progress of related work.

The programme has received multilateral support from German Red Cross and New Zealand Red Cross. Between January and June 2011, a limited number of organizational development activities were carried out, as most have been scheduled for implementation during the second half of 2011 when the CRC Strategy 2011-2020 is launched together with its four-year development plan 2011-2014. The launch is planned for the first week of August 2011.

CRC was one of the six national societies in the Asia Pacific zone that was selected to carry out an organizational development [impact study](#) in mid-January. The study was conducted by a team composed of the CRC organizational development coordinator, the former CRC head of the monitoring and evaluation unit, the former CRC director of communication department, the IFRC country office programme coordinator, and a consultant. Two branches were selected for the study: the Kampong Cham and Koh Kong branches, while two other branches, Kampot and Takeo, participated on a voluntary basis in the study process. The study, which has been given the theme *Crisis and Victory* by CRC, reviewed both successes and failures from the past ten years and identified the best practices of the national society.

In April, the IFRC Asia Pacific zone office organized a meeting on organizational development and volunteering. The country programme coordinator attended the meeting to learn about IFRC's new capacity building framework, especially given that the IFRC Cambodia country office has had no organizational development delegate since 2006. During the meeting, the following topics were presented:

- Linkages between planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) and organizational development/capacity building (CB) practitioners to plan better and to measure impact of related work,
- Scaling up volunteer development work;
- Next steps and planning opportunities for the Asia Pacific Youth Network;
- Integration of organizational development with other core programmes, ICRC and other partner national societies.

One of the main topics was the human resource (HR) issues and approaches in national societies without an organizational development delegate present in the country. Another new and important topic was "change management" which referred to a pilot Movement change management course in Nairobi in January 2011. The key lesson learned was that the host national society has to take the lead, and the common understanding of organizational development work needs to be strengthened across the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. Cambodia and Viet Nam were encouraged to participate in the next course.

As part of the organizational development goal to strengthen the information system at CRC, the IFRC Asia Pacific zone office selected CRC as one of 15 national societies in the zone to work on the new IFRC approach called *Digital Divide*. The CRC IT specialists are redesigning the national society's internal IT system and are supported by the zone office in this regard. Work is expected to be completed in late October in time for the International Conference in November 2011.

The country office's programme coordinator also attended the first ever reporting workshop at the Asia Pacific zone office in mid-May. The main purpose of the workshop was to gather people responsible for reporting at country and regional levels to discuss reporting issues and exchange information throughout the zone. Topics of discussion also included the latest Federation style guide, reporting formats, the new IFRC four-year planning process as well as the Federation-wide reporting system model which was briefly introduced.

The programme component on volunteer development has been a high priority because of the Year of Volunteers. In 2010, CRC reviewed its Red Cross Youth policy and guidelines. The volunteer policy and guidelines have been in use since 2005. With this initiative from the CRC human resource department, the volunteer policy and guidelines are now under review with technical support from the Asia Pacific zone organizational development and volunteering delegate and the IFRC Cambodia country office. CRC is responsible for writing the policy and guidelines and has a team to do it, consisting of the deputy director of the human resource department, the organizational development coordinator and the HIV/AIDS programme manager. The review process started in late May, and the work is supposed to be completed by November 2011. The new revised policy and guidelines are to be launched on 5 December on the International Day of Volunteers.

To strengthen the youth activities, the youth coordinator from the CRC headquarters attended a basic training course for youth delegates in Finland in May. Financial support for this participation was from Finnish Red Cross.

The IFRC Cambodia country office faces the constraint of funding for organizational development. Much of the financial support for this during the reporting period was given through bilateral support from Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross, as well as CRC's own funding. By these means, the planned activities could be carried out.

Danish Red Cross funds the position of the CRC organizational development coordinator, strengthening the capacity of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) staff, and branch development with focus on assessment of the minimum package of branch capacity. Finnish Red Cross supported the supply of IT equipment for the organizational development coordinator and for branch development at Kampong Thom, Stung Treng, Kratie, Ratanakiri, Mondulakiri, and Oddor Meanchey branches. Finnish Red Cross also provided first aid refresher courses for Red Cross volunteers in three selected sub-branches in Kampong Thom. Swiss Red Cross has focused on administrative and financial development. CRC has also focused on this area as well as on branch development and developed the CRC four-year development plan 2011-2014, and worked on strengthening its planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) system.

Constraints or Challenges:

The lack of sufficient funding for organizational development support is the main constraint currently faced by the national society in this sector.

Principles and values

Programme purpose: Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity

Outcomes

Programme component 1: Promotion and integration of humanitarian principles and values
Outcome 1: The internal understanding of the Red Cross Red Crescent Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values is enhanced within the Cambodian Red Cross
Outcome 2: Red Cross Red Crescent principles and values are integrated into the CRC operational programmes and support service departments

Achievements

Disaster management law and policy development in Cambodia

The IFRC Asia-Pacific zone office with support from the IDRL department at the Geneva secretariat has been working on Cambodia's disaster management legislation since 2007. A local consultant helped develop a draft disaster management law and policies that were submitted to the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) in the second quarter of 2010. This draft provides the basis upon which IFRC is developing a finalized version. The government has worked on a version based on the local consultant's draft.

NCDM has expressed its interest that the new disaster management law be adopted by the National Assembly and the Senate, and signed by the King as head of state by the end of 2011. NCDM submitted the draft for deliberation in February 2011.

World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day

In line with yearly tradition, CRC celebrated World Red Cross/Red Crescent Day, but this year, this was held on 3 May 2011, instead of the actual day of 8 May. Visibility for the Red Cross Red Crescent Fundamental Principles, and the Year of Volunteers was used to draw attention to the assistance and protection needs of vulnerable people. Free billboards and banners to promote these messages are an option that can be used nationwide by the headquarters and branches with support from the private sector.

"Volunteering Humanitarian Effectiveness" themes were discussed on TV by youth from universities with participation from community volunteers. IFRC provided technical support when CRC prepared the youth for the discussions.

CRC also carried out its biggest annual fundraising event on 3 May 2011 through which it garnered in USD 9.5 million.

Working in partnership

The cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) was revised in October 2010. CRC has signed the agreement with the Danish, French, German and Swiss Red Cross societies with the Australian and Finnish Red Cross agreements currently pending. In line with the agreement, Movement coordination meetings have been held twice during the reporting time. The meetings have been used as a review of the activities and for achievements to develop the CRC conflict preparedness. Technical meetings have not yet taken place as agreed in the agreement.

Also, to follow up and monitor the situation at the Cambodia-Thai border and to cooperate in an effective way, IFRC, partner national societies and ICRC have held two cooperation meetings during this reporting period. CRC signed a tripartite agreement with Lao Red Cross and Vietnamese Red Cross in May 2011 to further enhance cooperation in humanitarian and development activities among the three national societies.

CRC has raised its profile at national and international level on Road Safety when working in close collaboration with NRSC, which is responsible to develop policies and action plans on road safety in the country. CRC is a member of NRSC Technical Working Group assisting in the implementation of road safety activities in Cambodia. CRC continues also to be a member of Core Working Group for RS 10 Project in Cambodia, because Red Cross Youths is the driven force for disseminate road safety key message and traffic law enforcement within the country.

On a worldwide note, the President of CRC was nominated as a Champion for the UN Secretary-General's Joint Plan of Action on Women's and Children's Health in Cambodia. With close collaboration with the Ministry of Health's Mother and Child Health Unit, CRC will actively support and advocate for women's and children's health through its activities, especially in terms of HIV transmission from mother to child, which will be the focus of health programmes.

At branch level, CRC continues to work closely with the authorities and other humanitarian actors in their respective fields.

Contributing to longer-term impact

During the reporting period, a number of approaches were used to share lessons learnt, best practices and quality standards through Movement Coordination meetings, partner national society meetings and programme reviews.

The scaling up of community-based health programmes through a harmonized approach nationwide will enhance community resilience and coping mechanisms to survive diverse emergencies. The water and sanitation component will have a long-term development impact through the provision of water pumps, ceramic filters and hygiene training. The risk of exposure to waterborne diseases is expected to reduce, and indirectly contribute towards improving the livelihood of the community; better access to clean water and proper sanitation coupled with hygiene promotion will lead to improved community health, thereby empowering community members to improve their livelihood efforts and options.

The path for decentralization can be a tool to measure the development of the national headquarters, branches and sub-branches. This will open the possibility to follow up on any changes in the way the headquarters, branches and sub-branches work, and ultimately monitor the process and evaluate impact in the long term.

Strengthening the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) mechanism will help contribute to the transparency and sustainability of CRC activity implementation, and a monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed for headquarters and branch level. Regular reports for the different departments of health, disaster management and finance with key indicators, will allow for necessary revision on programme activities.

Looking ahead

Looking at the present situation within CRC, the main areas requiring support from IFRC are organizational development and capacity building. Follow-up is needed in the implementation of the development plan as well as the review of the volunteering policy and the implementation of community-based programmes. Support will be needed in PMER, implementing the human resource policy and HR systems development. The role of IFRC will also be to support and help manage relationships with partners.

The biggest challenge for the IFRC country office is the present low volume of multilateral funding through IFRC for development programming, which affects the core costs in the country office. If response for programme support is still low for the second half of the year, the country office will need to further review the budget and its support for CRC.

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 report, please contact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambodian Red Cross: Mme PUM Chantinie, secretary general; email: pum.chantinie@redcross.org.kh ; phone: +855 (0) 23 881 511; fax: +855 (0) 23 881 522 • IFRC Cambodia country office: phone: +855 (0) 23 880 717; and fax: +855 (0) 23 880 718. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Leena Kamarainen, head of country office; email: leena.kamarainen@ifrc.org ; ○ LAK Mony Rasmey, programme coordinator/office manager; email: lak.monyrasmey@ifrc.org • IFRC Southeast Asia regional office, Bangkok: Anne Leclerc, head of regional office, email: anne.leclerc@ifrc.org, phone: +662 661 8201, fax: +662 661 9322 • IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Al Panico, head of operations, email: al.panico@ifrc.org, phone: +603 9207 5700; ○ Alan Bradbury, head of resource mobilization and PMER; email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org ; phone: +603 9207 5775; fax: +603 2161 0670 <p>Please send all pledges of funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org</p> 	

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MAAKH001 - Cambodia

Appeal Launch Date: 01 jan 11

Appeal Timeframe: 01 jan 94 to 31 dec 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/6
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAAKH001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	97,639	88,289	186,482	0	328,233	700,642
B. Opening Balance	28,628	50,785	58,001	0	175,139	312,553
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>		6,730				6,730
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>		26,919				26,919
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	6,426					6,426
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>	36,416					36,416
<i>Germany Red Cross</i>			-566			-566
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	-1,933					-1,933
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		248				248
C1. Cash contributions	40,909	33,897	-566			74,239
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>					63,600	63,600
C3. Inkind Personnel					63,600	63,600
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Services Fees</i>					28,669	28,669
C4. Other Income					28,669	28,669
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	40,909	33,897	-566	0	92,269	166,508
D. Total Funding = B + C	69,536	84,682	57,435	0	267,408	479,061
Appeal Coverage	71%	96%	31%	#DIV/0	81%	68%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	28,628	50,785	58,001	0	175,139	312,553
C. Income	40,909	33,897	-566	0	92,269	166,508
E. Expenditure	-32,905	-69,973	-16,317		-149,742	-268,937
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	36,631	14,709	41,118	0	117,666	210,124

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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Interim Report

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Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
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Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

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)		97,639	88,289	186,482	0	328,233	700,642	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Other Supplies & Services		5,305	1,319				6,624	-6,624
Total Relief items, Construction, Suj		5,305	1,319				6,624	-6,624
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	45,200					1,107	1,107	44,093
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	45,200					1,107	1,107	44,093
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicle Costs		298	968			4,414	5,680	-5,680
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage		298	968			4,414	5,680	-5,680
Personnel								
International Staff	144,000					81,933	81,933	62,067
National Staff	65,000	1,273	3,280	2,616		18,860	26,029	38,971
National Society Staff	49,100	9,576	3,501	107			13,184	35,916
Total Personnel	258,100	10,849	6,781	2,723		100,793	121,145	136,955
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	33,500	1,275	10,155				11,430	22,070
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	33,500	1,275	10,155				11,430	22,070
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	142,030	23,062	40,729	1,890		3,597	69,278	72,752
Total Workshops & Training	142,030	23,062	40,729	1,890		3,597	69,278	72,752
General Expenditure								
Travel	30,000	324				2,786	3,111	26,889
Information & Public Relation		147	2,640	12,771		68	15,626	-15,626
Office Costs		1,577	543	208		14,583	16,911	-16,911
Communications	44,000	1,817	166	654		3,427	6,064	37,936
Financial Charges	3,000	11	4			13,049	13,063	-10,063
Other General Expenses	102,050	2,886	16			1,467	4,369	97,681
Total General Expenditure	179,050	6,762	3,368	13,633		35,380	59,143	119,907
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		-17,007	1,811	-3,005		-1,255	-19,455	19,455
Total Operational Provisions		-17,007	1,811	-3,005		-1,255	-19,455	19,455
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	42,762	1,985	4,234	991		5,228	12,438	30,324
Total Indirect Costs	42,762	1,985	4,234	991		5,228	12,438	30,324
Pledge Specific Costs								
Earmarking Fee		377	408	86		275	1,146	-1,146
Reporting Fees			200			200	400	-400
Total Pledge Specific Costs		377	608	86		475	1,546	-1,546
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	700,642	32,905	69,973	16,317		149,742	268,937	431,705
VARIANCE (C - D)		64,734	18,316	170,164		178,491	431,705	