



*National Science
and Technology Council*

Country Report of Cambodia Disaster Management



***PRESENTED BY: VISETH UNG, , DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL,
NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL,
IN THE INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON MITIGATION ON DISASTER DUE
TO SEVERE CLIMATE EVENTS:
FROM POLICY TO PRACTICE, MARCH 10-13, 2016, COLOMBO, SRI
LANKA***

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I. About Cambodia

Kingdom of Cambodia

- Country Name: Kingdom of Cambodia
- Population: About 15 Million (NIS,2013)
 - Urban: 19.5%
 - Rural: 80.5%
 - Growth Rate: 1.35% (2010)
 - Density: 83 Per. Sq. Km
 - Capital: Phnom Penh
 - Area: 181,035 Sq Km
 - Province/Capital: 25
 - Major Language: Khmer
 - Major Religion: Buddhism
 - Currency: Cambodian Riel
- Bordered by:
 - Thailand to the West
 - Lao PDR to the North
 - Viet Nam to the East
 - Gulf of Thailand to the South



2. Overview of Main Natural Disasters Hazards & Impacts

- Cambodia is considered as the 8th Country the most prone to natural disasters in the world

Flood



Storm



Drought

Flood

In 1996:

- **2,029,748 people affected.**
- 250,218 ha of crops damaged.
- 3,768 homes damaged
- Total damages: US\$85.7 M.



In 2000:

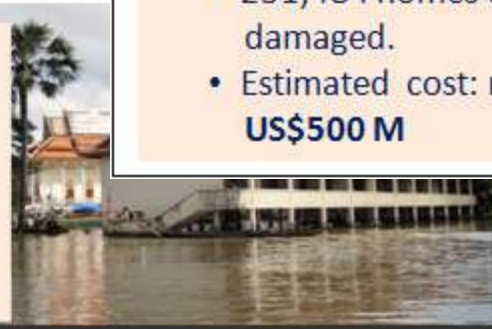
- **347 people died, 80% children.**
- 3,448,629 people affected.
- 317,975 homes damaged.
- Total damages: US\$ 150 M.



Flood

In 2001:

- 14 provinces, 84 districts, 595 communes.
- **62 people died, 70% children.**
- 2,251 homes destroyed.
- Total damages: US\$36 M.



In 2002:

- 7 provinces, 41 districts.
- **29 people died.**
- 40,027 ha of rice crops affected
- 1,082 homes destroyed.
- Total damages: US\$19 M.



Flood

In 2011:

- 18 provinces, 122 districts, 687 communes.
- **250 people died, 70% children.**
- 1297 homes damaged.
- Total damages: US\$520 M.



In 2013:

- 20 Capital and provinces; 132 Districts; 770 Communes.
- **168 people died, 44% Children.**
- 231,484 homes affected, 287 damaged.
- Estimated cost: **more than US\$500 M**



Drought

- Some areas face to drought every year
- A short dry spell: 20 to 30 days in July or August (*Middle of rainy season/farming season*).



- In 2002-2004 experienced in large scale:
 - 2,047,340 people affected.
 - 62,702 ha of rice crops damaged.
 - Total damages: US\$ 55.3 M.

Year	Impacted Element	Affected	Damaged
2002-2004	Areas affected: 10 provinces, 76 districts, 420 communes		
	People	2,047,340	
	Family	442,419	
	Rice crops		62,702 ha
	Total damages is US\$ 55.3 M		

- In 2013
 - 30 ha of rice crops damaged.
 - 11,764 ha of rice crops affected.
 - 1,520 ha of rice crops rescued.

Year	Impacted Element	Affected	Damaged	Rescued
Sep 05, 2013	Areas affected: 3 provinces, 10 districts			
	People			
	Family			
	Rice crops	11,764 ha	30 ha	1,520ha

Storm - Typhoon Ketsana

Year	Impacted Element	Died	Injured	Affected
Sep 2009	Areas affected: 14 provinces, 73 districts, 336 communes			
	People	43	67	180,000
	Total affected: US\$ 132 M			



Source: NCDM, 2009

Storm Report in 2013

Year	Impacted Element	Died	Injured	Damaged
By Sep 05, 2013	Areas affected: 111 districts, Occurred: 154 times			
	People	29	110	
	Homes			8,224
	Schools			45
	Other buildings			12

3. Disaster management system

3.1 National Mechanism Structure

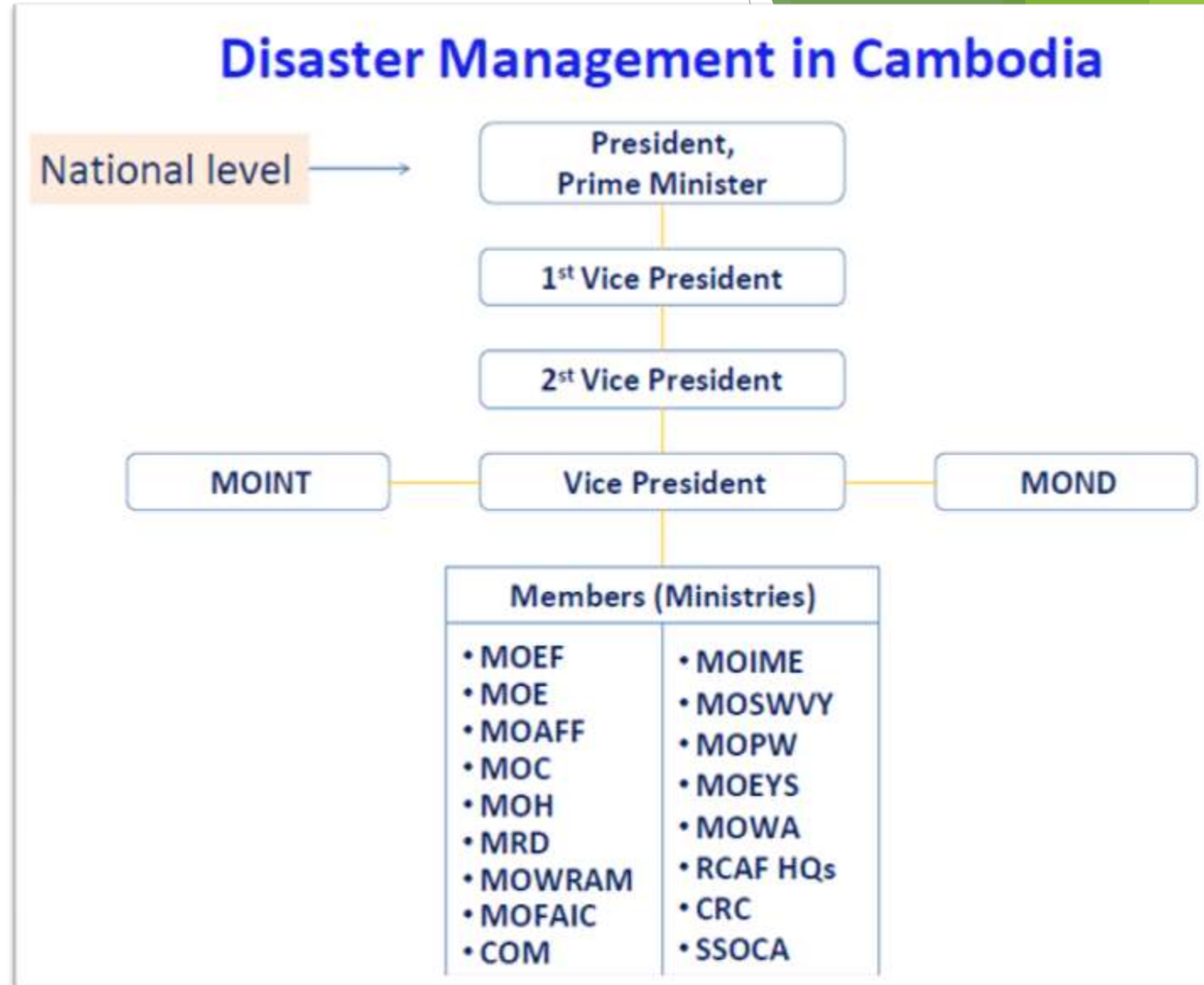
• Ministerial level agency, chaired by the Prime Minister that formed to assist the Royal Government in:

• **Mission:**

“To lead the Disaster Management in the Kingdom of Cambodia”.

• **Functions and Responsibilities:**

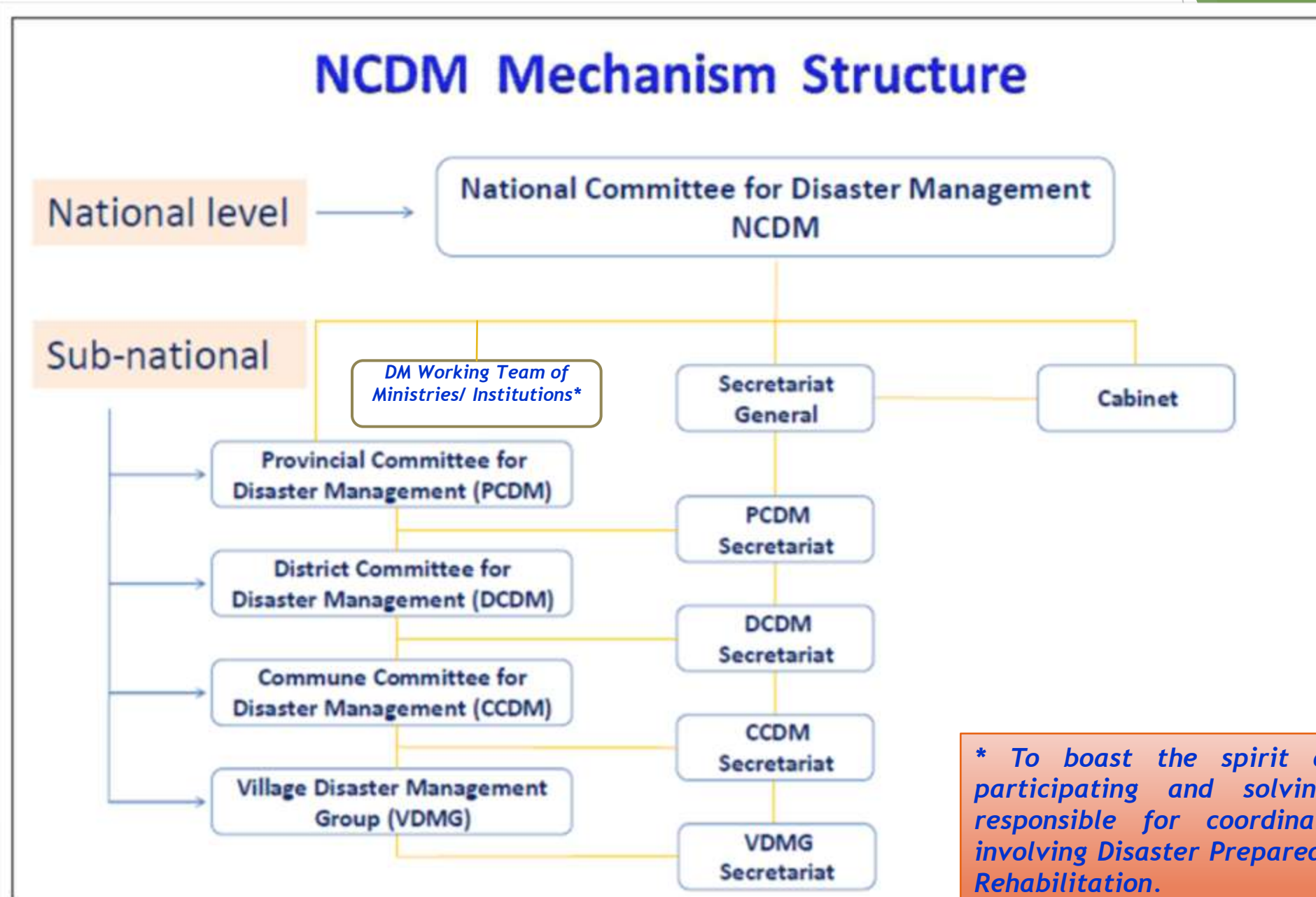
1. Manage data of disaster risk and develop report on the disaster situation;
2. Proposal on reserves of resources for Disaster intervention in Emergency Response;
3. Capacity Building and human resource development on disaster management;
4. Coordination in implementation of disaster management policies;
5. Exchange and sharing information
6. Coordination and mobilization or resources for disaster response;



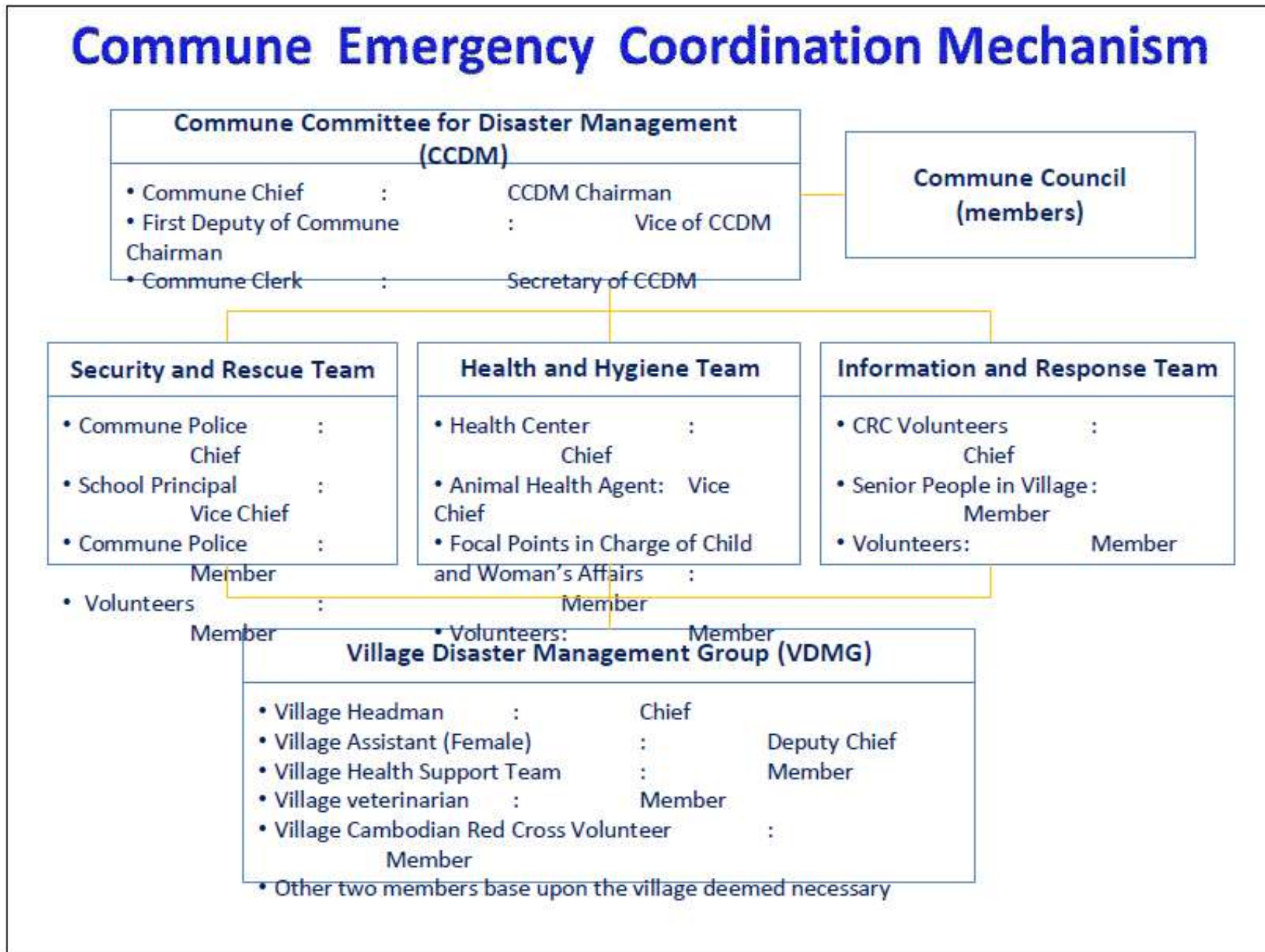
3.1 National Mechanism Structure (Cont'....)



3.2 Sub-National Mechanism Structure



3.2 Sub-National Mechanism Structure (Cont'....)

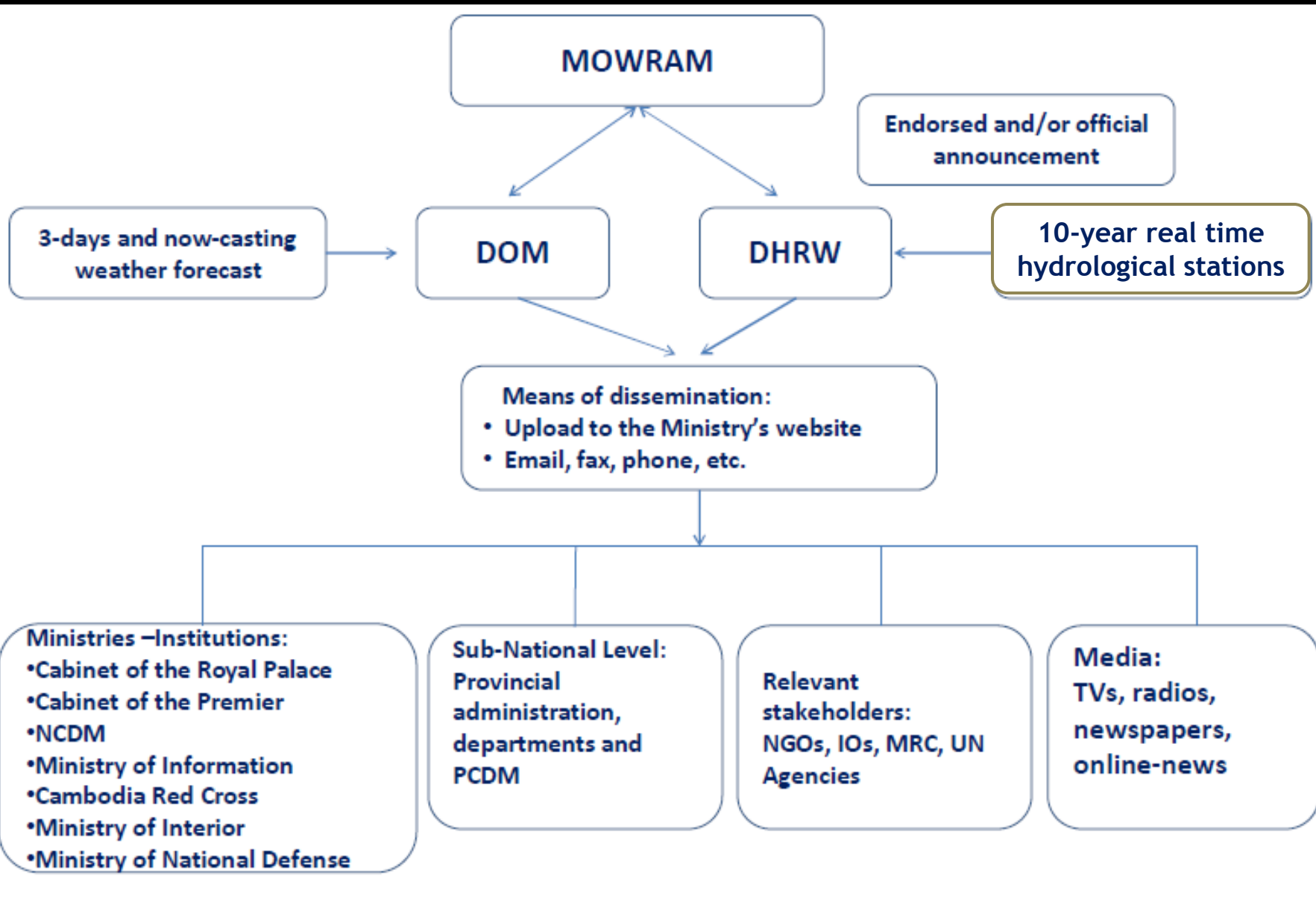


3.3 Disaster Management Plan, Policy and Strategy (Cont'...)

- Sub-decree No. 30 ANKR.BK, dated April 09, 2002 on the Organization and Functioning of the National and Sub-National Committees for Disaster Management;
- Sub-decree No. 61 ANKR.BK, dated June 29, 2006 on the establishment of the Commune Committee for Disaster Management (CCDM);
- Direction No. 315 NCDM, dated July 21, 2010 on the establishment of the Village Disaster Management Team (VDMT) for the implementation of Community Based Disaster Risk Management
- . Law on Disaster Management was drafted and enacted by National Assembly in 2015.
- . National Strategy Development Plan (NSDP) 2009-2013 and 2014-2018 (NSDP)
- . National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2014-2018 (drafted & adopted by 2014)
- . Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (SNAP) 2008-2013
- . Cambodia endorsed the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in 2005 that provides a systematic and strategic approach to reduction of vulnerability and risk to disasters.

4. Cambodia Disaster Management Information System

4.1 Dissemination of Forecasting and Early Warning Information



Information Collected during disaster:



5. Success Stories

5.1 Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)

- . Builds upon existing capacities and coping mechanisms of communities to collectively design and implement appropriate and doable long-term risk reduction and disaster preparedness plans.
- . Involves the participation of local actors, particularly vulnerable communities.
- . Seen as the way forward in minimizing enormous loss of life, property and livelihood.
- Considers CBDRM as an integral part of its rural development program to alleviate poverty

5.2 Recent major projects on disaster risk reduction

- Project Implementation and Bird Flu Prevention (Avian and Human Influenza Control and Preparedness Emergency Project -AHICPEP)
- Implementation of Post-Ketsana Reconstruction Project
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Cooperation for 2013-2015 between NCDM and Caritas Cambodia
- Strengthening National and Sub-national Capacity to Implement Disaster Management towards Increased Community Resilience
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Forum

6. Challenges

What are the key challenges?

- Lack of appreciation on disaster risk management institutions;
- Lack of understanding of the importance of database/information based decision making of the decision maker
- Lack of appreciation and commitment to database and disaster information management promotion and use;
- Inadequate resources, manpower, professions and skills;
- Understanding of different level stakeholders (politician, technical planner and workers) database;
- Very limitation of resource allocation for Disaster Management Information System, (lack of human and financing resource).
- Systematic procedures and cooperation among NCDM, all line agencies and NGOs in implementation of DRM are not compatible.

7. *Suggestions and Recommendations*

- Donor Commitment to the development of national capacity on disaster information management and database;
- Supports from national and regional institutions on the process of capacity building; TA, hardware and software;
- Support country level building strong Government's institution for disaster information management and databases;
- Advocate to decision maker to use database and reliable disaster information for decision making;
- Capacity Building to National and Sub-National level. (Training of Trainer, National to Sub-National level).
- Looking for any projects: Pilot projects on Geo-reference Information System for DRM, Drought Monitoring, and Climate Change Pilot Project.
- Necessary equipments

Thank you very much for your kind attention!