

Status of Disaster Management and Future Needs For CAMBODIA

Presented by: Ross Sovann

DM and Legal Advisor to the National
Committee for Disaster Management,
ADRC Visiting Researcher January – July 2005

Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan

Outline of the Presentation

1. Cambodia in Brief
2. Primary
3. Disaster





Kingdom of Cambodia

Heart of the ASEAN Countries

Bordered by Thailand, Laos, Vietnam and The Gulf of Thailand

An area of 181,035 sq. Km.

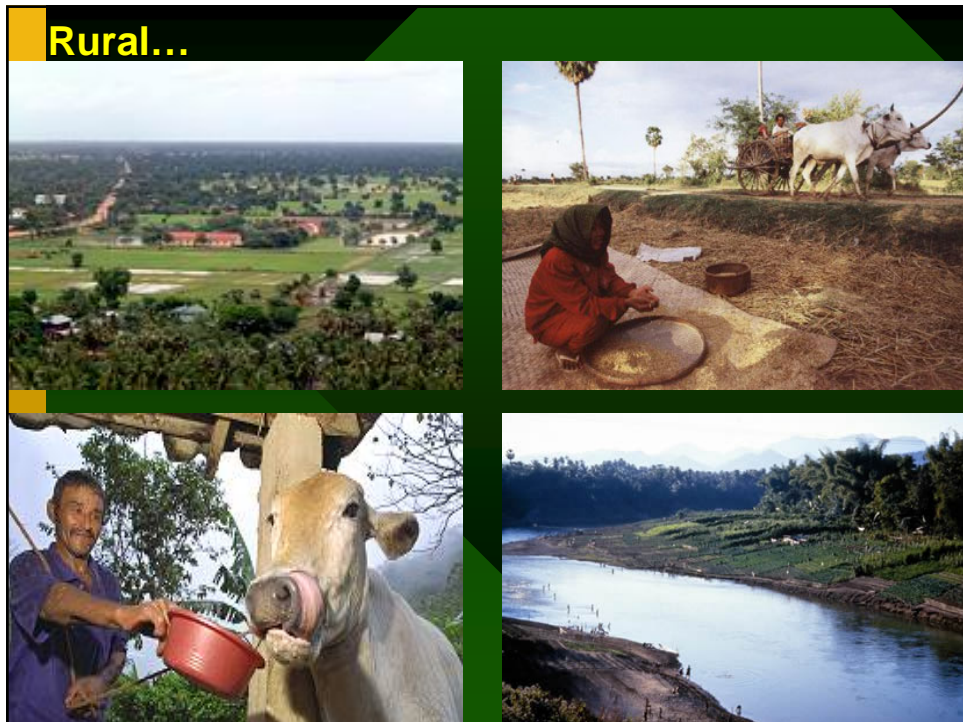
Capital City is Phnom with 20 provinces and 3 municipalities



CAMBODIA

Background Information :

Head of State	: H.M. Norodom Sihamoni
Head of Government	: Prime Minister Hun Sen
Capital	: Phnom Penh
Land area	: 181,035 sq.km
Population	: 13,798 thousands (2003)
Language	: Khmer
Religion	: Buddhism
Member of	: ASEAN, CTBTO, ESCAP, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, ITU, LDC, UNO, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPO, UNIDO, WIPO, WHO, UNDAC...
Currency	: Riel; (4,000 Riel = 1.00 US\$)
GDP	: US\$ 4,215 million (2003) at current market prices
Major Industries	: Textiles and Garments, Beverages, Food Processing, Wood Processing
Major Exports	: Garments, Textile Product Sawn, Wood Furniture and Rubber
Major Imports	: Transport equipment and machinery, manufactured goods, food chemicals



Country Profile



Arable & permanent crop land – 13%

Permanent pasture – 11%

Forests and Woodland – 66%

Demographics



Population of 13.4 million, 90 to 95% are Ethnic Khmer, Female 51.8%, Male 48.2%
Rural Population – 84%
Average annual population growth rate of 2.4% (2nd Highest among ASEAN)

Productive age group (18 to 60 yrs old) – 43%
Population 18 yrs old and below – 52%
(Imbalance due to Khmer Rouge period)

Social Development Indicators

Human Development Index: 130 out of 175 (UNDP 2001)

Population living below poverty line: 36% (75% farmer-headed Households)

Life Expectancy (2002): 57.4 yrs

Adult Literacy Rate (2002): 69.4%

Per Capita Income US\$ 266



Profile of Economy

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector

43% of GDP
80% of labor force

Industrial Sector

Share in GDP increasing from 18.3% in 1998 to 23.5% in 2000

Manufacturing 78.5%
Construction 18.3%

Most dynamic sub-sector is Garments Industry (leading source of exports) with annual growth rate of 65% for period 1995 to 2000



Profile of Economy

Tourism plays a very important role in the rebuilding of the economy. Growth rate of 18.4% in 1999.

Annual increase in tourist arrivals of 30% during the period 1998 to 2000.

Hotel construction increased by 10% during the period 1993 to 2000.

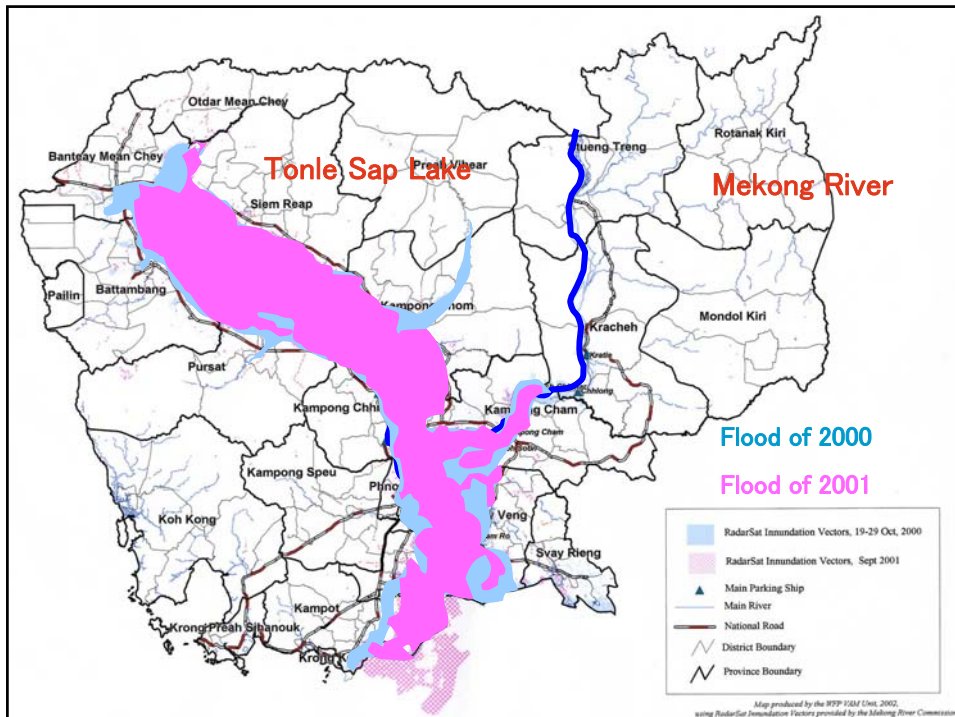


DISASTERS IN CAMBODIA

PRIMARY DISASTERS...
1. Flood



Mekong River in rainy season





FLOOD IN 2000 CAMBODIA



*MEKONG RIVER COMMISSION REPORTED
Laos PDR, Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand affected*

- Cambodia the most severely affected **country**
- The **deaths** in Cambodia 43% of total deaths 800 persons
- 40% of total damages \$ 400 million

Impact of Floods

Floods of 1996

In the 1996 floods, continuous heavy rainfall in China, Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia inundated the Mekong River affecting 1.3 million Cambodians with 600,000 hectares of crops and 50,000 homes damaged or destroyed

Floods of 2000

- Worst flood to hit the country in more than 70 years.
- Total physical and direct damage was estimated at US\$ 150 million, 40% of the total estimated damages of US\$ 400 Million in the four countries in the Mekong River basin including Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand.
- Death toll at 347 (80 percent of whom were children).
- Some 750,618 families (3,448,629 individuals) affected by flooding, about 85,000 families had to be evacuated.

Floods of 2001

- Affected Provinces/Municipalities: 14, Districts: 84, Communes: 595
- Victims Affected: 429,698 families, equivalent to 2,121,952 people
- Affected population who had food shortage caused by flood: 192,284 families, equivalent to: 945,665 people
- Rice partially damaged by flood: seedling 7,739 Has, Transplanted 23,7275 Has
- Rice totally destroyed by flood: seedling 5,732 Has, Transplanted 144,386 Has

Damages

In its World Disaster Report, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) put Cambodia the worse affected country in the region as in the following:

HISTORY OF DISASTERS IN CAMBODIA <i>IFRC World Disaster Report: 2002</i>		
	1982-1991	1992-2001
Total no. of people reported killed	100	1,094
Total no. of people reported affected	900,000	13,336,614

The total direct damages were approximately estimated at:

- US\$150 million in 2000
- US\$ 36 million in 2001
- US\$ 34 million in 2002

2. Drought



- In recent years, there has been an imbalance in the distribution of monsoon rainfall which has resulted in drought in some parts of the country
- A short dry spell of 20 to 30 days during the rainy season (May - November) can result to extensive damage to crops
- Prolonged drought was experienced in 1997 to 1998 and consecutive drought in 2001, 2002, 2004 and 2005

Drought in 2001

- Affected population who had food shortage caused by drought: 132,711 families, equivalent to: 530,844 people
- Rice partially damaged by drought: seedling 13,361 Has, Transplanted 89,787 Has
- Rice totally destroyed by drought: seedling 8,696 Has, Transplanted 45,291 Has

Other disasters:

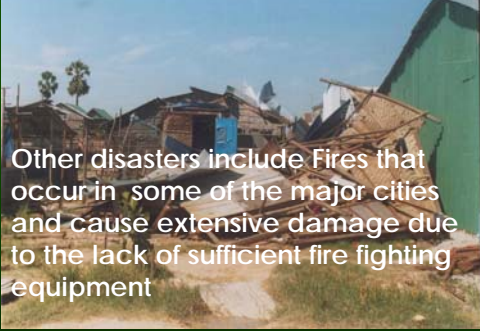
1. Natural

- Storm
- Erosion
- Epidemics
- Forest fires,
- Landslides

2. Man-made

- Traffic Accident
- Railroad accidents
- industrial wastes
- Landmines
- HIV/AIDS
- Drugs
- Social disasters

Storms



Other disasters include Fires that occur in some of the major cities and cause extensive damage due to the lack of sufficient fire fighting equipment

- In 2000, a series of storms caused similar damage in 5 provinces of the country
 - In 2001, six (6) provinces were hit by storms resulting to destruction of 743 houses, 6 school buildings and 2 temples resulting to 1 death and 11 injured
- and other disasters shall together cooperate with all levels of authorities

Disaster Data 1988–1998 (CRED, 1999)^[1]

Country	Total Events	People Affected	People killed	D	E	FLD	F	W/S	LS	V	O
Cambodia	10	8,274,564	730	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
Indonesia	76	3,499,811	7,535	6	18	22	4	2	3	11	10
Laos	13	820,016	747	3	0	4	0	3	0	0	3
Myanmar	10	4,605,372	188	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	0
Vietnam	53	16,300,880	9,096	1	0	15	0	30	2	0	5

D = drought, E = earthquake, FLD = floods, F = fire, W/S = wind/storm, LS = landslide, V = volcano, O = others

[1] Source : CAMBODIA, International Federation of the Red Cross Country Assistance Strategy 2001-2002, June 2000



The Royal Government of Cambodia

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT (NCDM)

...As a result of experiencing with recurring flooding, the Royal Government of Cambodia, established the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) in 1995...

Ministerial level organization under the Council of Ministers formed to assist the Royal Government in:

- 1. Providing necessary disaster management related recommendations,**
- 2. Disaster Management Coordination,**
- 3. Disaster Management Dissemination, and**
- 4. Disaster response**

Royal Government of Cambodia
National Committee for Disaster Management

Membership

Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0202/040

1. Prime Minister	President
2. High Ranking Official (Senior Minister)	First Vice-President
3. Minister of the Ministry of Interior	Vice-President
4. Minister of the Ministry of National Defense	Vice-President
5. Minister in charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers	Member
6. Minister of the Ministry of Economy and Finance	Member
7. Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	Member
8. Minister of the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology	Member

Royal Government of Cambodia
National Committee for Disaster Management

(Membership cont'd)

9. Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Member
10. Minister of the Ministry of Commerce	Member
11. Minister of the Ministry of Health	Member
12. Minister of the Ministry of Rural Development	Member
13. Minister of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport	Member
14. Minister of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	Member
15. Representative of the Commander In Chief of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces	Member
16. Representative of the Chairman of the National Society of Cambodian Red Cross	Member
17. Secretary of State of the State Secretariat of Civil aviation	Member

Royal Government of Cambodia
National Committee for Disaster Management

Mission

To lead the Disaster Management in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

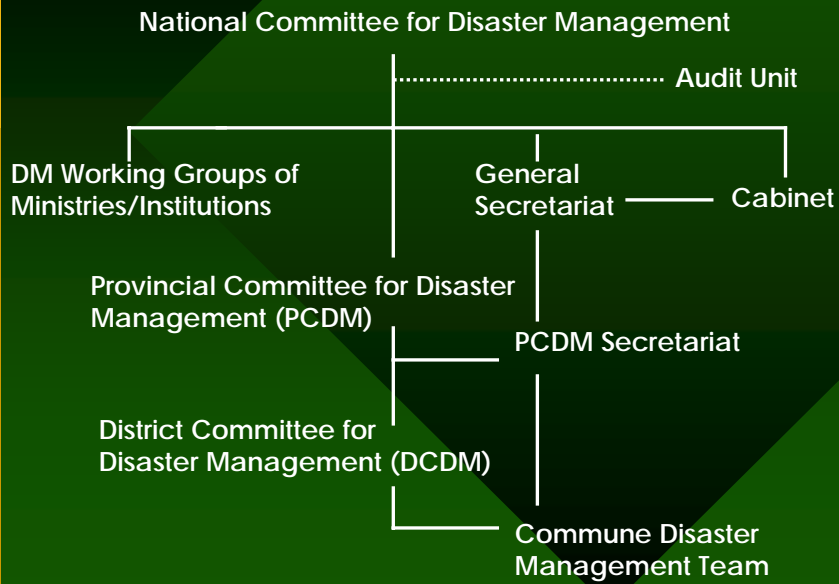
Functions and Responsibilities

- To coordinate with the Ministries of the Royal Government, UN agencies, IOs, NGOs, International Communities, National Associations, and Local Donors in order to appeal for aid for Emergency Response and Rehabilitation,
- To make recommendations to the Royal Government and issue principles, main policies and warnings on Disaster Preparedness and Management cum the measures for Emergency Response and interventions in evacuating people to haven,

Royal Government of Cambodia
National Committee for Disaster Management

- To disseminate Disaster Management work to Communities and strengthen the line from the National level (Ministries / Institutions concerned) to the provincial/ Municipal/ District/ Precinct level along with human resource development aiming to manage Disaster works firmly and effectively,
- To put forward a proposal to the Royal Government on reserves, funds, fuel, means of working, equipment and human resources for Disaster Prevention and intervention in Emergency Response and Rehabilitation before, during, and after disaster,

NCDM Organizational Structure



NCDM Organizational Structure



Inter-Agency Coordination Mechanism

Emergency Coordinating Group

Lead: NCDM

In coordination with CRC, IFRC, UN-DMT)

Emergency Relief Assistance Sub-Group

Lead: NCDM and Cambodian Red Cross (CRC)

Food Security and Infrastructure Sub-Group

Lead: Ministry of Agriculture & Ministry of
Transport and Public Works

Health Sub-Group

Lead: Ministry of Health

Water & Sanitation & Small Scale Infrastructure

Lead: Ministry of Rural Development

Preparedness and Mitigation Sub-group

Lead: Ministry of Public Work and Transportation and
Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology

Current state of Disaster management

A Joint Assessment of NCDM Capacity and Capability was initiated in 2001... lead to the development of an institutional development strategy and two- (2) year action plan of NCDM..

Unprecedented flood of 2000 lead to a review of the capacity of NCDM. A major conclusion of the fact was that the NCDM and disaster management systems in the country need further strengthening...

The areas and challenges that will require assistance are as follows:

1. Legal systems and Policy on Disaster Management
2. Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy
3. Disaster Preparedness and Response
4. Disaster Management Information System
5. Public Awareness and Early Warning

Current status of...

The areas and challenges that will require assistance are as follows:

1. Legal systems and National Policy on Disaster Management

- Existence of Royal Decree, Sub Decree...
- No basic act on disaster management,
- No national policy on disaster management
- No formal guideline for actions,

Current state of...

2. Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy

No proactive disaster management strategy existing (Short, medium and long term):

Require: A disaster management strategy consists of analysis and planning for a wide range of issues corresponding to all aspects of disaster management namely:

- Prevention,
- Mitigation,
- Preparedness,
- Response, and
- Rehabilitation

Objectives of the national disaster management strategy should contribute to the development goals of Cambodia such as effective governance, poverty alleviation, environmental protection, and improved access to basic social services or vice-versa...

Current state of...

3. Disaster Preparedness and Response

No existing contingency plan at all levels...

Only:

- Yearly allocation of 400, 000,000 riels,
- Annual withdrawal up to 400- 800 metric tons rice,
- Some amounts of fuel reserved,
- Some trainings for a number of government officials

Require: Consolidated comprehensive contingency plans at different levels (NCDM, PCDM, DCDM)

Supported by law and policy on disaster management...

Current state of...

4. Disaster Management Information System

No existing system set up within NCDM and lines... Only:

- Damage and need assessment format developed,
- Emergency situation report format developed,
- Some trainings for a number of government officials,

Require: improve system and procedures in damage and needs assessment and reporting, including:

- The system of comparing damage and needs
- convene the Emergency Response Group at all levels
- Strengthening capacity on information planning
- Improve Data storage at NCDM,
- Clearer guidelines in damage and needs assessment
- Equipped with skills and resources for focal points
- Establish Secretariats with necessary supplies
- Improve NCDM's necessary logistical resources,

Current state of...

5. Public Awareness and Early Warning

One of the most significant gap in present day efforts to mitigate the potentially disastrous effects of most hazards

IS the lack of knowledge by the general public, national and local officials about the severity of hazards that may affect them, associated risks, probable damages, and precautions to be taken...

Only:

- Two circulars developed and disseminated,
- Orientation field visit by NCDM Officials,

Require: Strategic public awareness and early warning plans

Implementation of coordination role

- Some strategic projects have been carried out by donors and ministries members of NCDM such as:
 - flood rehabilitation program by **WB-MOP**
 - The Community Self-reliance and Flood Risk Reduction Project by **ADP-MOWRM**
- instead of working through NCDM, the donors generally work in a straight line with the ministries of the Government who are also members of NCDM.
- Practically, almost all cases of such projects, NCDM was very little involved or coordinated. **Since NCDM was considered of low capacity, it is usually bypassed by those donors and their own member ministries.**

However, coordination has been improved with other institutions...

Areas of Coordination and Cooperation with other Institutions

Government Ministries, Provincial Authorities and Embassies of Friend Countries – Only in time of Emergency Response

Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) – Community-based Disaster Preparedness, Small-scale mitigation projects, Safe area development, disaster response and relief

CARE Cambodia – Community-based Disaster Preparedness project in Prey Veng province, disaster planning and training for DCDMs, donation of equipment (i.e., radios and boats), relief

World Vision International – Disaster preparedness, response and relief, community development projects. It has also provided NCDM vehicle.

Areas of Coordination and Cooperation with other Institutions

OXFAM Cambodia – Disaster preparedness, response and relief, proposed Community-based Disaster preparedness in Takeo province.

Concern Worldwide – Disaster preparedness, response and relief projects

CWS – Community Based Disaster preparedness, response and relief projects

LWF – Community Based Disaster preparedness, response and relief projects. Provincial Training on Disaster Situation Report, and Damage and Need Assessment Training

Areas of Coordination and Cooperation with other Institutions

Capability Building Activities – conduct of trainings and capacity building to members of the NCDM as well as to the Provincial Committee for Disaster Management (PCDM) and District Committee for Disaster Management (DCDM)

Damage and Needs Assessment – Disaster Preparedness, Small- scale mitigation projects, Community-based Early Warning project in Kampong Cham province

Emergency Relief Assistance – provision of relief goods

Disaster Preparedness – conduct of community planning

Resource Mobilization – provision of relief goods

Coordination with International Organizations (IO) on Capability Building Activity

Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC)

Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)

ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM)

Coordination with UN Agencies and IOs on Capability Building Activity

- UNDMT : WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO and FAO
- European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO)
- Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

Keys to Effective Coordination

Policy Framework – a mechanism that will provide NGO/IO participation in the national disaster management processes.

NGO Representation – in government disaster management organization such as working on disaster coordination response and recovery.

Establishment of formal Institutional Partnership – execution agreement of cooperation and understanding with various NGO organization.

Information Sharing – a mechanism that will provide an open and consultative process of information sharing.

Dynamic and Creative Leadership – flexible yet determined political leadership that is responsive to current and emerging needs of the disaster management institution.

Strong Political Support – clearly defined role and function of the organization in close cooperation with the political leadership for political and legislative support.

Impact of Effective Coordination

Effective Risk Reduction Strategy
Maximization of Limited Resources
Focus Beneficiary Targeting
Clearly Defined Roles and Responsibilities
Effective and Efficient Utilization and Dissemination of Information
Identified actors on different aspects of Disaster Management

Strategies

- Long-term Institutional Development Program including disaster mitigation and preparedness program;
- Short and medium emergency response;
- Work through partners' projects;
- Building partners' capacity
- Link/connect emergency response and development;
- Collaboration among stakeholders;

Now!

Political commitment is there..., but ...
Immediate need is an

Institutional Development Program,

Which actions should be taken
from

A development of Legal framework
to

The Formation and function of Community
Based Disaster Risk Management
Mechanisms

Objective of the Visiting Research and Expected Outputs

Objective:

To study the strength and weakness of disaster management in Japan within the 5 areas; **Legal systems and Policy on Disaster Management, Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy, Disaster Preparedness and Response, Disaster Management Information System, Public Awareness and Early Warning;**

Outputs:

- Understand and reflect Japan's disaster management in general;
- Understand and reflect the above-mentioned five key areas and their good practices of concerned sectors and at all levels;
- Identify good approaches and components of each area;
- Develop feasible ID project plan for Cambodia;
- Strengthen coordination, collaboration and relation with Japan as well as International bodies and friend countries;



Or-kun
Arigato gozaimasu
Thank You