


## **Disclaimer**

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# Kingdom of Cambodia



 National Committee for Disaster Management

## Geography & Climate

### Bordered with:

**Thailand** to the west;

**Lao PDR** to the north;

**Viet Nam** to the east

& **Gulf of Thailand** to the south

Lat: 10°- 15°N; Long: 102° - 108°E

### Topography:

deep and plain at the middle,  
surrounded by mountain and plateaus &  
in the southwest lies the coastal area.



**Climate:** dominated by **monsoon**; tropical humid climate;

**2 seasons:** rainy season from May to October & dry season from November to April

**Mekong River:** world's 10th longest river; total length: **4,500 km**; drainage area: **795,000 sq km**; ave. annual runoff: **475,000 mil cubic m** **500 km** of Mekong River bisects Cambodia; **about 80%** of Cambodia's land is in lower Mekong basin



**Tonle Sap:** 100 km long Tonle Sap channel connected to Mekong,  
Water surface: 3.000 Sq Km to 10.000 sq Km, depending on the seasons

3

## General Information

- Country Name : **Kingdom of Cambodia**
- Constitutional Monarchy & Parliamentary Representative Democracy
- Population : 15 Million (UN, 2010)  
Urban : 19.5% Rural : **80.5%**
- Capital : Phnom Penh
- Area : **181,035 Sq Km**
- Administrative Division:** Provincial Level:**24** provinces & **1** capital city;  
District Level: **159** districts, **8 Khans** & **26** cities, and **1621** communes
- Major Language : Khmer
- Major Religion : Buddhism
- Currency Cambodian Riel ( ₭ )
- Economy: Agriculture, Tourism & Services, Textile & Construction

## DM Legal Framework

NCDM Mechanism structure has been established from **national down to the commune levels** in conformity with:

- **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 **CBDRM**.
- **Law on Disaster Management** (draft)



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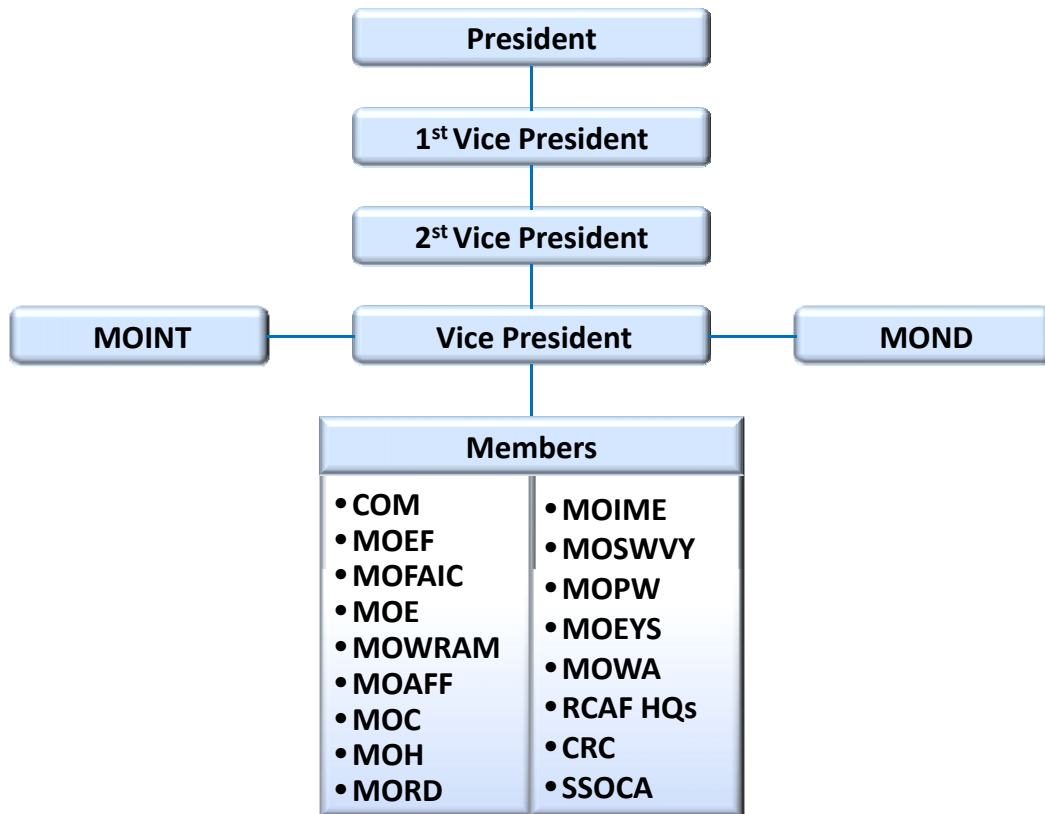
## Disaster Management Policy

- NSDP National Strategy Development Plan 2009-2013;
- **SNAP-DRR Strategic National Action Plan for DRR 2008-2013;**
- **National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2014-2018 (Draft)**
- National Comprehensive Avian and Human Influenza Plan (Multi-Sectoral Pandemic Preparedness and Response Plan);
- CBDRM Community Based Disaster Risk Management Plan;
- National Contingency Plan for Flood and Drought (*updating and improving*);

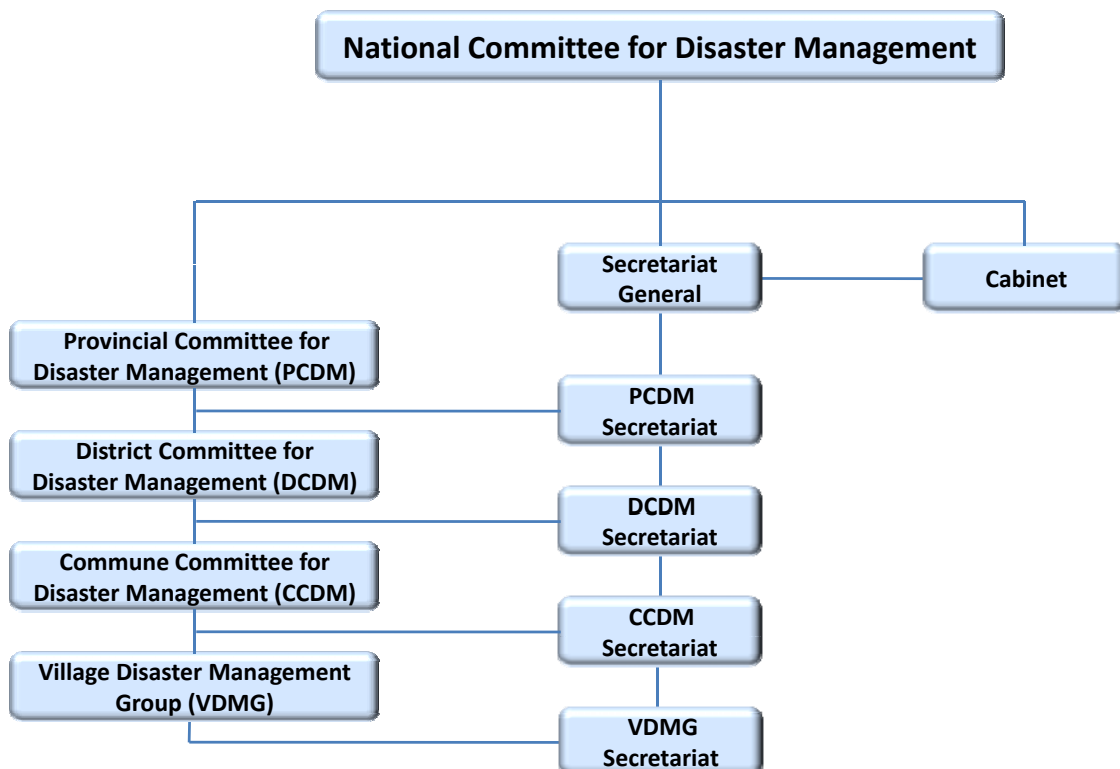


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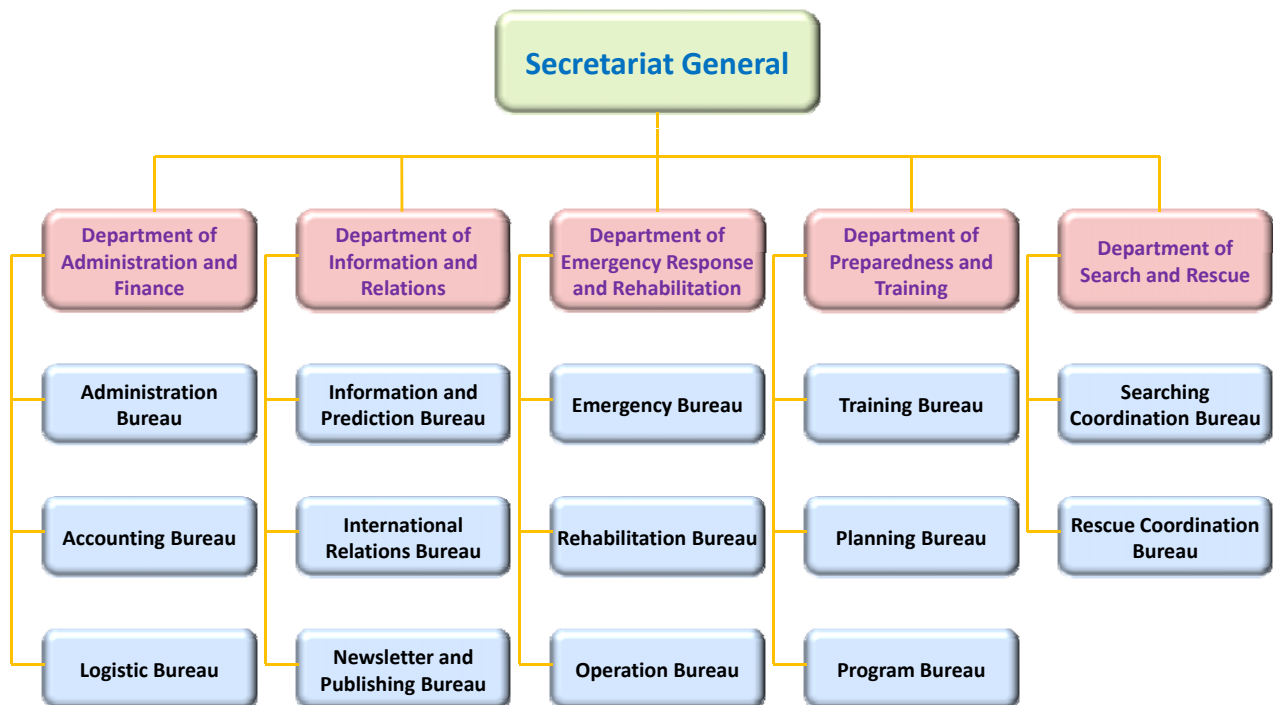
# National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM)



# NCDM Mechanism Structure



# NCDM Secretariat General Organizational Chart



## Disasters in Cambodia

- The disasters have caused great economic loss, loss of human lives, affected livelihoods and rice production and damaged social infrastructures.
- Over the decades, Cambodia has been affected by recurrent floods and widespread agricultural droughts;
- The country was hit by **Typhoon Ketsana** hit on **29 September 2009**. **14** out of **25** provinces were hit by the typhoon, and it affected **180,000** households and killed **43** people and injured **67** people.
- The **worst flood** (flash flood & Mekong flood) occurred from **August to November 2011**.

**Flood, Drought, Tropical Storm/Typhoon, Epidemic, Fire, Lightning, Riverbank Collapse and Traffic Accident.**





*Flood Situation in Leav Em district, Kandal province in Octobr 2011*



*Flood Situation in Kang Meas District, Kampong Cham Province in October 2011*



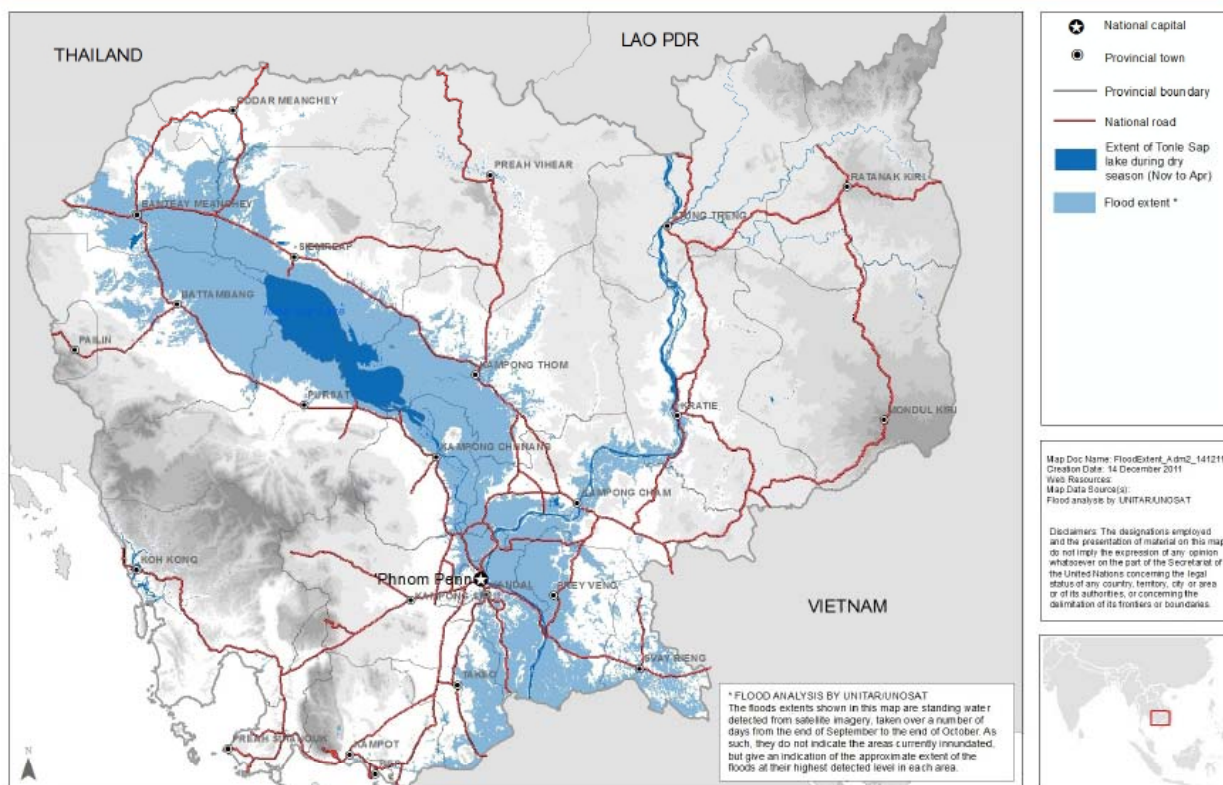
## Damage/loss caused by flood in 2011

- **350,000** families (over **1.5** million people) were **affected**, and **52,000** families **evacuated**;
- **18** out of **24** provinces in Cambodia were **affected**, **4** provinces along Mekong River and Tonle Sap were **badly hit**;
- **250** people died and **23** people were **injured** as result of the flood.
- **431,000** ha of transplanted rice fields were **affected** within **267,000** ha was **damaged**. (**9.3%** of cultivated area damaged);
- **925** km of national, provincial and urban roads were **affected** and another **360** km experiencing varying degrees of **damage**;
- The 2011 floods caused an estimated loss at **630** million USD.



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### CAMBODIA : Flood affected areas



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## Drought

- ⦿ A drought is considered a period of abnormal dry weather that causes serious hydrological imbalance in the area;
- ⦿ In a year when a dry period is extended too long, an agricultural drought could occur in addition to the late rain and early end of rainy season;
- ⦿ A drought has destroyed rice and subsidiary crops **without irrigation.**

### Drought

Year	Impacted Element	Affected	Destroyed
2011	Transplanted Rice	3,659 ha	53 ha
	Rice Seedling	145 ha	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,804 ha</b>	<b>53 ha</b>
2012	Transplanted Rice	132,477 ha	17,120 ha
	Rice Seedling	14,190 ha	3,151 ha
	<b>Total</b>	<b>244,667 ha</b>	<b>20,271 ha</b>



## Strategic Goal for Disaster Management in Cambodia

- To achieve the strategic goal for disaster management in Cambodia, **NCDM** has set the priority for actions as follows:
- Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority;
- Strengthen sub-national and community-based disaster risk management;
- Identify, assess and monitor hazard risks and enhance early warning;
- Use knowledge innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience;
- Mainstreaming DRR into policies and programs of relevant government ministries-institutions;
- Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.



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## Challenges

- NCDM's capacity is limited in dissemination of disaster information across all levels, due to the insufficient funding, dated communication systems, lack of equipment and high technology applications;
- The forecasting and early warning information from national level could only reached the provincial, but not the commune level;
- The terminology in risk assessment and criteria for identifying the affected areas were carried out by individual ministry-institution and organization partners;
- The issues of coordination and data sharing between sub-national levels, ministry-institution, Cambodian Red Cross, organization partners, UN System and ASEAN member states was improved at some extent;
- The a disaster preparedness **plan** and multi-hazards **map** have not entirely developed in the country. It's remained the obstacle to response to the needs of affected people.



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# Proposed Research at ADRC

**Research Subject:** Collaboration between the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) and non-government organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)/Disaster Management (DM) work

**Specific Aims:**

- To explore the nature of the collaboration between the governmental DM agency at the national level & its sub-national levels in Cambodia (NCDM) and in other countries and non-government organizations (NGOs) in DRR/DM work.
- To suggest possible pathways for enhancing the collaboration.

**Expected Results:**

- The outcomes of the research will:
- increase knowledge about the collaboration in DRR/DM work between the governmental DM agency and NGOs.
  - Suggest innovative alliances and collaboration in DRR/DM work in Cambodia among them.

