Status of Disaster Management and Future Needs For CAMBODIA

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Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan

Outline of the Presentation
1. Cambodia in Brief;
2. Primary Natural Hazards and Others;
3. Disaster Management by the Royal Government of Cambodia;
4. Activities undertaken and Future Needs;
5. Urgent Needed Solutions;
6. Objectives of Visiting Research and expected Outputs.
**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

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**CAMBODIA**

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<th>Background Information:</th>
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<td><strong>Head of State</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Head of Government</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Capital</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Land area</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Religion</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Currency</strong></td>
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<td><strong>GDP</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Major Industries</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Major Exports</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Major Imports</strong></td>
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Evening spectacular of Mekong River in rainy season

In front of the Royal Palace

Rural...
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**
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 Natural Disasters...

Mekong River: world’s 12th longest river system. Total length of 4,500 km, a drainage area of 795,000 sq. km and an average annual runoff of 475,000 million cubic meters.

500 km of Mekong River bisects Cambodia

85% of Cambodia’s land is in lower Mekong basin

CLIMATE: The Monsoon

Annual rain fall varies from 1,100mm to more than 4,000mm per year

Southwest Monsoon mid May to end of Oct. brings 75% to 80% of the annual rainfall

Northeast Monsoon Beginning of Nov to end of Apr with dry wind called hot season

Monsoon usually swell up the Mekong Basin
PRIMARY DISASTERS...

1. Flood

Mekong River in rainy season

Flood of 2000
Flood of 2001
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HISTORY OF DISASTERS IN CAMBODIA</th>
<th>IFRC World Disaster Report: 2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total no. of people reported killed</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total no. of people reported affected</td>
<td>900,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 in extensive damage to crops.

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

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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 in 2 deaths and 11 injuries.

Disaster Data 1988–1998 (CRED, 1999)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Events</th>
<th>People Affected</th>
<th>People killed</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>FL</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>W/S</th>
<th>LS</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>O</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8,274,564</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>3,499,811</td>
<td>7,535</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>820,016</td>
<td>747</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4,605,372</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>16,300,880</td>
<td>9,096</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
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D = drought, E = earthquake, FL = floods, F = fire, W/S = wind/storm, LS = landslide, V = volcano, O = others


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Disaster Data 1988–1998 (CRED, 1999)
...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**

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,
- 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,
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...
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...

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,
5. Public Awareness and Early Warning

One of the most significant gaps 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.
**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

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**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