Disclaimer

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Kingdom of Cambodia

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 sg Km, depending on the seasons

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**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 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*
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 October 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**.
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.

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

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.
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.

THANK YOU for you attention!