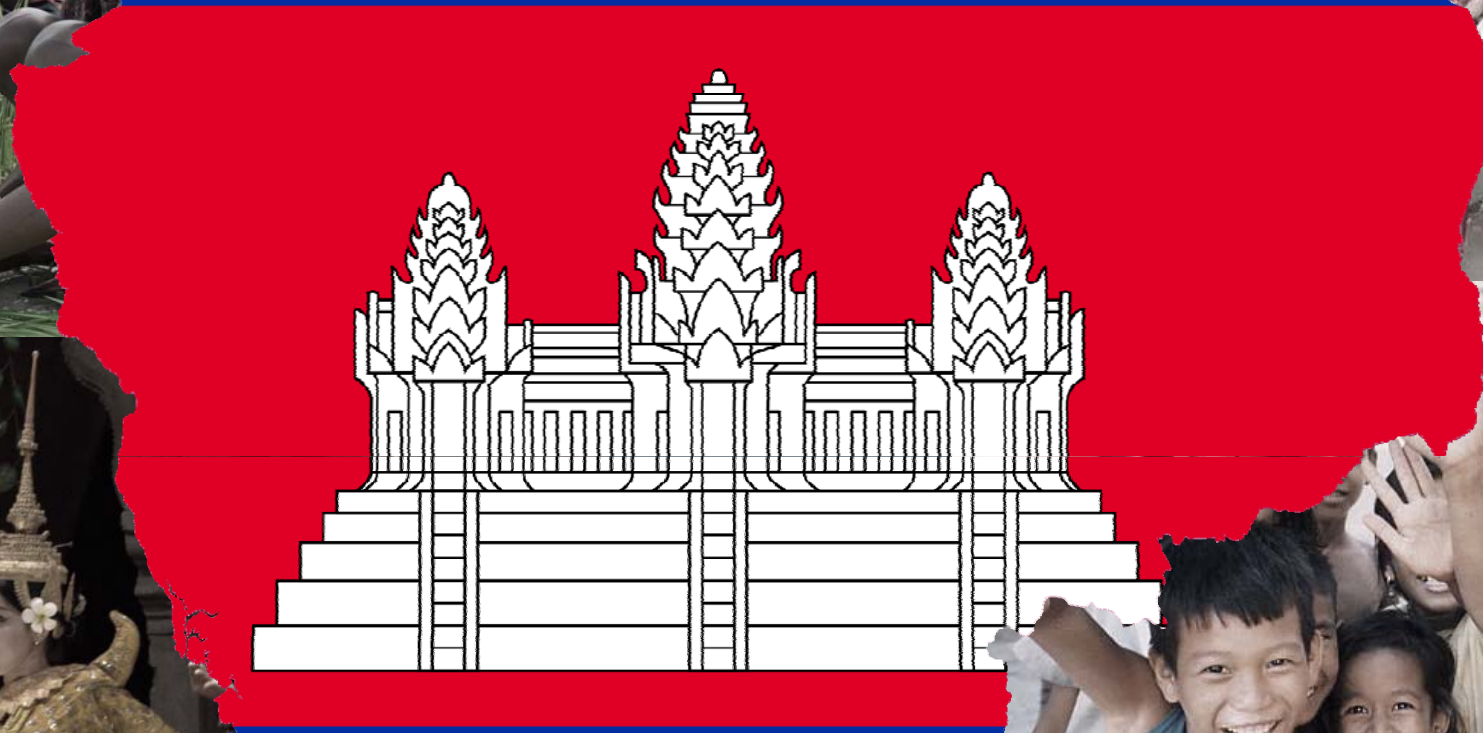


Natural Disasters Of Cambodia



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COUNTRY PROFILE

Located In	Southeast Asia
Land Area	181,035 square Km
Population	15.9 Million (as of July 2016)
Growth Rate	1.4% (NSDP 2014-2018)
Population Density	88 per sq.km (NSDP 2014-2018)
Male/Female Ratio	96.3 (in 2016, NSDP 2014-2018)
Life Expectancy Female	= 71.7 years, Male 67.7 years (in 2016, NSDP 2014-2018)
GDP per capita	\$1,347 (2016) Riels 5.5 million (NSDP 2014-2018)
Poverty Rate	14.9% (in 2016, NSDP 2014-2018)



NATURAL DISASTERS

NATURAL DISASTERS

Natural disasters such as earthquake volcanoes has yet to occur in Cambodia

Instead, Cambodia has often been a victim of:

- Deadly Lightning Strikes
- Droughts in the dry season
- Floods in the rainy season
- Several epidemics
- Wildfires on occasions

NATURAL DISASTERS

Amongst the other natural disasters, floods has by far caused the greatest impact to Cambodia Assets and infrastructure has been damaged every year by floods
The economy as well has suffered tremendously



HERITAGE

HERITAGE

Rich in culture and heritages, Cambodia is the home of more than 1000 temples that were built by our great ancestors.

Angkor Wat, located in Siem Reap Northern Cambodia, is known to be the largest religious monument exhibits the glory and indisputable artistic masterpieces of the Khmer's Empire golden age during the 9th and 14th century.

In 2015, a total amount of 2.1 million tourist has visited the site. Bringing in 60 million US dollars in tickets sale

Angkor Wat has been listed as world heritage



DAMAGES

DAMAGE CAUSES

1. Stampedes of tourist has wearied the great temples
2. Natural degradation caused by the surrounding climate and ecosphere over time
3. Collapse of the sophisticated civilization and the knowledge of proper protection
4. Vandalism to the temple structures and beheading of stone statues due to the nihilism of the Khmer rouge regime.

DAMAGE PREVENTION

1. Finalizing Regulation for controlling visitors
2. Train guards to professionally watch and protect the temples
3. Educate visitors to help us lessen the damages to the temple
4. Protect stone carvings from being manhandled
5. Closed off certain zones for essential restorations
6. Prevent man caused land subsidence by stopping underground water drainage