



CAMBODIA DISASTER MANAGEMENT

'PROGRESS SINCE THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION'

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- Bisected by the Mekong River in 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
- About 80% of Cambodia's land is in lower Mekong basin





Climate:

- dominated by monsoons, known as tropical wet and dry.
- The rainy season, which runs from May to October
- dry season lasts from November to April.
- The best months to visit Cambodia are November to January when temperatures and humidity are lower.

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PROGRESS AGAINST THE 4 PRIORITIES OF THE SFDRR

PRIORITY1: Understanding Disaster Risk *Ongoing progress*

- Village level participatory Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (HVCA) in at-risk communities;
- Hazard and vulnerability maps in urban and rural setting, including detailed elevation and flood mapping utilizing drone technology;
- Continue awareness raising and advocacy on DRR and CCA topics at national and local levels – including through 'Save Schools' initiatives;

Current projects relevant to Priority 1 of SFDRR PRISM project (NCDM/ WFP)-

 Focus on creating real-time emergency information system/ actionable decision-making platforms

Data storage on damage and loss (NCDM/ UNDP)-

 Establishment of CAMDI database to store damage and loss information

Early warning projects- NCDM/ PIN; NCDM/MOWRAM/ UNDP; NCDM/ WB

- Weather monitoring and community alerts **Risk Mapping- NCDM/WB**
- Risk Assessment at Provincial Level

UNDP – Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology:

- Hydromet Stations installation and upgrading;
- Agromet sensors mounting and monitoring;

People In Need (NGO):

 Pilot EWS 4digits Hotline Mobile phone Messaging System at Kampong Thom, Pursat, Banteay Meanchey, Koh Kong Provinces;

Earth Network (Private) – Action Aid (NGO)

Pilot Smart Weather Forecast/EWS in Kampong Thom;

PRIORITY 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

- <u>Disaster Management Law</u>: a national legal framework promulgated on 10th July 2015 to enforce disasterresilient, Disaster Risk Reduction, climate change adaption measures and disaster response;
- Promotion and operationalization of the Law on Disaster Management;
- Annual National Day of Disaster Management Event (Coincide with ASEAN Day for DRR and the International Day of DRR)

PRIORITY 3: Investing in Disaster Resilience To Manage Disaster Risk

- Coordinate JAG, a platform for joint initiatives and advocacy as well as harmonizing methodologies and create synergies for DRR;
- Continued Integration of DRR into National Strategic Development Plan;
- Continued Strategic National Action Plan for DRR (SNAP 2014-2018 updated);
- Continued mainstreaming and integration of DRR into community action plans, community development plans;

PRIORITY 4: Enhance Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response

- Formulation and implementation of Emergency Preparedness Response Plans (EPRP) at city, province and commune levels (including for the capital of Phnom Penh);
- Pilot project of Integrated EWS (Integration of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge into high-tech EWS, e.g. mobile technology;
- Creating mobile based rapid emergency assessment applications to ensure timely and proper response;
- Support the establishment and operation of the Cambodian Humanitarian Forum-CHF (Local NGOs Group) organized for joining disaster emergency and humanitarian response;

REGIONAL TREND AND FUTURE DIRECTION

- ASEAN is most prone to natural disaster and the Climate Change;
- Increased vulnerability of developing countries, including Cambodia, to climate change due to limited adaptation capacity leading to of natural hazards impact worse.
- ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) has ben effective 24 December 2009 (legally binding);

NATIONAL LEVEL DEMANDS

- Strong Disaster Management Institution;
- Appropriate and sufficient sub-law policies, framework, strategies and plan;
- Resources and technical capacities enhancement;
- Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction, including mainstreaming and integration into social economic development sectors;
- Disaster Emergency Management System, including mechanisms, information management, Communication and EWS;
- Disaster awareness and disaster management education;

REQUIRED EXPANSION OF STAKEHOLDERS (WHOLE NATION APPROACH)



Orkun! Thank You!