



# **COUNTRY REPORT OF CAMBODIA**

## **DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

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## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT CAMBODIA

### 1.1 Geography, Topography & Land

Kingdom of Cambodia (Cambodia) is geographically situated in Southeast Asian region and bordered with Vietnam to the east, Thailand to the west, and Lao PDR to the north and Gulf of Thailand to the south (Latitude: 10°- 15°N, Longitude: 102° - 108°E). Topographically, Cambodia is deep and plain at the middle, surrounded by mountain and plateaus and in the southwest lies the coastal area.



Cambodia has the land area of 181,035 square kilometers. 500 kilometers of Mekong River bisects Cambodia, and roughly 80% of Cambodia's land is in lower Mekong basin, which their livelihood depend largely on agricultural production. Tonle Sap Lake, one of the world largest lakes, is situated in the mid-west of the country.

### 1.2 Climate

Tropically humid, the climate is dominated by monsoon with two seasons: rainy season from May to October and dry season from November to April. The average temperature is from 21 to 36 °C. The months with the lowest temperature are December and January while the months with the highest temperatures April and May.

### **1.3 Population**

Cambodia has the population of 15 million (UN, 2010), comprised of Khmer 90 per cent and other 10 per cent including ethnic minorities: Cham, Chinese and Vietnamese and indigenous and mountainous tribes.

### **1.4 Religion**

Thearavada Buddhism is the official religion in Cambodia which is practiced by 95 percent of the population-- just like that of Thailand, Burma, Sri Lanka, and the rest follows Islam, Christianity and animism.

### **1.5 Government**

Cambodia is Constitutional Monarchy and has adopted Parliamentary Representative Democracy. The Prime Minister is elected in majority vote among 123 members of the National Assembly, who are elected every five years in the general election and officially appointed by the king. The Prime Minister of Cambodia is the head of government while the King is the head of state. The current king is His Majesty King Norodom Sihamoni, and the current Prime Minister is H.E Samdech Hun Sen.

### **1.6. Administrative Division in Cambodia**

Administratively, the country is divided into 24 provinces and one capital city, District Level: **159** districts, **8** *Khans* & **26** cities, and **1621** communes. Phnom Penh, the capital city of Cambodia is the political, socio-economic and cultural center of Cambodia.

### **1.7 Economy**

Cambodian currency is KHMER Riel (1 USD~ 4000 Riels). Cambodian economy largely relies on agriculture production (rice, rubber, fish, corn, wood, vegetables, cashew nuts...), tourism sector, light industry (textiles & shoes production) and construction.

## **2. NATRUAL HAZARDS IN CAMBODIA**

### **2-1. Natural Hazards Likely to Affect the Country**

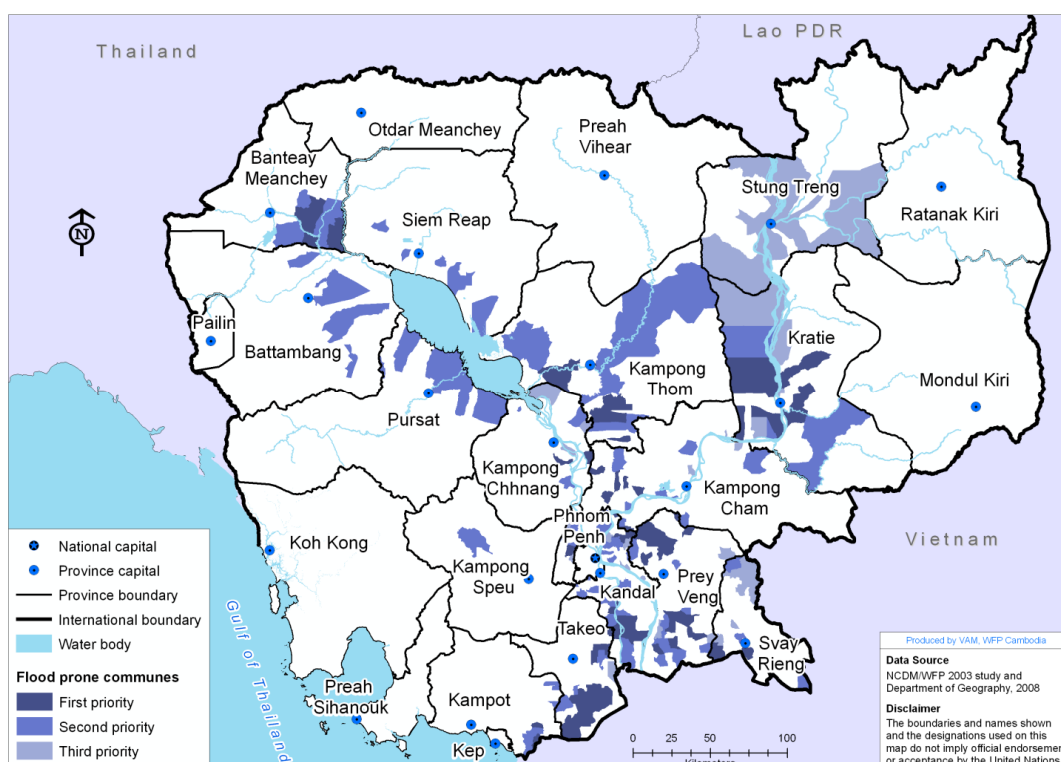
Disasters are inseparable from economic, social and environmental features of Cambodia. The country experiences almost all types of hydro-meteorological hazards such as floods, drought, heavy storms (or typhoon), fire incidents and epidemics. Most geographical regions of the country (i.e. Riverine Central Plains, coastal ecosystems and Dangrek mountain range in the north and Cardamom mountains in the southwest) are exposed to one or more of these hazards. Additionally, climate change is expected to increase the

frequency, intensity and severity of these extreme natural events. As the majority of Cambodians are farmers and their livelihoods mainly depend upon subsistence agriculture, the vulnerability of people living in rural areas is very high and may continue to rise, requiring improved preparedness and planning.

The mighty Mekong River that enters the country from Laos and Great Tonle Sap Lake in the middle created the unique flooding feature, and most typhoons originate from the South China Sea towards the south and southeast across Vietnam and Southern China.

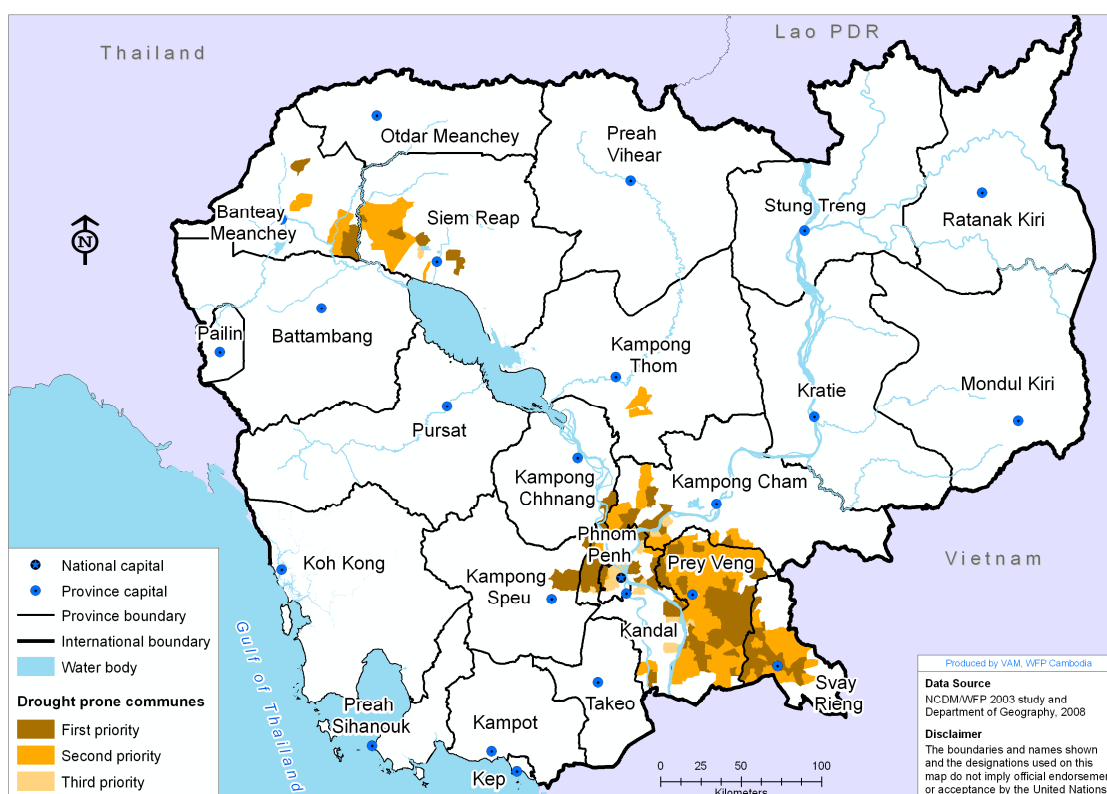
### 2.1.1 Floods

Cambodia is one of the five countries located along the Mekong River, and its landscape consists of rolling plains and lowland. During the monsoon season, Cambodia experiences flash floods usually after heavy rainfall. The provinces of Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Kampot, Kandal, Pursat and Rattanakiri are regularly hit by flash flooding. The second type of flood, the much slower but prolonged flooding, is caused by the overflow of Tonle Sap river and Mekong tributaries, inundating the provinces of Kampong Cham, Kratie, Kandal, Prey Veng, Stung Treng, Svay Rieng and Takeo.



### 2.1.2 Droughts

Compared to floods, drought is arguably less understood and researched making it difficult to generate national and international response. The drought condition – primarily a result of erratic rainfall – is exacerbated by limited coverage of irrigation facilities (the current coverage is around 20%).



Drought in Cambodia is characterized by loss of water sources caused by the early end or delays in expected seasonal rainfall. Drought severely affects farming productivity especially among rice growing communities who rely solely on rain or river-fed irrigation. Low agricultural yield due to extended drought has increased indebtedness of families and contributed to widespread food shortages.

### 2.1.3 Typhoons

Tropical cyclones are the most costly meteorological disasters affecting East Asia and the Pacific with, on average, 27 tropical cyclones affecting some parts of the region each year (Chan 2008, quoted in WB 2013). Some typhoons and tropical depressions that reach Indochina do not weaken over the land and produce torrential rainfall and extensive flooding in Cambodia. Typhoon becomes most damaging when it hits during the flooding season (September-October) as it causes heavy precipitation events.

## **2-2. Recent Major Disasters**

### **2.2.1 Flood in 2011 & 2013**

In 2011, floods affected 350,000 households (over 1.5 million people) and 52,000 households were evacuated. 18 out of 24 provinces in Cambodia were affected; 4 provinces along Mekong River and Tonle Sap were worst hit. 250 people lives were dead and 23 people sustained injuries in the floods in 2011. 431,000 hectares of transplanted rice fields were affected and 267,000 hectares of rice fields were damaged.

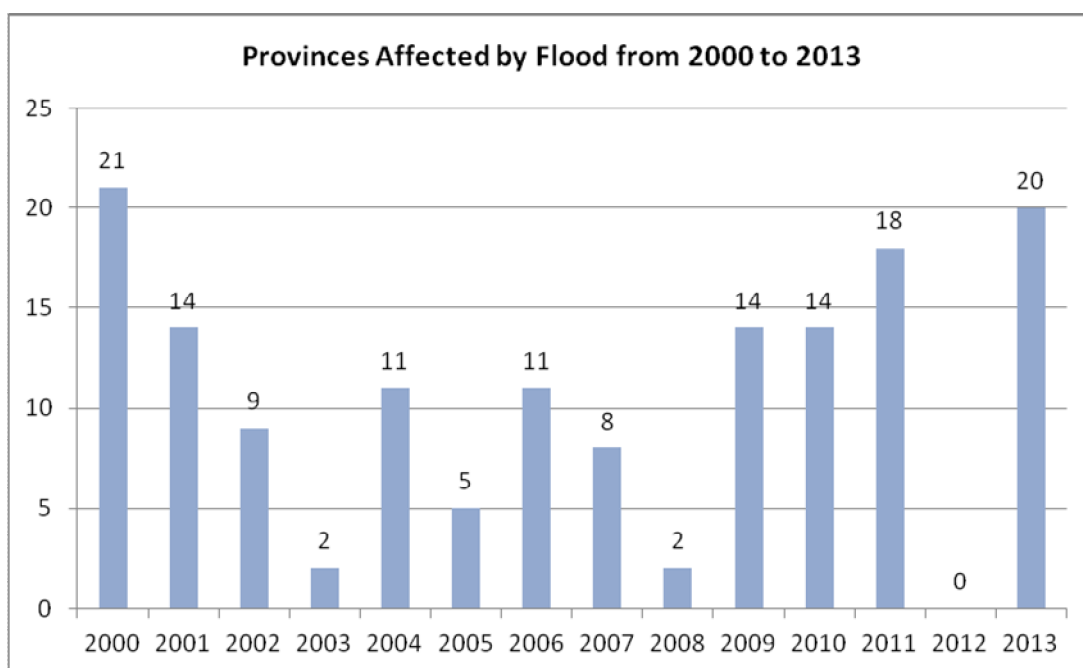
925 kilometers of the national, provincial and urban roads were affected and 360 kilometers of the roads were damaged. The 2011 floods caused an estimated loss at 630 million USD.



In 2013, floods affected 20 out of 24 provinces, 377,354 households and claimed 168 lives and forced 31,314 households to evacuate themselves to safe areas.

Compared to floods in 2011, floods in 2013 appear to have been less extensive in scale, although in some provinces the impact – including number of evacuated families, damaged crops, damaged infrastructure – was more significant due to a combination of factors such as: unexpected gravity of the floods, both in extent and intensity, longer time for waters to recede, repeated floods and flash floods, limited preparedness undertaken in advance and limited early warning.





Source: NCDM

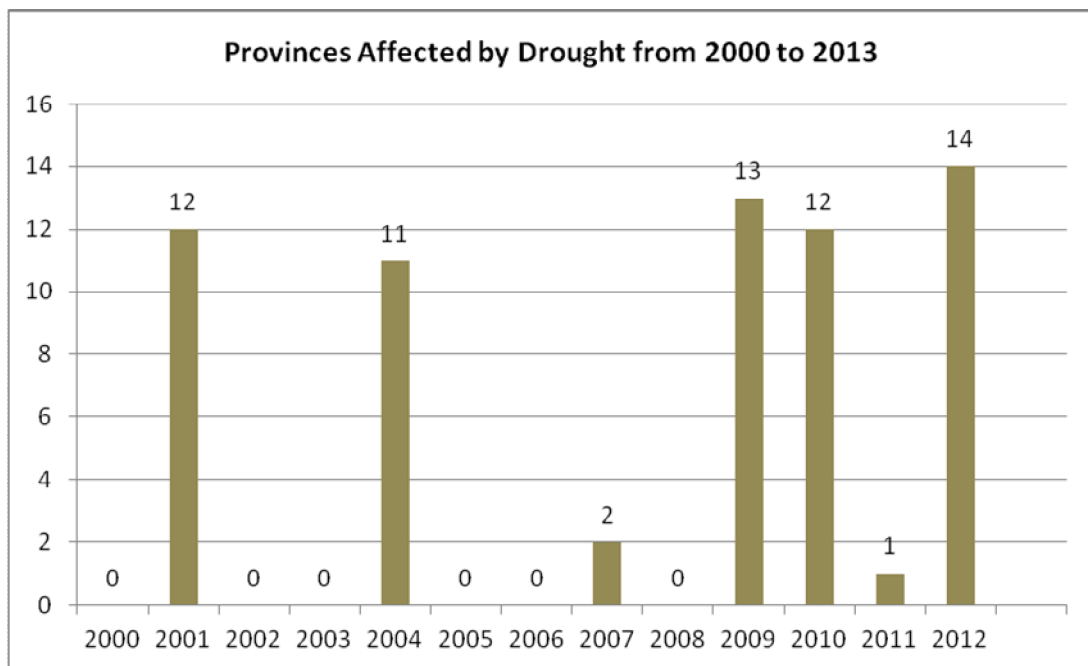
### 2.2.1 Droughts from 2009-2012

In 2009, 13 provinces out of 24 provinces were affected by severe droughts. 57,965 hectares of rice crops were affected and 2,621 hectares were destroyed.

In 2010, 12 provinces out of 24 provinces were affected by severe droughts. 14,103 hectares of transplanted rice were affected by droughts; 3,429 hectares of transplanted rice seedlings and 5,415 hectares of subsidiary crops were damaged.



In 2011, drought affected 3804 hectares of rice fields and destroyed 53 hectares. In 2012, drought hit 11 out of 24 provinces, affected 14,190 hectare of rice fields and destroyed 3151 hectares.



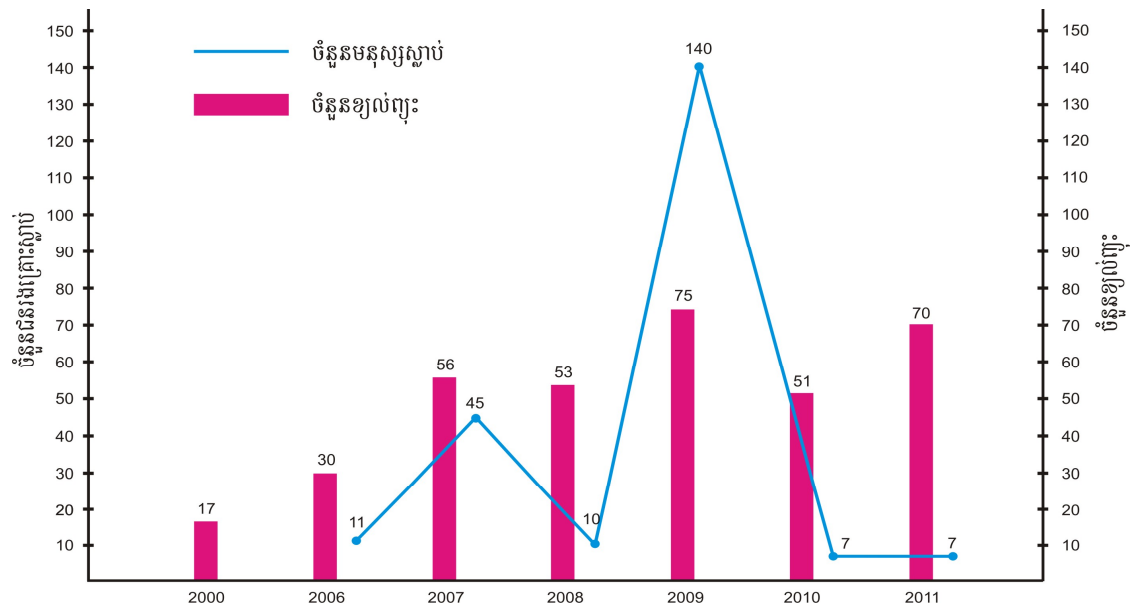
Source: NCDM

### 2.2.3 Typhoon Ketsana in 2009

On 29 September 2009, Cambodia was hit by Typhoon Ketsana. 14 out of 25 provinces were hit by the typhoon, and it affected 180,000 households, killed 43 people and injured 67 people.



### Storm occurrences and casualties caused by storms from 200 to 2011



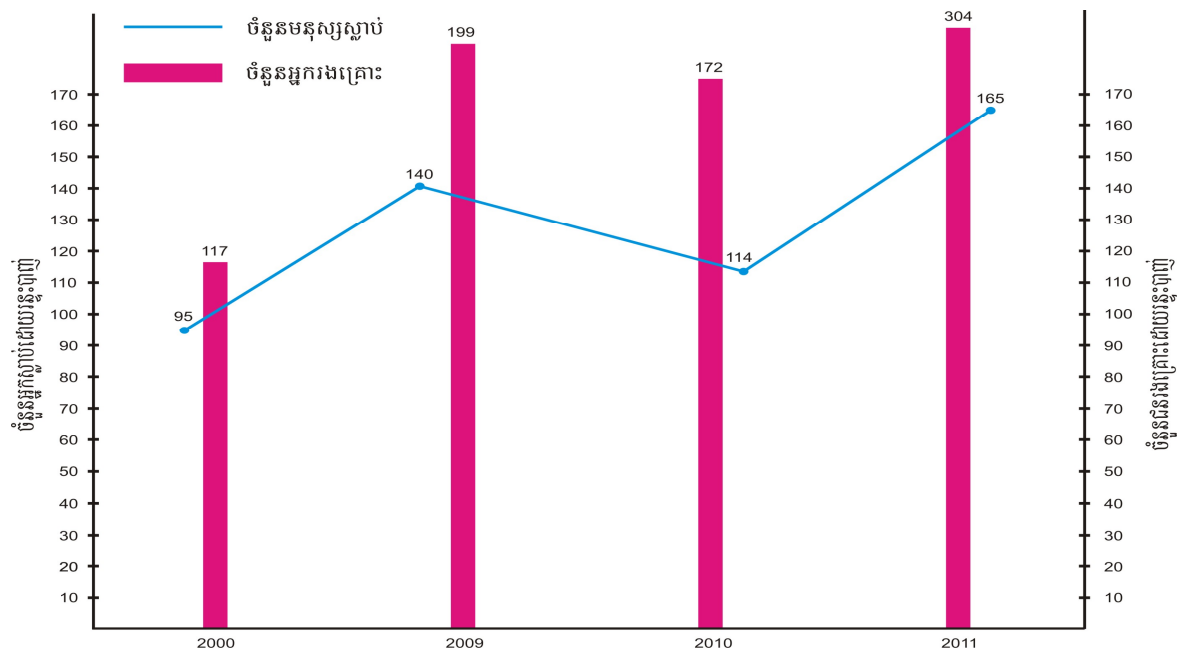
Legends: Blue: Casualties; Red: occurrence frequencies

(Source: NCDM)

### 2.2.4 Lightning Strikes

Lightning strikes claim human lives and livestock and destroyed house and facilities mainly in the rural areas. In 2011, Lightning strike killed and injured 165 and 149 and 101 people and injured 72 people in 2012.

### Lightening Strikes occurrences and casualties caused by storms from 2000 to 2011



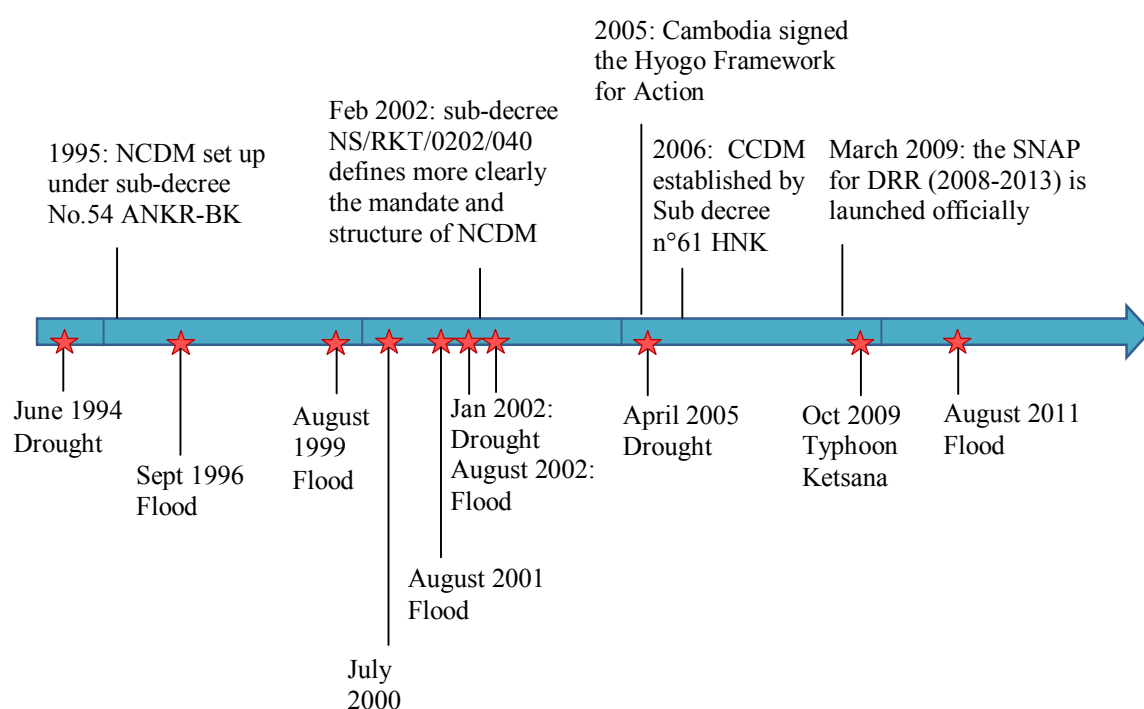
Legends: Blue: Casualties; Red: occurrence frequencies

(Source: NCDM)

### 3. DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Royal Government of Cambodia considers disaster management as a key component of its social and economic planning. Floods and droughts have caused serious damage and loss to Cambodia, and endanger the Royal Government's efforts to enhance the economy and well-being of Cambodian society. Cambodia's resources are very limited and these have to be shared across a wide range of development programs such as roads and bridges, and relief for affected communities. It is clear that natural calamities have worsened poverty in Cambodia and thus effective disaster management would be an important contribution to poverty reduction.

Following the adoption of Hyogo Framework of Action, Cambodia developed the National Action Plan and Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction 2008-2013 to deepen its efforts to reduce disaster risks. The following diagram presents the country's disaster management policy development:



### 3.2 Disaster Management Plan, Policy and Strategy

#### 3-1. Legal System and Framework

NCDM Mechanism structure has been established from the national level down to the commune and village 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 was drafted and will be submitted to the National Assembly for enactment by 2014.**

**+ National Strategy Development Plan (NSDP) 2009-2013; Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (SNAP) 2008-2013 & National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2014-2018 (drafted & adopted by 2014)**

National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) Update 2009-2013 and the Strategic National Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction (SNAP) 2008-2013 work as the overarching frameworks, and provide strategic direction to disaster risk management for the country. The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has invested considerably to reduce disaster risks through its regular development programmes at national and sub-national levels.

Following the establishment of National Committee on Disaster Management (NCDM) in 2005 and adoption of SNAP in 2008, the RGC has emphasised systematic and proactive efforts in DRR. The country has achieved remarkable knowledge and skills to live with disaster risk. Cambodia endorsed the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in 2005 that provides a systematic and strategic approach to reduction of vulnerability and risk to disasters.

The current SNAP comes to an end in 2013. The independent assessment of SNAP has taken stock of key achievements, challenges and gaps of the strategic plan. Building on these and other evidence and learning, this National Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction (NAP-DRR) is developed for 2014-2018.

#### **+ Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Strategy**

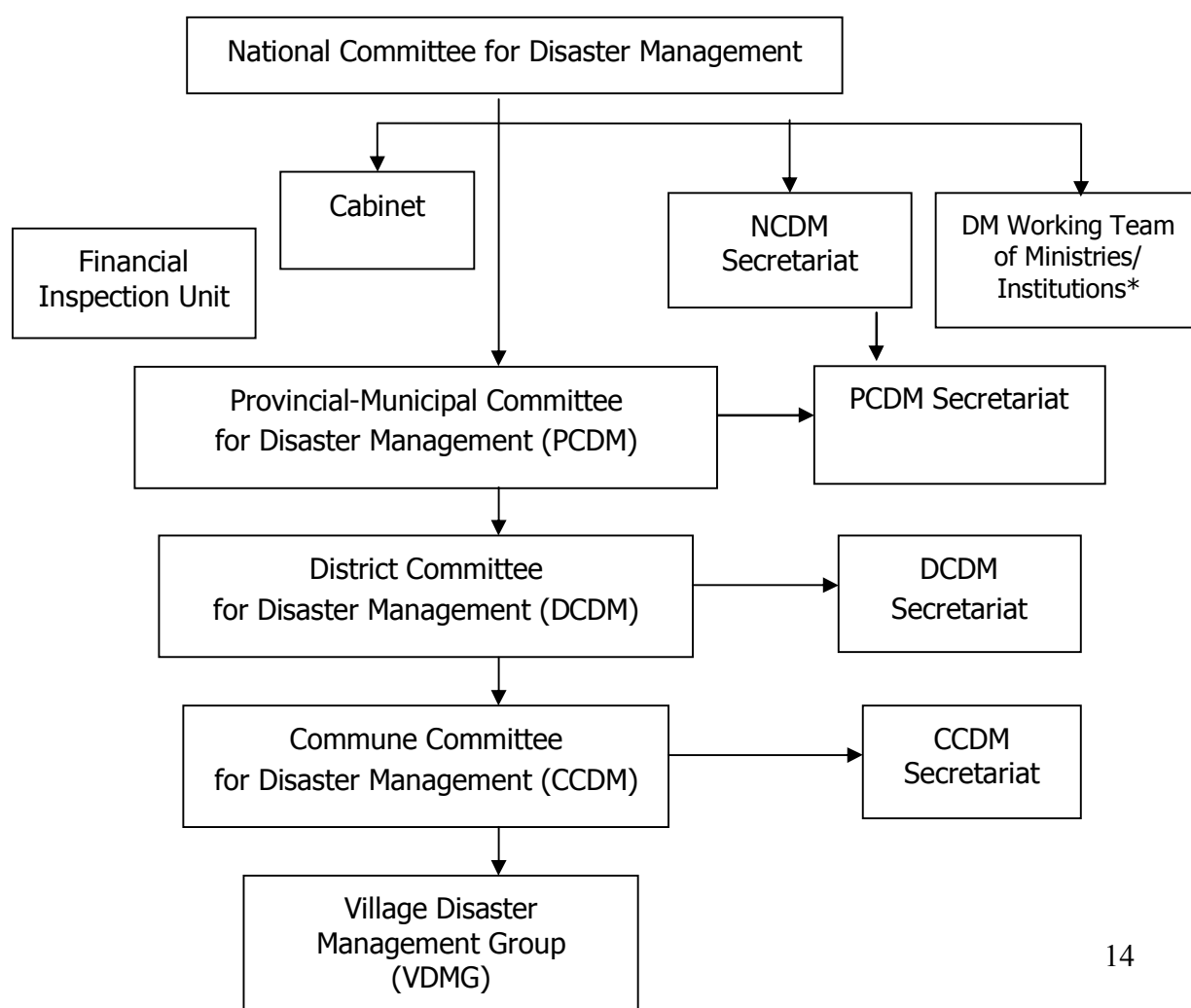
CBDRM is a strategy that builds upon existing capacities and coping mechanisms of communities to collectively design and implement appropriate and doable long-term risk reduction and disaster preparedness plans. The strategy involves the participation of local actors, particularly vulnerable communities, who actively work to identify causes of vulnerability and actions to mitigate the impact of vulnerability from these natural disasters. Additionally, the strategy empowers communities towards long-term capacity to adapt. With recurrent drought and flooding and threats from other natural disasters in Cambodia, CBDRM is seen as the way forward in minimizing enormous loss of life, property and

livelihood. In Cambodia, the government considers CBDRM as an integral part of its rural development program to alleviate poverty

### 3-3 Structure of Disaster Management

National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) is established for overall coordination for disaster management. Cambodia has set up necessary legal, policy and institutional foundations for disaster management. Headed by the Prime Minister, NCDM was set up in 1995 that consists of 22 members from different Ministries, Cambodian Armed Forces, and Civil Aviation Authority as well as representatives of Cambodian Red Cross.

The NCDM Secretariat, which is the locus of disaster management for the country, was set up to lead and coordinate disaster management affairs and to provide support to NCDM. As part of the decentralization process, disaster management institutions such as Provincial Committee for Disaster Management (PCDM), District Committee for Disaster Management (DCDM) and Commune Committee for Disaster Management (CCDM) have been set up to lead disaster management at their respective levels. Village Disaster Management Group (VDMG) is also in place as the lowest level body for disaster management.



### **\* DM Working Team of Ministries/ Institutions**

Each ministry/ institution has established the Disaster Working Group of the Ministry/Institution in order to boost the spirit of self-reliance in participating and solving disaster. It is responsible for coordinating all activities involving Disaster Preparedness, Response and Rehabilitation.

#### **3.4.1 Roles and Responsibilities of NCDM General Secretariat:**

NCDM General Secretariat has the following roles and responsibilities:

- To ensure the continuity and functioning of the National Committee for Disaster Management administration
- To conduct research into the flood, drought, storm, wildfire, epidemics prone areas and other hazards and prepare Preparedness and Emergency Response plans.
- To instruct the provincial/municipal, district, commune, committee for Disaster Management and relief communities about work and technical skill that are the basis for collection of disaster data for damage and need assessment and prepare rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes of damaged infrastructure in co-ordination with institutions, UN agencies, IOs, and NGOs concerned
- To formulate a technical skill training programme for officials who serve Disaster Management functions in provinces, municipalities, district, precinct, and relief communities within the framework of training in and out of the country
- To coordinate work with Ministries/Institutions concerned, local authorities, UN agencies, IOs, and NGOs in order to evacuate vulnerable people to haven and to provide them with security, public education, Emergency Response and other programmes
- To give opinion of the documents related to Disaster Management and the letters of consent.
- To sum the report up and submit it to the National Committee for Disaster Management.

#### **3.4.2 Departments under NCDM General Secretariat**

The General Secretariat of the National Committee for Disaster Management has 5 **departments**. The organizational chart below illustrates the departments under the General Secretariat and line bureaus of each department.

# NCDM Secretariat General Organizational Chart



Each department has following roles and responsibilities:

## 1. Department of Administration and Finance

- To administer and circulate the National Committee for Disaster Management administrative documents
- To sum up the National Committee for Disaster Management work and other activities
- To govern the National Committee for Disaster Management civil servants
- To collect the needs, formulate a budget proposal, plan a programme of expense, tract and remind of its execution
- To coordinate the National Committee for Disaster Management budget line and expenses
- To administer immovable property, movable object, stock of goods and its inventory



## **2. Department of Information and Relations**

- To follow weather information, and meteorology and hydrology situation
- To write and compile disaster news
- To issue information regarding various disasters occurring in and out of the country through bulletin and broadcasting system
- To produce disaster posters and leaflets
- To prepare report on hydrology and meteorology situation in collaboration with specialized Ministries/ Institutions and broadcast the warning of the emergency, needs and measures
- To communicate with foreign countries and IOs regarding disaster work.

## **3. Department of Emergency Response and Rehabilitations**

- To establish a command structure in emergency operation according to the National Policy for Disaster Management upon receiving information on disaster predictions
- To prepare a prevention/ mitigation/ emergency relief plan, and labor rehabilitation and rehabilitation programmes
- To coordinate the research into hazards, services, emergency relief, safety, security, evacuation, and shelters with Ministries/ Institutions concerned, UN agencies, IOs, and NGOs
- To conduct damage and needs assessment and lead the operation when emergency happens

## **4. Department of Preparedness and Training**

- To prepare equipment, materials and supplies for emergency response
- To formulate plans and programmes for training human resources who serve Disaster Management function at the National/ Local level
- To choose the candidates who participate in the training course in and out of the country
- To educate and disseminate Disaster Preparedness to the local communities and the affected people
- To publish pictorial documents related to Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation.

## **5. Department of Search and Rescue**

- To coordinate work with the Secretariat of State for Civil Aviation and Ministries/Institutions concerned in order to conduct the activities in conformity with the organized legislative procedure
- To prepare a plan and submit it to the High-Command of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces regarding the use of means and SAR intervention forces
- To receive and dispatch information on aircraft/ ship accident and request principles, implementing regulations and instructions from the National Committee for Disaster Management related to the coordination of search and rescue
- To issue official announcement of the crash site when the information is double checked
- To prepare modality and conduct the SAR operation in collaboration with the neighboring country according to agreement on Search and Rescue
- To collaborate with Emergency Coordination Center of State Secretariat of Civil Aviation and identify SAR mission.

## **4. PROGRESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HYOGO FRAMEWORK OF ACTION (HFA)**

The progress to date of implementation of each of HFA priorities of action is listed below:

### ***1. Priority for Action 1: Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation***

- Finalization and improvement the draft of disaster management law to be submitted for approval.
- Establishing and strengthening disaster management mechanisms by determining the organization and functioning of the national, sub-national, and local levels to match with the actual situation.
- Developing the policy guideline, legal instrument and legal framework to support the disaster risk reduction activities.
- Mainstreaming the disaster risk reduction into policy guidelines and development plans at all levels.

**2. *Priority for Action 2: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning***

- Conducting the risk assessment at national, sub-national, and local levels.
- Developing the vulnerability and hazard maps.
- Developing the disaster data management system.
- Recording, analysing, and disseminating the disaster losses information.
- Setting up the early warning system (EWS) on hazards for Sangkat-commune, particularly communities exposed to hazards.
- Designating the focal points for the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) at national and sub-national levels.
- Developing the capacity of technological research and analyse, forecasting natural hazards map and other hazards which vulnerable to the disaster impacts.
- Improving the existing data for further assessment, monitoring and early warning in conformity with the regional and international levels.
- Strengthening capacity of recording, analysing, summation, disseminating, and exchanging information, statistics, and general methodology for hazard assessment and monitoring.

**3. *Priority for Action 3: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels***

- Collecting, compiling, and disseminating the knowledge and information on hazards, vulnerabilities, and capacities to the people in order for building the culture of prevention and disaster resilience.
- Providing simple, understandable and protective information on disaster risk to the people who exposed to hazards.
- Developing the Sangkat-commune disaster risk reduction plans.
- Strengthening the cooperation and promoting the partnership among the relevant stakeholders including the professional in socio-economy for disaster risk reduction.
- Promoting the utilization, implementation and accessing new information, communication, space technology and other services, including the interpretation of satellite maps.
- Developing a guide manual on disaster risk reduction for utilization at local community, sub-national and national levels.

- Preparing the international standard terminologies on disaster risk available in national language for utilization in specialized institutions, training materials, and public awareness programmes.
- Integrating the disaster risk reduction concept and disaster preventive programme into the curriculums of school and higher education institution.

#### **4. *Priority for Action 4: Reduce the underlying risk factors***

- Mainstreaming the disaster risk reduction related to climate change into the strategy on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.
- Mainstreaming the disaster risk reduction plan into the health, education, agriculture, forestry and fishery, and rural development sectors.
- Promoting hazard resilience of communities in the droughts, floods, storms, and other hazards prone areas which caused the people's livelihoods declined.
- Strengthening the disaster recovery plan including the socio-psychology training programme in reducing the adverse impact on victim mentality, particularly women and children in post-disaster.

#### **5. *Priority for Action 5: Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels***

- Developing the preparedness plan for emergency response and updating the contingency plan to be effective at all levels.
- Forming up the emergency response coordinating teams.
- Forming up the search and emergency rescue teams.
- Forming up the disaster assessment coordinating teams.
- Developing a proper coordinating procedure in conformity with ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) and implementing the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) effectively.
- Promoting the disaster preparedness simulation exercise, including the real exercise and victim evacuation in order to ensure the rapid and response and timely receiving the important relief to the needs of the affected localities.
- Reserving fund for the emergency response.
- Building the safe areas by equipping with bathrooms, latrines, and shelters for human beings and animals.
-

## **6. RECENT MAJOR PROJECTS ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**

### **5.1 Project Implementation and Bird Flu Prevention (Avian and Human Influenza Control and Preparedness Emergency Project -AHICPEP)**

This project was funded by the World Bank and implemented by three institutions with different responsibilities, but with the same purpose and goal of supporting implementation of the national plan on Avian and Human Influenza. The three involved institutions are comprised of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, responsible for animal health, the Ministry of Health, responsible for human health and NCDM, responsible for inter-ministerial cooperation for preparedness and prevention of epidemics and pandemics and coordination of implementation of the common plan. The project came into effect on 06 August 2008 and was concluded on 31 December 2011.

### **5.2 Implementation of Post-Ketsana Reconstruction Project**

The Ministry of Rural Development and NCDM implemented the post Ketsana, immediate restoration and reconstruction project (World Bank loan). The goal of the project was the restoration of the physical infrastructure damaged by Ketsana storm in 2009, including rural roads, bridges, culverts, hand pump wells and lavatories in the provinces of Siem Reap, Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom and Kampong Chhnang for the period of five years, starting from 2011 to 2014, implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development. The project also dealt with capacity in disaster management of the Royal Government of Cambodia, regarding effective prevention, emergency response and reconstruction after disasters, implemented by NCDM.

### **5.3 Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Cooperation for 2013-2015 between NCDM and Caritas Cambodia**

The project was aimed at promoting disaster risk reduction and strengthening the preparedness, prevention, emergency response and rehabilitation as well as in building capacity of the committee's officials at sub-national level.

### **5.4 Strengthening National and Sub-national Capacity to Implement Disaster Management towards Increased Community Resilience**

Funded by the European Commission Directorate General for Humanitarian aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO), the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) in collaboration with Plan International Cambodia (Plan) and World Vision

Cambodia (WVC) are currently implementing the CONSORTIUM PROJECT “Strengthening National and Sub-national Capacity to Implement Disaster Management towards Increased Community Resilience”( Project Duration: 1<sup>st</sup> of June 2012 to the 30<sup>th</sup> of November 2013). The goal of the project is to increase resilience of vulnerable people including children and women living in the most disaster-affected areas in Cambodia. The project’s main objective is to contribute to an “Enhanced coordination and increased collaboration among NCDM and partners resulting from the development of partnership guidance (ToR, Action Plan, etc.) and disaster management related documents”.

### **5.5 Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Forum**

Coordinated and chaired by NCDM and attended by various stakeholders working in the field of disaster management, DRR forum is held quarterly, aiming to enhance disaster management in Cambodia through improved information sharing, coordination of initiatives and joint action to promote the highest possible standards and disaster risk reduction practices to reduced suffering and losses of the affected population from disaster.

## **6. ADRC COUNTERPART**

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## **ANNEXES**

### **Annex 1: Implementation Direction No. 315 NCDM, dated 21<sup>st</sup> July 2010**

Implementation Guideline for the Commune committee for Disaster Management in  
Community-Based Disaster Risk Management and Integration of Avian and human  
Influenzas

#### **1. Prepare the Institutional Mechanism to Ensure the Disaster Risk Management**

- Identify the activity and take part in coordination livelihood and rescue the people's lives the vulnerable from the hazards such as avian and human influenza.
- Prepare the early plan to associate with non-governmental organization and private sector for the emergency response as well as the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).
- Integrate the disaster risk reduction into the development plans and other programs.

#### **2. Be Aware of the Risk and Outline Activity**

- Monitor and evaluation the disaster risk reduction and enhance the early warning.

Understanding of the existing risk and outline are necessary for reducing the vulnerability that caused by the natural hazards and epidemic such as avian and human influenza. Having such understanding the early warning activities that serve the vulnerable people such be laid out. The available plan should be carried out while obtained hazard information.

#### **3. Be Raised the Awareness on Disaster Preparedness**

The disasters could be reduced to a great extent whenever people are aware of the measures that they have to be abided by and we must provide them with:

- The relevant information on disaster risk and protection means, especially for people living in the high risk areas.
- Strengthen the emergency management networks and enhance the cooperation among the stakeholder.
- Establish or strengthen the community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) program.
- Disseminate and raise the public awareness.

#### **4. Be Risk Deducted**

- The reduction is mainly base on the foundation factors (Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity)

*Example: The settlement of local community where located in the hazard vulnerable areas.*

#### **5. Be Prepared and Ready for Effective Response**

- Conduct a exercise on the plan for using during the emergency
- Establish the emergency fund in order to support the emergency response and rehabilitation
- Conduct an exercise on evacuation, search and rescue

## **Annex 2: PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT (PCDM)**

At each province, a provincial committee for disaster management is established, comprising of the following membership: the Provincial Governor is the President, a deputy provincial governor as the Vice-President, the heads of relevant Provincial departments and the Director of the Provincial/Municipal Red Cross are members, entrusted with the following responsibilities:

- To implement the National Policy for Disaster Management,
- To prepare guideline and support the activities of the District Committee for Disaster Management,
- To make recommendation to the National Committee for Disaster Management on the activities of the institutions concerned and Cambodian Red Cross, the assistance of the international and national organizations that participate in Disaster Prevention, Preparedness, Emergency, Response and Rehabilitation,
- To write a report and submit it to the National Committee for Disaster Management regarding damage and make a budget proposal, a proposal of equipment, materials, means of transport and intervention forces for action in the event of disasters,
- To conduct disaster management training programs to build capacity of officials performing disaster management functions, with technical skills and to conduct public education programs related to disaster management at local communities.

## **Annex 3: DISTRICT COMMITTEE FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT (DCDM)**

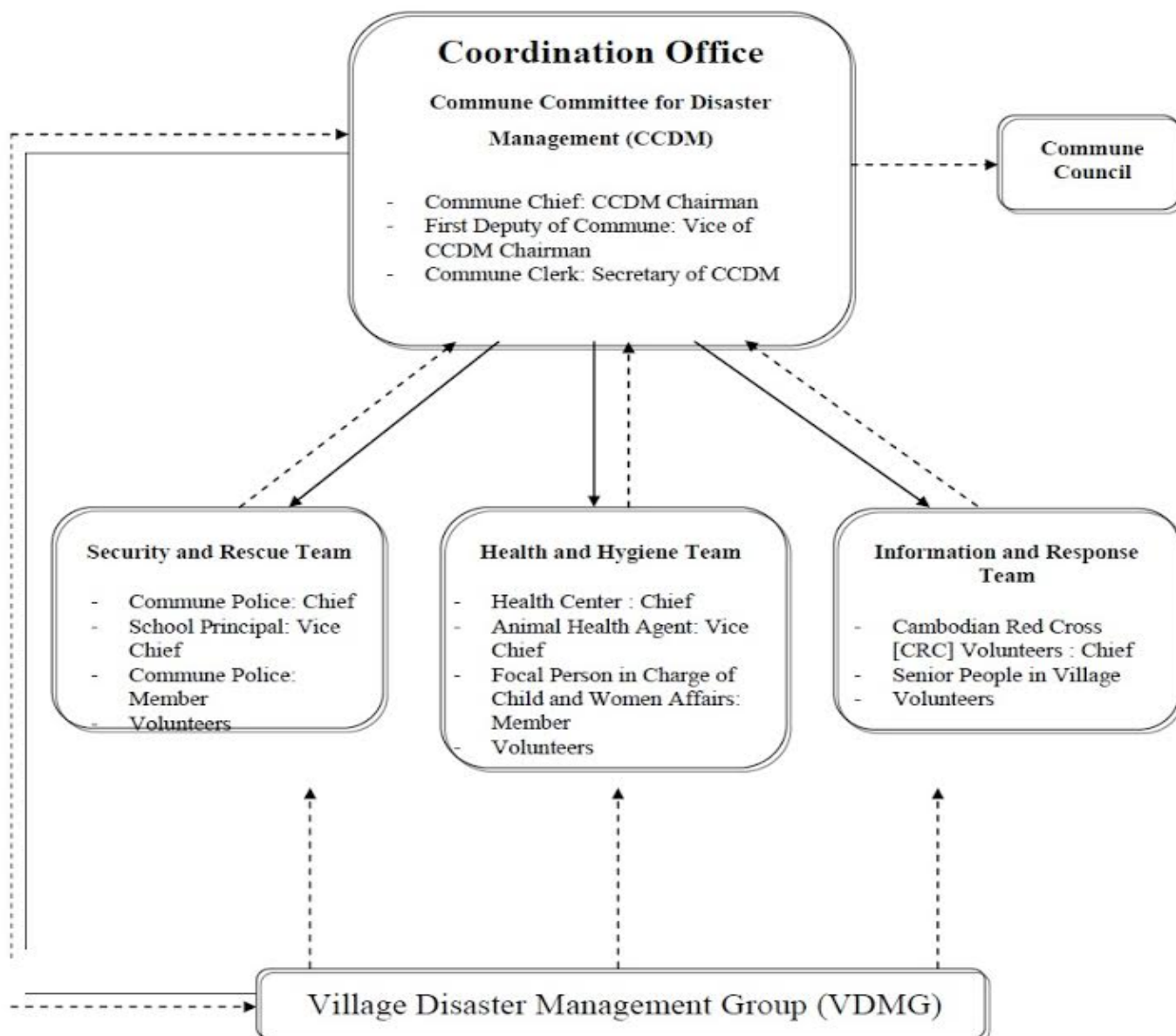
At each district/, a district committee for disaster management is established, comprising of the following membership, the District Governor is the President, a deputy district governor is the Vice-President, the chiefs of relevant offices within the district and the district sub-branch chief of Cambodian Red Cross are members, entrusted with the following responsibilities:

- To implement the National Policy related to Disaster Management
- To select officials to participate in training courses on Disaster Management at the national or provincial/ municipal levels
- To prepare and disseminate disaster information to the public
- To forward report on damage and needs to the Provincial Committee for Disaster Management
- To lead operations during disaster including relief assistance, evacuation, shelter, and medical supplies
- To forward the summary report on operation and relief assistance to the Provincial Committee for Disaster Management.



**Annex 4: Implementation Direction No. 315 NCDM, dated 21<sup>st</sup> July 2010**

Network of Emergency Coordination at Commune Level



**VDMG Composition:**

- Village Headman (Chief)
- Village Assistant (Female)\_\_\_\_\_ Deputy Chief
- Village Health Support Team\_\_\_\_\_ Member
- Village Animal Health Agent\_\_\_\_\_ Member
- Village Cambodian Red Cross Volunteer\_\_ Member
- Other two more members base upon the village deemed necessary

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