



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
Nation Religion King

National Committee for Disaster Management
General Secretariat

ANNUAL REPORT ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES 2000

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I. INTRODUCTION

Even given that the Kingdom of Cambodia has the unenviable designation of being one of Asia's most disaster-prone nations, the year 2000 has been particularly harsh in terms of the affects of disasters on the country's resources and people. The floods of 2000 are estimated to be the worst in forty years or more in a country that is accustomed to experiencing seasonal floods. Furthermore, throughout the year, Cambodia was confronted with a broad range of other disasters to varying degrees of intensity. Other natural and man-made disasters over the year that were experienced included destructive storms, fires in densely populated areas, drought, and the outbreak of disease.

The floods were most significant, however, in terms of their overall impact on the country. The floods of 2000 began early in the year and ended late. Unseasonable rains in April caused as much as 2000 hectares of paddy rice to be destroyed and the first flooding was experienced as early as the beginning of July. These initial floodwaters receded for a brief period of time before rising to flood levels for a second time towards the end of August. This second series of flooding resulted from heavy rains in Laos and in the northeastern provinces of Cambodia causing high volumes of flooding in the provinces of Ratanakiri, Stung Treng, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Kandal, Prey Veng, Siem Reap, Takeo, as well as in Phnom Penh. Elsewhere, the heavy July rains caused flooding in a number of districts in the Provinces of Svay Rieng, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Battambang, Pursat, and Kampong Chhnang.

From September 25, 2000, the level of water along the Mekong River, the Tonle Sap and the Tonle Bassac receded slowly and the threat of floodwaters from the Mekong River became less serious. However, a low pressure system that entered Cambodia in the second week of September caused continuous rains in the mountainous areas of southwestern Cambodia over four to five days between October 11th and 15th. Downstream from the mountainous southwestern region of the country (specifically Oral Mountain, Sruoch Mountain and Kirirom Mountain), the Prek Tnot River was overcome by the heavy rainfall and serious flash flooding resulted in Kampong Speu Province on the night of October 15th. Rice fields and roads were flooded, as were many villages, including houses in Dangkor precinct of the Municipality of Phnom Penh. The flooding also threatened Boeung Tompun dam, which protects the southern portion of the Municipality of Phnom Penh from floodwaters. During this same period, increased water pressure caused the Pock Tnot dam to collapse and flood Doeum Russ village in Kandal province.

The year 2000 Annual Report of the NCDM presented here will provide an overview of the activities of the NCDM with respect to initiatives taken to respond to potential disasters, as well as to those that occurred throughout the year. These initiatives will refer to expansion of the NCDM organizational structure with the establishment of the Scientific and Technical Committee by the Royal Government's Sub-Decree No. 07SSR on January 28, 2000 (See Annex 3). Other initiatives outlined in this report include capacity building within the NCDM, and collaboration efforts with other organizations and government agencies. Furthermore, this report will provide some details as to the various disasters experienced throughout the year and the relief effort undertaken. The Annual Report will also outline some of the future plans and objectives that the NCDM intends to pursue.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE of the NCDM

The National Committee for Disaster Management is comprised of an organizational structure (see Annex 2.A) as outlined in the Royal Government of Cambodia Sub-Decree (No. 54 ANKR-BK) signed by the Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen on June 14th, 1999.

This Sub-Decree designates the membership that constitutes the NCDM as follows:

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia (PMO) | President |
| 2. Minister of Interior (MINT) | Vice-President |
| 3. Minister of National Defence (MND) | Vice-President |
| 4. Council of Ministers Office (CMO) | Member |
| 5. Minister of Economy and Finance (MEF) | Member |
| 6. Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MFAIC) | Member |
| 7. High Ranking Official, an Honorable member of the Committee
in charge of special coordinating missions | Member |
| 8. Minister of the Water Resources and Meteorology | Member |
| 9. Representative of the High Command of the Royal Cambodian
Armed Forces | Member |
| 10. Secretary of State for the State Secretariat for Civil Aviation | Member |

In addition to the above-noted membership, all Ministries and Institutions concerned with aspects of disaster management collaborate closely with NCDM when necessary in emergency situations.

The National Committee for Disaster Management conducts itself as a national institution of the Royal Government. In this respect, the NCDM is comprised of a General Secretariat that acts as an implementing unit within NCDM Headquarters in order to provide advice to the Royal Government on the issue of Disaster Management.

The General Secretariat (see Organizational Chart Annex 2.B) of the NCDM is comprised of the following officials:

1. H.E. Peou Samy, Secretary General
2. H.E. Major General Phan Nguon, Under Secretary General
3. H.E. Hang Samoeun, Under Secretary General
4. Mr. Dy Sophin, Head of the Department of Administration and Finance
5. Mr. Ponn Narith, Head of the Department of Emergency Coordination
6. Mr. Tat Chantha, Head of the Department of Emergency Preparedness
7. Mr. Vong Sambok, Head of the Department of Search and Rescue

With respect to the organizational structure at the level of the **Provincial/Municipal Committees for Disaster Management (PCDMs/MCDMs)**, the membership of these committees is as follows:

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. The Provincial/Municipal Governor | President |
| 2. The Deputy Governor | Vice-President |
| 3. The Chiefs of relevant Government Departments as Members | |

At the District/Precinct level of organization, there are **District/Precinct Committees for Disaster Management** is comprised of the following membership:

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. The District Chief | President |
| 2. The Deputy Chief | Vice-President |
| 3. The Chiefs of relevant offices within the District/Precinct as Members | |

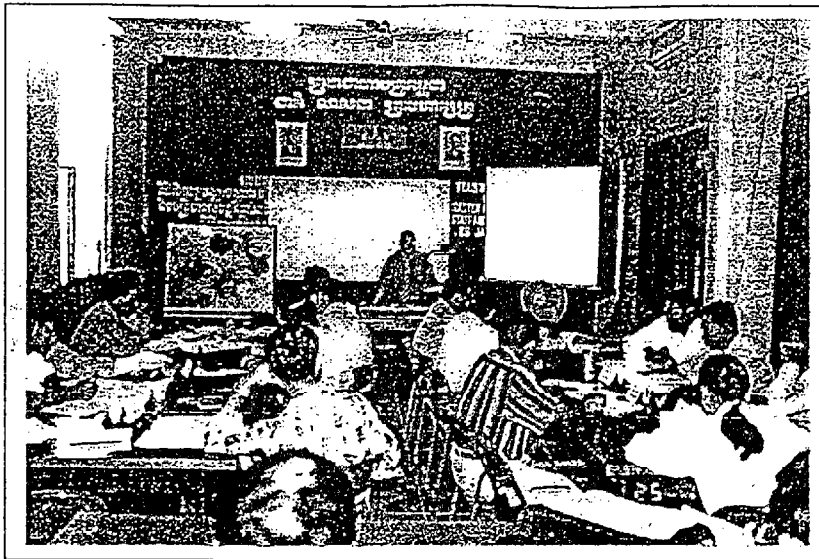
III. CAPACITY BUILDING

In accordance with applying the instructions of Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen, the President of NCDM, the capacity of the NCDM staff has continually been strengthened from the national level to the local level. This has largely been accomplished through the support of the UNDP under the Capacity Building for Integrated Disaster Management project (Reference number: CBM/96/008). With respect to this project, the NCDM General Secretariat has performed a number of activities with respect to the development of human resources within the NCDM.

1. National Training

Five training courses on Disaster Management have been conducted over the course of the year:

1. A 5-day training course from January 24th to January 28th, for thirty-two key staff of the NCDM General Secretariat, as well as decision-makers of relevant Ministries (See Photo Page 5, and Training Schedule in Annex 4).
2. A 3-day training course from March 13th to March 15th, for 33 Provincial and District officials and officials of relevant departments in Prey Veng Province.
3. A 3-day training course from July 5th to July 7th, for 41 Provincial and District officials, and officials of relevant departments in Kampong Cham Province.
4. A 2-day national workshop in Phnom Penh from July 26th to July 27th, for Strengthening Capacity in Disaster Management for 25 permanent Secretaries coming from all Provinces and Municipalities of the country.
5. A 2-day Refresher Training Course for the Core Team of Trainers was conducted from December 12th to December 14th, which included twelve participants.



Training course on Disaster Management for NCDM Key Staff and National Decision-Makers, January 24th to 28th, 2000

Additional Training:

- A total of nine participants from the NCDM General Secretariat staff and officials from the Province of Takeo and Kompot attended a 7-day course in Kompot Province from July 13th to July 19th, that was sponsored by OXFAM.
- Two NCDM officials attended a seminar prepared by the Ministry of Health in Phnom Penh that concentrated on Strengthening the Capacity of Communities with respect to disaster preparedness and response.
- From December 3rd to 5th, a 3-day disaster management training course was held for 150 members of the RCAF involved in recent flood relief activities.

2. International Training

Three NCDM officials attended training courses overseas

1. One NCDM official attended a training course on coordinating aircraft and ship search and rescue that was conducted at the beginning of the year 2000 in Singapore.
2. On the occasion of a second training course on coordinating aircraft and ship search and rescue, the NCDM sent two officials to take part in the course conducted in Singapore.

Throughout the year a total 302 people received training. This was made-up of:

- 15 officials who are trainers (12 have received refresher training)
- 57 officials trained at the national level
- 74 officials trained at the Province district level
- 3 officials trained overseas
- 150 members of the RCAF

3. Participation in International Meetings and Seminars

- a) Representatives of the NCDM participated, along with representatives from nineteen other countries, in the Asian Regional Forum's Train the Trainers Seminar entitled Towards Common Approaches to Disaster Relief Training in Bangkok from January 25th to 28th.
- b) NCDM staff participated in a workshop on Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis organized by the ADPC from April 24th to 28th, in Bangkok, Thailand.
- c) The NCDM has participated in the Eleventh Meeting of the Asian Experts Group on Disaster Management from August 21st to 25th, in Chiang Rai, Thailand.
- d) A representative of the NCDM attended the Consultative Meeting of the International Search and Rescue (SAR) Team from November 1st to 3rd, in the Republic of Korea.
- e) A representative of the NCDM participated in the first meeting of the Consultative Committee on Regional Cooperation in Disaster Management from November 20th to 22nd, in Thailand.
- f) Representatives of the NCDM participated in the Asian Disaster Reduction Center's Third International Meeting and Asian Regional Forum from the 3rd to the 9th of December, in Kobe and Tokyo, Japan.

IV. COLLABORATION EFFORTS

The NCDM continues to work collaboratively with several organizations and government agencies. These collaborative efforts have served to increase the capacity of the NCDM and improve coordination in times of disaster. The organizations and government agencies noted in this section provide an overview of the variety of collaborative efforts presently undertaken, as well as providing an indication of the collaboration that needs to be maintained in order for the NCDM to reach its future objectives.

1. The Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) and The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

Since the NCDM was established, it has formed an integral linkage with the CRC in terms of building disaster management capabilities and developing emergency response procedures. According to the Royal Government's Sub-Decree No. 54 ANKR-BK, dating from June 1999, the NCDM is to adopt the CRC as its main partner with which to jointly conduct relief operations in times of disaster.

Once again, in the year 2000 the CRC has cooperated closely with NCDM through the support of IFRC. Before the end of the year, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with respect to setting-up a joint assessment team where information will be shared and areas of intervention will be divided in order to avoid duplication of efforts.

Generally, the CRC collaborates with the NCDM in terms of developing and implementing training programs, providing emergency relief assistance, and providing facilities for people living in evacuation centers. Additionally, the CRC makes whole blood and its derivatives available in times of emergencies and it interfaces its other emergency services (warning, rescue, evacuation, first aid, medical and nursing care, blood transfusion, ambulance and social services) with all levels of activities of other agencies involved in disaster relief.

The IFRC, on the other hand, is in the process of considering a project to assist NCDM with respect to developing a long-term plan for sustainable development of the NCDM and to build the capacity of its information network.

2. The Asia Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)

The ADPC has actively collaborated with the NCDM again in 2000 as a continuation of its program of capacity building for the institution that has been implemented from 1998 to 2000. During the year, ADPC provided technical support to the NCDM by recruiting two consultants that assisted the NCDM General Secretariat in finalizing the draft of the NCDM Policy Document, preparations for the Tripartite Meeting in December, and completion of the NCDM Annual Report. Furthermore, ADPC assisted the NCDM by providing a team of Disaster Management Trainers to conduct a three-day Refresher Training Course for the Core Team of Trainers (see Annex 5) in December. In this regard, ADPC intends to provide further training on awareness raising and imparting of basic disaster management skills. Furthermore, the ADPC has helped develop a proposal to the ASEAN Secretariat for Capacity Building for Disaster Development and Mitigation.

The ADPC also organized the Regional Consultative Committee workshop in November that was attended by NCDM officials. This allowed the NCDM to further develop capacity by enhancing understanding of regional trends, as well as the latest models of disaster management.

Through NCDM's collaboration with ADPC, there has been recognition of how such a national program can be constructed in order to have a substantial impact in terms of improving disaster management capabilities. Although a completely efficient and effective disaster management institution cannot be achieved in the short-term, the appreciation of the value of effective disaster planning that has been engendered within the NCDM will allow for an appropriate timeframe for the objectives of the NCDM to become fully implemented. The training curriculum and the capacity developed within the NCDM through its collaboration with the ADPC represents a potential that can be harnessed in the future for training at all levels throughout the country.

The ADPC also recognizes that there is a lack of key facilities within the NCDM, as well as a lack of clear coordination procedures in disaster situations. However, the increased collaboration with member ministries of the NCDM has undoubtedly provided increased visibility and awareness of NCDM's role.

3. The United Nation's Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

The NCDM coordinated disaster management efforts in several respects with Mr. Jean-Luc Friedrich, the OCHA Disaster Management Coordinator in Cambodia. Specific assistance to recent flood victims included the provision of plastic sheeting and relief kits to 5,460 Cambodian families. The relief kits are comprised of a rice cooking pot, five plates and five spoons, two sarongs, two kramas, one kilogram of nails, 500 grams of wire, a 20 litre water container, soap, and two mosquito nets. The relief kit, together with the plastic sheeting, amounts to a total cost of \$US26.22. This relief effort is funded jointly by OCHA and from donations from the governments of Denmark and Norway totaling \$US 150,000.

The relief kits and plastic sheeting were distributed to 1200 families in Phnom Penh, 2400 families in Prey Veng, and 1860 families in Takeo for a total of 5460 families. Outside of Phnom Penh, distribution was undertaken by utilizing CRC transport trucks. Mr. Friedrich has noted that a similar relief effort will be conducted in the last week of December as a result of a \$US 200,000 donation from the government of Sweden.

More generally, OCHA collaborates with the NCDM by organizing the distribution of relief to target populations through individual PCDMs. OCHA also provides information to United Nations headquarters in New York regarding disaster situations in Cambodia and potential relief that may be required. Additionally, OCHA collects all information with respect to the distribution of donations.

OCHA will continue to work with the NCDM in an effort to improve collection of information specifically related to verification of family members in order to ensure relief is distributed proportionally according to family size. In general terms, OCHA will continue to work with the NCDM to improve information gathering that will enhance coordination of the distribution of donations and transparency in the process.

4. The World Food Program (WFP)

The World Food Program office in Phnom Penh collaborates with the NCDM primarily with respect to disaster relief at the provincial level through the PCDMs. Mr. Peter Guest, Program Officer at WFP noted that the relief efforts carried out through the WFP during the year 2000 were concentrated on people affected by the floods and were divided into three phases. The first phase was a "Free Food" distribution of 5,000 tons of rice that took place in October. The second phase was a "Food for Activity" program when people were given rice in exchange for rehabilitation work in their respective communities. This phase took place in November and December and also involved the distribution of approximately 5,000 tons of rice. The third phase is a "Food for Work" program that will involve the distribution of almost 5,000 tons of rice that will take place in January, February, and March 2001. This third phase will also include an assessment of crop damage done as a result of this year's floods. Assessments will be made based on comparisons to previous year's crops in an effort to target the most vulnerable people who are dependent on a single wet season crop and lack coping strategies.

The WFP program officer commented that the coordination capabilities of individual PCDMs varies according to the capacity within each province. Provinces that have participated in the UNDP-CARERE SEILA program and have established Provincial Rural Development Committees (PDRCs) have greater coordination capabilities. The program officer also noted that the Provincial Governor is a vital component of the coordination effort, particularly with respect to avoiding duplication. Correspondingly, the Provincial Department of Rural Development is an important implementing partner together with the CRC.

Although Mr. Guest concluded that there had been significant accomplishments for the NCDM over the time it has been in existence, he identified a couple specific areas where more attention will be required in the future. One area of improvement is with respect to enhancing lines of communication in order to ease coordination and emergency response efforts. A second area of improvement concerns the NCDM developing accurate databases.

5. The Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MWRM)

The Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology assists the work of the NCDM mainly with respect to providing vital data regarding water levels of the Mekong River. Mr. Te Navuth, Director of the Department of Hydrology at the MWRM, one of six technical departments within the ministry, explained that his department supplies the NCDM with daily information received from data-gathering stations along the Mekong River. Hydrological data is received from seven stations located in Stung Treng, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Phnom Penh, Neak Lueng (Prey Veng), as well as one each located on the Tonle Bassac and Tonle Sap.

With the hydrological data collected from the seven different sites, the MWRM publishes a bulletin known as the "Flood Forecast Bulletin." This publication states current water levels, and provides a forecast of water levels for the following three days. The Bulletin also provides details of comparative water levels for the previous day, the previous year and several years past.

In addition to collecting and disseminating the above-noted hydrological data, the MWRM also publicly issues a Flood Warning Message when necessary. The NCDM is notified by the MWRM when this message is issued. Furthermore, the MWRM regularly participates in meetings called by the Emergency Response Group during critical periods of potential disaster. The MWRM presents the ERG with current data and updates of current situations.

Although the MWRM provides hydrological data of vital importance to the NCDM, Mr Te Navuth noted that the data provided by his department is limited to information relating to water levels along the Mekong River. Therefore, hydrological data relating to other waterways throughout the country must be obtained directly by the NCDM from the respective provinces and districts.

6. Other Collaboration Efforts

The Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC) is another partner of NCDM that has agreed to assist NCDM in terms of implementing a project for training activities in three provinces that are disaster-prone. Additionally, the ADRC has agreed to support NCDM's request for assisting with establishing an Early Warning System in Cambodia.

Additionally, a database for disaster situations has been developed and shared with other government agencies, CRC, IFRC, UN agencies and foreign embassies.

Work with the Emergency Response Group (ERG) has resulted in a series of meetings being conducted in order to improve emergency response procedures by sharing information and briefing the ERG members with regard to general actions taken. In addition, information is shared with respect to specific actions undertaken regarding assessments of both damage and needs. A recent ERG meeting has resulted in the establishment of a core group for emergency coordination consisting of four Sub-Groups that will concentrate on emergency response, food security, health issue, and water sanitation and small-scale infrastructure repairing. These sub-groups are under the leadership of high-ranking government officials.

Another organization based in Phnom Penh with which the NCDM collaborates is the Mekong River Commission (MRC). The MRC compiles reports and disseminates information with respect to hydrological data from countries through which the Mekong River flows. This information is of vital importance with respect to the countries neighbouring Cambodia. During this year's flooding of the Mekong, the NCDM coordinated efforts with the MRC in terms of sharing data relating to flood conditions that was used as an early warning system.

Regionally, experiences have been exchanged with regional forum namely ASEAN Expert Group on Disaster Management and the Regional Cooperation Committee through the Asian Regional Forum on Disaster Management.

V. THE DISASTER SITUATION in CAMBODIA in the YEAR 2000

1. Impact According to Type of Disaster

A. Floods

A total of twenty-one provinces and municipalities were affected by flooding in the year 2000.

1. RATANAKKIRI Province

- Five Districts affected by flooding comprising 19 communes and 61 villages
- People affected: 1,937 families = 11,538 people
- Deaths: 1 person
- Rice crops affected: 3,798 ha. (644 ha. destroyed)
- Other crops affected: 163.90 ha. (30 ha. destroyed)
- Houses damaged: 8
- Livestock killed: 37

2. STUNG TRENG Province

- Five Districts affected comprising 30 communes and 109 villages
- People affected: 4,719 families = 29,129 people
- Deaths: 3 people
- Rice crops affected: 7,698 ha. (5,164 ha. destroyed)
- Other crops affected: 468.50 ha. (346.7 ha. destroyed)

3. KRATIE Province

- Four Districts affected comprising 38 communes and 179 villages
- People affected: 16,535 families = 83,970 people
- Deaths: 14 people (1 person injured)
- Rice crops affected: 10,655 ha. (9,056 ha. destroyed)
- Other crops affected: 1,927.10 ha. (1,520.10 ha. destroyed)
- Houses affected: 3,483 (777 destroyed)
- Livestock killed: 96

4. KOMPPONG CHAM Province

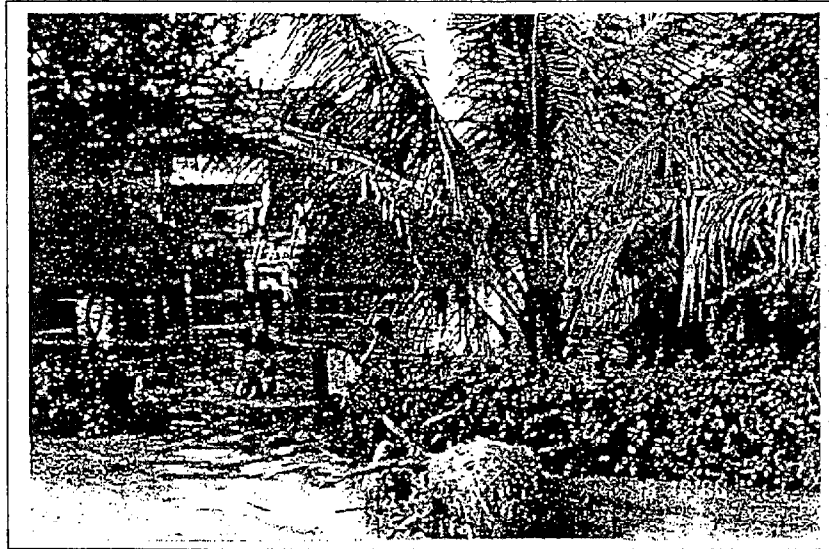
- Fifteen Districts affected comprising 106 communes and 677 villages
- People affected: 131,435 families = 657,175 people
- Deaths: 81 people (450 injured)
- Rice crops affected: 45,136.15 ha. (26,511 ha. destroyed)
- Other crops affected: 18,458.97 ha. (16,834.97 ha. destroyed)
- Houses affected: 13,980 (747 destroyed)
- Livestock killed: 145

5. PHNOM PENH

- Five Sectors affected by flood including 20 quarters and 61 villages
- People affected: 24,086 families = 124,149 people
- Rice crops affected: 558 ha. (128 ha. destroyed)
- Other crops affected: 388.45 ha. (317.45 ha. destroyed)
- Houses affected: 5,663 (795 destroyed)
- Livestock killed: 141

6. KANDAL Province

- Eleven Districts affected comprising 135 communes and 823 villages
- People affected: 159,168 families = 806,850 people
- People evacuated: 19,725 families = 79,894 people
- Deaths: 86 people
- Rice crops affected: 31,791.50 ha. (19,000 ha. destroyed)
- Other crops affected: 24,589.13 ha. (24,589.13 ha. destroyed)
- Houses affected: 112,648 (3,058 destroyed)
- Livestock killed: 16



Flooded Homes in Kandal Province in October 2000

7. PREY VENG Province

- Twelve Districts affected comprising 105 communes and 698 villages
- People affected: 140,330 families = 544,725 people
- People evacuated: 17,281 families = 85,975 people
- Deaths: 63 people, 152 people wounded
- Rice crops affected: 145,215 ha. (101,086 ha. destroyed)
- Other crops affected: 2,024,60 ha. (2,024.60ha. destroyed)
- Houses affected: 123,289 (500 destroyed)
- Livestock killed: 462

8. TAKEO Province

- Nine Districts affected comprising 64 communes and 486 villages
- People affected: 50,075 families = 250,095 people,
- People evacuated: 7,276 families = 36,814 people
- Deaths: 21 people
- Rice crops affected: 54,552.50 ha. (42,985 ha. destroyed)
- Houses affected: 22,382 (156 destroyed)

9. SVAY RIENG Province

- Seven Districts affected comprising 48 communes and 246 villages
- People affected: 30,274 families = 149,391 people

- People evacuated: 15,162 families = 73,013 people
- Deaths: 29 people
- Rice crops affected: 30,797.50 ha. (23,424 ha. destroyed)
- Other crops affected: 1,713.74 ha. (558.07 ha. destroyed)
- Houses affected: 18,863 (130 destroyed)

10. KOMPONG CHHNANG

- Five Districts affected including 27 communes and 132 villages
- People affected: 18,081 families = 76,029 people
- Deaths: 2 people
- Rice crops affected: 19,098 ha. (6,885 ha. destroyed)
- Houses affected: 3,172

11. PURSAT Province

- Six Districts affected including 31 communes and 84 villages
- People affected: 36,460 families = 145,840 people
- Deaths: 8 people
- Rice crops affected: 24,220 ha. (17,391 ha. destroyed)
- Houses affected: 5,210 (42 destroyed)
- Livestock killed: 6

12. BATTAMBANG Province

- Four Districts affected including 25 communes and 103 villages
- People affected: 25,347 families = 132,453 people
- People evacuated: 7,956 families = 39,528 people
- Deaths: 4 people, 37 injured
- Rice crops affected: 47,785 ha. (33,660 ha. destroyed)
- Other crops affected: 36,310 ha. (36,310 ha. destroyed)
- Houses destroyed: 132
- Livestock killed: 19

13. KOH KONG Province

- Five Districts affected including 12 communes and 26 villages
- People affected: 2,690 families = 12,009 persons
- Deaths: 1 person
- Rice crops affected: 1,086 ha.
- Other crops affected: 1.50 ha.
- Houses affected: 123 (destroyed 202 flat)
- Livestock killed: 63

14. KOMPONG THOM Province

- Eight Districts affected including 64 communes and 482 villages
- People affected: 32,536 families = 97,608 people
- People evacuated: 649 families = 1,947 people
- Rice crops affected: 32,412 ha. (32,412 ha. destroyed)
- Houses destroyed: 17
- Livestock killed: 119

15. SIEM REAP Province

- Nine Districts affected including 89 communes and 636 villages
- People affected: 37,261 families = 136,144 people
- Deaths: 21 people, 233 people injured
- Rice crops affected: 34,251 ha. (13,210 ha. destroyed)
- Other crops affected: 628,91 ha. (581,40 ha. destroyed)
- Houses affected: 3,973 (124 destroyed)
- Livestock killed: 1,391

16. KOMPOT Province

- Six Districts affected comprising 40 communes and 102 villages
- People affected: 13,928 families = 68,776 people
- People evacuated: 1,768 families = 8,048 people
- Deaths: 8 people
- Rice crops affected: 81,931 ha. (15,092 ha. destroyed)
- Other crops affected: 71 ha. (71 ha. destroyed)
- Houses affected: 1,604 (36 destroyed)

17. OUDDOR MEANCHEY Province

- Five Districts affected comprising 7 communes and 18 villages
- People affected: 2,382 families = 7,857 people
- People evacuated: 40 families = 160 people
- Rice crops affected: 6,315 ha. (4,037 ha. destroyed)
- Other crops affected: 253 ha. (210 ha. destroyed)
- Houses affected: 424 (284 destroyed)

18. PREAH VIHEAR Province

- One District affected comprising
- People affected: 300 families = 1,647 people
- Rice crops affected: 415 ha. (415 ha. destroyed)

19. BANTEAY MEANCHEY Province

- Four Districts affected comprising
- People affected: 4,067 families = 16,268 people
- Deaths: 2 people
- Rice crops affected: 28,910 ha. (20,020 ha. destroyed)
- Other crops affected: 15 ha. (15 ha. destroyed)
- Houses affected: 1,928 (3 destroyed)
- Livestock killed: 5

20. SIHANOUKVILLE

- One District affected by flooding
- Rice crops affected: 950 ha. (950 ha. destroyed)

21. KOMPONG SPEU Province

- Five Districts affected comprising 27 communes and 235 villages
- People affected: 19,007 families = 96,576 people
- Deaths: 3 people
- Rice crops affected: 9,174 ha. (2,037 ha. destroyed)
- Other crops affected: 206 ha.

- Houses affected: 1,233 (57 destroyed)
- Livestock killed: 63



Flooding in Kompong Speu Province in October 2000

SUMMARY of AFFECTS of FLOODING in CAMBODIA in 2000 by SECTOR

The twenty-one provinces and municipalities affected by flooding in 2000 comprise 131 districts, 883 communes, and 5,158 villages.

The estimated affect of the year 2000 floods according to each sector is detailed below.

- **The Agricultural Sector:**
 - Rice crops affected: 616,749 ha. (374,107 ha. destroyed) for an estimated cost of USD 57,554,000.
 - Other crops affected: 51,272 ha. (47,461 ha. destroyed) for an estimated cost of USD 8,519,249.
 - Livestock killed: 2,309 buffaloes and cows, and 1,619 pigs for an estimated cost of USD 476,704.

Total Estimated Cost of Damage to the Agricultural Sector = USD 66,550,153

- **The Social Sector:**
 - People affected: 750,618 families 750,618 families = 3,448,629 people
 - People evacuated: 84,717 families = 387,365 people
 - Deaths: 347 people, 873 people injured
 - Houses affected : 317,975 damaged, 7,068 destroyed

- **The Education Sector:**
 - Schools affected in 13 Provinces municipalities
 - 860 Primary Schools, High Schools: 128

Total Estimated Cost of Damage to the Education Sector = USD 15,200,000

- **The Health Sector:**
 - A total of 158 Hospitals affected for an estimated cost of USD 693,000
 - **The Rural Development Sector:**
 - 1,521 kilometers of train tracks damaged for an estimated cost of USD 9,900,150
 - bridges and pipes damaged in 19 places for an estimated cost of USD 271,500
 - 5,404 toilets damaged for an estimated cost of USD 216,160
 - 11,967 wells, pipes, and pumps damaged for an estimated cost of USD 479,574

Total estimated Cost of Damage to this Sector is USD 10,876,384.00
 - **The Water Resources Sector:**
 - Hydrological systems affected in a total of 123 sites covering 123,265 hectares in 16 provinces and municipalities.
 - To ensure irrigation for dry season rice, an estimated USD 16,714,734 will be required for rehabilitation of hydrological systems.
 - **The Public Works and Transportation Sector:**
 - Damage to National routes and provincial roads totaled 2,623.9 kilometers, and damage to secondary roads totaled 1,500 kilometers or an estimated cost of USD 44,933,560.00
 - 34,000 meters of railway tracks damaged
 - Bridges damaged in 115 places for a total of 3,024.6 meters for an estimated cost of USD 1,687,825

Total Estimated Cost of Damage to this Sector USD 46,621,385
- The total estimated cost of damages by flooding within all sectors is approximately US\$ 156,655,456.**

B. Storms

Several destructive storms struck in a number of provinces throughout the country at different times of the year. Details of the most destructive of these storms is outlined below:

- On March 6th and April 9th, storms struck twelve villages in Sangkis District, Battambang Province causing damage to 516 private residences and public buildings (i.e. schools, monasteries). Six people were injured.
- In March, a storm struck Angkor Thom district in Siem Reap province damaging 6 houses and causing one house to catch fire.
- Additionally, in March, four districts in Prey Veng Province suffered from storms that affected 51 houses and resulted in the death of two people.

- On April 10th, a storm struck three villages in Kraya commune, Santuk district, Kampong Thom province that resulted in one death and ten people being injured. The storm caused damage to 99 houses, with 74 houses suffering major structural damage, and one temple extensively damaged.
- On July 15th and September 12th, a storm struck Prey Veng Province causing 147 houses to collapse and injuring one person.
- Another storm in July, struck Siem Reap Province resulting in 26 houses being damaged and four people being injured.
- From October 7th to 25th, three communes in Kratie Province were affected by storms resulting in 58 houses being damaged, 1 person killed.
- On September 12th and November 16th, four districts in Takeo Province were affected by storms resulting in 235 houses damaged, with 67 houses and one school being destroyed. Additionally, 17 rowboats and 5 motorboats were wrecked and one bridge collapsed. Two children were injured and two people went missing.
- By the end of October, six districts in Kandal Province had been affected on four occasions by storms, causing 278 houses to collapse.
- In November, a storm struck Takeo province causing 66 houses to collapse.

C. Fires

During the year 2000 Disaster Situation caused by the fire have occurred 91 times in eight provinces/municipalities including Phnom Penh, Kandal, Kompong Som, Svay Rieng, Siem Reap and Prey Veng. These fires caused 189 houses, one service station, and 60 market stalls to burn completely, injuring seven people.

The outbreak of the fires can almost entirely be attributed to human negligence.

2. Government Response

A. Preparedness Activities

Throughout the period of flooding in 2000, Samdech Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia and President of the National Committee for Disaster Management, identified provinces and municipalities that had been particularly

threatened. Mobilization efforts were then undertaken in order to prepare for emergency relief activities and evacuation measures to save people from eventual danger.

The Governors of the provinces and municipalities, as well as the Provincial and Municipal Committees for Disaster Management, Ministries and institutions were instructed to mobilize forces from all sectors including civil servants, the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, the Police, and authorities at all levels to prepare strategies for coping with the flood disaster. At the same time, the NCDM General Secretariat sent sandbags to provinces and municipalities, along with fuel for use for transport and intervention measures.



Food Relief to Flood Victims in Kompong Chhnang

Additionally, with the capital city of Phnom Penh being the commercial and political center of the Kingdom of Cambodia, there has been direct involvement in disaster management efforts through the offices of the City Hall, under the leadership of H.E. Chea Sophara. As a representative of the Royal Government responsible for the administration of the capital city of Phnom Penh, H.E. Chea Sophara prepared prevention measures at specific hazardous sites such as the dams of Kobsrov, Boeung Tompun and Chroy Changvar. For the dam of Kobsrov and Boeung Tompun, H.E. Lim Kean Ho, Minister of Water Resources and Meteorology instructed that staff and other human resources to be on stand-by and mobilized when needed. Additionally, he made heavy equipment available for filling low lying areas and repairing damaged sections of dams.

This year, the water level reached 11.2 meters on August 9th. At this level, the Municipality of Phnom Penh should have been flooded. But the city was protected from destructive floodwaters and did not experience serious flooding. Following the wise advice of the Prime Minister was important in this regard. The Prime Minister ordered that sections of National Road N^o 1 be excavated to aid water flow so that water levels could be kept low and thus reduce the amount of floodwater in the capital.

Being notified that Kompong Speu had been flooded and damage had been incurred, Samdech Hun Sen conducted field visits to the affected areas and took immediate action to help the people living there. In this regard, the Prime Minister mobilized small boats from Sihanoukville and Koh Kong in order to evacuate people from the roof tops of houses and to safety. A unit of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces also cooked and distributed food to the flood victims. The emergency relief operation composed of military police and the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces was under the command of four-star General Ke Kim Yan, High Commander of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces. Additionally, military police under the command of H.E. Sao Sokha, were ordered to be on stand-by throughout the country during the flooding period.

B. Emergency Relief Activities

The 2000 flood threatened the livelihoods of thousands of Cambodians and put their lives at risk. The Senate, the National Assembly, and the Royal Government each

expressed great concern for the flood victims through their continued distribution of relief.

For reasons of poor health, His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk assigned his representative, Her Majesty the Queen, to conduct field visits and distribute relief to the flood victims on his behalf. Additionally, Samdech Auo Team carried out surveys and chose the flood victims who would come and receive relief directly from Samdech Auo Team at the Royal Palace. On behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia, Samdech Hun Sen embarked for flood sites every morning from September 14th to mid November in order to conduct field visits and to show his concern for the flood victims by distributing emergency relief assistance. The Prime Minister did this on fifty-one occasions in thirteen provinces and municipalities. The remaining affected provinces and cities that he could not visit were visited by his representative Sar Kheng, Deputy Prime Minister and Member of Parliament and who brought relief supplies to be distributed to the flood victims.

H.E Samdech Hun Sen's distribution of relief to each family included:

- 25 kg of rice
- 5 cans of fish
- 10 packets of noodles
- 1 krama
- 1 sarong
- 1 tarpaulin sheet
- 20,000 riels

The estimated cost of the relief supplies received by each family is about 93,500 riels or US\$ 23.50

Provinces and Municipalities receiving donations from the Government of Cambodia

A. Cooking rice (in Metric Tons) distributed to flood victims by Samdech Hun Sen –

1. Battambang province	Beneficiaries:	24,012	Families	=	535.270	T
2. Banteay Meanchey	Beneficiaries:	9,564	Families	=	196.280	T
3. Kampot	Beneficiaries:	20,164	Families	=	505.105	T
4. Kandal	Beneficiaries:	118,277	Families	=	2,797.360	T
5. Kompong Cham	Beneficiaries:	163,355	Families	=	3,846.576	T
6. Koh Kong	Beneficiaries:	132	Families	=	3.000	T
7. Kompong Chhnang	Beneficiaries:	22,871	Families	=	573.175	T
8. Kompong Thom	Beneficiaries:	31,318	Families	=	779.160	T
9. Kratie	Beneficiaries:	14,002	Families	=	347.750	T
10. Oddor Meanchey	Beneficiaries:	1,000	Families	=	25.000	T
11. Phnom Penh	Beneficiaries:	24,610	Families	=	564.525	T

12. Pailin city FFW	Beneficiaries:	0	Families	=	100.000	T
13. Prey Veng	Beneficiaries:	65,363	Families	=	1,651.410	T
14. Pursat	Beneficiaries:	41,773	Families	=	995.505	T
15. Rattanakiri	Beneficiaries:	2,200	Families	=	44.000	T
16. Siemreap	Beneficiaries:	37,124	Families	=	782.600	T
17. Stung Treng	Beneficiaries:	13,319	Families	=	312.580	T
18. Svay Rieng	Beneficiaries:	22,371	Families	=	526.420	T
19. Takeo	Beneficiaries:	51,618	Families	=	1,218.605	T
20. Kompong Speu	Beneficiaries:	16,249	Families	=	416.325	T
21. Previous distribution	Beneficiaries:	15,000	Families	=	300.000	T
TOTAL	Beneficiaries:	694,322	Families	=	16,520.646	T

B. Rice seed (in Metric Tons) distributed to flood victims by Samdech Hun Sen –

1. Siem Reap	Beneficiaries:	2,835	Families	=	150.255	T
2. Takeo	Beneficiaries:	2,299	Families	=	115.000	T
3. Kandal	Beneficiaries:	2,000	Families	=	106.000	T
4. Kompong Cham	Beneficiaries:	1,525	Families	=	80.825	T
5. Kompong Thom	Beneficiaries:	2,116	Families	=	126.960	T
6. Kompong Chhnang	Beneficiaries:	2,000	Families	=	106.000	T
7. Prey Veng	Beneficiaries:	5,885	Families	=	311.905	T
8. Kompong Cham	Beneficiaries:	3,248	Families	=	172.144	T
TOTAL	Beneficiaries:	21,908	Families	=	1,169.089	T

C. Appeal for Emergency Relief

In initiating emergency relief, the Royal Government used funds from the National Budget in order to assist the flood victims. This relief initiative included cash, rice, dry food, canned food, and plastic for shelter. The next initiative taken by the Royal Government was to appeal to local and international donors, embassies, UN agencies and NGOs to make contributions for the relief of the flood victims.

In response to the Royal Government's appeal, many countries, and many donors from both inside and outside the country made contributions in cash and in kind to the flood victims. These contributions included:

- Cash Contributions in US dollars: **351,429.00 USD**
- Cash Contributions in Riel: **23,368,500 riels (5,991.92 USD)**
- Estimated cost of 2,880.746 Metric Tons of rice, and other materials amount to:
764,995.78 USD

GRAND TOTAL: 1,122,416.70 USD



A House in Kompong Cham Destroyed by the Force of Floodwaters

VI. FORWARD PLANNING and OBJECTIVES

To strengthen and improve disaster management processes in Cambodia, the General Secretariat of the National Committee for Disaster Management will concentrate on several areas of activity with the aim of strengthening capacity from the national to the local levels with respect to the Management and Mitigation of Disaster.

1. Capacity Building

- The NCDM will proceed with the Provincial/District training courses for officials who serve Disaster Management functions in provinces along the Mekong River (i.e. Stung Treng, Kandal, etc.), and in other disaster-prone provinces (i.e. Takeo, Pursat, Kompong Speu, Kampot, etc.).
- The NCDM will prepare yearly programs for skilled staff of the NCDM General Secretariat to visit communities throughout the country and to strengthen local capacity therein.
- Completion of the establishment of a PCDM permanent secretariat in each province/municipality is a priority, as is properly equipping these secretariats with appropriate materials in order to conduct their work.
- Efforts will concentrate on establishing effective and reliable information systems from the local level to the national level.
- Additionally, NCDM officials will continue to attend international meetings relating to disaster management and preparedness and receive additional training overseas when the opportunity arises.

- In order to increase its efficiency and effectiveness, the NCDM will request from the Royal Government an increase in its staff by a total fifteen people.

2. Relations with National and International Organizations

- The NCDM intends to maintain its relationship with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) in Bangkok and looks forward to continued technical support that will serve the long-term planning objectives of disaster management.
- The NCDM plans to build upon its relationship with the Asian Disaster Reduction Center in Kobe, Japan as a source of funding and technical assistance for the NCDM's activities.
- More generally, the NCDM will continue to network with IOs, NGOs, UN agencies, and the donor community in order to maintain sufficient levels of monetary and technical assistance regarding emergency relief needs and post disaster rehabilitation.
- The NCDM will also continue to strengthen the cooperation established with the Cambodian Red Cross, IOs, and relevant Ministries aiming to enhance disaster preparedness, mitigation and emergency response.

3. Preparedness Planning

- The NCDM will take the initiative to advise Provincial/Municipality Committees for Disaster Management regarding disaster preparedness, the emergency needs of communities, and actions to be taken to maintain sufficient stockpiles of relief goods.
- The NCDM's public awareness activities will concentrate on compiling manuals for public education and printing posters advertising Emergency Relief and Disaster Mitigation activities.
- The NCDM will produce and distribute to communities, a tri-monthly news bulletin detailing disaster management initiatives and updates on the disaster situation.
- The NCDM will complete hazard mapping in vulnerable areas indicating the location and special conditions within individual communities.

4. Emergency Response Operation

- When disaster happens in the area under their responsibility the Provincial/Municipality Committee for Disaster Management, the committee shall take immediate action to assist the victims within the disaster area in order to prevent the loss of life, as well as to avoid property damage as much as possible. If the scope of the disaster exceeds their capacity they shall request emergency assistance from higher authorities.
- After a disaster occurs, the committee for disaster management of the respective district affected shall immediately carry out damage assessment and priority needs

for the area affected. Documentation containing the data collected will then be sent to the respective provincial committee who will summarize it and then submit it for consideration to higher authorities.

5. Rehabilitation

- The flood damage assessment report for the year 2000 that was documented during the emergency response phase shall be crosschecked against the new assessment to be compiled by the PCDMs/DCDMs. This data will be used as database for rehabilitation phase
- The NCDM General Secretariat will coordinate their efforts with other skilled institutions in order to prepare a rehabilitation program for all the sectors.

For the next period of NCDMs development it will pursue a five-year plan to the end of 2005, through the implementation of this plan the NCDM envisions that it will continue to consolidate its coordinating role with respect to disaster management and response. Furthermore, the NCDM foresees that it could gradually begin to take on a more active role in emergency situations in terms of complementing the activities of other organizations. Such initiatives would involve the NCDM undertaking its own relief efforts, distributing supplies, providing technical support, as well as receiving international support.

VII. CONCLUSION

In the short period of its existence, Cambodia's National Committee for Disaster Management has made great strides in terms of building its capacity and improving its effectiveness in times of disaster. This has been accomplished in spite of the fact that over the last few years the NCDM has had to contend with natural disasters that were some of the worst Cambodia experienced in the last century. Therefore, while realizing its limitations, the NCDM has continued to move forward in an effort to overcome its weaknesses and build upon its strengths.

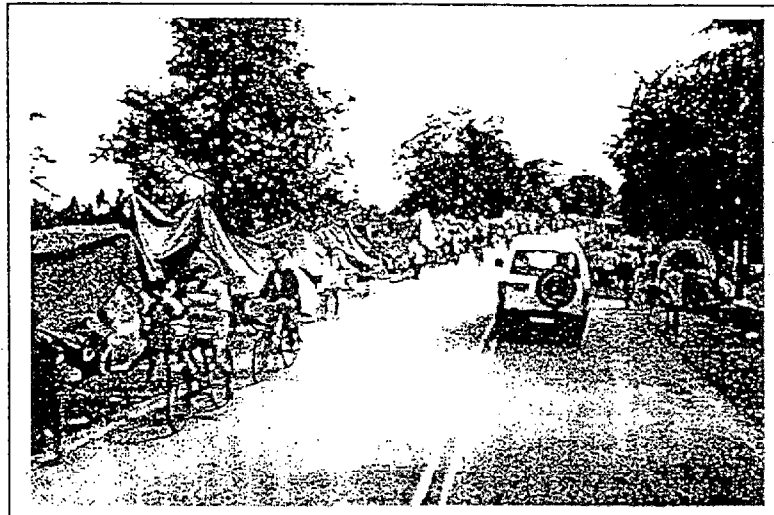
The NCDM remains a vital Cambodian institution that serves to prepare for and mitigate potential hazards and respond effectively when disaster occurs. In doing so, the initiatives of the NCDM can reduce both material and human loss and lessen the negative impact of disasters to the country's social and economic development. This is especially true considering that Cambodia is one of the most disaster-prone countries in Asia.

However, a considerable amount of work still needs to be done. The PCDM structure and the network of PCDMs and DCDMs needs to be substantially strengthened. Correspondingly, the disaster management network has yet to be expanded down to the commune level. Additionally, the roles and responsibilities of the Scientific and Technical Committee (STC) will need to be expanded and consolidated. Furthermore, the present staff contingent of 34 people will need to be increased in order that the NCDM will be able to achieve its objectives.

In taking an active role in disaster management, the NCDM has proven itself as an important Cambodian institution in providing relief to the most vulnerable victims of

disasters. Correspondingly, the NCDM serves as an important resource in terms of disseminating information in order to increase disaster preparedness awareness among the general public. The increased visibility of the NCDM has allowed for a greater awareness of its overall role. This has been accomplished by strengthening NCDM's capacity in both human and institutional terms, and it has gained credibility by establishing a good working relationship with a variety of agencies and organizations.

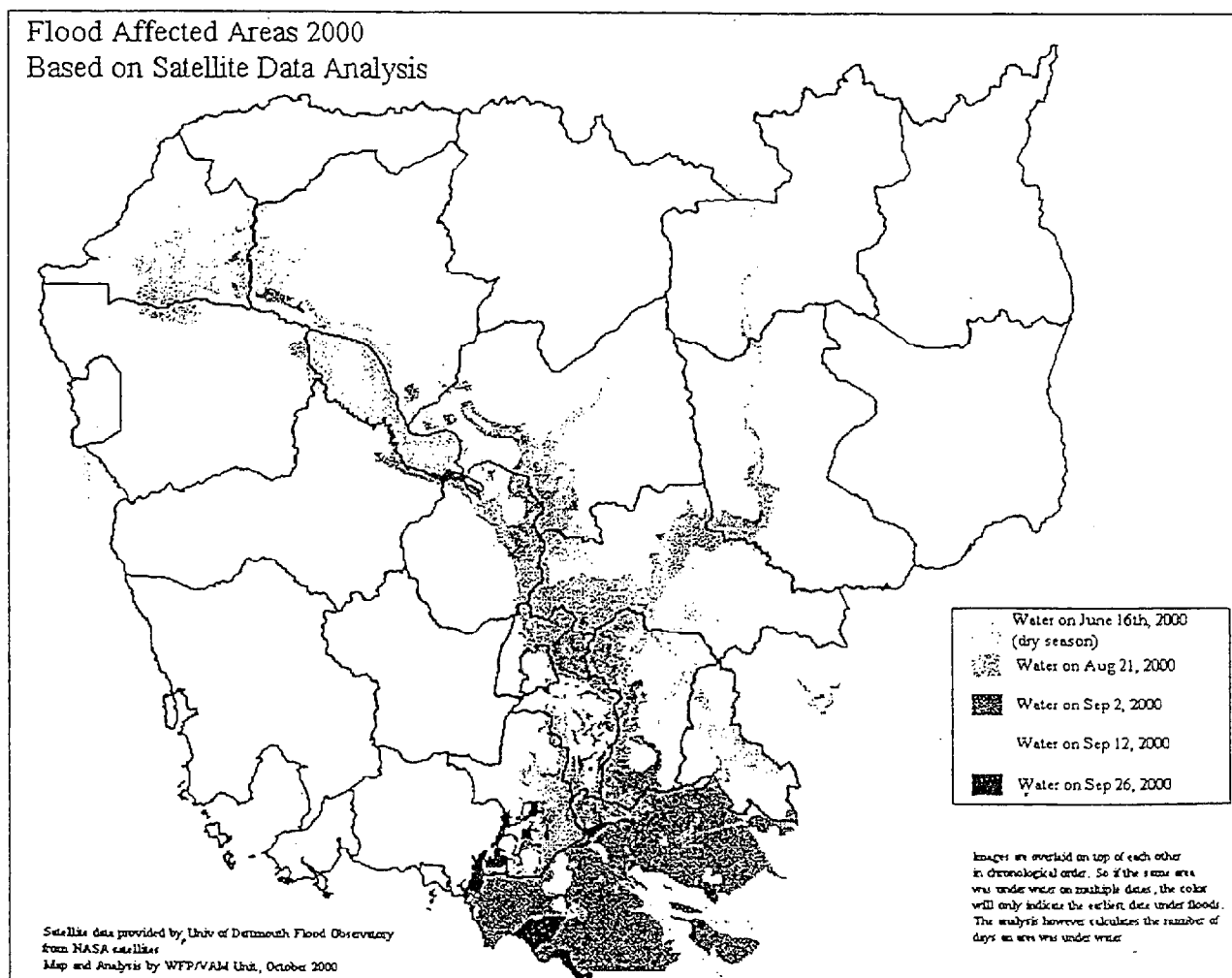
By maintaining a strategic focus on its overall objectives and working towards forward planning targets, the NCDM can continue to build upon what has been achieved to date. The NCDM can also build upon the vital network of collaborative efforts that it has established over the years. Additionally, by establishing an organizational structure from the local community level to the national level the NCDM can, in turn, share the experience it has gained throughout the country in order to reduce the effects of disasters to the country's most vulnerable population.



*People from Flooded Villages in Kompong Speu Cope by
Evacuating to High Ground on National Route No. 5*

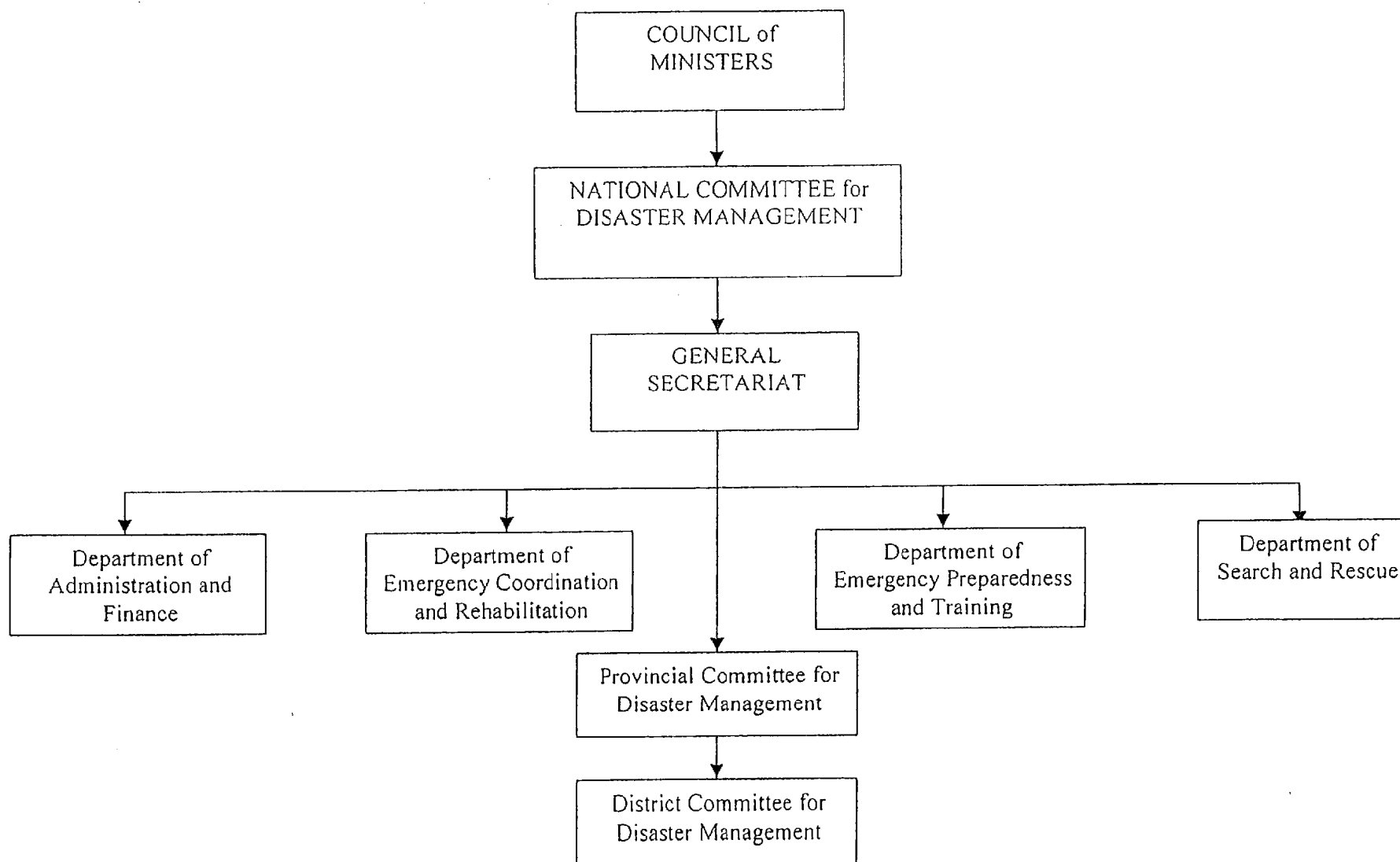
ANNEX

ANNEX 1 – Map of Flooded Areas of Cambodia



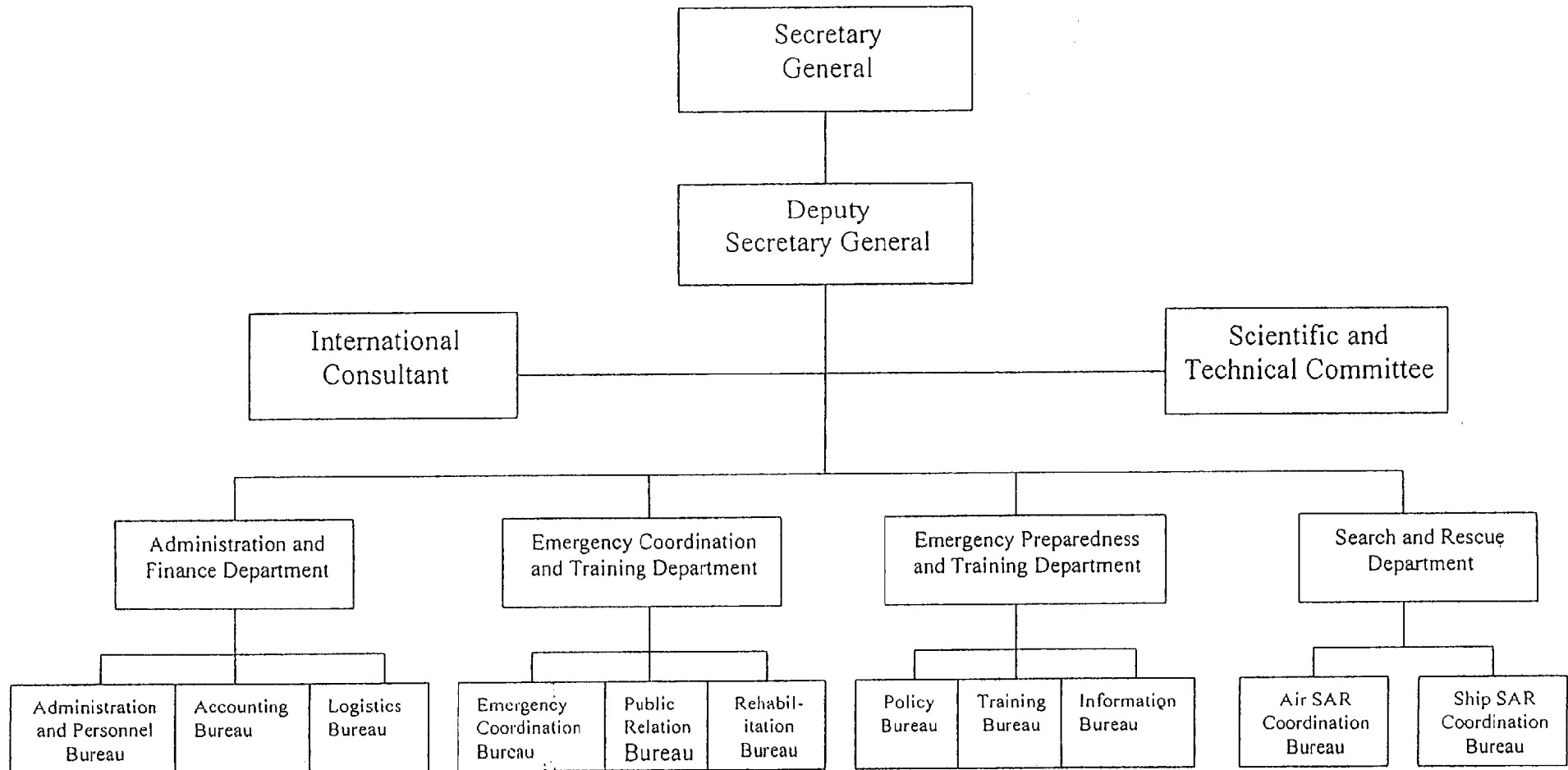
ANNEX 2

A. STRUCTURE of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE for DISASTER MANAGEMENT



ANNEX 2

B. Organizational Structure of the NCDM General Secretariat



ANNEX 3 – Scientific and Technical Committee Sub-Decree

(Unofficial Translation)

Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation Religion King

Royal Government of Cambodia

N°: 07 SSR

**Decision on the establishment
of the Scientific and Technical Committee**



Royal Government

- Having noted the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- Having noted the Royal Decree N° NS/RKT/1198/72 dated November 30, 1998 on the nomination of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- Having noted the Royal Decree N° 02/NS/94 DATED July 20, 1994, promulgated by law on the organization and functioning of the Council of Ministers
- Having noted the Sub-Decree N° 54 ANK/BK dated July 14, 1999 on the modification of the organization and functioning of the National Committee for Disaster Management.
- On the request of necessary work

Decides

Article 1: To establish a Scientific and Technical Committee "STC" of the National Committee for Disaster Management with the following membership:

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| 1. | H.E. Peou Samy | NCDM Secretary General | Chairman | |
| 2. | H.E. Phan Nguon | NCDM Under-Secretary General | Vice Chairman | |
| 3. | H.E. Ouk Damry | First Vice President, CRC | Vice Chairman | |
| 4. | Mr. Hang Bunnak | Vice Director General | Member | |
| | Ministry of Land Management Urbanization and Construction | | | |
| 5. | Mr. Phing Tatry | Director of the Waterways | Member | |
| | Department Ministry of Public Works and Transport | | | |
| 6. | Mr. Sou Sovuth | Director of the Department of | Member | |
| | Evaluation of Natural Resources and Environment Data, MOE | | | |
| 7. | Mr. Lao Ny | Director of the Department of | Member | |
| | Planning statistics and International Cooperation,
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries | | | |
| 8. | Dr. Khuon Eng Mony, | Deputy Director of Health | Member | |
| | Protection Department, Ministry of Health | | | |
| 9. | Gen. Kong Mony | Deputy Commander of the Royal | Member | |
| | Cambodian Air Force | | | |
| 10. | Tith Vantha | Deputy Director in charge of | Member | |
| | Air Traffic Control Office, State Secretariat of Civil Aviation | | | |
| 11. | Director | Department of Administration | Member | |
| | and Finance, NCDM | | | |
| 12. | Director | Department of Emergency | | |
| | Preparedness and Training, NCDM | | | Member |
| 13. | Director | Department of Emergency | | |
| | Coordination and Rehabilitation, NCDM | | | Member |
| 14. | Director | Department of Search and Rescue, | | |
| | NCDM | | | Member |

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|-----------|
| 15. Mr. Hom Sothy | Chief of office in the Department
of General Administration, Ministry of Interior | Member |
| 16. Mr. So Ban Heang | Official of the General Secretariat,
NCDM | Secretary |

Article 2: The Scientific and Technical Committee has roles and responsibilities as follows:

- To define work and make amendment to the National Policy for Disaster Management, determine plans and procedures related to Disaster Management activities in Cambodia.
- To analyze, evaluate and advise the National Disaster Management Committee on the phenomenon of disaster occurrence.
- To work in support to the roles of the NCDM General Secretariat
- To develop workplan, approach, strategy for the implementation of the Disaster Management works in Cambodia
- To make recommendations to the provincial/municipal committees and corporations regarding the technical aspect in disaster management of relevant ministries
- To assist with the technical field and advise the NCDM General Secretariat dealing with the request for state emergency.

Article 3: The member representing each relevant Ministry is to be responsible for implementing duties as defined in Article 2 and to attend the meeting upon receipt of invitation by the STC chairman.

Article 4: The Cabinet of the Council of Ministers, General Secretariat of the National Committee for the Disaster Management, relevant Ministries and all members mentioned in article 1 are to implement this decision from the date of the signature.

Phnom Penh, January 28th, 2000

Vice-Premier
Signed and Sealed

SAR KHENG

CC:

- Cabinet of the King
- General Secretariat of the Senate
- General Secretariat of the Parliament
- Cabinet of the Prime Minister

ANNEX 4 – Training Schedule for January 24th to 28th, 2000

TRAINING SCHEDULE
for NCDM Key Staff and National Decision-Makers
January 24th to 28th, 2000

TIME	TOPIC	LECTURER
MONDAY, JANUARY 24 th , 2000		
8.00-9.00	- Opening Ceremony	H.E. Peou Samy
9.00-9.10	- Group Photo	
9.10-9.30	- COFFEE BREAK	
9.30-9.40	- Introduction of Participants and Resource Persons	
9.40-10.00	- Expectation Check	
10.00-11.30	- Cambodia Disaster Situation: A presentation and discussion of the hazards currently threatening the country and of the recent disasters and their effects .	
11.30-14.00	LUNCH	
14.00-15.00	- Cambodia Disaster Situation (continued)	
15.00-15.30	- COFFEE BREAK	
15.30-17.00	- Government Response to the situation : How does the government address the problem? What is the National Policy Framework on Disaster Management? What is the NCDM structure to implement the policy?	
TUESDAY, JANUARY 25 th , 2000		
7.30 - 7.50	- Recap of Day One : Host Team	H.E. Peou Samy
7.50 - 9.00	- Disaster Management Concepts: What is Disaster Management? What are the different Phases? What are the activities in each phase?	
9.00 - 9.30	COFFEE BREAK	
9.30 - 11.00	- What is Disaster Management?	
11.00 - 14.00	LUNCH	
14.00 - 15.30	- What is disaster management training? Explain the useful link between disaster management practice and disaster management training	
15.30 - 16.00	COFFEE BREAK	
16.00 - 17.00	- What is disaster management training?	
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26 th , 2000		
7.30 - 7.50	- Recap of Day 2: Host Team	Mr. Chay Pheap
7.50 - 9.00	- Hazard , Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment : - Definitions (A discussion of the importance of assessing hazards , Vulnerability and Capacity of an area , a province and or a region)	
9.00 - 9.30	COFFEE BREAK	Mr. Mey Virakk
9.30 - 11.00	- Definitions (Continued)	
11.00 - 14.00	LUNCH	
14.00 - 15.30	- Preparedness Planning Overview	
15.30 - 16.00	COFFEE BREAK	
16.00 - 17.00	- Preparedness Planning Overview	

	THURSDAY, JANUARY 27 th , 2000	
7.00 - 7.50 7.50 - 9.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recap of Day 3: Host Team • Emergency Response: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Damage and Needs Assessment - Damage Reporting - Emergency Assistance 	Mr. So Ban Heang
9.00 - 9.30 9.30 - 11.00 11.00 - 14.00 14.00 - 15.30 15.30 - 16.00 16.00 - 17.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Response (Continued) • Emergency Response (Continued) • Emergency Response (Continued) • Emergency Response (Continued) 	
	FRIDAY, JANUARY 28 th , 2000	
7:30 – 7:50 7:50 – 9:00 9:00 – 9:30 9:30 – 11:00 11:00 – 14:00 14:00 – 15:00 15:00 – 15:30 15:30 – 16:00 16:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap of Day 4: Host Team • Rehabilitation and Recovery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Development Monitoring and Evaluation • Rehabilitation and Recovery (Continued) • Rehabilitation and Recovery (Continued) • Course Evaluation • Closing Ceremony 	Mr. Tat Chantha

ANNEX 5 – NCDM Core Team of Trainers

**List of Disaster Management
Core Team of Trainers**

N_o	Name	From	Tel :
1	Ponn Narith	General Secretariat NCDM	
2	Tat Chantha	General Secretariat NCDM	
3	So Ban Heang	General Secretariat NCDM	
4	Sum Chhum Long	General Secretariat NCDM	
5	Chuop Sithan	General Secretariat NCDM	
6	Taing Nath	General Secretariat NCDM	
7	Mey Virakk	General Secretariat NCDM	
8	Chay Pheap	General Secretariat NCDM	
9	Vong SamBok	General Secretariat NCDM	
10	Pheng Heng	Municipality of Phnom Penh	
11	Keo Malis	Ministry of Interior	
12	Chau Svanh	Ministry of Nation Defense	
13	Hok Sovann	Ministry of Enviroment	
14	Mok Sopheap	Ministry of Health	
15	Keo Chamroeun	Ministry of Agriculture Forest and Fisheries	
16	Leng Oudam	General Secretariat NCDM	
17	Keo Kim Chheang	General Secretariat NCDM	

ANNEX 6 – Detailed List of Donations**1. Donations Provided by
Embassies and NGOs to the NCDM**

No.	Donors	In cash and in kind Donations	Estimated Value
1	Embassy of Japan	-Tents: 75set -Ground sheets: 75 -Plastic sheets: 388rolls (1 roll =60m) -Blankets: 2200 -Cash: US\$100,000 (For use in buying materials to supply NCDM General Secretariat, food and relief materials for the flood victims and in supporting emergency staff	US\$272,950.00
2	Cambodian-Japan Parliamentary Friendship Association	Cash: US\$3,000.00	US\$3,000.00
3	Embassy of the Republic of Korea	Cash: US\$20,000.00 For buying food and supporting Emergency staff	US\$20,000.00
4	Embassy of the Kingdom of Thailand	Rice: 100MT	US\$23,809.00
5	Socialist Republic of Vietnam	Rice: 150 MT	US\$27,000.00
6	Indonesian Embassy		US\$25,000.00

Grand total: US\$371,759.00 comprised of:

-Contributions in Cash of US\$148,000.00

-Contribution in kind (250 tonnes of rice and other materials) valued at US\$223,759.00

2. List of Local Donors who Provided donations to the NCDM

No.	Donors	Donation Provided in cash and in kind	Estimated Value	Comments
1	Mandarin Sok Kong (through NCDM)	Rice: 250 MT Canned fish: 40,000cans Noodle packets: 50,000 Kramas: 10,000 Sarongs: 10,000	US\$80,000	150 MT for Kongpong Trabek and Preah sdach 50MTStungTreng 50MT Kratie
2	Mandarin Kong Triv (through NCDM)	Rice: 250 MT T-shirts: 20,000	US\$56,000	Samdech PM for Phnom Penh
3	Mandarin Mong Rithy (through NCDM)	Rice: 100 MT	US\$18,000	
4	Mandarin Men Sarun	Rice: 685 MT	US\$123,000	Samdech PM for Prey veng
5	Mandarin Sim Vanna	Rice: 26 MT	US\$4,680	Allocated to Stung trorng Kg cham
6	Thai Boon Rong Company	Rice: 200 MT	US\$36,000	To Samdech PM for distribution to target victims
7	TELA Company	Rice: 50MT	US\$ 9,000	To Samdech Chea Sim to distribute
8	Meli Hieng Group Company	Rice: 60 MT	US\$10,800	To Samdech PM for distribution
9	Tours Cambodia Company	Rice: 20 MT	US\$3,600	To Samdech PM for distribution
10	Camitel Company	Rice: 15 MT	US\$2,700	To Samdech PM for distribution
11	H.E Chea Chan To	Rice: 10MT	US\$1,800	To Samdech PM for distribution
12	Norton University	Rice: 10MT Noodles: 200 boxes	US\$2,000	
13	Cambodian Public Bank	Rice: 5 MT	US\$900	
14	H.E Chan Tong Ives	Rice: 7 MT	US\$1,200	Distributed personally in Takeo
15	H.E Chan Ven	Rice: 2 MT	US\$300	
16	Mr Pang Nam	Cash: \$2,500	US\$2,500	
17	Grup of PM 's secretaries in the Ministry of Finance	Rice: 5 MT	US\$900	For PM to distribute
18	Mr Chea Ly Srun BeungTrabek Service Station	Rice: 3MT	US\$540	In the Council of Minister's warehouse
19	Kenory Tour Co.,	Rice: 100 Kg	US\$18	
20	RAC Company(NCDM)	Cash: US\$500	US\$500	
21	Consessionnaire Aeroport Company	Cash: \$1,500	US\$1,500	

22	Cambodian Chamber of Commerce	Cash: US\$10,000 US\$17,640 Rice: 15MT 150Kg Riels 4,200,000R Bottles of sauce 1,550.5 dozen Balm: 1,152 Tablets for relief of Headache 5,186	US\$10,000 US\$17,640 US\$2,727 US\$1,075 US\$4,362 US\$235 US\$1,325	
23	Cambodian Medical Enterprise	26 cases of tablets	US\$5,200	
24	Mandarin Kit Meng	Rice: 400MT	US\$72,000	Supplied to Samdech PM - First time: 200MT 2nd time: 100MT 3 rd time: 50MT 4 th time: 50MT
25	H.E Chay Sang Youn (NCDM)	Cash: US\$100	US\$100	
26	Chief of Chhouk por Pagoda Tongrong Commune, Kg Cham Province	Cash: 461,600R Rice: 320kg	US\$180	
27	Chief of Prek Eng Pagoda Kean Svay District, Kandal Province	Rice: 525kg : 12 Boxes Orange: 1Box Sugar: 55Kg Cash: US\$100	US\$278	
28	Kobelmohaprom Pagoda	Rice: 100kg	US\$ 18	For Pursat Province
29	Botom Pagoda	Rice: 100kg	US\$18	For Pursat Province
30	Rattanak Visal	Rice: 10 MT	US\$1,600	For Pursat Province
31	Asram Neak Toch	Rice: 100kg	US\$18	For Pursat Province
32	Hong Kong – Macao Association (NCDM)	Cash: US\$60,500	US\$60,500	
33	Mr. Syrat Chhom, Executive of the ALCATEL Company	US\$10,000.00	US\$10,000.00	
34	H.E Ke Kim Yan	Rice: 100 MT	US\$18,000	To Samdech PM for Svay Rieng
35	H.E Som Chen	Salt: 3 MT	US\$389	For PM in Svay Rieng
36	H.E Nhim Vanda	125MT	US\$22,500.00	To Samdech PM for 5,000 families in -Peearing District -Sythorkandal District
37	Mr. Kong Chamreun	Cash: 100,000.00R	US\$26	
38	H.E Sou Mara	Cash: US\$ 3.043 10,537,000Riel Rice: 27MT&600kg Noodles: 127 boxes VICO: 3 Boxes Canned fish 100cans Bottles of sauce 120 Cake Pick: 5 Boxes T-shirts: 100	US\$11,371.00	In the warehouse of Sandech PM body's guards - - - - - -

39	Mr. Boon Barang, Lieutenant Colonel (Ministry of Interior)	Salt: 5 Mt	US\$648	To Samdech PM for KamPot Province
40	IDEMITSU Oil Co. Ltd.	US\$ 4,500.00	US\$ 4,500.00	By H.E Sok An
41	TIMAS Resources Samrong Wood Ltd.	Rice: 100MT	US\$18,000	In the warehouse Samdech PM 's body guards
42	H.E Keat Chhon	Cash: 1,000,000R	US\$255	For Sdao Kong – Baphnom Prey Veng
43	Mandarin Ung Bun Hau	Rice: 100MT (add)	US\$18,000	For Municipality of Phnom Penh
44	IFRC Organization	Mosquito nets: 11,284		For KamPot Province
45	Ms. Iv Thong	Rice: 50 MT	US\$9,000	For Municipality of Phnom Penh
46	WoodSide South East Asia PTE .Ltd.	US\$5,000	US\$5,000	By H.E Sok An
47	Mandarin Lav Meng Khin & Lady	Cash: 6,000,000R		For Baphnom Prey Veng Province
48	Officials of the Ministry Commerce	Rice: 1,278Kg	US\$230	For Victims in Seam Riep Province
49	Enterprise Oil	US\$ 5,000		By H.E Sok An
50	Mr. Bo Sophat	Rice: 1MT&500Kg		For Baphnom Prey Veng Province
51	Monks and Buddhist disciples of Wat Svay At	Rice: 471kg Cash: 241,900R		
52	Nhem Keo & Buddhist disciples of Kamakor O.S. Stung Treng, Kompong Cham	Cash: 150,000R		
53	BHP Petroleum Company	US\$5,000		
54	-Donor in Toronto, Canada -Donor in Lowell, USA -Donor in New York -Donor in Connecticut -Donor in Long Beach -Donor in Colorado	US\$18,000 US\$15,000 US\$ 620.00 US\$520.00 US\$6,600 .00 US\$11,600.00		
55	2 nd collection from the Ministry of Tourism	US\$2,706&678,000R		

TOTAL AMOUNT US\$ 745,657.70 Including

-US\$ 198,429

-23,368,500R= US\$5,991.92

-Estimated cost of Rice (2,630.746MT) and other material = US\$541,236.78