INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS FOR PREY VENG PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

REPORT

GTZ – MRC – ADPC PROJECT ON Flood Emergency Management Strengthening

APRIL 2005



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PREY VENG OVERVIEW

The following information is taken from the 2003 Prey Veng Provincial Profile, provided to ADPC by the Provincial Department of Planning.

Prey Veng is a south-eastern province that borders Svay Rieng in the East, Kampong Cham in the North, Kandal and Phnom Penh in the West and Viet Nam in the South. It is about 90 km from Phnom Penh along National Route 1 and 11. The province consists of 12 districts, 116 communes and 1,138 villages, with a total land area of 4,883 km².

As with other provinces in Cambodia, the climate of Prey Veng is divided into two seasons: the dry and rainy seasons. The rainy season generally starts in May and ends in October followed by dry season from November to April. The monsoon between March and November follows the same pattern as Phnom Penh.

Prey Veng is a low lying province, causing it to be highly vulnerable to floods. Almost the entire land area of two districts, Peam Ro and Peam Chor, is located along Mekong river (56Km) and often suffers from seasonal flood. The districts along the small river, Tonle Touch (196Km), (Peam Ro, Kampong Leav, Pea Reang, Sithor Kandal, Peam Chor, Preah Sdach, Ba Phnum, and Kampong Trabaek) also have 50% of its territories under floods. Drought often occurs in 30-50% of the area in Me Sang and Preah Sdach districts, as well as some others.

The total population of Prey Veng is 1,037,575 consisting of 218,989 families. The number of females is 539,641, which is 52% of the population. On average the family size is 4.91 which is smaller than national census figuring at 5.2 per family. The population density in Prey Veng (2002 commune database) is 212 per km² that is 3 times higher than the national population density (64 per km²- National census in 1998). There are 39,111 woman-headed households, which are account for 17.86 percent of the total families. The total number of vulnerable people is 13,650 invalids, which is equal to 1 person per every 13 families.

The main income-generating activity in the province is rice farming. In each district between 80-95% of the population base their income on rice production. Other incomegenerating activities include subsidiary crops, vegetable cultivation, fishing, animal raising, sugar palm production, local businesses and handicrafts. The province's dependence on rice farming makes it highly susceptible to weather variations such as floods and droughts.

PEAM CHOR OVERVIEW

General Information

- Located in the southwest of Prey Veng province
- Bordered by the Mekong river and Kandal province to the west, to the north by Peam Ro district, to the east by Preah Sdaach district and by Vietnam to the south
- 10 communes, all of which are disaster prone (Mekong and Tonle Touch river floods)
- 50 villages
- 68,669 population
- 13,446 families
- 40% of district is poor
- 35% middle class
- 25% rich

Vulnerability

- 3 communes affected by drought (Krantae Yong-8 villages, Rue Say Sop- 11 villages, Kampong Prasaat-2 villages)
- These 3 communes lack irrigation systems
- Another 3 communes always affected by serious floods (all affected by Tonle Touch) (Angkor Ang-4 villages, KahSompoe-5 villages, Kampong Prasaat-3 villages (Kampong Prasaat, Tekwell, Tah Huie))

Employment

- 95% of the population are employed in farming
- The main incomes are from rain-fed, dry season rice and other crops
- The rice yield is fairly high but there is no market for it
- The price for rice is therefore low and farmers are adversely affected, resulting in poor living conditions, especially for those who borrowed money with high interest for the cost of rice production
- The revenue from the production is marginally higher than the cost of production leading to imbalance between income and cost
- Hence, 3%-5% of the population turned away from rice production and around 15% left their home district for outside labor employment

KEY ISSUES & RECOMMENDATIONS

Identification of roles and responsibilities of all members of PCDM

- There is some discrepancy between the departments about PCDM's role and the meetings.
- Few departments create their own emergency preparedness plan b/c think this is the PCDM's responsibility/mandate
- PCDM hands out a document with department responsibilities listed, but it is not detailed, so many departments have no idea what their role actually is in preparing for and responding to floods.
- Departments do not have clear ideas of what their role as a member of PCDM is
- All departments given general activities for preparedness and response with only the departments deemed relevant given specific tasks (ie rural development, agriculture, water resources, etc).

All departments have a specialty which should be utilized to it fullest in disaster preparedness and response (ie Dept of Womens Affairs can look specifically at the needs of women in preparing for a responding to disasters, Depts of Culture and Reilgion can do public awareness raising about disaster preparedness, etc).

Need to clearly identify each department's abilities and potential roles in disaster preparedness. Assign responsibilities accordingly to each PCDM member department.

Encourage each department to create their own disaster preparedness plan, according to the departments specialization.

Lack of written documents

Rely mostly on past experience and memory. Need to document plans and lessons learned to be able to improve on the plans for the next season.

Lack of consistency in flood warnings

- Some departments are not even warned.
- Some people are warned from secondary or tertiary sources, while others are warned from numerous sources.

Need to streamline communication so information is received from knowledgeable sources in a timely manner.

Flood Maps

Few departments have flood maps (in particular, land management and urban planning), and those that do, the maps are made form past experience instead of hard data or very old (over 20 years). Must understand the value of past experience, but also must understand its limitations. Could use maps created by combining flood data and experience. Make sure that the information gained from the flood maps is incorporated into planning for preparedness and general planning as well

Training

- Few PCDM members/department staff have any training at all
- Some programs for village disaster preparedness

Need to provide training in disaster preparedness, first aid, search and rescue for the PCDM members to strengthen their roles in flood preparedness and response. Provide training for trainers so that they will be able to train the civilians in disaster preparedness.

Safe area management

- There is currently no management of the safe areas
- Safe areas get very dirty and unsanitary with no one responsible for keeping them in habitable conditions

Need to provide training on safe area management to the departments responsible for safe areas. Need to make sure before floods come that the safe areas and suitable and ready to be used as temporary homes for the displaced people. Should also provide training to train the people living in the safe areas how to use the toilets, clean water, hygiene, health, etc.

Safe areas

- Pagodas and historical sites are used as safe areas in Prey Veng.
- Only 2 schools in the province are used a safe areas
- Many safe areas do not have toilets or pump wells for clean water
- Those which have toilets often have too few to support the overwhelming need of the displaced people
- Locations are not identified by signs, so people do not know where they are

Need to make sure safe areas are appropriately prepared to be used as temporary shelter for the displaced families.

Transportation

There is a major lack of transportation equipment in the province. Most departments have no equipment, so must rent/borrow if they are do participate during the floods.

Communications

Communications is a problem with most departments (barring the military and police) due to lack of or damaged/broken equipment.

Public awareness

There are few public awareness campaigns regarding disaster preparedness. CRC and the department of rural development have a couple of programs, training on disaster preparedness for villagers, but these are only in a few locations and are expensive to conduct. Need wide-reaching, cost-effective campaigns to raise people awareness of floods and what to do to prepare for them. Such campaigns could include stage performances and posters.

Budget

- Few departments have a budget for emergencies (preparedness or response)
- Those that do have a budget, it is minimal, and often reserved specifically for staff members affected by disasters

Floods and other disasters occur every year. This should be incorporated into the budget as an expected event, not to be treated as unanticipated. This budget does not need to account for the worst-case scenario but should be realistic according to past events and the needs. Should also include budget for preparedness, not just response.

PCDM

- Meetings
 - Pre-flood planning meeting to discuss preparedness (June)
 - Regular meetings during the floods
 - Post-flood meeting to consolidate data, discuss problems that arose during the floods and their solutions, and lessons learned for next time
- Some department are left out of some meetings. Deemed un-relevant
- Some departments claim the PCDM focuses too much on response and shortterm preparedness instead of long-term preparedness

Need to standardize meetings. Invite all members to all of the flood meetings. Take meeting minutes, prepare written documents from meetings detailing discussions. Pre-flood planning meetings should be held in April/May to allow for greater preparedness and in the event the floods come early. Ensure the lessons learned from the previous year are incorporated into the preparedness plan.

Data Collection

There seems to be overlap in the data that is collected. ie. most departments collect general data such as # affected, dead. Often they get different numbers. But few departments collect specialized data. Women's Affairs does not collect any data specific to women (women-headed households, domestic violence, etc). Need to streamline the data collection process to avoid overlap and also to expand the amount/types of data collected to cover the cross-cutting issues of disasters. Individual departments should collect specialized data appropriate to their skills/knowledge.

Response

Need to clarify arrangements for response. Who is responsible? Stockpiles, distribution, relief supplies (food, water, tents, mosquito nets, etc).

Coordination

The departments cooperate when necessary, ie during the PCDM meetings, but do not coordinate their activities with each other to ensure synergy. Communications need to be improved. Also, need to make sure that each department understands the roles and responsibilities of all the other departments (in disasters and in general operations).

SUMMARY OF KEY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Department of Agriculture			
Key Responsibilities:		Problems:	
 Animals 		 No transportatio 	n equipment
 Vaccinations 		 No budget for el 	
	Lack of commun		nication equipment, radios, icoms
Before:	During:		After:
Advice on changing planting schedule	 Focal point of 24-hour stand-by 		 Damage report, send to PCDM and
 Vaccinations 	 Vaccinations for animals 		MoA
 Monitor situation 	 Monitor flood levels to report to 		 Encourage people to replant
	relevant ministrie	es	 Rice bank

Provincial Service of Water Resources and	Meteorology		
 Key Responsibilities: Record water levels, rainfall data, etc Calculate forecasts, warnings 		 No money for tro 	munications equipment at district level ansportation Id Information sharing
 Before: Monitor water levels Collect the above data Calculate forecasts Dig irrigation wells 	 Provide teams w to the rural area 		 After: Damage and needs Assess damage on hydro and met infrastructure Attend PCDM post-flood meeting Make decisions on what should be rehabilitated and what should not

Health Department	
Key Responsibilities:	Problems:
 Health in safe areas 	 Not enough equipment
 Health public awareness activities 	 Difficultly in stopping people form open defecation Need equipment for field teams
	 No money to buy fuel for the boats
	Lack of communications

8 June 2005

Before:	During:	After:
 Before Flood Organize teams in the PHD and the ODs Teams observe the health situation in the area (ie monitor diseases, etc) Prepare medicines and equipment Prepare motorboat Contact organizations for sponsorship Attend PCDM pre-flood meeting 	 Go to the safe areas Assess the current health status, impending health risks, watsan and hygiene Interventions if capacity exists Report to MoH 	 Damage, disease, watsan assessment Intervene in case of outbreaks Write report and proposal with recommendations to send to relevant organizations (UN, NGOs) and the MoH

Department of Social Welfare			
 Key Responsibilities: Focus on assisting vulnerable people (vul storms, drought) Build public awareness Social rehabilitation (for the disabled, far 			ctivities fundraising, but was unsuccessful cipate b/c have no capacity
Before:	 During: Collect data, share with other organizations and PCDM Request funds Encourage staff to participate with other organizations Share human resources with PCDM 		After: • Monitored and follow-up the situation of vulnerable people

Planning Department			
Key Responsibilities:		Problems:	
•		 Over/under – es 	timation of needs in planning
		 Who is responsib 	ble for this lack of assistance?
Before:	During:		After:
 PCDM divides members in 10 groups Each group has 1 member from the dept of planning Group prepares to mobilize resources (food, medicine, transportation) 	may be neededNCDM and CRC	sible to divide fuel to	 Participate with the dept of Agriculture to distribute rice seed and fuel Director participates in PCDM post- flood meeting

Department of Education, Youth and Spo Key Responsibilities:		Problems:	
Schools		 No transportation 	n
Teachers		 No communica 	
 Before: Uses flood info/warnings to close the schools Report to PCDM about the risks to schools (collapse of old buildings, etc) Teachers and students are responsible to move items to safe areas (pagoda: when the water rises)	/c no resources	 After: Receive info about damage to school Do no data collection, but receive info from the district edu. dept (?) Dept sends a team to damaged/destroyed school to collect info on the schools Provide assistance to the teachers
epartment of Women's and Veteran's A	ffairs		
 Key Responsibilities: Women and children Public awareness/advice on changing Domestic violence Child Trafficking 	g planting schedule	 Elderly walk in the 	on when houses flood he water, fall down and get swept away eir role as a member of PCDM
 Before: Cooperate closely with other departments Public awareness on changing planting schedule 	health, clean vEvacuations	ducate people on vater	After: • Cooperate with other depts for education • Public awareness on changing plant schedules

awareness and distribution of relief PCDM consolidated data	* *	Public awareness on changing planting schedule Attend a meeting about public awareness and distribution of relief	 Evacuations Do not collect any data, just use data collected by other depts and the PCDM consolidated data 	 Public awareness on changing plant schedules
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Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and Cadastral Department			
Key Responsibilities:	Problems:		
 Mandate of dept is land management 	 No transportation equipment (ie boats) 		
 Responsible for maintaining the dykes 	 No communications (icoms, radios) 		
 Responsible for identifying the safe areas, how many, where 	 No budget for emergencies, 		

Before:	During:	After:
 Encourages district dept to disseminate preparedness info Allocate some funds for PCDM Cooperate with local authorities for preparation of safe areas Responsible for maintaining the dykes Identifying the safe areas 	 PCDM orders depts to close, go to the affected areas, monitor the situation Sandbag District levels assist in evacuation (not provincial) 	 Small role in transportation of people back to their homes District offices close to work closely with DCDM Attend PCDM post-flood meeting Share experiences and lessons learned to improve for next time

Department of Culture and Religion			
Key Responsibilities:		Problems:	
 Role and Responsibilities To assist affected people It is the principle of Buddha to save/assi encounter problems Pagoda committee: responsible for ma pagodas, ensuring the pagoda is ready 	intenance of the	response Can't specify mair	equipment hey could assist in the evacuations and n problems b/c dept has nothing
area	<u> </u>	 Toilets in safe ar 	
 Before: Dept educates monks how to use the latrines, to assist affected people, not to discriminate (race, religion, etc) Participate in PCDM planning meeting and resource mobilization Prepare pagodas 	and evacueesMonks solicit co assistance and it	a damage to pagoda ntributions to provide resources elders clean the area	 After: Monks and elders clean up the safe area Replanting of lost plants on pagoda grounds Repair damage to pagoda

Key Responsibilities:		Problems:	
Liaise between PCDM and DCDM		 No budget 	
 DCDM chairman 		 DCDM has no sp 	pecified role form PCDM
 Before: Attend PCDM meetings Disseminate info to the communes about disaster preparedness 	distribute relief	ifected areas and help onsolidate and send to needs	 After: Collect data Attend PCDM post-flood meeting

Provincial Red Cross			
 Key Responsibilities: Preparedness programs (CBDP) Training Relief 		 Problems: Transport is a big problem Travel is expensive (for boats, cars, fuel) Communications are lacking in most districts 3 districts have comms (5 icoms in each), but the others have no communications 	
 Before: Preparedness programs (CBDP) Training Every year, the commune, district and provincial Red Cross meet to discuss preparedness 	 During: Collect data Cooperate with organizations Provide relief: first water, cooking to water. 	other depts and st aid, food, drinking	 After: Rehabilitation: CRC helps to repair smaller damage (houses, etc) Food for activities (repairs) Agricultural activities (support, usually with food)
Military Operation – Prey Veng			
 Key Responsibilities: Help evacuate people to safe areas Dam in Prey Veng Section of road Soldiers go to help when people are in trouble 		 Problems: No training in search and rescue or first aid Transportation is a problem Have no motorboats, so must hire them Don't have vehicles for transportation Plans to request money from the ministry of defence for materials (vehicles, sandbags) 	
 Before: Prevent damage to their section of road (sandbags) and dam Training for soldiers Set tasks for soldiers who stay in flood areas Have meetings every year with PCDM Meet with DCDM to relay instructions Attend PCDM planning meeting and follow-up progress meeting 	 During: Search and resc Evacuation to so Provide security in the affected of Assist other dept Collect data 	cue afe areas for other depts working areas	 After: Cooperate/assist other depts Responsible for rehabilitation of the dam and their section of road Collect data

Provincial Military Police				
Key Responsibilities:		Problems:		
 Security 		 Have no budge 	et for disasters	
 Specific infrastructure (dam, section of road, etc) 		 No transportation to reach the affected areas 		
		 Must arrange motorboats to rent during the floods 		
Before:	During:		After:	
 Attend PCDM meetings 	 Security for PCDM members and in 		 Security 	
 Prepare human resources 	safe areas		 Rehabilitation of damaged 	
 Protection of infrastructure 	 Sandbag 		infrastructure	
 Sandbag 	Evacuate people		 Re-dig canals 	
 Evacuate people to safe areas 	 Provide small amounts of relief goods 		Collect data	
 Provide security to PCDM members 	 MP's donate money 			

Key Responsibilities:		Problems:	
 Provide security 		 No budget 	
 Info on water safety 		 Need more equ 	ipment to respond to floods (transportation)
 Before: Police commissioner disseminates info to reduce accidents during the rainy season: not to over-load boats Wear life jackets If weather forecast is bad, stop boats from departing (in all districts with ports) 	to safe areas	entify the deceased , sandbag, repair e, animals, belongings about water safety	 After: Provide security Cooperate with PCDM requests Collect data

Department of Culture and Fine Arts				
Key Responsibilities:	Problems:			
 Historical sites, safe areas 	 No equipment/transportation to aid evacuations Lack of communications No budget Safe areas are not signposted No toilets, water pumps in the safe areas 			

Before:	During:	After:
 Get order from PCDM to prepared areas for floods Stop others from digging/building Control and protect the area 	 Direct people towards the safe areas Help evacuate (all depts do this) Sandbag section of road and dam responsible for 	 Do not restore safe areas b/c no budget Collect data on people coming to/leaving safe areas, digging for artefacts

Department of Economics and Finance				
Key Responsibilities:		Problems:		
 Responsible for a section of dam, section Not responsible for anything related to 		 No budget for er 	mergencies	
 Before: Participate in PCDM meetings 		same as all other depts of dam, section of road 1as	 After: Do not collect any data Share personal contributions Do not repair damaged infrastructure (even though responsible for sections) 	

Department of Public Works and Transporte	ition		
Key Responsibilities: • Road structures • Waterways • Roadways		 Problems: By the time funds arrive, the damage extent is greater Lack of materials (ie transportation on water) Lack of communication equipment Have no maps of safe areas, do not know where they are Therefore can not ensure that access to the safe areas is protected from damage by floods Staff not trained in proper techniques for repairing damages 	
 Before: Take actions to prevent damage to roads, bridges, etc Bring trucks with soil, sandbags, fences Have target locations for prevention Start preparedness activities one month before floods, but sometimes only 1 week 	 Distribute relief g Transport doctor affected areas Try to provide bri 	ontribute materials joods	 After: Set up plan to repair the damaged small infrastructure (paths, roads, and bridges) to facilitate transport so that bicycles, motos, and animal carts Rehabilitate the larger structures (takes a long time to receive funds from donors, ie ADB)

Department of Rural Development				
Main Tasks:Problems:• Rehabilitation, Water Supply, First Aid,• Infrastructure		 Problems: Infrastructure is c Few materials, e 		
 Key Responsibilities: Pump wells, latrines, rural roads, paths, coplanting of trees in public areas, healthcomplexity 	, , , ,			
 Before: Training VAP Construct latrines and wells in safe areas Training in first aid for villagers (before and after disasters) 	 During: Accompany PC Collect info, rep organizations Provide transpor Write proposals 	ort back to	 After: Rehabilitate pump wells to supply clean water Collect contributions from pagoda committee for rehabilitation Training in first aid for villagers 	

APPENDIX I: MEETING SCHEDULE

No.	DEPARTMENT	Date of the Meetings
1.	Department of Agriculture	8:00, 4 April
2.	Provincial Service of Water Resources and Meteorology	9:30, 4 April
3.	Department of Health	14:30, 4 April
4.	Department of Social Affairs	16:00, 4 April
5.	Department of Planning	8:00, 5 April
6.	Department of Education, Youth and Sports	9:30, 5 April
7.	Department of Women & Veteran Affairs	14:30, 5 April
8.	Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction & Cadastral	8:00, 6 April
9.	Department of Culture & Religion	9:30, 6 April
10.	District Governor (Peam Chor)	14:30, 6 April
11.	Provincial Red Cross – Prey Veng	8:00, 7 April
12.	Military Operation – Prey Veng	9:30, 7 April
13.	Provincial Military Police	14:30, 7 April
14.	Commissariat General of National Police – Prey Veng	16:00, 7 April
15.	Department Culture & Fine Arts	8:00, 8 April
16.	Department of Economy and Finance	9:30, 8 April
17.	Department of Public Works and Transportation	14:30, 8 April
18.	Department of Rural Development	16:00, 8 April

APPENDIX II: MEETING NOTES

Department of Agriculture

4 April 2005, 8:00

Participants

Mr Khiev Sambath – deputy director

PCDM Meetings

- PCDM invites all members to a planning meeting every year since 2001, in July or August
- Dept sends a focal point to participate in the PCDM planning meeting

Flood Preparedness Plan

- Prior to PCDM planning meeting, PCDM requires depts to prepare for the planning meeting
- People from all the relevant offices in Dept of Agri have a meeting to discuss preparedness, but there is no written plan
- At the meeting, PCDM consolidates dept plans into one
- PCDM assigns Mr Mao Song (CRC) to collect all relevant documents

Training

- NCDM provided training to the PCDM focal points since 2001 (5 days), 2002 onwards (3 days)
- Training takes place between June, July and August (before the flood ?)
- Training is always after the floods come

Before Flood

- Vaccination of animals (cooperate with the health department)
- Offer advice on planting schedule to change timing for better planting times
- Before 2000, no change in schedule, but learned that there are better time for planting
- Send technical person to the vulnerable area to monitor the situation. Works with local authority to evacuate the animals
- Request to the Ministry of Agri for vaccinations. Receive donation, but not enough.
- Ministry also sends a technical person

During Flood

- Focal point of 24-hour stand-by
- Vaccinations for animals (due to limited vaccinations and equipment must request to ministry, which can take a long time to receive)
- Monitor flood levels to report to relevant ministries (PCDM, NCDM, MoA, Parliament, NGOs)

- Damage report, send to PCDM and MoA
- Encourage people to replant
- Dept has small stock of rice seed to provide to communities according to the damage assessment, but must request to MoA to use it
- Not a donation, but a bank (must repay rice seed)

Problems

- No transportation equipment
- No budget for emergencies
- Can not hire boats b/c no money
- Do not receive timely information due to lack of communication equipment, radios, icoms (only 5 districts have icoms)

Budget

- No budget item for emergency programs
- Dept has no money for emergency programs
- But can offer technical support
 - Cooperate with other related ministries to do animal vaccinations, evacuations, monitoring and follow-up of the situation

Structure

• Given document outlining dept structure

Provincial Service of Water Resources and Meteorology 4 April 2005, 9:30

Participants

Mr Tea Ea – deputy director Mr Chum Sookun – staff member

Institutional Arrangements

- Department has 2 main sub-departments: hydrology department and the meteorology department
- 6 staff in each sub-dept
- 9 hydrological stations (4 main stations, 5 pilot projects)
- All stations have one person recording the water level
- Stations report flood level to the dept WRAM, dept sends to MoWRAM
- Receive flood forecasts everyday from MoWRAM
- 12 meteorology stations (rain gauges)
- Each station has one staff to record the rainfall every day
- Send the info to relevant ministries in Phnom Penh (ie Agriculture, Rural Development, etc)
- Use data to calculate forecasts and make planning decisions (ie, dig canals, build bridges, etc)
- Data is reported routinely everyday
- Monitor the situation, damage and impact
- Keep yearly data, to make comparisons between years
- Stations were installed in 1986
- Problem: some equipment is now broken, so it is difficult to measure accurately
- There are not hydrological stations in every district. Those without just have damage and impact levels reported
- Have a water and sanitation sub-department, but CRC is responsible for clean water in the safe areas

Data

- Meteorological stations:
 - Max/Min temperature
 - Hydrograph (measure high/low humidity)
 - Wind direction
 - Pressure
 - Amount of rainfall
 - Observe 4 times daily
 - · Send all data to dept to calculate forecasts
- Hydrological stations:
 - Water level
 - Alarm level
 - Warning level
 - Flood level

Before Flood

- Monitor water levels
- Collect the above data
- Calculate forecasts
- Dig irrigation wells

During Flood

- Respond to flood level
- Prepare sandbags, pumping machines
- Provide teams with pumping machines to the rural areas to help remove water
- Work closely with other depts (PCDM, CRC, NGOs)

After Flood

- Damage and needs assessment in cooperation with other departments
- Assess damage on hydro and met infrastructure
- Attend PCDM post-flood meeting (doesn't know what is discussed b/c don't participate, the director does)
- Make decisions on what should be rehabilitated and what should not

PCDM Meetings

- Work with PCDM on planning for emergencies (not sure when)
- Deputy director provides technical support
- Director participates with PCDM (not he deputy director)

Problems

- Have enough staff, but not enough money or resources
- Insufficient communications equipment at district level
- Need more support. Money to support the stand-by teams
- No money for transportation
- Coordination and Information sharing has no idea what CRC does for early warning
- PCDM has no specific planning or defined roles for member departments
- PCDM only calls members depts to take action when the situation arises, not before
- Equipment is old and/or broken. No money to repair. Result: missing info, inaccurate data

Training

- Only 2 people have training
- Tea Ea has received training in disaster management (Thai Government), and also the ADPC/MRC regional training on disaster preparedness at the provincial and district level

Other

- No map of where the stations are located
- Wants a map showing land management
- Data examples in handout from CARE sharing workshop on EWS

Department of Health 4 April 2005, 14:30

Participants

Dr Nou Sophal – deputy director of technical office

Plan

- Dept has their own plan which covers preparedness, response and recovery
- Have created their own plan since 1998, though since 2000, the plans have become more detailed.
- Support from MSF, UNICEF, Govt
- Ministry of Health provides the guidelines, and the dept creates the plan

Structure

- Provincial Health Department
- Operational District (5)
- Health Centre

Before Flood

- Organize teams in the PHD and the ODs
- At PHD level: 3 or 4 teams of 5-6 people (including doctors and other staff)
- At OD level: 1 or 2 teams of 3-4 people
- Teams observe the health situation in the area (ie monitor diseases, etc)
- Prepare medicines and equipment
- Prepare motorboat (UNICEF donated boats to 2 OD, Neak Loeung and Pear Rains, Dept has 2 boats donated by the MoH)
- Contact organizations (UN, NGOs) for sponsorship
- Attend PCDM pre-flood meeting
- Do no receive guidelines/instructions from PCDM
- Only give dept plan to PCDM when requested

During Flood

- Go to the safe areas
- Assess the current health status
- Assess impending health risks
- Assess watsan and hygiene
- Team has the authority to act immediately if they have the capacity (ie in small cases). Can work with MSF, UNICEF
- In large cases, must request to the ministry for assistance
- Report to the MoH
- Cooperate with MSF to provide chloramines to clean water

- Damage assessment (ie wells, latrines, other sanitation)
- Disease assessment
- Watsan assessment
- Intervene in case of outbreaks (dept intervention)
- In small cases, the HC can intervene
- Write report and proposal with recommendations to send to relevant organizations (UN, NGOs) and the MoH

Public Awareness

- Dept encourages ODs to do public health campaigns for the community through health volunteers
- Topics change according to the situation (ie floods or droughts)
- Campaigns conducted every month
 - Campaign during flood season: hygiene, how to clean water, not to drink
 the flood water
 - Campaign during drought: no to drink dirty water, how to clean the water

Meetings

- Hold monthly meeting
- Discuss 3 main topics:
 - Technical aspects
 - Current situation
 - Discussion with other health organizations

Problems

- Not enough equipment (especially at the OD and HC levels)
- Difficultly in stopping people form open defecation (had an initiative for this, but it failed)
- Need equipment for field teams (life jackets, raincoats, financial support)
- No money to buy fuel for the boats
- Communications: some communes have icoms, though some are broken, others
 never had any

Flood Warnings

- Receive from MoWRAM, DoWRAM
- TV, radio
- Receive general info 1 month before
- Receive specific flood information from MoWRAM 2-3 days before

Department of Social Affairs 4 April 2005, 16:00

Participants

Yin Saroeun – director

Mission

- 3 core areas:
 - Build public awareness
 - Social rehabilitation (for the disabled, family bereavement, etc)
 - Educate teenagers on drugs
- HIV/AIDS, sexual abuse, child trafficking, children's rights, international treaties, child labour laws

Role

- Focus on assisting vulnerable people (vulnerable to floods, fires, storms, drought)
- Especially children, child trafficking
- Used to receive funding support, though this discontinued in 2004
- 2004, 2005 dept received statistics on disaster affected people, but can not assist b/c have no budget

Network

- Dept created a network at the provincial, district (12) and commune (115) levels
- Responsible to collect information
- Responsible for intervention to assist people (ie in cases of sexual abuse, damage assessment and report in case of fire)
- District level: 225 people in network (15-20 in each district)
- Commune level: 1662 people in network (3 per commune)
- Village level: 2 people in each village

During Flood

- Have network to collect data during disaster
- Collect data
- Data is shared with other organizations and PCDM
- Request funds
- Do not do actual evacuation, but share administration with PCDM to take action
- Encourage staff at district and commune to participate with other organizations
- Dept can't participate b/c have no capacity
- Share human resources with PCDM

After Flood

- Before 2004, contributed fertilizer and rice
- But now, no funding
- ie. In 2003, distributed to 1000 families, 50kg each of rice.
- Monitored and follow-up the situation of vulnerable people

Problems

- No budget for activities
- Tried to conduct fundraising, but was unsuccessful

PCDM

• Participate in PCDM planning development, share inputs

- Never receives assignments/instructions from PCDM for preparedness activities. This is different form other departments
- Do not have specific planning b/c dept thinks this is the mandate/responsibility of PCDM
- Attend PCDM post-flood meeting
- Data collected by dept is consolidated into PCDM data

Flood Warnings

• Receives warnings from PCDM, 10-15 days before a flood

Other

- Dept receives funding from UNICEF, ILO
- There are a number of orphans due to HIV/AIDS
- Root cause in Prey Veng is HIV/AIDS b/c it is particularly disaster prone, people move to find jobs, prostitution, come back and spread HIV/AIDS

Planning Department 5 April 2005, 8:00

Participants

Mr Somrat Makara – deputy director (the director is the active member of PCDM, but is in a SEILA workshop)

Plans

- Does not have a written plan for floods, b/c this is PCDM's responsibility
- Shares info and gives input to PCDM for flood planning
- Before PCDM meeting, this dept calls other depts to discuss what inputs they can give (?)
- Inputs include:
 - Before:
 - Already know which areas will be affected from past experience
 - Big floods in 1994, 1996, 2000, 2001, 2002
 - Interventions in 1994/6 were not effective
 - Interventions in 2000/1/2 were more effective b/c of past experience
 - Provide recommendations:
 - How to prepare the wells
 - Evacuate flood area
 - Organize safe areas
 - Make a good environment in the safe areas
 - Ensure water and sanitation in place, latrines
 - Prepare transport vehicles and emergency teams

Before Flood

- PCDM divides members in 10 groups
- Each group has 1 member from the dept of planning
- Group prepares to mobilize resources (food, medicine, transportation)

During Flood

- Focal points in groups can bring in staff from their dept to help (group size increases)
- NCDM asks PCDM to prepare logistics/planning for what may be needed in case of disaster
- NCDM takes plan to share with CRC
- NCDM and CRC distribute relief
- Group is responsible to divide fuel to the needy areas (fuel is provided by NCDM to PCDM to respond to droughts and floods)

- Participate with the dept of Agriculture to distribute rice seed and fuel
- Director participates in PCDM post-flood meeting:
 - Report of damage and needs
 - Results of intervention
 - What activities/programs can be done to aid recovery
 - Discuss improvements for next time
 - Recommendations from DCDM and PCDM

Problems

- PCDM asks DCDM to plan for floods, this plan is always overestimated. So PCDM asks DCDM to size it down, but once it is cut down, there is not enough for intervention
- Who is responsible for this lack of assistance?

Department of Education, Youth and Sport 5 April 2005, 9:30

Participants

Mr Oun Sam Pea – chief of administration (director and deputy director unavailable) Don't believe he actually knows what the departments activities relating to floods are

In the 2000 floods, 80% of the dead were children (national statistics)

Planning

- Have no plans within the dept for floods
- Participates in PCDM planning, with a special focus on two districts (Peam Chor, Sithor Kandal)
- Director or deputy director attends post-flood PCDM meeting (does not know what happens at these meetings)

Flood Warnings

- Know when the flood is coming b/c comes gradually
- Dept of Hydrology provides flood warnings

Before Flood

- Uses flood info/warnings to close the schools
- Report to PCDM about the risks to schools (collapse of old buildings, etc)
- Teachers and students are responsible to move items to safe areas (pagodas) when the water rises

During Flood

• No activities b/c no resources

After Flood

- Receive info about damage to schools
- Do no data collection, but receive info from the district edu. dept (?)
- Dept sends a team to damaged/destroyed school to collect info on the schools (infrastructure), teachers and property, not info on students or families
- Provide assistance to the teachers
 - financial support approx. \$50 (not budgeted for, comes from other budget items)
 - food aid, rice (have a budget to buy rice)

Problems

- No transportation
- No communications

Safe Areas

- Only 2 schools used safe areas
- 1 school was constructed above the 1978 flood level
- Only 1 school constructed after 2000 floods (high school), built above 2000 flood level and used as a safe area
- Plans for new school require height to be greater than the 2000 flood level

- UNICEF builds safe areas (plastic tents, not buildings), provides hygiene education, latrines
- UNICEF mobilizes teams to the safe areas, provide medicines (nurses and doctors from dept of health)

Public Awareness

- Never done any for floods
- Encourage parents to register their children in school

Curriculum

- Never thought about doing this
- Would welcome initiatives from organizations to integrate disaster preparedness into the school curriculum fro students
- Know of some programs that are mainstreaming disaster preparedness for villagers (don't know which ones)

Department of Women's and Veteran's Affairs 5 April 2005, 14:30

Participants

Mrs Ann Pala – director Mr Lee Satee – deputy director (responsible finance sub-dept) Mr Chhum Sitah – finance officer Mr Teang Monee – head of statistics and planning

Prey Veng always encounters floods and droughts

Department Mandate

Work with women and children

Public Awareness

- Try to encourage rice farmers (primarily women) to change their work habits to avoid adverse affects of floods (ie change planting schedule, not to depend on traditional ways)
 - Some people are willing to follow this advice, but others are not due to lack of capacity to do this
 - These people often move to the city to find jobs
- How to educate people about disasters (work with CRC and the health dept to do this)
- How to clean water, about open defecation, take care of their health

Before Flood

- Cooperate closely with other departments
- Public awareness on changing planting schedule
- Work with UNICEF in 3 districts (Kampong Trabai, Baphnom, Kan Chiritch)
 - renovate wells above flood level
 - · construct wells for safe areas
 - build latrines higher than flood levels
 - educate people on the use of latrines
- Rarely participate in PCDM b/c their focus is more on development, agriculture, CRC, health, district governors, etc...
- Not invited to PCDM planning meeting
- PCDM requests dept to do education awareness and relief
- Attend a meeting about awareness and distribution of relief
- Does not know their role as a member of PCDM
- Roles are not clearly defined

During Flood

- Send staff to educate people on health, clean water
- Evacuations
- Do not collect any data, just use data collected by other depts and the PDM consolidated data

- Still collect no data
- PCDM asks DCDM to collect data and send to PCDM for consolidation

- Cooperate with other depts for education
- Public awareness on changing plant schedules

Problems

- No transportation
- Parents leave children in the house when they go to work. House gets flooded and the children drown
- Elderly walk in the water, fall down and get swept away

Flood Warnings

- Receive warnings form the provincial governor/PCDM
- General warnings, no specific warnings

Domestic Violence

- Program supported by UNICEF
- Child rights program
- Have trainer (district and province) to train commune committee of women and children (CCWC): how to analyze problems and identify solutions
- Collect data on domestic violence, especially for displaced people
- This program covers 4 districts (Kom Chai Mea, Kan Chiritch, Sithor Kandal, Pea Riang)
- Each district has one core person, 2 core people at provincial level
- Program focuses in public awareness at province and district level
- No data on domestic violence in disaster, but have for displaced people
- Would be interested in post-disaster data on d.v.
- D.V. law, regulations not yet adopted

Budget

- No budget for flood activities
- Can only supply human resources and a small amount of financial support

Other

- Child trafficking programs through other programs
- Cooperates with social affairs, police, health

Example Situation

- One commune is experiencing bad drought
- Only one pumping well has any water left
- Dept went to collect info, brought watsan relevant dept
- Share info with rural development
- Provide recommendations to people to find water from other places to avoid diseases
- People reuse the water (ie same water for shower and animal drinking water)

Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and Cadastral 6 April 2005, 8:00

Participants

Mr Ney Sopal – director Mr Monsomi – deputy director in charge of administration sub-dept

Plans

- Does not have a separate plan form PCDM
- Always participates with PCDM in intervention and logistics and planning
- PCDM does not give specific role/instructions to dept at planning meeting, just asks dept to contribute and human resources to monitor the situation (thinks they are too busy with LandMAP – see later in notes)

Before Flood

- Encourages dept at district level to disseminate info to people to prepare for the flood (warnings, how to find the safe areas, prepare to evacuate, prepare the safe areas)
- Allocate some funds/support for PCDM
- Cooperate with local authorities for preparation of safe areas
- Responsible for maintaining the dykes
- All depts responsible for building individual sections
- Disaster info disseminated through meetings
- No public awareness campaigns for disaster preparedness
- Dept always plays auxiliary role to PCDM
- Mandate of dept is land management
- Responsible for identifying the safe areas, how many, where (do not assess suitability of the safe areas)

During Flood

- PCDM orders depts to close, go to the affected areas, monitor the situation
- Sandbag
- District levels assist in evacuation (not provincial)
- No data collection, this is PCDM's responsibility
- ? but dept is a member of PCDM
- PCDM identifies relevant depts to collect data
- Dept is very busy with LandMAP (land management administration project) which started in Oct 2003 (Prey Veng and Baphnom districts)
- Maybe PCDM thinks the dept is very busy so do not give them more preparedness assignments

- Small role in transportation of people back to their homes
- Cooperate with other depts and local authorities to do this
- District offices close to work closely with DCDM (activities depend on DCDM needs)
- Attend PCDM post-flood meeting (damage assessment (dead, people, animals, crops)
- District level is responsible fro collecting data and sending it to the PCDM
- Share experiences and lessons learned to improve fro next time (thinks they are written down, but not sure)

Incorporate lessons learned into plan for next year at the PCDM planning meeting

Problems

- No transportation equipment (ie boats)
- Must borrow boats and pay for fuel
- No communications (icoms, radios), but individuals have personal mobile phones
- No budget for emergencies, but must find/take from other budget items
- Ministry LMUPCC has no allocation fro emergencies, so depts have no budget

Flood Warnings

- Receives info at PCDM planning meeting
- Receives letter warning of floods from PCDM
- Attends PCDM flood meetings (don't' occur regularly)

Land Ownership

- Role of local authorities to help people relocate if land is lost. District land
 management dept assists
- Provincial dept is not involved with this

Structure

- District office in each district
- Provincial: 12 sub-departments (3 main: finance and admin, cadastral (land management) and construction)

Department of Culture and Religion 6 April 2005, 9:30

Participants

Mr Sor Seth – director

- Dept has no equipment, but contributes peer spirit
- Encourages staff, monks to assist people, allow them to stay in pagodas
- Encourage pagoda committee to help provide needs (shelter, food, etc)
- Spirit between dept, monks and the affected people

Role and Responsibilities

- To assist affected people
- It is the principle of Buddha to save/assist people when they encounter problems
- Pagoda committee is responsible for maintenance of the pagodas
- Head of pagoda committee is responsible for ensuring the pagoda is ready to be used as a safe area

Plans

- No written dept plan
- PCDM gives dept specific instructions (verbal)
 - Assist in monitoring the situation
 - Work with other depts to prepare safe area

Before Flood

- Dept educates monks how to use the latrines, to assist affected people, not to discriminate (race, religion, etc)
- Participate in PCDM planning meeting and resource mobilization
- Dept contributions:
 - 30,000-50,000 riel
 - human resources (teams, including monks, dept staff, etc)
 - use of pagodas as safe areas
- Prepare pagodas

During Flood

- Collect data on damage to pagoda, people who evacuate to the pagoda, aid/assistance received
- Monks solicit contributions from people, NGOs, and local authorities to provide assistance and resources
- No one is responsible for keeping the safe areas and toilets clean
- Safe areas get very dirty by the time people leave (people, animals live and defecate in the same area, as well as cook and sleep)
- The monks and elders end up doing all the cleaning
- Local authorities are responsible for security in the safe areas

- Do no assist people in returning to their homes
- Monks and elders clean up the safe area
- Replanting of lost plants on pagoda grounds
- Repair damage to pagoda

Toilets

- Not enough, only 2-3 toilets in each pagoda
- Some people use the latrines, but most just open defecate
- Women are allowed to use the same toilets as monks
- Everyone is allowed to use the toilets
- Though, sometimes the monks close the toilets to people and ask them to open defecate
- B/c people don't know how to use the toilets (don't flush/clean the latrines)
- CRC and the dept of health are responsible for teaching people how to use the latrines
- The problem is changing peoples attitudes

Budget

- No budget for assisting in emergencies
- Work with pagoda committee to raise money/donations

Problems

- No budget
- No communications equipment
- No Transportation equipment
- If they had these, they could assist in the evacuations and response
- Can't specify main problems b/c dept has nothing

Flood Warnings

• Receive flood warnings through PCDM, 2-7 days in advance of floods

Public Awareness

- No public awareness for floods
- but participates with other depts on public awareness for other issues (ie healthcare, hygiene, etc)

Structure

- Provincial dept
- District office (one in each district)
- No commune level
- Each pagoda has a committee, but not a member of the district office, separate

Peam Chor District Governor 6 April 2005, 14:30

Participants

Mr An Chuon – district governor Mr Chhum Sup Wanduen – deputy governor Mr Koong Samon – deputy governor Mr Soo Reenah – head of district office Mr Deepeeset – head of social affairs office Mr Jeen Mea – head of administration and finance

Peam Chor

- 10 communes, all of which are disaster prone (Mekong and Tonle Touch river floods)
- 50 villages
- 68,669 population
- 13,446 families
- 40% of district is poor
- 35% middle class
- 25% rich
- 3 communes affected by drought (Krantae Yong-8 villages, Rue Say Sop-11 villages, Kampong Prasaat-2 villages)
- These 3 communes lack irrigation systems
- Another 3 communes always affected by serious floods (all affected by Tonle Touch) (Angkor Ang-4 villages, KahSompoe-5 villages, Kampong Prasaat-3 villages (Kampong Prasaat, Tekwell, Tah Huie))
- DCDM, district emergency team
- CCDM (chairman is the head of the commune, other members include CRC, police and village chiefs)

DCDM Role and Responsibilities

- 14 offices (have list in Khmer)
- Implement NCDM policy and planning for disaster preparedness and emergencies
- Share and send info regularly to PCDM (ie water level, safe areas, damage and needs assessments)
- Prepare and respond to floods in a timely manner, depending on the situation
- Evacuation and search and rescue
- Recovery
- Collect/consolidate data and send report to PCDM
- Send all info/ everything to PCDM

DCDM is already starting to prepare for the floods:

- From June, 50% of the district is flooded
- Gather means/transportation for evacuation and access to affected areas
- communications: radios (icoms, but very old)
- 70% of equipment is broken

District Emergency Team

- Have established another emergency team at the district level
- Search and rescue
- Gives direct assistance to DCDM

- Have list of roles and responsibilities (in Khmer) Include:
 - Design and implement planning
 - Play a role in cooperation and coordination with PCDM and other organizations
 - Prepare regular reports to submit to PCDM
 - Evacuation, search and rescue during disasters

Problems

- DCDM has no budget
- DCDM does not have enough capacity
- No transportation
- DCDM uses donations from other organizations (CARE motorboats, radios, but only to the 5 seriously affected, WFP, some assistance such as fuel, food, financial support)
- Equipment is old and is unlikely to work the next time there is a disaster
- From 2003, CARE has phased out their donations
- Communications and transportation is old and broken, no money to repair

DCDM has never received any document from PCDM outlining their roles and responsibilities

District Governor as a PCDM member

- Report district situation and damage to PCDM
- Receive info from provincial level and share with DCDM
- Manage and control DCDM
- Participate in PCDM meetings
- Travel around affected areas and help distribute relief
- Collect data from the communes, consolidate and send to PCDM
- Identify priority needs in case DCDM does not have enough capacity to respond

Flood Warnings

• DCDM receives info from PCDM, approx 3 days before

Flood Maps

• Have a flood map, but it is over 20 years old, so not much use

Training

- Deputy governor (C.S.W.) attended ADPC training in Kampong Cham
- Both Deputy Governors received 1-day training in Prey Veng

Public Awareness

- Do no public awareness raising with villagers
- Disseminate info to communes (provide guideline of what to do before, during and after a flood)
- Share lessons learned from ADPC workshops
- Hnin has received a copy of the minutes from commune meeting

People in this area already have experience living with floods DCDM assists those without the capacity to cope

Safe Areas

Main safe areas: pagodas and schools

- Other include buildings constructed specifically for use as a safe area, built
 above flood level, but below 2000 flood level
- Schools and pagodas are being renovated to be above the 2000 flood level (2.5m)
 - New buildings/safe areas must be higher than the 2000 flood level
- Maintenance of the safe areas is the responsibility of the CCDM
- Toilets: the plan is to raise all the toilets in safe areas, but there is no money, so this has not even started yet
- Some safe areas are raised, but not all
- There are no toilets in the safe areas. Just holes, buildings are made from leaves
- Drainage dig ditch which flows into the water
- People must open defecate when the floods come

Relief

- DCDM just collects data to send to PCDM (PCDM send to NCDM)
- Accompany/assist organizations in the district
- So far, only donations form NCDM

After Flood

Collect data

Have a meeting with DCDM members to discuss the consolidation of details, lessons learned, effective solutions from implementation for the next flood

PCDM Meetings

- Sometimes attends PCDM meetings. When can not attend, sends deputy to attend
- PCDM work focuses in during the disaster, or only a short time before
- Does not think the PCDM works through the DM cycle, only when the flood comes
- Attends the planning meeting every year
- Attends the PCDM post-flood meeting
- 2 topics: damage and needs report, lessons learned and solutions, share district experience with PCDM

Prey Veng Provincial Red Cross 7 April 2005, 8:00

Participants

Mr Mao Song – director

Plans

- Create activity plans every year, but depends on provincial branch support and outside funds
- Receive little support from prov b/c they have to support many small disasters
- Received 2005 and 2005-7 activity plans

Flood Preparedness Programs

CBDP (concentrates on floods)

- Began in 1999, the first one was in Peam Ro district in 6 communes
- In 2002, expanded to Peam Chor district in 2 communes (Svay Plous and Koh Check). 25 RCVs
- Focuses on training for villagers on flood/disaster preparedness (ie shelter, store food, where to go, toilets, clean water)
- Builds toilets and water pumps in 24 safe areas
- Each safe area can hold an average of 200 families
- In Peam Chor there is only one safe area (in Svay Plous) (?)
- Build bridges to cross areas safely: reduce death by drowning reduce poor people and children going to school from having to pay to cross the floods to save time
- Preparing small paths in villages to the schools, raising the paths with waterways to stop children from being swept away, so they can get to school even when the area is flooded
- If damaged, fix before the next floods
- Identify new/other problems for future programs
- Prioritize the problems
- Health training
- EWS, flood markers, billboards in Peam Ro
- train RCV in communes, send also DCDM to the course: aim is to have DCDM and RCV to understand and cooperate with each other

Before Flood

- Preparedness programs
- CBDP
- Training
- Every year, the commune, district and provincial Red Cross meet to discuss preparedness

During Flood

- Collect data (floods, problems, affected, displaced, crop damage, safe areas, evacuation of people and animals, health, needs)
- Cooperate with other depts and organizations
- Provide relief: first aid, food, drinking water, cooking utensils, clothes

After Flood

- Rehabilitation (divided into 2):
- PCDM is responsible for repairing damage to large infrastructure (roads and bridges, etc)
- CRC helps to repair smaller damage (houses, etc)
- Food for activities (repairs)
- Agricultural activities (support, usually with food)

Flood Maps

Have a flood map (received a copy)

PCDM Meetings

- Participate in the planning meeting
- Facilitate the meetings
- Each department is given their responsibilities (but not written document)

Problems

- Transport is a big problem
- Travel is expensive (for boats, cars, fuel)
- Communications are lacking in most districts
- 3 districts have comms (5 icoms in each), but the others have no communications

<u>Military Operation – Prey Veng</u> 7 April 2005, 9:30

Participants

Colonel Who Horn – commander in chief

Have some activities that have already been done and some to help for next time First time activities were not good enough Activities have been gradually developed since 2000

Responsibilities

- Help evacuate people to safe areas
- Divided into 2 parts:
- People are helped by local teams
- If serious, teams are collected to help
- There is a dam in Prey Veng which broke and is damaged
- Soldiers are responsible for repairing the dam with soil
- Rebuilt stronger
- Soldiers go to help when people are in trouble

Plans

• Prepare plans (not written document) which is divided into rainy and dry seasons

Activities

- Responsible for repairing one section of the road (before ht national road was built)
- Must prevent damage to this section of road (sandbags)
- Training for soldiers (understanding about flood damage, how to prevent them)
- Set tasks for soldiers who stay in flood areas
 - Collect data/information (before floods, history, future, what needs protection)
 - Prepare materials (sandbags, fences)

Problems

- No training in search and rescue or first aid
- Transportation is a problem
- Have no motorboats, so must hire them
- Don't have vehicles for transportation
- Plans to request money from the ministry of defence for materials (vehicles, sandbags)

Meetings

- Have meetings every year with PCDM
- Then meet with DCDM (interesting, I clarified this in case he meant the district military, but he meant the DCDM) to relay instructions to prepare, discuss problems, real situation and solutions
- Attend PCDM planning meeting and follow-up meeting which is held one week after to assess progress

No special taskforce for floods, just "teams" for provincial and districts levels (each level is a "team") spent 20 min clarifying this as earlier he mentioned the special teams for floods

Relief

- Search and rescue
- evacuation to safe areas
- No relief supplies or distribution of food or water
- Provide security for other depts working in the affected areas
- Assist other depts
- Collect data (damage, flood rate/level, etc)

After Flood

- Cooperate/assist other depts
- Responsible for rehabilitation of the dam and their section of road
- Collect data

Training

- No training for civilians or RCV's
- Want soldiers to be trained in first aid
- Would like to give training for civilians in first aid if they had the capacity and knowledge to do this

Communications

- No problems
- Have enough equipment

Flood Maps

• No flood maps

Flood Warnings

- From PCDM by mobile before the floods
- Receive info from the district military and from villagers in the affected areas during the floods
- Warnings from MoWRAM via TV, radio 1 day in advance

Drought

- Currently dealing with drought
- How to get water to people
- Make canals, channels

Want soldiers to participate in the real situations of farmers to help understand and stop poverty

Provincial Military Police 7 April 2005, 14:30

Participants

Colonel Jang Math – deputy commander

- Helping people is the mandate of the provincial government
- In 2004 activities focused on drought: Providing labour to re-dig irrigation channels Help people harvest their crops Provide fuel to use with pumping machines Provide security and law enforcement all of the time

Receive orders form PCDM to prepare for floods Do not create a plan of their own

Before Flood

- Attend PCDM meetings
- Prepare human resources
- Responsible for specific infrastructure (stretch of road, dam, etc)
- Sandbag
- Evacuate people to safe areas
- Provide security to PCDM members

During Flood

- Security for PCDM members and in safe areas
- Sandbag
- Evacuate people
- Provide small amounts of relief goods (rice, noodles, small donations)
- No rice store, have monetary funds
- MP's donate money to buy rice, noodles once a disaster a occurs

After Flood

- Security
- Rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure
- Re-dig canals
- Collect data, but do not recall what kind/type

Flood Warnings

- MoWRAM from TV and radio
- PCDM invites members to a meeting to warn of flood
- Info from the affected area goes to the district MP, who sends it to the provincial MP who pass it on to PCDM
- 2 weeks to 1 month in advance according to the situation in the upper Mekong

Training

no training first aid or search and rescue

Flood Maps

• No flood maps

Communications

- Have 3 ways to communicate
 - Mobile phones
 - icoms
 - letters, post
- No problems with communications

Problems

- Have no budget for disasters
- No transportation to reach the affected areas
- Must arrange motorboats to rent during the floods

Public Awareness

• No public awareness raising

Structure

- Provincial level MP
- District level MP
- No commune level

<u>Commissariat General of National Police – Prey Veng Province</u> 7 April 2005, 16:00

Participants

Lit Colonel Hen Vuthea – deputy provincial commissioner

Role

- Provide security for civilians (ie against theft, burglary, injury)
- During floods: contribute in activities to help people, provide human resources

Structure

- Provincial dept
- District office
- Commune office
- During floods, the orders go from province to the district to the commune
- In case of problems, all levels meet to discuss and find a solution
- It is important for the provincial police to receive info from the districts about the communes
- Must get info from all 12 districts fro all 116 communes (1,137 villages)

Province

- 213,974 families
- 1,055,778 population (501,101 male, 554,677 female)
- 2,167 police available to respond/for use during disasters (52 females) police administration district
 - border

province

- Peam Chor is in the middle of 2 rivers.
- 10 communes, 50 villages
- Sithor Kandal is near the upper Mekong river, Tonle Touch
- 11 communes, 60 villages

Before Flood

- Police commissioner disseminates info to reduce accidents during the rainy season:
 - not to overload boats
 - Wear life jackets
 - If weather forecast is bad, stop boats from departing (in all districts with ports)

During Flood

- Provincial and district police go to help in the affected areas
- ie in 2000, provincial police had to protect national road 11
- Collect data, identify the deceased
- Report back to the PCDM and CRC to help the families of victims
- In drought, provincial police help re-dig irrigation canals and pump water to irrigate
- Responsible for dam, protect the provincial town, sandbag, repair damage
- Evacuate people, animals, belongings to safe areas
- Educate passengers about water safety

- Security
- Help distribute relief goods that are provided by PCDM
- Have no relief good storage

After Flood

- Provide security
- Cooperate with PCDM requests
- Collect data
- In 2004, 11 people died from natural disasters (3 females, 4 animals (3 buffaloes)) 186 houses damaged

Equipment

- Have equipment at provincial level to provide info to districts in a timely manner (icoms, mobiles) commune to district to province to PCDM
- Need more equipment during floods
 - transportation (motorboats, vehicles)
 - life jackets

Budget

- No budget item
- Will now propose reserving budget for disasters based on this meeting

Flood Warnings

- Receive warnings from MoWRAM by TV and radio
- Also form PCDM

PCDM Meetings

Attends all PCDM meetings

Department of Culture and Fine Arts 8 April 2005, 8:00

Participants

Mr Poot Savath – deputy director of culture and fine arts

Safe Areas

- 587 historical sites used as safe areas in Prey Veng
- 99 temple ruins, 2 temples
- Sithor Kandal 7 safe areas total (1 temple, 3 temple ruins, 4 historical sites (=8?))
- Safe areas are not signposted so people can find them easily
- No toilets or water pumps
- Have a list and map of these safe areas (given copy of map)
- Looked after by the local authorities with cooperation from the provincial department of culture and fine arts, as well as the district
- Proposed to SEILA fro a budget to look after the safe areas, but was rejected

PCDM guidelines are given to the department to prepare for the floods Responsible for a section of the dam, and a piece of road

Peam Chor:

Lowest district in Prey Veng province Has no temples 7 ancient highlands

Before Flood

- Get order from PCDM to prepared areas for floods
- Stop others from digging/building
- Control and protect the area

During Flood

- Direct people towards the safe areas
- Help evacuate (all depts do this)
- Sandbag section of road and dam responsible for

After Flood

- Do not restore safe areas b/c no budget
- Collect data on people coming to/leaving safe areas, digging for artefacts

Budget

- No budget for safe areas
- Only have small budget which is used for staff salaries and repairing the dept building, hiring guards fro the historical sites

Public Awareness

NO

Problems

- No equipment/transportation to aid evacuations (only have motorbikes)
- Only 2 districts have communication equipment (Peam Ro and Kampong Trabeck)
- No budget

- Safe areas are not signposted
- No toilets, water pumps in the safe areas

Department of Economy and Finance – Prey Veng Province 8 April 2005, 9:30

Participants

Mr Chhuon Leng – director

- Manages the finance for 22 departments around the province (incomes & expenditures)
- 3 parts: salaries, administration and society work
- No budget for emergencies
- Society work budget includes a small amount for dept staff in emergencies
- Emergency budget is managed by PCDM
- Have no idea about the PCDM budget
- Dept is a member of PCDM, but does not manage the PCDM budget

Responsibility as a member of PCDM

Participate in PCDM meetings

During Flood

- Participates the same as all other depts
- Responsible for a section of dam, section of road
- Provide relief goods (rice, some money, comes from donation from dept staff)
- Prepare sandbags

After Flood

- Do not collect any data
- Share personal contributions
- Do not repair damaged infrastructure (even though responsible for sections)

Flood Warnings

Receive from PCDM (including NCDM members, sometimes includes DCDM members)

Department of Public Works and Transportation 8 April 2005, 14:30

Participants

Mr Lium Teng – head of transportation, member of PCDM

- 1997 the floods came very fast
- 1997 floods were the worst
- PCDM was created in 1997
- Appreciation cards from the Provincial Governor to thank people for the assistance/donations
- Some people donated fuel, sandbags, etc

In 1997, there were 4 main target areas

- 1. Champong
- 2. Along the riverside, east of Prey Veng sandbags
- 3. Along national road 11 (PV to NL) sandbags
- 4. Dam around provincial town (1,800m)

Responsibilities

- Road structures
- Waterways
- Roadways

Before Flood

- Take actions to prevent damage to roads, bridges, etc
- Bring trucks with soil, sandbags, fences
- Have target locations for prevention
- Start preparedness activities one month before floods, but sometimes only 1 week

During Flood

- Get people to contribute materials
- Distribute relief goods
- Transport doctors/nurses to the affected areas

Landways

- Transport becomes difficult and expensive when roads become impassable due to damage
- Try to provide bridges, roads, paths to facilitate passage

In 2000, NCDM provided some materials (fuel, sandbags, money, tents, and rice)

After Flood

- Set up plan to repair the damaged small infrastructure (paths, roads, and bridges) to facilitate transport so that bicycles, motos, and animal carts
- Rehabilitate the larger structures (takes a long time to receive funds from donors, ie ADB)

Transportation

- Have trucks, but no boats
- Boats and motorboats must be borrowed or rented

Must pay for fuel

Communications

- Problem
- Have mobiles, but is very expensive and coverage is lacking in some areas
- No icoms

Safe Areas

- Have no maps of safe areas, do not know where they are
- Therefore can not ensure that access to the safe areas is protected from damage by floods

Problems

- By the time funds arrive, the damage extent is greater
- Lack of materials (ie transportation on water)
- Lack of communication equipment

PCDM Meetings

- Attends all PCDM meetings
- Discuss damage and problems relating to floods in meetings

When constructing new road, plan is to build them stronger (raising some, stronger materials, etc)

Flood Maps

- Have no flood maps, but it would be useful
- Would use for future construction plans

Training

- Staff are not properly trained in construction techniques for protecting infrastructure
- Need training in skills to repair damages

Structure

- There is an office in each district, but not in the communes
- Have no transport equipment

There is a lack of transportation in disasters – big problems

Provincial Department of Rural Development 8 April 2005, 16:00

Participants

Mr Sok Van Oeun – director

Structure

- Administration, water supply, rural road office, primary healthcare, rural economic development (credit programs, rice banks, small irrigation schemes), rural community development (food for work, help for the poor, support fro CBOs
- Rural road office and water supply office are the main offices active in disaster preparedness

Focus in 2 main tasks

- 1. Cooperate closely with local NGOs, IOs and UN organizations
- 2. Integrated development, encourage participation of local people

Disaster Preparedness Programs

Village Action Plan

- Training course on disaster preparedness, response and recovery
- Supported by UNICEF
- Found that people understood very well, good results
- 3 districts (Kampong Trabeck,.....)
- VAP has now been inserted into communes, but the needs are too large, so it is likely to stop

Flood Emergency Repair Project

- Rehabilitation after disasters, focus on rural areas
- After floods, rehabilitates latrines, dams, wells
- Supported by ADB

Food for Work

Partner with WFP

Other

- Yesterday, finished a project to build 220 latrines in rural areas
- Dept provided 40% of the budget, the rest 60% is provided by the individual
- Includes latrines in peoples houses and in safe areas
- Built higher that flood level

4 Main Tasks

- Rehabilitation
- Water Supply
- First Aid
- Food for Work

Main Responsibilities

- Pump wells
- Latrines
- Rural roads
- Paths
- Community pools/ponds

- Planting of trees in public areas
- Healthcare centre (indirectly)

Before Flood

- Training VAP
- Construct latrines and wells in safe areas
- Plan is to build pump wells in all the safe areas, but the project is not yet completed
- Training in first aid for villagers (before and after disasters)

During Flood

- Accompany PCDM
- Collect info, report back to organizations
- Provide transportation and fuel (have one small motorboat and trucks)
- Write proposals to organizations for aid
- Provide food to people (from WFP)

After Flood

- Rehabilitate pump wells to supply clean water
- Collect contributions from pagoda committee for rehabilitation

Problems

- Infrastructure is damaged
- Few materials, equipment, funds

Flood Maps

• Used to have, but disappeared

Flood Warnings

• Directly from the Prov. Dept of WR (phone call, or talk in person)

Budget

Have a small budget for emergencies

PCDM Meetings

- Participate in all PCDM meetings
- Also participate in CARE and NCDM meetings