

# Experience of Development of Disaster Risk Reduction Plan in Cambodia



*extpkNpal éRBEvg Rkech nig sVayerog*



# Outline

1. Background and Rational
2. Processes
3. Implementation of plan
4. Experience and lesson learnt



# 1. National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework for Cambodia

- Royal Government of Cambodia developed a comprehensive Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Reduction (2009-2013)
- The Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Reduction (2009-2013) has promulgated by the government since 2008
- This plan is developed to prepare for, respond to natural and man-made hazards and also to implement the HFA for Cambodia.



# 1. National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework for Cambodia

The six key disaster risk reduction components appropriate for Cambodia are identified as follows:

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority
2. Strengthen sub-national and community-based disaster risk management
3. Identify, assess and monitor hazard risks and enhance early warning
4. Use knowledge innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience
5. Mainstreaming DRR into Policies and Programs of Relevant Government Ministries
6. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

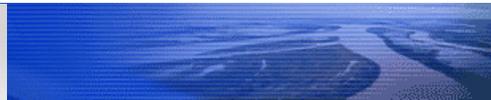


## 2. Contribution made under C4 of MRC's FMMP to SNAP

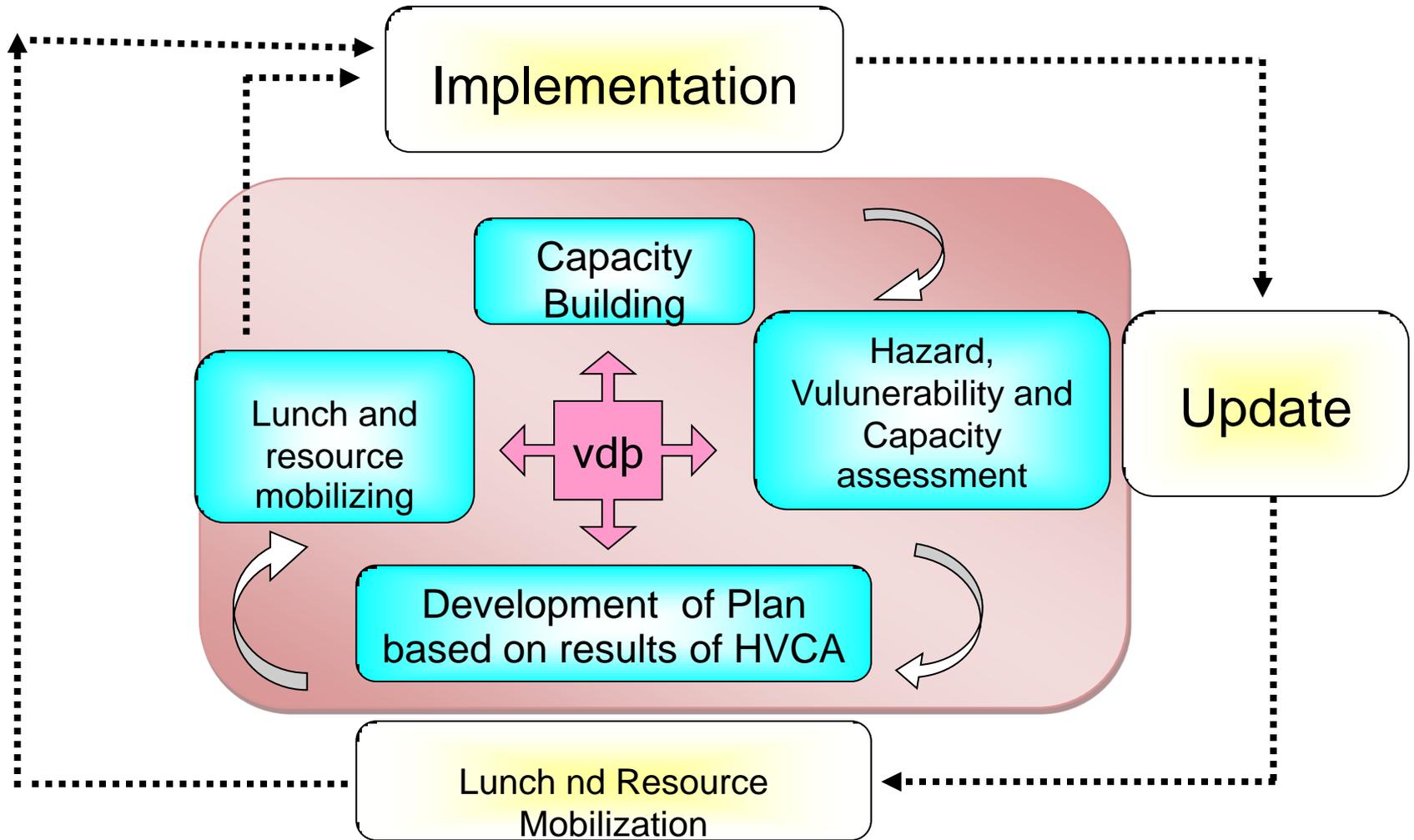
- To respond and contribute to implement the Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction, most of development partners (DRR actors) has supported NCDM to implement priorities at national, sub-national and local levels
- Component 4 of MRC's FMMP also contributes to implement this this national framework as well, by supporting Disaster Management Committees at provincial and District levels in developing and implementing Flood Preparedness Program in 4 provinces and 10 districts in the Mekong Lower Basind.

## 2. Contribution made under C4 of MRC's FMMP to SNAP

- Disaster Risk Reduction Plan is a long-term sector plan (3 year period)
- The plan was developed in the participatory and consultative approaches and process, engaging from different line departments and other stakeholders,
- Technical officials from NCDM and Department of Planning provide technical support to line Departments, while they developed their plans



# 3. Processes of FPP Development and Implementation



## Step 1: Capacity Building

Capacity building for Disaster Management Committees and its member line departments at Provincial and District on:

- Strategic National Action Plan for DRR
- Disaster Risk Reduction Concepts and framework
- Disaster risk reduction measures in specific sectors
- Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
- Development of Disaster Risk Reduction Plan, and
- Integration of DRR into sub-national and local development planning

## Step 2: Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (Situation Analysis)

Participatory disaster risk assessment methodologies, tools are used to conduct the hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessment to identify the following information:

- Types of natural hazards, often occur and thread to province and district
- Vulnerabilities, multi-sector vulnerabilities like agriculture, social, infrastructure, education, health, etc
- Information is compiled as vulnerability for the province and district and used for DRR plan development
- Long-term and sectoral DRR plan developed based on collected information and

# Setp 3: Development of DRR Planning

- Template of DRR Plan
- Established Technical Working Group led by PCDM /DCDM Secretariat
- With series of technical consultative meetings with focal points of line Departments organized by PCDM /DCDM Secretariat with technical support from NCDM and other development partners, e.g. ADPC and Action Aid
- Each line Department develops its DRR plan based on agreed template, facilitated by its focal points who assigned by line Department
- Technical Working Group and PCDM/DCDM Secretariat Officers keep following and providing technical assistance to each line Department
- Series of consultative meetings organized to review the drafted DRR plans
- Organized a Lunch Workshop while Sector DRR plans are finalized

## Example of Template

1. *Introduction*
  - 1.1 *Background*
  - 1.2 *Goal and objectives of plan*
2. *Province/district profile*
  - 2.1 *Geography and Land Area*
  - 2.2 *Disaster/hazard profile*
  - 2.3 *Vulnerabilities and poverty*
3. *Summary of Priorities of SNAP-DRR and HFA*
4. *Institutional mechanism and management*
5. *Sectoral-DRR plan by line Department*
6. *6. Annexes*

## Step 4: Lunch and resource mobilization

- While DRR Plan finalized through series of consultative workshops and/or technical meetings, an official lunch is hold at provincial and district levels,
- Resource mobilization and partnership is come follow.



# Photos of Capacity Building, Disaster Risk Assessment and DRR Plan Development

Pictures of capacity building



Pictures of HVCA (situation analysis)



Pictures of DRR Plan development



### 3. Implementation Arrangement of DRR plan

- Member line departments are responsible to manage and implement their sectoral DRR plan by themselves in according to their core roles, responsibilities and programmes,
- Member line Departments are responsible to allocate and mobilize resources from their Development Partners as well,
- Disaster Management Committees' Secretariat office is responsible to provide technical support, guidance, leadership and mobilize resources to support its member line Departments as well

# *Example of School Flood Safety Activities Carried by Department of Education, Youth and Sports*

- Department of Education, Youth and Sports carried School Flood Safety activities in 160 schools in Kratie, Prey Veng, Kandal, and Svay Rieng province
  - ✓ Organized Trainings on School Flood Safety activities for schoolteachers 5 training courses
  - ✓ Organized orientation sessions (teachers to teacher session) 160 sessions in 160 schools in provinces
  - ✓ Organized school public campaign activities for school students 14 774
  - ✓
- Each school developed institutionalization work plans for implementing DRR in immediate, medium and long time

# Photo of School Flood Safety Program Carried by Department of Education, Youth and Sports



# Example of DRR measures implemented by Department of Culture and Fine Arts

## ■ Cultural Performances

- ✓ Organized cultural performance on flood risk reduction measures to enhance capacities for population in flood prone communities in 6 districts of Kandal and Prey province:
  - ✓ 12 Cultural performances organized in 6 districts of Kandal and Prey Veng province
  - ✓ Some 4883 people joined the performances



## ■ Installation Billboards

- ✓ Total billboards installed in communities of 4 provinces



# Example of DRR measures implemented by Department of Rural Development

- Safe area improvement projects implemented by Department of Rural Development in targeted provinces and district in collaboration with Component 5 of MRC's FMMP,
- This priority projects are identified from Commune Investment Program for 2010. These projects are:
  - Water sanitation (wells, water containers), latrines, safe heaven construction
  - These facilities are served for affected and evacuated people, who stay temporarily during flood season

(July-November)



# Experience and Lesson Learnt

1. To have Disaster Preparedness Program, it can help to define role and responsibility of PCDM/DCDM Secretariat Offices and its line Departments in implementing DRR and disaster emergency response
2. Sectoral DRR Plan and its implementation is a new innovative approach and model to ensure mainstreaming/integration DRR into specific sectors. To do so, each sector would allocate its resources and/or they will be able to mobilize resources from its development partners to implement.
3. Development of joint plan would contribute to improve coordination, cooperation and communication among PCDM/DCDM Secretariat Office with its department members and it will ensure sustainability of DRR implementation at sub-national level
4. Other districts out of project areas are interested to have similar plan as well

# Challenges and Needs

1. Disaster Risk Reduction Program developed, however most of priority activities identified in program are not implemented, due to insufficient resources to support by each line department
2. PCDMs are planning to scale up the project to other districts in the province, where are disaster prone as well, due to insufficient resources this plans are met
3. DRR planning at commune level is not initiated
4. Initiative of integration DRR into local development planning process is considered initial steps
5. Linkage of sector DRR plans with Commune Development Plan or Commune Investment Program is not a system yet



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Thanks

