



**COMPONENT 4:  
FLOOD EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT STRENGTHENING (FEMS)  
July 2008-May 2011**

**FLOOD MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION PROGRAM (FMMP)  
Mekong River Commission Secretariat**

**COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT  
CAMBODIA**

**SUBMITTED BY  
ASIAN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS CENTER**

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## ACRONYMS

ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
CNMC	Cambodia National Mekong Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organization (formerly known as non governmental organization)
DCDM	District Committee for Disaster Management
DCFSC	District Committee on Flood and Storm Control
DDMFC	Department of Dike Management and Flood Control, Vietnam
DFPP	District Flood Preparedness Program
DM	Disaster Management
FEMS	Flood Emergency Management Strengthening (Component 4 of the MRC FMMP)
FPP	Flood Preparedness Program
FMM	Flood Management and Mitigation
FMMP	Flood Management and Mitigation Programme (of MRC)
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH
LMB	Lower Mekong Basin
LNMC	Lao National Mekong Committee
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRC	Mekong River Commission
MRCS	Mekong River Commission Secretariat
NCDM	National Committee for Disaster Management
NDIP	National Detailed Implementation Plan
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NDMP	Natural Disaster Mitigation Partnership-Vietnam
NGO	Non-governmental Organization (civil society organization)
NMC	National Mekong Committee
PCDM	Provincial Committee on Disaster Management
PCDMS	Provincial Committee on Disaster Management Secretariat
PCFSC	Provincial Committee on Flood and Storm Control
PIP	Programme Implementation Plan, FMMP
PMU	Programme Management Unit, FMMP
RBM	Results Based Monitoring
RFMMC	Regional Flood Management and Mitigation Center
VNMC	Vietnam National Mekong Committee

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## 1. PROJECT BRIEF

GTZ-MRC-ADPC Cooperation on Flood Emergency Management Strengthening – Component 4 of MRC’s Flood Management and Mitigation Program (FMMP)-Phase 2

Project Duration: May 2008-December 2010 (*Annex No.1: Cooperation agreement and Amendment for Cambodia*)

Project Processing No: 07.2125.8-002.00

Agreement No: 81075161

Date of submission: 14 June 2011

The German Government’s contribution to FMMP Component 4 “Flood Emergency Management Strengthening” contributes to the FMMP objective “The civil and socio-economic losses due to floods and flooding are prevented, minimized or mitigated, while preserving the environmental benefits of floods” and more specifically to the overall objective of “Emergency management systems in the Riparian countries are more effectively dealing with Mekong floods”.

The project focuses on the relevant authorities (district, province and national level) and other stakeholders and supports them to have enhanced capacities in flood preparedness and emergency management with overall objective “Competence of civil authorities at various levels, emergency managers, and communities in flood preparedness and emergency management is strengthened”.

The core areas of intervention are;

1. Flood Awareness and Education
2. Flood Preparedness Program Development and Priority Activity Implementation
3. Integration of Flood Risk Reduction into local development planning process
4. Enhance practical knowledge in flood preparedness and emergency management
5. Standardize Training Curriculum and Capacity Building for Flood Risk Reduction
6. Flood Knowledge Sharing and Documentation
7. Trans-Boundary (Province to Province) Joint Planning and Information Exchange
8. Assessment of Flood Preparedness and Emergency Management within national framework of Flood Risk Reduction

Different from the first phase (2004-2008), the focus is more on the relevant line ministries/department and officials at different levels to enhance their capacities to mainstream of flood preparedness and emergency management measures in each of the four Member Country.

## 2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There are significant recognitions by national and local authorities that the efforts made by the MRC's FMMP Component 4 are the valuable, effective and qualitative contributions to government's disaster risk management, poverty and development strategies, policies and plan, in terms of enhancing capacities of National, Provincial and District Committees Disaster Management, improvement of flood preparedness and emergency management in all levels, producing innovative and practical tools and approaches for supporting development and implementation of flood preparedness program, institutional management, building up ownership and sustainability and promotion of interaction between flood preparedness and emergency management with national and local development planning processes.

The Royal Government of Cambodia established Disaster Management Committees in all levels for fifteen years ago since 1995, recognizing that the country's geographic context exposed it to natural disaster and perceiving that a coordinating body to manage the respective disaster management. In national, the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM, is headed by the prime minister as president with membership comprising all ministers, as well as representatives of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, Cambodian Red Cross, and Civil Aviation Authority. The Provincial and District Committees for Disaster Management (PCDM/DCDM) are designed to mirror the NCDM, with the provincial and district governor as the head and membership drawn from the provincial departments of the ministries as well as representatives from the police, army, gendarmerie, and the Cambodian Red Cross.

The Disaster Management Committees at the national and sub-national level are intended as a coordination bodies and are responsible for providing overall guidance to all its members. They are responsible for coordination, facilitation, and guidance to all line ministries and also play a coordination role with other development partners for overall disaster management activities in the national, province and district levels, rather than the actual implementation of programs. Line ministries are the agencies tasked with implementation.

However, institution capacities in all levels have been seen highly weak in term of human resources, financial resources and mechanisms to serve as the coordination bodies, for instance, do not have disaster management framework and plan at provincial, district and commune levels, limitation of vertical and horizontal coordination and communication mechanisms in all levels and, limitation of involvements, understanding of roles and responsibilities as the members, focusing on only emergency response and humanitarian aid during and after emergency events.

To address the above challenges and gaps, the MRC designed the FMMP's Component 4 for implementing in four riparian countries, including Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao PDR and Thailand to achieve ultimate objective of the Flood Management and Mitigation Programme (FMMP) is to contribute to a reduction of civil and socio-economic losses due to floods, while preserving the environmental benefits of floods.

In tackling the above objective, FMMP in partnership with Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) had embarked this project for two Phases – Phase I was started from April 2004 to April 2008 and Phase II from May 2008 to December 2010. For Phase II, key 8 outputs have been implemented and accomplished following achievements.

(a) Capacities of National, Provincial and District Committees Disaster Management, and Department members on flood preparedness and emergency management are enhanced and they have been gradually taken part implementation of flood risk management and emergency management at provincial, district and commune levels by themselves. Flood Preparedness

Programme is regularly developed and updated by Provincial and District Disaster Management Committees with fully involved from all Department members and each member is taking part in implementing the FPP in lying with its core programme.

(b) Innovative and practical tools and approaches for supporting development and implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction Programme consolidated and endorsed by the national and local authorities. One Standard DRR Plan Guideline Developed.

(c) Vertical and horizontal coordination between Disaster Management Secretariat Offices at provincial and district levels and Department members are improved. Role and responsibilities of Provincial and District Disaster Management Committees are recognized by Department members and all members are increasingly involved in taking up implementing the disaster risk reduction in their sector programmes.

(d) Ownership and sustainability are built. As mentioned above all activities carried out under this project are mainly performed by national and local authorities, for instance, DRR Plan development and implementation, public awareness raising, organizing training activities etc.

(e) Interaction between Disaster Risk Reduction Programme and Emergency Management with national and local development planning processes. During the project implementation, there were varieties of consultations and discussions conducted with concerned government ministries and non-governmental partners on innovative approaches to integrate flood preparedness, flood risk management or disaster risk management into development planning, especially, with Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Interior, and Cambodian Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (DRR Forum) or Joint Action Group (JAG). As resulted, disaster risk management component is become a key area in development framework of provincial and district development plan and A Guideline for Integrating DRR into Local Development Planning developed.

### 3. STATUS REPORT ON ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS

**Output 1**

*Selected relevant authorities and other stakeholders raised public awareness and enhanced people’s capacities in dealing with floods in Cambodia, Vietnam and Lao PDR and are enabled to continue doing it without external support.*

**Indicator 1: 3**

**Months after the end of phase II, 50% of the population in 18 districts\* in at least 7 provinces of all riparian countries is aware of risks caused by floods and has a basic understanding of how to react at household level before, during and after floods. \*Cambodia 4 old+2 new districts, Lao: 4 new districts, Thailand: 2 new districts, Vietnam: 4 old+2 new districts.**

**Key Activity 1:**

*Train and support authorities and other stakeholders in developing and conducting measures to raise awareness and enhance people’s capacities on dealing with floods*

**ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:**

**Activity 1.1: Train and support district authorities to organize public awareness activities using the information, education and communication**

Variations of activities were carried out under this activity including (a) development of script for cultural performances, (b) organizing cultural shows in commune level and (c) dissemination of IEC materials. These activities were carried out by Department of Culture and Fine Arts in two provinces – Kandal and Prey Veng province. Disaster Management Committees at provincial, district and commune levels were playing their roles as the coordination and provided the technical input to the Department, while ADPC was playing its role as technical input to Disaster Management Committees in all levels and Department and ensured that the implementation was on the right direction, meeting the objective and indicator.

To do these activities, Department of Culture and Fine Arts in each province signed a Letter Agreement (LA) with PCDM and ADPC (*Annex No.2: LA and ToR*). Under the LA, Department of Culture and Fine Arts carried out the activities and had made following achievements, including:

- (a) Two sets of scripts for cultural performances developed, each for per province,
  - (b) Twelve (12) cultural shows organized in six districts, covered 12 communes, and attracted some 5,213 audiences about 79,31% of total populations in six districts and twelve communes.
  - (c) Numbers of IEC materials were distributed to audiences attended the cultural shows
- Below are schedules and summary of beneficiaries of cultural performance per district

Location	Schedule	Beneficiaries	
		People attended	% against

		the cultural show	population in commune
Boeng Krum Village, Boeng Krum Commune, Lvea Em District	3 September 2009	120	2.61%
Tek Khlaing Village, Tek Khlaing Commune, Lvea Em District	4 September 2009	145	3.61%
Koh Prak Village, Phum Thom Commune, Kien Svay District	5 September 2009	320	2.88%
Chanlak Village, Koki Commune, Kien Svay District	6 September 2009	550	3.63%
Boeng Leu Village, Khpop Ateav Commune, Leuk Dek District	7 September 2009	460	8.10%
Peam Raing Village, Peam Raing Commune, Leuk Dek District	8 September 2009	540	7.15%
Svay Phloh Temple, Svay Phloh Commune, Peam Chor District	28 August 2009	520	6.67%
Prek Krabao Temple, Prek Krabao Commune, Peam Chor District	29 August 2009	550	9.77%
Boeng Phsort Temple, Peam Meanchey Commune, Peam Ro District	30 August 2009	530	8.36%
Prek Cham Temple, Banlich Prasat Commune, Peam Chor District	31 August 2009	359	5.79%
Phnov Temple, Phnov 1 Commune, Sithor Kandal District	2 September 2009	556	8.11%
Prey Deum Thing Temple, Prey Deum Thing Commune, Sithor Kandal District persons	3 September 2009	563	12.63%
<b>Total</b>		<b>5213</b>	<b>79.31%</b>

*Source: Reports of cultural shows, prepared by Department of Culture and Fine Arts of Kandal and Prey Veng province, 2009.*

The cultural show is well recognized as an effective methodology and approach in reaching out to the public and given a room for gathering populations in communities to collectively learn together from the show.

**Activity 1.2: Where additional IEC material is needed, develop it in cooperation with the responsible authorities in the four countries**

With financial and technical assistances from the project, varieties of existing IEC and public awareness materials on flood preparedness and flood risk reduction were reprinted and distributed to local authorities in targeted provinces, districts and communes and other stakeholders as well. The IEC and public awareness materials on flood risk management and preparedness are the important tools and products to promote the awareness of concerned agencies and public populations on this matter.

Most of the IEC and public materials were developed under technical and financial supports of GTZ-MRC Phase 1 (2004-2008) and have been used by local authorities and other stakeholders for organizing varieties of the public awareness activities in all levels. Learning from comments and feedbacks from the audiences and users that visualization and contents of the materials are simple, understandable and visible. Below are types and numbers of IEC and public awareness materials had been reprinted and distributed to both Kandal and Prey Veng provinces (*Annex No. 3: List of IEC materials*).

No	Types of Material	Unit	Quantity
1	Flood Poster (A1 size)	Sheet	4605
2	Flood Poster (A4 size)	Sheet	6105
3	Drought booklet	Book	921
4	Flood booklet	Book	921
5	Teacher Information Kit	Set	621
6	SFSP Kit	Set	621
7	WHH Brochure	Set	300
8	Leaflet on Safer Communities	Set	300

The Disaster Management Committees at Provincial, district and commune levels and line departments used the IEC materials for organizing public awareness raising activities. For instance, Disaster Management Committees posted posters and other materials on information boards in the public centres or uses them for disseminating preparedness message to people, during special occasions like village meetings, commune assemblies, Department of Culture and Fine Arts, uses these materials to disseminate preparedness measures to the people, while people came to attend the cultural shows and Department of Education, Youth and Sports, uses these materials, while they conducted orientation training sessions to enhance capacities of school authority officers, schoolteachers on flood risk reduction measures, and these materials are used to organize public awareness campaign activities at school level by schoolteachers and the materials have been used as a training materials for schoolteachers to use to teach their students as well. Similarity, the IEC materials can be used as the training materials as well, while they organize training activities at provincial, district and commune levels.

The IEC and public awareness materials are well recognized by most DRR actors in Cambodia. They have therefore made their requests or contributed their own costs for reprinting, for example, World Vision, ZoA, Plan International, CWS and Action Aid made contribution to reprint the materials and they used them to organize public awareness activities in their target regions.

**Activity 1.3: Institutionalize in all target countries school flood safety programs including swimming lessons. Discuss with the responsible national authorities their integration into school curricula (IEC) materials developed in Cambodia,**

Through series of consultations with Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, represented by Department of Curriculum Development (DCD) and Provincial and District Department of Education, Youth and Sports, three types of priority activities are ideally institutionalized school flood safety initiatives in school curricula and public awareness materials, they are: (i) organizing consultative workshop on School Flood Safety Program, (ii) conducting SFSP orientation training to enhance capacities of schoolteachers and school authority officers on flood risk reduction measures, and (iii) organizing public awareness campaign activities at school level to enhance capacities of school children and villagers on flood risk reduction measures.

With technical and financial support from the project, the three suggested activities were executed by Provincial and District Department of Education, Youth and Sports in Kandal and Prey Veng province (*Annex No 4: LA and ToR*). The department in each province signed a Letter of Agreement (LA) with PCDM and ADPC for implementing the activities with technical support from NCDM and Department of Curriculum Development (DCD). Noted that the school flood safety Program is one of activities identified FPP prepared by line Departments members of Provincial and District Committees for Disaster Management (PCDM/DCDM). Detail information of each activity implementation is explained below:

**(i) District Workshop on School Flood Safety Program**

Total four workshops were organized by Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sports in Kandal and Prey Veng provinces in collaboration with Department of Curriculum Development (DCD) of Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and NCDM. The workshops provided opportunity to teachers and school officers who are responsible to implement the SFSP activities since GTZ-MRC Phase I (2004-2008) to reflect their experiences and to come up the new innovative approach and plan to better implement the same activities for Phase II. The workshops were organized in following schedule, in Lovea Em district, Kandal province organized on 20 October, 2009, participated by 30 schoolteachers from 20 vulnerable schools, in Leuk Dek district on 12 October, 2009, participated by 32 schoolteachers from 20 vulnerable schools, in Peam Chor district, Prey Veng on 20 October, 2009, participated by 26 schoolteachers from 20 vulnerable schools and Sithor Kandal district, Prey Veng on 30 October, 2009, participated by 24 schoolteachers from 20 vulnerable schools. Below are suggestions and recommendation for better implementation of SFSC activity at school level:

- Each school should have its flood preparedness program,
- Flood preparedness and flood safety measures must be part of school curriculum, especially, geographical and ecological subject matters,

- CDC should distribute more the curricula like Trainer Guide and student handbook, which flood preparedness and flood measures are already included and each school need more IEC and public awareness materials.

## **(ii) SFSP Orientation Training**

Followed the workshops, two types of key activities were carried out, they are: (a) SFSP Orientation Training and (b) Teacher-to-Teacher Orientation Session. Below are explanation of each activity:

- **SFSP orientation training:** total two trainings were organized only in new schools, where the SFSP activities have never carried out. Noted that two new districts, one in Kandal (Kien Svay district) and another one in Prey Veng (Peam Ro district) are additional districts for Phase II of MRC-GTZ.

This activity was organized by Department of Curriculum Development (DCD) in collaboration with NCDM to build capacities of senior teachers and school officers from schools in new target districts for Phase II, for example, Kien Svay district in Kanda province and Peam Ro district in Prey Veng province. In Kien Svay district in Kandal province, the training was organized on 23 October, 2009, attended by 24 senior teachers from 14 vulnerable schools in this district, while training in Peam Ro district was organized on 13 October, 2009, attended by 23 senior teachers from 15 vulnerable schools in this district. The teachers and school officers were expected to be responsible to carry out the below Teacher-to-Teacher Orientation sessions. Teachers and officers who attended to training were expected to carry out the teacher-to-teacher orientation session in their school respectively when went back.

- **Teacher-to-teacher orientation sessions:**

Teacher-to-teacher orientation session is a follow up activity, carried by teachers or officers who attended the training. Immediately following the training, 55 orientation sessions were organized at school level in three districts in Kandal province, while 20 orientation sessions were organized in three districts in Prey Veng province.

## **(iii) SFSP Public Awareness Campaign Activities**

Following the above trainings and orientation sessions, total 75 awareness campaign activities were conducted in all 75 schools in three districts in Kandal and three districts in Prey Veng province. The awareness campaigns were organized in each school by school teachers and students, using different methodologies and approaches like showing film “Living with Flood”, holding posters and walking through the communities, and reflection understand of students from the film show and messages from IEC materials and posters.

### **Activity 1.4: Support district authorities to install and maintain Flood Information Boards at suitable locations in all communes**

Flood information board (Poster) is one of visualized poster can be reached out the public populations the messages on flood preparedness and safety measures. The public populations can access and receive simple messages easily, when they are passing by the information board, installed in the public centres.

With technically and financially support from the Component 4 of FMMP, total 10 flood information boards were developed and installed in flood prone communities in six districts in two provinces, Kandal and Prey Veng. Provincial Department of Culture and Fine Arts, and Information in Kandal and Prey Veng signed Letter of Agreement with PCDM Secretariat Office in Kandal and Prey Veng and ADPC for implementing this activity (*Annex No. 5: Concept Note of Billboard Production*). This activity is a part of FPP developed by PCDM and DCDM with full involvement from sectoral departments. To do this activity Department of Culture and Fine Arts designed the information board in consulting with local people, local authorities and PCDM Secretariat Offices. The board is designed in simple way to disseminate practical measures of flood preparedness to the public, particularly what should do or should not do before, during and after flooding. The billboards were installed in the public centres, where are accessible by the public in flood prone communities. The Department also consulted with local authorities at district and commune levels to identify the suitable locations for installing the boards. The public centres like local market, commune office, high safe area and temples are identified as suitable locations for installing the board.

**Output 2:**

**Selected provincial and district authorities developed and implemented flood preparedness programs in Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao PDR and Thailand and are enabled to up-date them continuously without external support.**

**Indicator 2:**

**By the end of phase II, flood preparedness programs have been or are being developed and/or implemented by the responsible authorities in at least 18 districts\* in at least 7 provinces of all riparian countries. \*Same as in indicator 1**

**Key Activity 2:**

***Provide support to selected provincial and district authorities in developing and/or implementing flood preparedness programs.***

**ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:**

**Activity 2.1: Support the district authorities and other relevant stakeholders of 10 new districts to prepare flood preparedness programs.**

Flood Preparedness Programme (FPP) of one of various products produced under Component 4 of MRC's FMMP contributed to enhance capacities of Provincial and District Committees for Disaster Management (PCDM/DCDM) in Cambodia. With technical and financial supports from the project, FPP in two provinces and four districts were updated and two new districts were developed.

Component 4 of MRC's FMMP was granted by GIZ for two Phases. Phase I started from April 2004 until April 2008 and Phase II started from August 2008 to December 2010. In Phase I, the project supported local authorities in two provinces, Kandal and Prey Veng and two districts for each province – Kandal covered Lvea Em and Leuk Dek district, and Prey Veng covered Peam Chor and Sithor Kandal district to develop each FPP for each level. It meant that total two

provinces and four districts developed their FPP in Phase I period. In Phase II, two new districts developed their FPPs – Kien Svay district in Kandal province and Peam Ro district in Prey Veng province.

Gained experience from Phase I, the methodology and approach used for developing FPP in Phase II were shifted from a common FPP to a multi-years DRR Plan. It meant that PCDM and DCDM widened FPP (Flood Focused only) to a 3-Year Multi-Hazard Plan (DRR Plan 2008-2013)

Secretariat offices of Disaster Management Committee at provincial and district levels led the processes of DRR plan development with technical support from ADPC. ADPC is a partner of MRC's FMMP, responsible for implementing the overall activities under the Component 4 of FMMP and especially, providing technical supports to the PCDM and DCDM Secretariat Offices. On the other hand, Senior officials of National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) also provided the guidance and leadership to PCDM and DCDM Secretariat Offices as well, to ensure that Provincial and District plans are in line with and responding to Strategic National Action Plan for DRR. The Secretariat Offices led the processes in developing the DRR plan including organizing series of consultative workshops with involvements from line Department members, and other stakeholders at provincial and district levels, collecting and compiling information like provincial and district profiles, hazards and vulnerabilities information, facilitating and coordinating with line Department members etc.

Also with financial support from the project, each plan for provincial and district levels were printed and given to PCDM and DCDM Secretariat Offices for their distributions to all Department members and other stakeholders inside and outside the province and district. Total 400 copies of DRR Plan printed and distributed.

**Activity 2.2: Support these authorities and other stakeholders also in the implementation of priority activities identified under the flood preparedness programs (e.g. safe area development, community early warning system, emergency kindergarten, critical facilities, etc.)**

Two safe areas in two districts of Prey Veng province – Sithor Kandal and Peam Ro district and another two safe areas in two districts of Kandal province – Kien Svay and Leuk Dek district had been improved, constructed latrines and pumping wells facilities for affected people by the Mekong flood to stay temporarily during annual flood season from August to October.

The safe improvements in the four districts were financially supported under the Component 4 of MRC's FMMP with funded by GIZ Phase II (2008-2010). The projects were carried out by Department of Rural Development in each province Kandal and Prey Veng province. The Department signed a Letter of Agreement with PCDM's Secretariat Offices in Kandal and Prey Veng province and ADPC (*Annex 6: LA and ToR*). Provincial Department of Rural Development in each province is assigned by Ministry of Rural Development to be in charge for implementing the small civil works like construction of water sanitation, water supply, latrine facilities in rural areas. This Department has its human resources, construction facilities, and expertise on this work.

The facilities constructed on the four safe areas are: a double-room latrine in Koh Tacho Primary School in Kien Svay district (Kandal), a double-room latrine and a pump well in Koh Kanthey primary school in Leuk Dek district (Kandal), a double-room latrine and a pump well in

Doek Da safe area in Peam Ro district (Prey Veng) and a double-room latrine and a pump well in Baprey Pagoda in Sithor Kandal district (Prey Veng).

Pagoda and school compounds are identified as the high safe areas for affected families, animals and livestock staying temporarily during flood season from August to October every year. During their stays, the basic needs of evacuees are latrines, clean water and temporary shelters (*Annex 7: Resource Inventory List*). Therefore, some small constructions of latrines, pump wells were identified as priority projects (*Annex No 8: list of projects proposed*).

The Department in each province identified these projects from Provincial and District Disaster Risk Reduction Plans and Commune Investment Programmes in the four districts in consulting with Provincial and District Committees for Disaster Management and CCDM as well.

**Activity 2.3 Support the responsible line agencies at national level in all four riparian countries to develop a validated template for flood preparedness programs adapted to each country's specific conditions (such as legal frame and administrative structure)**

A Planning Template developed under Phase I of MRC-GIZ (2004-2008) is validated and has handed over to the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) to use as a legitimate guideline for developing DRR Plan in other provinces and districts in Cambodia (*Annex 9: DRR Planning Guideline*).

In Phase I of MRC-GIZ, the Planning Template was developed by Provincial Disaster Management Committees in only two provinces – Kandal and Prey Veng. Noting that this template was the first sample template initiated under the Component 4 of MRC's FMMP, implemented by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) to support and strengthen capacities of Disaster Management Committees in two provinces. Suddenly, the template is recognized by various NGO partners and it is used by them for assisting other provinces and districts in developing the Disaster Risk Reduction Plans. However, there are some feedbacks and suggestions from NGO partners and other PCDM, DCDM Secretariat Offices as well to improve the template, especially; they suggest that it should be a multi-hazard, so called "DRR Planning Guideline/Template".

**Output 3**

**Selected provincial, district and commune authorities in all riparian countries are regularly integrating flood preparedness and emergency management in their development planning**

**Indicator 3:**

By the end of phase II, flood preparedness and emergency management have been significantly integrated in at least 1 provincial development plan per country and 2 district development plans in each of these provinces by the responsible authorities in all four riparian countries.\*\* In Cambodia this includes the recognition/integration of the existing commune development plans.

### **Overall Activity 3:**

Provide technical support to selected national, provincial and district authorities in integrating flood preparedness and emergency management into development plans. In Cambodia, include the existing commune development plans with flood preparedness and emergency management components into the higher level development planning.

#### **ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:**

**Activity 3.1: Facilitate the dialogues with planning, development and micro-finance institutions at national and provincial levels for integrating flood preparedness and emergency management into existing local development planning practices at province, district and commune level.**

There were varieties of consultations and discussions conducted with concerned government ministries and non-governmental partners on innovative approaches to integrate flood preparedness, flood risk management or disaster risk management into development planning, especially, with Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Interior, and Cambodian Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (DRR Forum) or Joint Action Group (JAG).

Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Interior are the Co-chairmen of National Committee for Management of Decentralization and De-concentration Reform Programme (NCDD). The two ministries are responsible in developing Technical Guidelines and other legitimate tools for Preparing Development Plan (DP) and Investment Programme (IP) at capital, provincial, municipality, district and commune levels and are also responsible in building capacities of Capital, Province, Municipality, District and Commune Working Group on development plan and investment programme. In order to provide technical assistances National Committee for Management of Decentralization and De-concentration Reform Programme (NCDD), a pool of International and National Advisors are employed by UNDP. The Advisors at national level are responsible to assist and support the NCDD, while Provincial Advisors are responsible to assist and support Capital, Provincial and Municipality Working Group on Development and Investment Programme.

Cambodian Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (CDRR Forum) or Joint Action Group (JAG) are the disaster risk management networks in Cambodia. The network is led the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM), comprised mainly of International and Local Non Governmental Organizations, who are working on disaster risk management and disaster management in the country.

Series of consultations and dialogues with the above key players were to explore the updated processes and frameworks of development plans in all levels and to persuade the possibilities to integrate flood preparedness into national and local development planning. They were consulted and engaged during the project implementation, for instance, ADPC Team supported NCDM to have serial meetings with senior officials of Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Interior, senior officials of Provincial Project to Support Democratic Development through Decentralization and

De-concentration (PSDD) at provincial level and they were involved in key activity implementations like training and consultative workshops etc.

Under the Flood Management and Mitigation Program (FMMP) of the Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS), a two day workshop cum national consultation on Disaster Risk Reduction Planning at Province and District Levels and Integration into Local Development Planning Process in Cambodia jointly organized by the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM), Cambodia National Mekong Committee (CNMC), and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) in Phnom Penh during 12-13 January 2010 at NagaWorld Hotel in Phnom Penh (*Annex No 10: DRR Workshop Agenda*).

The National Consultation Workshop conducted to synthesize the provincial level consultations on the process of integration of flood risk reduction into the local development planning process as well as to widely disseminate the lesson learning from the flood preparedness program development and implementation in Kratie and Svay Rieng, Kandal and Prey Veng provinces.

For the Mekong River Commission Secretariat, Flood preparedness and flood emergency management strengthening remain core elements of the Flood Management and Mitigation Program (FMMP) being implemented since 2004, as these address directly the needs of the flood vulnerable communities, and also indicate / guide the strengthening and operations of government agencies in the member countries (at different levels: nation, provincial, district and communes) and of national and international NGOs. This is vital for enhancing communication, coordination and cooperation between these stakeholders, as well as the consistency of national disaster management and mitigation policy implementation. The experiences clearly show that increased capacity of the key officials of the provincial, district and commune Disaster Management (DM) committees has led to a better flood preparedness in the selected provinces in the three member countries mainly Cambodia, Vietnam and Lao PDR.

The two-day workshop focused on some of the recent initiatives on disaster risk reduction planning in Cambodia under various external aided programs and the working models and initial steps of integration of disaster risk reduction into the local development planning process in selected provinces such as Kratie, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng and Kandal. A total of 88 participants attended the workshop, in which 42 participants from the national and provincial officials dealing with disaster risk reduction, 10 representatives from the 10 Ministries of Royal Government of Cambodia, 18 DRR practitioners from 14 NGO, INGOs partners, Cambodia Red Cross, UN Agencies, European Commission, and GTZ deliberated some of the important issues that would help the national authorities in future programs for disaster risk reduction and strengthening capacities of sub-national authorities for the implementation of the Strategic Action Plan (SNAP) for Disaster Risk Reduction launched by the Prime Minister in 2008. This would also give impetus to the implementation of the Royal Cambodian Government commitment to the Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015. The two-day workshop came up some significant outcomes are:

As resulted, disaster risk management component is become a key area in development framework of provincial and district development plan. As described above, Ministry of Planning

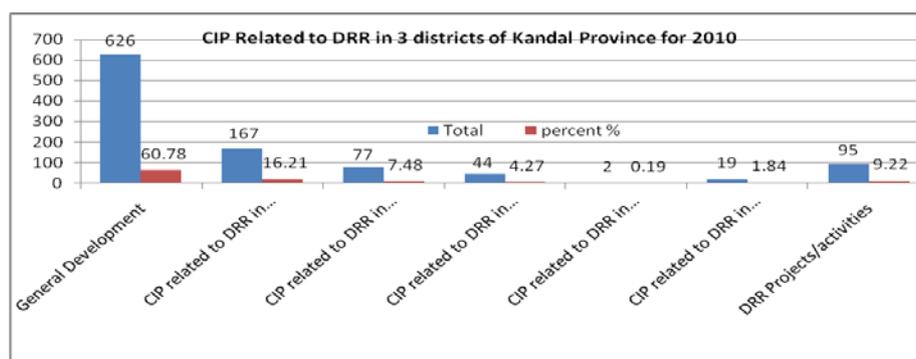
and Interior are responsible in developing the Technical Guideline for Preparing Development Plan and Investment Programme. Therefore, the technical guideline had been developed, including disaster risk management as one key area in addition to economy/agriculture, social, natural resource management, public administration and security. In addition to this, the both ministries provide instruction and guidance to provincial, district and commune authorities to include disaster risk management in their plans. The instruction is given during trainings or workshops or other special sessions in the provincial and district levels.

**Activity 3.2: Provide technical support to selected provincial and district authorities in integrating flood preparedness and emergency management into their development plans.**

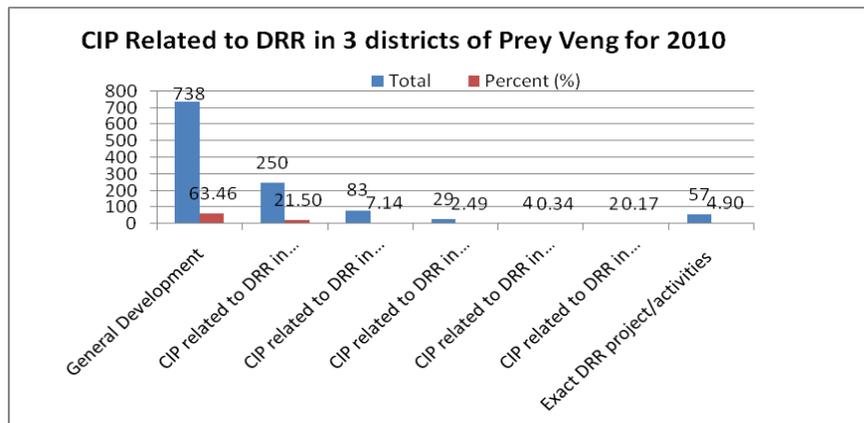
The latest progress of integrating disaster risk reduction measures into local development plan is visualized in the Commune Investment Programme in six targeted districts of Prey Veng and Kandal province (*Annex No 11: Mainstreaming the FPP into Sectoral-integration 3 years of PIP (2009-2011) of Prey Veng province*). We can find some 152 disaster risk reduction projects or activities in 63 Commune Investment Programmes in 6 districts in two provinces. Among of them, some 152 projects/activities are emerging across five areas, including economy/agriculture, social, natural resources and environment management, security and gender (*See Graph 1&2 below*).

The significant progress was made due to active engagement of PCDM’s and DCDM’s officials in the planning process at commune level. The key officials of PCDM and DCDM in six districts, including Levea Em, Kien Svay and Leuk Dek in Kandal and Peam Chor, Sithor Kandal, and Peam Ro in Prey Veng province were involved during Commune Councils developed their Investment Programmes for 2009-2010. The involvement of PCDM and DCDM officials were to provide technical support to Commune Councils to programming DRR/FPP in the Commune Investment Program (CIP) (*Annex No. 12: List of Flood Program Integrated into Commune Investment Plan 2010 Lvea Em District Office*). Moreover, officials of PCDM and DCDM also worked closely with Department of Planning in each province to integrate DRR/FPP measures into 3-year Provincial Investment Program as well.

**Graph 1: CIP Related to DRR in 3 districts of Kandal province for 2010 (Lvea Eam, Leuk Dek and Kien Svay district)**



**Graph 2: CIP Related to DRR in 3 districts of Prey Veng province for 2010 (Peam Chor, Sithor Kandal and Peam Ros district)**



**Activity 3.3: In cooperation with the responsible authorities at national level prepare guidelines on flood preparedness and emergency management integration into local development planning.**

A Country Paper for Integration of DRR into Local Development Planning was prepared by the project (*Annex No 13: Country Paper for Integration DRR*). The paper is to serve as a background document on the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) planning and DRR integration process which have been taking place in recent years in Cambodia under various initiatives, in particular under the Component 4 of the MRC Flood Management and Mitigation Program (FMMP), with funding support from ECHO and GTZ on behalf of BMZ.

The paper is part of an effort to build up the ownership and sustainability of a long-term DRR process which requires full participation of all stakeholders (government at all levels, development partners, local and international institutions, NGOs, disaster vulnerable communities, marginal groups, etc.) involved in the development and DRR activities. The paper was discussed at the National Workshop on “*Disaster Risk Reduction Planning at Provincial and District Levels and its Integration into Local Development Planning Process in Cambodia*” held on 12-13 January 2010 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia under the Component “Flood Emergency Management Strengthening”, 4 of the MRC’s Flood Management and Mitigation Program (FMMP).

Through various initiatives (MRC’s FMMP, DiPECHO program, NGO partners, etc.) and under the leadership of the National Committee on Disaster Management (NCDM) in cooperation with other government line agencies and authorities, in particular with the Ministry of Planning, PSDD, PCDM, DCDM and CCDM in the target areas, DRR integration into development planning process has made its first, but remarkable, progress in making DRR measures included in the CIP at commune level.

The paper highlighted the existing DRR activities, socio-economic development mechanism and the linkage between both. Based on the results of the above National Workshop a set of recommendations was made for further improvement of the DRR planning and its integration into development process at all levels.

As the process is on-going and evolving, future and progressive development would provide more updated data and information which will make this paper a living document that serve all stakeholders as a modest guidance in a long and challenging journey of DRR in Cambodia.

**Activity 3.4: Initiate a discussion on the integration of flood preparedness and emergency management measures in selected sectors (e.g. agriculture, health, education, and women affairs).**

**Activity 3.5: Support the responsible line agencies at national level in all four riparian countries to develop a validated template for the integration of flood related issues into development planning adapted to each country's specific conditions (such as legal frame and administrative structure)**

With support from the project, a Guideline for Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction into Sub-National Development Planning was developed (*Annex No 14: Guideline for Integration*). The final version of Guideline has been submitted to the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) for officially issuing legitimate instruction to sub-national level authorities for integrating DRR into their development planning process.

The NCDM's Secretariat Office assigned a Deputy Secretary General, H.E Ross Sovann to lead a Working Group for developing a Guideline for Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction into Sub-National Development Planning. The Working Group Led by H.E Ross Sovann, Deputy Secretary General of NCM and H.E Hou Taing Eng, Secretariat of State in charge for Sub-National and Local Development Planning and comprised of key officials of NCDM and two national consultants deployed by ADPC.

Varieties of consultations and discussions were carried out to collect and compile information from various sources such as: (i) desk review was undertaken by national consultants to understand the updated processes and frameworks of national, sub-national and local development plans, (ii) there were discussions with concerned stakeholders at national and provincial levels as well, like Sub-National Committee for Development Plan at Capital, Provincial, District level, concerned Departments at provincial and district levels, and PSDD's officials.

Based on the collected information, the Working Group drafted a Guideline and organized a National Consultative Workshop to review the draft. One national workshop was organized jointly by NCDM and Ministry of Planning on 26 November 2010 in Phnom Penh and key officials from key ministries, PCDM's Secretariat Offices, NCDD, and DRR practitioners from NGO partners attended the workshop. Comments, feedbacks and inputs generated from the workshop were incorporated into the draft. In addition to National Workshop, one consultative meeting was organized by project as well, to seek additional comments, feedbacks and inputs from Joint Action Group (JAG). JAG is well-known as a Group of International Organizations working in disaster risk reduction field in Cambodia and supporting NCDM as well. The JAG members are ADPC, Concern, ActionAid Cambodia, DCA, DRC/CRC, Plan International, and Save the Children. The meeting was come up with a set inputs and perspectives to improve the drafted guideline. Based on the given inputs from workshop and meeting, the Guideline was been finalized and being officially issued by NCDM to local authorities at provincial and district levels for their uses.

#### Output 4

*Selected relevant authorities and other stakeholders in Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao PDR and Thailand have enhanced practical knowledge in flood preparedness and emergency management (trainings linked to output 1, 2 and 3).*

#### **Indicator 4**

By the end of phase II, 50% of the relevant staff of relevant institutions in 18 districts (district and commune level) and at least 7 provinces (provincial level) of all riparian countries gained additional practical knowledge in at least one field related to disaster risk reduction or emergency management.

#### *Key Activity 4*

***Build capacity at provincial, district and commune level based on documented needs assessments.***

#### **ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:**

**Activity 4.1: Develop an approach on how to identify training needs (knowledge, skills and attitudes) while working with authorities and other stakeholders.**

A set of questionnaire was designed by ADPC in consultation with National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) (*Annex No 15: TNA Template*). The questionnaire designed to identify the training needs for developing capacities of Disaster Management Committees and member agencies at provincial, district levels. The areas to identify are: existing and gaps in term of knowledge, skills, experiences, and attitudes of local authorities and other stakeholder at provincial and district levels.

Key officials of NCDM and PCDM were trained by ADPC on how to conduct the Training Need Assessment (TNA) based on the designed questionnaires. The trained officials were expected to carry out the TNA in their provinces and district respectively.

**Activity 4.2: Conduct and document training needs assessment.**

Two Training Need Assessments were conducted by the trained officials in Kandal and Prey Veng provinces and three districts in each province, including Kien Svay, Leuk Dek and Lovea Em districts in Kandal province and Peam Cho, Sithor Kandal and Peam Ro districts in Prey Veng province and one set of comprehensive TNA report developed by the ADPC (*Annex No 16: TNA Report*).

The TNA at provincial and district levels were conducted by the trained officials from Kandal and Prey Veng provinces. They conducted immediately the TNA at provincial and district levels by organizing focused group or individual interviews with key officials of Department members using the questionnaires. Two or three key officials were nominated by each Department member to attend the TNA process. The ADPC staffs were responsible to compile and prepare a comprehensive TNA report. The TNA report was prepared based on the information collected from the two provinces and six districts where the TNA conducted by the trained officials. The TNA report was served as the key information for developing the training curricula, including ToT and need-based-training courses etc.

**Activity 4.4: Conduct need-based trainings (on the job training and training courses) for relevant participants from provincial/district and commune levels based on priority needs arising from the implementation of flood preparedness programs, the integration of flood preparedness and emergency management into development planning, creating and implementing awareness campaigns, enhancing people’s capacities etc.**

With financially supported by the Component 4 of MRC’s FMMP and technically helped by the ADPC, two need-based trainings were organized by pooled trainers who were trained by national ToT (*Annex 17: Concept Note for Need-based training*). For more details of pooled trainers are explained in Output 5.

The need-based-trainings were organized by the pooled trainers in each province - Kandal and Prey Veng. The participants for the need-based-trainings were the key officials from various Department members of Provincial and District Disaster Management Committees. Total 83 officials from different Department members were trained on the subject matters identified by TNA such as (i) development and implementation of flood preparedness programs, (ii) the integration of flood preparedness and emergency management into development planning, and (iii) creating and implementing awareness campaigns etc. The officials are the focal persons assigned by their Departments to Disaster Management Committees at provincial and district levels. They are responsible to implement the disaster risk reduction, flood preparedness programme and climate change adaptation in their sectoral programmes, especially, they are engaged in developing and implementing the disaster risk reduction plan at provincial, district and communal levels.

They are expected to continuously integrate and embark disaster risk reduction measures in their sector-wise programmes. Noting that each Department is responsible to develop and implement its sector-wide annual programmes.

***Output 5:***

***A training manual on flood preparedness and emergency management adapted to national conditions for all relevant authorities and other stakeholders has been developed in Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao PDR and Thailand – where sustainable organisations to do the training are available – a core group of trainers has been trained.***

***Indicator 5:***

***Each of the four riparian countries disposes of a training manual on flood preparedness and emergency management adapted to national conditions for all relevant authorities and other stakeholders. After having identified sustainable organisations to do the training, a core group of 5 trainers per country has been trained.***

***Key Activity 5:***

***Develop training manuals on flood preparedness and emergency management adapted to national conditions for relevant authorities and other stakeholders and train trainers in those countries where sustainable organisations to do the training are available.***

## **ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:**

### **Activity 5.1: Prepare and publish training manuals that are adapted to the specific situation in each of the four countries.**

There were series consultations taken place between ADPC, NCDM and other partners in the beginning the process, because there were different attempts. From the project side was just to work to achieve indicator defined by the project, while NCDM and other partners wanted to have a unique volume, so called “a national standard DRR Curriculum”. With an official request from the NCDM represented Government, the project decided to support NCDM to develop “a national standard DRR Curriculum”. (*Annex No 18: Inventory of DRR training curricula conducted by NDDM and partner NGOs in Cambodia*)

Based findings outlined in the Training Need Assessment report and request from NCDM, a set of curricula was developed - “a national standard DRR Curriculum”. It is a comprehensive curricula covers following subject matters and modules, including

- Module 1: Disaster Profile and Disaster Management in Cambodia
- Module 2: Institutional Arrangement for Disaster Management in Cambodia
- Module 3: Community Based Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment
- Module 4: Disaster Risk Management in Cambodia
- Module 5: Disaster Risk Reduction Plan Development and Implementation
- Module 6: Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA).

In each module covers varieties sessions accordingly, for details curricula is available in hard and soft copies. (*Annex No 19: Outline of National DRR Curriculum-Cambodia*)

To develop “a national standard DRR Curriculum”, the project supported NCDM’s Training Department. NCDM assigned officials of its Training Department to develop the curricula and the ADPC employed a national consultant to work and support NCDM’s Training Department. To work on these, there many steps were carried out, including:

Firstly staff of Department and consultant collected all training materials related to Disaster Management, Disaster Risk Reduction and climate change from different stakeholders, including government agencies (NCDM and Ministry of Health), and other NGOs who working on disaster management fields like ADPC, CRC, World Vision, ActionAid, Concern, ZoA, CARE, LWF, CWS, Oxfam, Plan International etc,

Secondly, while most materials collected from all stakeholders, NCDM and consultant compiled those materials as an inventory, so called “DRR Curricula Inventory for Cambodia”. NCDM and Consultant spent their time to go through all the materials and developed a unique volume, called “National Disaster Risk Reduction Curricula” using the existing sources and materials,

Thirdly, NCDM organized the consultative workshop to review and comment on the draft. The draft curricula were subjected to 13<sup>th</sup> Cambodian Disaster Risk Reduction Forum was organized by NCDM from 22-23 May 2009. The two full day DRR Forum was given full time to

practitioners from key partners to discuss on details of the curricula. There were key practitioners and training officers from NCDM, ADPC, CRC, World Vision, ActionAid, Concern, ZoA, CARE, LWF, CWS, Oxfam, and Plan International participated the forum. The comments and inputs from the Forum were incorporated and the first draft was finalized. NCDM circulated the second version to participants for further comments and suggestions. Finally, comments from participants were included. (*Annex No 20: Outline of 13TH Cambodia Disaster Risk Reduction Forum*)

Project also supported NCDM to print the DRR Curriculum for distribution. Total 300 handbooks and 300 CDs were made available at NCDM's Secretariat Office for distribution. NCDM's Secretariat Office has distributed to DRR forum members, partner NGOs, UN/Donor and all the provinces in Cambodia.

### **Activity 5.2: Develop a ToT training curriculum.**

To meet indicator as described in this Output 5 and based on results revealed by the TNA report, one set of ToT curriculum was developed and used for organizing a ToT course.

The ToT curriculum was developed to serve precisely to ToT course was organized under the project as indicator outlined clearly that "After having identified sustainable organisations to do the training, a core group of 5 trainers per country has been trained".

The ADPC staff worked with key officials of NCDM's Training Department and VBNK, identified as Training Instituted (as required under Activity 5.3 and 5.4) developed ToT curriculum. The curriculum is covering following subject matters such as:

- (i) General concepts on flood preparedness and emergency management,
- (ii) Participatory Flood Risk Assessment and Flood Preparedness Programme,
- (iii) Integration of FRM into local development planning process,
- (iv) Flood Risk Public awareness and campaign
- (v) Participatory learning and methodologies.

### **Activity 5.3: Identify at least one sustainable organisation in each country to take over the training/capacity building.**

Six governmental and non-governmental agencies were identified as potential Training Institutions in Cambodia who have disaster, climate change and environmental related capabilities, they are: National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM), Cambodian Red Cross (CRC), World Education (WE), VBNK, SILIKA and Royal University of Phnom Penh. There were consultations and discussion with key officials of MRC's FMMP, and NCDM to screen the highly potential to play lead role in helping the NCDM and project to implement the training programmes. Finally, VBNK and Royal University of Phnom Penh were selected. VBNK was responsible to deliver the training in collaboration with NCDM and ADPC, while Royal University of Phnom Penh will be the participants, as it is very new to these matters. (*Annex No 21: List of potential training institution in Cambodia*)

### **Activity 5.4: Discuss the possible options for national training institutions with FMMP programme coordinator and chief technical advisor and jointly select one institution in each country.**

As explained above, FMMP was consulted on how to identify and engage the training institutes.

**Activity 5.5: Conduct ToT trainings for relevant authorities and stakeholders.**

A ToT course was jointly organized by NCDM, VBNK (recognized as Training Institution) and ADPC and 36 trainers were trained. Among them, 7 trainers from Kandal province, 8 trainers from Prey Veng province, 3 trainers from NCDM's Secretariat Office, and 6 trainers from NGO partners (World Vision, CDF, RDMC) and 2 trainers from Department of Environment of Royal University of Phnom Penh (Also recognized as National Training Institute, attended as participants) and 10 trainers from PCDM in Svay Rieng province as well (*Annex No 22: Concept Note for ToT*).

The provincial participants attended the ToT course were identified by each the PCDM's Secretariat Offices based on the given criteria, while participants from other institutions were nominated by their organizations in according to the criteria as well.

In Kandal and Prey Veng province, each province established its pooled trainer (*Annex No 23: Trainer Database*). The members of the pooled trainer were selected from key concerned Department members in the province and districts. This initiative is suggested in Training Need Assessment (TNA) as well. The trainers in each province were expected to carry out the need-based-trainings by themselves as planned in Output 4, Activity 4.4. For the rest trainers are expected to implement the training program activities in their organizations respectively. However, they will be engaged in training activities would be carried under project in the future.

**Output 6:**

**Relevant authorities and other stakeholders of all four riparian countries exchanged their knowledge and experience in flood preparedness and emergency management.**

**Indicator 6:**

**At least 4 national and 1 regional workshops on knowledge sharing have been conducted, and 8 additional good practice documents produced and disseminated.**

**Key Activity 6:**

***Facilitate the organization of national and regional workshops and to produce and disseminate good practice documents in all four riparian countries.***

**ACTIVITY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:**

**Activity 6.2: Organized a national workshop.**

Under the Flood Management and Mitigation Program (FMMP) of the Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS), a two day workshop cum national consultation on Disaster Risk Reduction Planning at Province and District Levels and Integration into Local Development Planning Process in Cambodia jointly organized by the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM), Cambodia National Mekong Committee (CNMC), and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) in Phnom Penh during 12-13 January 2010 at Naga World Hotel in Phnom Penh (*Annex No 24: Concept Note for National Workshop*).

The National Consultation Workshop conducted to synthesize the provincial level consultations on the process of integration of flood risk reduction into the local development planning process as well as to widely disseminate the lesson learning from the flood preparedness program development and implementation in provinces and districts where have been embarked under financially and technically support under Component 4 of MRC's FMMP – Kratie, Svay Rieng, Kandal and Prey Veng provinces.

For the Mekong River Commission Secretariat, Flood preparedness and flood emergency management strengthening remain core elements of the Flood Management and Mitigation Program (FMMP) being implemented since 2004, as these address directly the needs of the flood vulnerable communities, and also indicate/guide the strengthening and operations of government agencies in the member countries (at different levels: nation, provincial, district and communes) and of national and international NGOs. This is vital for enhancing communication, coordination and cooperation between these stakeholders, as well as the consistency of national disaster management and mitigation policy implementation. The experiences clearly show that increased capacity of the key officials of the provincial, district and commune Disaster Management (DM) committees has led to a better flood preparedness in the selected provinces, districts and communes in the Mekong Lower Basin in Cambodia.

The two-day workshop focused on some of the recent initiatives on disaster risk reduction planning in Cambodia under various external aided programs and the working models and initial steps of integration of disaster risk reduction into the local development planning process in selected provinces such as Kratie, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng and Kandal. A total of 88 participants attended the workshop, in which 42 participants from the national and provincial officials dealing with disaster risk reduction, 10 representatives from the 10 Ministries of Royal Government of Cambodia, 18 DRR practitioners from 14 NGO, INGOs partners, Cambodia Red Cross, UN Agencies, European Commission, and GTZ deliberated some of the important issues that would help the national authorities in future programs for disaster risk reduction and strengthening capacities of sub-national authorities for the implementation of the Strategic Action Plan (SNAP)

**Experiences and Lesson Learnt:**

- In-depth experience sharing and lessons learnt on DRR Planning Process
- Initial-successful steps in DRR integration in development planning at provincial and commune levels (Provincial 3-year Investment Plans and CIP)

**Gaps and challenges in the local DRR integration process**

- Limited understanding of DRR Integration
- Most of DRR projects under the CIPs have not been implemented due to lack of funds
- Lack of human resources

**• Recommendation on DRR integration**

- Mechanism to support the DRR integration
- Clear policy and guidelines on DRR integration in Sectoral Ministry plans, Provincial, District and Commune Development Plans
- Data collection and risk assessment
- Capacity building at all levels (for all sectors)
- DRR integration in land use planning
- SMART ( Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Timebound)
- Recommendation for including disaster management and DRR into the update NSDP
- DRR component in every sectoral development plan and not only a general chapter in the NSDP

for Disaster Risk Reduction launched by the Prime Minister in 2008. This would also give impetus to the implementation of the Royal Cambodian Government commitment to the Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015. The two-day workshop came up some significant outcomes as highlighted in right hand side text box.

**Activity 6.3: Identify, document and disseminate good practices on flood preparedness and emergency management in the Mekong Delta. Produce and distribute film/VCD on the key project activities, experiences and good practices**

There is only one additional good practice case study developed in Cambodia for Phase II under Component 4 of MRC's FMMP, it is **Safe area improvement in Cambodia.**

There are a lot efforts made by NGOs who are working on disaster risk reduction and the Cambodia Red Cross to support local authorities and communities in flood prone areas, particularly along the Mekong Lower Basin, Tonle Sap Lake and their distributaries to construct civil work "high safe areas" for affected people to temporarily stay during the flood season in a wake of their houses are under flood water.

The construction activities such as, (i) **Ground Area and Evacuation Route** - inside the border of the existing Safe Area (Pagoda, School, and Natural Hill), works are done to fill up the ground to be higher than the maximum flooding level. Outside the border, works are be done to prepare the Evacuation Route to connect people from their original locations to the Safe Area and (ii) **Construction of Shelter, Latrine, Water Tank** like shelter were constructed in the safest and highest location within Safe Area above the maximum flooding level, latrines were constructed in the most suitable part of the Safe Area, with a proper distance from water sources and water Tank were constructed within the Safe Areas, to collect rain water through the free-chemical/toxic building roofs.

At the meantime, the challenges of maintenance and management of the equipped facilities are emerging immediately after few years in wake of NGOs' projects pulled out their implementations. So, this good practice case study is designed is to look at the emerging challenges and the potential approaches would be needed to improve for future implementation. The case study will be shared with government agencies, local authorities, community people and other actors who have been doing and planning to do in the future time.

**Output 7:**

**Trans-boundary province to province cooperation in flood preparedness and emergency management has been deepened.**

**Indicator 7:**

**2 joint plans for flood emergency assistance and improved flood preparedness have been developed, discussed and agreed upon between neighbouring trans-boundary provinces (Lao PDR-Thailand and Cambodia-Vietnam).**

**Key Activity 7:**

**Facilitate the development of development of cooperation program for trans-boundary co-operation of neighboring provinces in flood emergency assistance.**

## ACTIVITY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

### **Activity 7.1: Facilitate the development of joint plans for flood emergency assistance and improved flood preparedness in two neighbouring provinces in Lao PDR and Thailand.**

A joint Plan for Flood Preparedness and Emergency Management was developed and proved by the both Provincial Disaster Management Committees (*Annex No 25: Joint Plan*) and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is being signed by the two committees for embarking the implementation (*Annex No 26: Draft MoU*).

The Cambodia's Provincial Disaster Management Committee (PCDM) in Kandal province and Vietnam's Provincial Committee for Flood and Storm Control (PCFSC) in An Giang province discussed and consulted each other through series of meetings to identify the solid cooperation areas for flood preparedness and emergency management in addition to their existing overall cooperation like trades, tourism, security, health, economy etc.

Resulted of the series of consultations and based the four areas identified in the last bilateral meeting between the two provinces, the two committees organized an official bilateral meeting to develop a joint plan. The meeting was organized in Long Xuyeng, An Giang province, Vietnam, presided over by **H.E. Huynh The Nang**, Vice President of An Giang People's Committee, An Giang province, Vietnam and **H.E. Ou Som Uorn**, Vice President of Kandal province, Cambodia, and participated by senior officials from DDMFSC in Ho Chiminh, VNMC, PCFSC in An Giang and Dong Thap, selected line Departments and units for Vietnam and senior officials from NCDM, CNMC, PCDM, DCDM in Leuk Dek and Koh Thom, and selected line Departments for Cambodia. The meeting developed and agreed on 07 cooperation areas and detailed activities as listed below:

- (1) Joint Cooperation on Search and Rescue During Emergency, Caused by the Mekong Flooding
- (2) Dissemination and sharing flood forecast and early warning information during flood season
- (3) Facilitation of Administrative Protocols, and Procedures in providing humanitarian Assistanes and other relevant supports during emergency situation caused by the Mekong flooding
- (4) Integration of flood preparedness and emergency management cooperation into regular meeting between 02 provinces.
- (5) Cooperate On Construction of River bank to prevent and mitigate river bank erosion
- (6) Cooperation on Agricultures and Animal Diseases (Bird flu H5N1, Avian Influenza A-H1N1, and Blue Ear virus, etc.)
- (7) Cooperation on Health care.

Under technically and financially support of Component 4 of MRC's FMMP, Provincial Committee for Disaster Management (PCDM) in Kandal province, Kingdome of Cambodia and Provincial Committee for Flood and Storm Control (PCFSC) in An Giang province, Socialist Republic of Vietnam have initiated the cooperation on flood preparedness and emergency response to effectively prepare for and respond to negative impacts of the Mekong flooding since 2007.

From 2007, series of consultative meetings and dialogues have been taking place technical support from ADPC under the Component 4 of MRC's FMMP inputs: A bilateral meeting between the provinces was on 06 February 2007. The meeting was to identify cooperation areas on flood preparedness and emergency management in addition to existing general cooperation between the two provinces. The meeting was organized Chau Doc town, An Giang province, Vietnam, presided over by **H.E. Huynh The Nang**, Vice President of An Giang People's Committee, An Giang province, Vietnam and **H.E Cheng Nhanh**, Vice President of Kandal province, Cambodia and participated by senior officials from DDMFSC, VNMC, key member departments of An Giang and Dong Thaop PCFSC for Vietnam, and NCDM, CNMC, Kandal and Prey Veng PCDM for Cambodia. The meet identified and agreed four priority areas for trans-boundary cooperation on flood preparedness and emergency management, they are: (1) Joint search and rescue, (2) Sharing information on flood forecasting and warning, (3) Health care and (4) Prevention and control bird flu and other epidemic on animals and human.

**Activity 7.2: In both cases, ensure that trans-boundary village to village as well as district to district measures will be included in the emergency plan.**

Most areas identified above are mainly existing in Provincial, District and Commune Flood Preparedness Programme.

**Activity 7.3: Ensure that the development of the joint plans is based on a gender analysis and that the contents (measures) reflect the gender situation on the ground**

Concerns related with situations of gender are incorporated and detailed out in the detailed activities under each areas.

**Activity 7.4: Encourage and facilitate the dissemination of the developed/established procedure to other trans-boundary areas.**

In every meeting and discussion, key officials from NMCs, national and other provincial and district committees for disaster management were engaged, for instance, Cambodia key officials from NCDM, CNMC, PCDM in Prey Veng province and other neighbouring districts and Vietnam key officials from DDMFSC (in HCM and Hanoi), VNMC (HCM and Hanoi), Dong Thap province and other neighbouring districts attended the meetings.

The main objective of involving other key officials from different levels and other provinces and districts in each country is to give them the opportunity to learn and expected that they will be able to do work in their respective province and district by their own in the short future.

**Output 8:**

***In each of the three riparian countries Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao PDR and Thailand an assessment of the national framework of awareness-raising and enhancing of people's capacities***

*in dealing with floods, flood preparedness programs, and development plans containing flood preparedness and emergency management,*

**Indicator 8:**

**Assessments and recommendations for improvement of the national framework of awareness-raising and enhancing of people's capacities in dealing with floods, flood preparedness programs, and development plans containing flood preparedness and emergency management have been done/provided in all member states.**

**Key Activity 8:**

*Develop and conduct assessment of existing capacities and need to mainstream the flood risk reduction activities in the three countries*

**ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:**

**Activity 8.1: In each member state assess the national framework of:**

- awareness-raising and enhancing of people's capacities in dealing with floods, flood preparedness programs, and by using the experience from phase I (where applicable) and II, lessons learnt discussed at national and regional meetings and by doing additional analysis.
- Propose recommendations on how to improve the national framework to further enhance the mainstreaming of the said activities.

The national framework assessment was conducted and the assessment report finalized (*Annex No 27: National Framework Assessment Report*).

The national framework assessment was conducted by an International Consultant, employed by the ADPC. The consultant discussed with key officials of various stakeholders at national, provincial and district levels, including NCDM, CNMC, FMMP, PCDM in Prey Veng and Kandal province and ADPC.

The consultant circulated the draft report to above stakeholders for comments and the comments, feedbacks given back to consultant. Based on the comments and feedbacks, the consultant finalized the report. For more details, report is available.

#### **4. EVALUATION OF ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES**

The FMMP objective of component 4 (flood emergency management strengthening) is: Emergency management systems in the Riparian countries are more effectively dealing with Mekong floods. The objective of the Project promoted by the financial contribution is *"Relevant authorities and other stakeholders in all riparian countries have enhanced capacities in flood preparedness and emergency management"*.

The indicators had been achieved by the Recipient under this Financial Agreement are as follows:

##### **Indicator of Output 1:**

***3 Months after the end of phase II, 50% of the population in 6 districts in at least 2 provinces in Cambodia is aware of risks caused by floods and has a basic understanding of how to react at household level before, during and after floods.***

As pre evaluation, there are two significant achievements in responding to indicator of Output 1, they are:

Firstly, capacities of Provincial and district Committees for Disaster Management (PCDM and DCDM) and Department members in two provinces and six districts in Cambodia are enhanced and they are capable to continue to implement the public awareness activities by themselves.

Department members of PCDM and DCDM in two provinces and six districts in Cambodia are responsible to implement the various activities in Output 1 such as: (i) Department of Culture and Fine Arts in two provinces and six districts gradually undertake its roles and responsibilities in implementing following activities (a) development of script for cultural performances, (b) organizing cultural shows in commune level and (c) dissemination of IEC materials and (d) installing the flood information boards in flood prone communities. These activities were carried out in two provinces – Kandal and Prey Veng province. Disaster Management Committees at provincial, district and commune levels were playing their roles as the coordination and provided the technical input to the Department,

Provincial and District Department of Education, Youth and Sports in two provinces and six districts are gradually institutionalizing school flood safety initiatives in school curricula and public awareness materials. The activities embarked by the Department are (i) organizing consultative workshop on School Flood Safety Program, (ii) conducting SFSP orientation training to enhance capacities of schoolteachers and school authority officers on flood risk reduction measures, and (iii) organizing public awareness campaign activities at school level to enhance capacities of school children and villagers on flood risk reduction measures.

Secondly, there were 79.31 percent populations in communities in six districts yielded by activities undertaken by local authorities as reported above.

##### **Indicator of Output 2:**

***By the end of phase II, flood preparedness programs have been developed and/or implemented by the responsible authorities in at least 6 districts [same as above] in at least 2 provinces in Cambodia.***

There are totally 8 Multi-DRR Plans, include two at provincial and 6 at district levels developed and being implemented by sector Department members of Cambodia's Provincial and Disaster Management Committees. It meant that PCDM and DCDM widened FPP (Flood Focused only) to a 3-Year Multi-Hazard Plan (DRR Plan 2008-2013).

Some activities and projects comprised in DRR plans had been implemented by Department members under leadership of PCDM and DCDM Secretariat Offices, for instance, two safe areas in two districts of Prey Veng province – Sithor Kandal and Peam Ro district and another two safe areas in two districts of Kandal province – Kien Svay and Leuk Dek district had been improved, constructed latrines and pumping wells facilities for affected people by the Mekong flood to stay temporarily during annual flood season from August to October. The safe improvements in the four districts were financially supported under the Component 4 of MRC's FMMP with funded by GIZ Phase II (2008-2010). The projects were carried out by Department of Rural Development in each province Kandal and Prey Veng province,

There are other activities are carried out by other Department members as well like Department of Culture and Fine Arts, Department of Education and Youth and Sports. For details, see in Output 2 above.

A Planning Template developed in Phase I of MRC-GIZ (2004-2008) was validated and has handed over to the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) to use as a legitimate guideline for developing DRR Plan in other provinces and districts in Cambodia.

### **Indicator of Output 3:**

***By the end of phase II, flood preparedness and emergency management have been significantly integrated in at least 1 provincial development plan per country and 2 district development plans in each of these provinces by the responsible authorities in Cambodia.***

There were varieties of consultations and discussions taken place with concerned government ministries and non-governmental partners on innovative approaches to integrate flood preparedness, flood risk management or disaster risk management into development planning, especially, with Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Interior, and Cambodian Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (DRR Forum) or Joint Action Group (JAG).

There are significant results achieved, including disaster risk management component is become a key area in development framework of provincial and district development plan. As described above, Ministry of Planning and Interior are responsible in developing the Technical Guideline for Preparing Development Plan and Investment Programme. Therefore, the technical guideline had been developed, included disaster risk management as one key area in additional to economy/agriculture, social, natural resource management, public administration and security.

There are some 152 projects/activities are emerging across five areas of Commune Investment Programme, including economy/agriculture, social, natural resources and environment management, security and gender. This significant progress is made in 63 Commune Investment Programmes in 6 districts in two provinces.

A Country Paper for Integration of DRR into Local Development Planning was prepared by the project. The paper is to serve as a background document on the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) planning and DRR integration process which have been taking place in recent years in Cambodia under various initiatives, in particular under the Component 4 of the MRC Flood Management and Mitigation Program (FMMP), with funding support from ECHO and GTZ on behalf of BMZ.

With support from the project, a Guideline for Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction into Sub-National Development Planning was developed. The final version of Guideline has been submitted to the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) for officially issuing legitimate instruction to sub-national level authorities for integrating DRR into their development planning process.

#### **Indicator of Output 4:**

***By the end of phase II, 50% of the relevant staff of relevant institutions in 6 districts (district and commune level) and at least 2 provinces (provincial level) in Cambodia gained additional practical knowledge in at least one field related to disaster risk reduction or emergency management.***

Two Training Need Assessments were conducted by the trained officials in Kandal and Prey Veng provinces and three districts in each province, including Kien Svay, Leuk Dek and Lovea Em districts in Kandal province and Peam Cho, Sithor Kandal and Peam Ro districts in Prey Veng province and one set of comprehensive TNA report developed by the ADPC.

A TNA report was prepared based on the information collected from the two provinces and six districts where the TNA conducted by the trained officials. The NTA report was served as the key information for developing the training curricula, including ToT and need-based-training courses etc.

Two need-based trainings were organized by pooled trainers who were trained by national ToT. Total 83 key officials were trained by the need-based-trainings. They are the key officials from various Department members of Provincial and District Disaster Management Committees.

The trainings were delivered following subject matters identified by TNA such as (i) development and implementation of flood preparedness programs, (ii) the integration of flood preparedness and emergency management into development planning, and (iii) creating and implementing awareness campaigns etc.

The officials are the focal persons assigned by their Departments to Disaster Management Committees at provincial and district levels. They are responsible to implement the disaster risk reduction, flood preparedness programme and climate change adaptation in their sectoral programmes, especially, they are engaged in developing and implementing the disaster risk reduction plan at provincial, district and communal levels.

#### **Indicator of Output 5:**

***Cambodia disposes of a training manual on flood preparedness and emergency management adapted to national conditions for all relevant authorities and other stakeholders. After having***

*identified sustainable organisations to do the training, a core group of 5 trainers per country has been trained.*

A National Standard DRR Curriculum had been developed and it covered following subject matters and modules, including Module 1: Disaster Profile and Disaster Management in Cambodia, Module 2: Institutional Arrangement for Disaster Management in Cambodia, Module 3: Community Based Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment, Module 4: Disaster Risk Management in Cambodia, Module 5: Disaster Risk Reduction Plan Development and Implementation and Module 6: Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA).

To meet indicator as described in this Output 5 and based on results revealed by the TNA report, one set of ToT curriculum was developed. The ToT curriculum was developed to serve precisely to ToT course was organized under the project as indicator outlined clearly that “After having identified sustainable organisations to do the training, a core group of 5 trainers per country has been trained”. The curriculum is covering following subject matters such as: General concepts on flood preparedness and emergency management, Participatory Flood Risk Assessment and Flood Preparedness Programme, Integration of FRM into local development planning process, Flood Risk Public awareness and campaign and Participatory learning and methodologies.

Six governmental and non-governmental agencies were identified as potential Training Institutions in Cambodia. Finally, VBNK and Royal University of Phnom Penh were selected. VBNK was responsible to deliver the training in collaboration with NCDM and ADPC, while Royal University of Phnom Penh will be the participants, as it is very new to these matters.

A ToT course was jointly organized by NCDM, VBNK (recognized as Training Institution) and ADPC and 36 trainers were trained. Among them, 7 trainers from Kandal province, 8 trainers from Prey Veng province, 3 trainers from NCDM’s Secretariat Office, and 6 trainers from NGO partners (World Vision, CDF, RDMC) and 2 trainers from Department of Environment of Royal University of Phnom Penh (Also recognized as National Training Institute, attended as participants) and 10 trainers from PCDM in Svay Rieng province as well..

### **Indicator of Output 6:**

*At least 1 national and participated 1 regional workshops on knowledge sharing have been conducted, and 1 additional good practice documents produced and disseminated.*

A two day workshop cum national consultation on Disaster Risk Reduction Planning at Province and District Levels and Integration into Local Development Planning Process in Cambodia jointly organized by the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM), Cambodia National Mekong Committee (CNMC), and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) in Phnom Penh during 12-13 January 2010 at Naga World Hotel in Phnom Penh. The National to synthesize the provincial level consultations on the process of integration of flood risk reduction into the local development planning process as well as to widely disseminate the lesson learning from the flood preparedness program development and implementation in provinces and districts where have been embarked under financially and technically support under Component 4 of MRC’s FMMP – Kratie, Svay Rieng, Kandal and Prey Veng provinces.

Total of 88 participants attended the workshop, in which 42 participants from the national and provincial officials dealing with disaster risk reduction, 10 representatives from the 10 Ministries of Royal Government of Cambodia, 18 DRR practitioners from 14 NGO, INGOs partners, Cambodia Red Cross, UN Agencies, European Commission, and GTZ deliberated some of the important issues that would help the national authorities in future programs for disaster risk reduction and strengthening capacities of sub-national authorities for the implementation of the Strategic Action Plan (SNAP).

There is only one additional good practice case study developed in Cambodia for Phase II under Component 4 of MRC's FMMP, it is **Safe area improvement in Cambodia.**

There are a lot efforts made by NGOs who are working on disaster risk reduction and the Cambodia Red Cross to support local authorities and communities in flood prone areas, particularly along the Mekong Lower Basin, Tonle Sap Lake and their distributaries to construct civil work "high safe areas" for affected people to temporarily stay during the flood season in a wake of their houses are under flood water. The construction activities such as, (i) **Ground Area and Evacuation Route** - inside the border of the existing Safe Area (Pagoda, School, and Natural Hill), works are done to fill up the ground to be higher than the maximum flooding level. Outside the border, works are be done to prepare the Evacuation Route to connect people from their original locations to the Safe Area and (ii) **Construction of Shelter, Latrine, Water Tank** like shelter were constructed in the safest and highest location within Safe Area above the maximum flooding level, latrines were constructed in the most suitable part of the Safe Area, with a proper distance from water sources and water Tank were constructed within the Safe Areas, to collect rain water through the free-chemical/toxic building roofs.

At the meantime, pose urgent challenges of maintenance and management of the equipped facilities are emerging immediately after few years in wake of NGOs' projects pulled out their implementations. So, this good practice case study is designed is to look at the emerging challenges and the potential approaches would be needed to be better for future implementation. The case study will be shared with government agencies, local authorities, community people and other actors who have been doing and planning to do in the future time.

#### **Indicator of Output 7:**

*1 joint plans for flood emergency assistance and improved flood preparedness have been developed, discussed and agreed upon between neighbouring trans-boundary provinces (Cambodia-Vietnam).*

A joint Plan for Flood Preparedness and Emergency Management was developed and proved by the both Provincial Disaster Management Committees and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is being signed by the two committees for embarking the implementation. The Joint Plan is covered 7 areas, including, (1) Joint Cooperation on Search and Rescue During Emergency, Caused by the Mekong Flooding, (2) Dissemination and sharing flood forecast and early warning information during flood season, (3) Facilitation of Administrative Protocols, and Procedures in providing humanitarian Assistancess and other relevant supports during emergency situation caused by the Mekong flooding , (4) Integration of flood preparedness and emergency management cooperation into regular meeting between 02 provinces, (5) Cooperate On Construction of River bank to prevent and mitigate river bank erosion, (6) Cooperation on Agricultures and Animal Diseases (Bird flu H5N1, Avian Influenza A-H1N1, and Blue Ear virus, etc.) and (7) Cooperation on Health care.

In every meeting and discussion, key officials from NMCs, national and other provincial and district committees for disaster management were engaged, for instance, Cambodia key officials from NCDM, CNMC, PCDM in Prey Veng province and other neighbouring districts and Vietnam key officials from DDMFSC (in HCM and Hanoi), VNMC (HCM and Hanoi), Dong Thap province and other neighbouring districts attended the meetings.

**Indicator of Output 8:**

*Assessments and recommendations for improvement of the national framework of a) awareness-raising and enhancing of people's capacities in dealing with floods, b) flood preparedness programs, and c) development plans containing flood preparedness and emergency management have been done/provided in all member states.*

The national framework assessment was conducted and the assessment report finalized. The national framework assessment was conducted by an International Consultant, employed by the ADPC. The consultant discussed with key officials of various stakeholders at national, provincial and district levels, including NCDM, CNMC, FMMP, PCDM in Prey Veng and Kandal province and ADPC. Based on the comments and feedbacks, the consultant finalized the report. For more details, report is available.

## 5. INDICATOR ACHIEVEMENT

Indicator (1)	Status quo achievement (in words) (2)	Findings from the monitoring (in words) (3)	Achievement (In %) (4)	Corrective action/ necessary measures (5)
<p>1. 50% of the population in 18 districts in at least 7 provinces of all riparian countries is aware of risks caused by floods and has a basic understanding of how to react at household level before, during and after floods.</p>	<p>The public awareness activities at community level has reached wider audiences and beneficiaries living in flood vulnerable communities. Even though only some selected communities were chosen for conducting public awareness due to time and budget constraints, but the impacts are huge and the people's awareness has significantly increased in those target communities. Full involvement of local Department of Culture and Fine Arts, PCDM and DCDM in major steps of the ground implementation not only provided on-the-job training to local DM authorities but also enhanced the ownership of continued activities in the future.</p>	<p>The findings from the RBM conducted by GIZ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-People Participation has been good</li> <li>-Villagers satisfied with the quality of the awareness-raising, especially in Cambodia.</li> <li>-Contents are relevant for communities, villagers are happy with the awareness methods used for public awareness.</li> </ul>	<p>The RBM could only be conducted twice in October 2009 and in March 2010. The RBM was conducted in selected numbers of villages and exact percentage of people's awareness was not therefore determined. From the project perspective it is certain that the activities contributed significantly to the increase of awareness of core number of the population in the most vulnerable villages.</p> <p>It is also important to note that a good and innovative approaches have been practiced which formed a firm basis for future public awareness activity which would be</p>	<p>Enhance stronger cooperation and involvement of the private sector in the public awareness activities by engaging them in the Cambodian DRR Forum at the national level and promote the cooperation at provincial, district and commune level with the leaderships of the PCDM, DCDM and CCDM.</p> <p>The public awareness project and program should be part of the DRR integration at different level of the integration under PSDD framework.</p> <p>The uniqueness of the public awareness activities are the existence of local cultural heritage and annual events that can be fully utilized with low cost, local context and maximum community participation.</p>

			included in the respective district annual FPP.	
2. By the end of phase II, flood preparedness programs have been developed and/or implemented by the responsible authorities in at least 18 districts [same as in indicator 1] in at least 7 provinces of all riparian countries.	The provincial and district FPPs were developed and priority activities were implemented by the PCDM and DCDM respectively under the guidance of the NCDM. Important feature in Cambodia is that the PCDM and DCDM in the target areas have turned the FPP into a multi-year and multi-hazard DRR plans. The expansion of the plan to cover not only flood but all existing hazards in their DRR planning has proved that the maturity of the DRR understanding and increased planning knowledge and experiences of the members of PCDM/DCDM and its Secretariat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Levels of satisfaction with FPP process, template and the plan itself are high in Cambodia</li> <li>-In Cambodia participation by Line Agencies in the FPP process has been broad.</li> <li>- Processes were clear, transparent and well-moderated.</li> <li>- In some cases, time was insufficient, not enough staff available and funds for the planning processes were not sufficient.</li> <li>- Inputs to the process (data) was partly problematic</li> <li>-Templates are well structured and enable good usage, but some of the terminology was difficult for people to understand.</li> </ul> <p>The resulting plans are generally detailed, applicable and define clear responsibilities.</p>	<p>100% Achievement</p> <p>All provincial and district DRR Plans were completed and priority activities of the plans were successfully implemented.</p> <p>The PCDM and DCDM are the leaders in the development and implementation of the DRR Plans. Ownership building was achieved through the process.</p>	<p>NCDM to provide support and guidance to ensure the continuation of the update and implementation of the provincial and district DRR plans and enhance the replication and expansion of this good practices in other disaster prone districts and provinces in Cambodia.</p> <p>The NCDM, PCDM, DCDM and CCDM to take forward the DRR planning as a regular and iterative process and to ensure that DRR Plans are in line with the commune, district and provincial development plans and the National Strategic Action Plan (SNAP). This requires close collaboration between theNCDM, PCDM/DCDM/ CCDM and Commune/District/Provincial Councils/NCDD.</p>
3. By the end of phase II, flood preparedness and emergency management	Disaster risk management component is become a key area in development		Integration of DRR into development plans at provincial and	NCDM, PCDM and DCDM to advocate and work closely with planning and finance

<p>have been significantly integrated in at least 1 provincial development plan per country and 2 district development plans in each of these provinces by the responsible authorities in all four riparian countries.</p>	<p>framework of provincial and district development plan. The guidelines for preparing development plans and investment program developed by the Ministries of Planning and Interior has included disaster risk management. Active engagement of PCDM and DCDM in the commune planning process contributed to a substantial number of DRR projects integrated in the commune investment program in the target communities. DRR/FPP measures were also integrated into 3-year Provincial Investment Program.</p> <p>Guidelines for Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction into Sub-National Development Planning was developed and finalised.</p>		<p>commune levels were achieved. A milestone success is also the finalization of the DRR integration guidelines and the project effort in working with NCDM and the Planning Ministry in including the DRM in the planning areas within the guidelines for local development plan and investment program.</p>	<p>ministries, NCDD and PSDCC in ensuring sufficient funding for the integrated DRR projects and programs and to widely replicate this good practice in other provinces.</p>
<p>4. By the end of phase II, at least 50% of the relevant staff of relevant institutions in 18 districts (district and commune level) and at least 7 provinces (provincial</p>	<p>The TNA at provincial and district levels were conducted and the results used for the development of training curriculum. NBTs were organized and</p>	<p>The last RBM took place in March 2010 before the completion the NBT in June 2010. Evaluation of the Output 4 was not therefore been conducted.</p>	<p>Achievement 100 % achievement</p>	<p>The provincial and district resource persons are valuable asset. This pool of trainers should be key part of the core and regular training program of NCDM, PCDM and DCDM.</p>

<p>level) of all riparian countries gained additional practical knowledge in at least one field related to disaster risk reduction or emergency management.</p>	<p>participated by 83 officials from different Department members who are members of PCDM and DCDM of the target provinces and districts.</p>			<p>NCDM should take the initiative to maximize these important outputs and outcomes of the project by keeping a network of training and trainers running to serve the DRR capacity development at different levels.</p>
<p>5. Each of the four riparian countries disposes of a training manual on flood preparedness and emergency management adapted to national conditions for all relevant authorities and other stakeholders. After having identified sustainable organisations to do the training, a core group of 5 trainers per country has been trained.</p>	<p>The National Standard Training Curriculum was developed and disseminated. Led by NCDM and its Department of Training, the curriculum was developed jointly with different stakeholders from the line ministries, CRC and various NGOs working on DRR and CCA.</p> <p>The ToT training was conducted and participated by 36 trainers.</p>	<p>In Cambodia most Line Agencies participated in the training, including all core Line Agencies instead of the Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction agency.</p> <p>Participants generally also think that the knowledge acquired in the ToT is practical.</p> <p>All participants found that all of their training-needs were covered.</p> <p>All 6 interviewed participants found the training methods fully appropriate and the manual useful. Consequently they say to have received new knowledge in all 6 defined fields.</p>	<p>100 % Achievement</p>	<p>The provincial and district resource persons are valuable asset. This pool of trainers should be key part of the core and regular training program of NCDM, PCDM and DCDM.</p> <p>NCDM should take the initiative to maximize these important outputs and outcomes of the project by keeping a network of training and trainers running to serve the DRR capacity development at different levels.</p>

		<p>About 50% of topics learned by participants in the ToT was actually used later in their daily work.</p> <p>With a few exceptions participants found that the applied knowledge improved their work substantially in 5 areas related to Flood Management.</p>		
6. At least 4 national and 1 regional workshops on knowledge sharing have been conducted, and 8 additional good practice documents produced and disseminated.	Reported in the regional activities	Reported in the regional activities	Reported in the regional activities	Reported in the regional activities
7. 2 joint plans for flood emergency assistance and improved flood preparedness have been developed, discussed and agreed upon between neighbouring trans-boundary provinces (Lao PDR-Thailand and Cambodia-Vietnam).	A joint Plan for Flood Preparedness and Emergency Management between Kandal and An Giang provinces was developed and proved by the both Provincial Disaster Management Committees and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is being signed by the two committees for embarking the implementation.	No evaluation done because of the absence of RBM.	100% Achievement	Both, PDMC of Kandal and PCFSC of An Giang to ensure the inclusion of nature of DRR issue in the regular cooperation mechanism between the two provinces.
8. Assessments and	An assessment for the	No evaluation done because of	The assessment report	The NDMO and relevant line

<p>recommendations for improvement of the national framework of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- awareness-raising and enhancing of people's capacities in dealing with floods,</li> <li>- flood preparedness programs, and</li> <li>- development plans containing flood preparedness and emergency management</li> </ul> <p>have been done/provided in all member states.</p>	<p>improvement of the national framework was conducted which identified key strengths to be maintained and challenges in the future implementation of the three key activities initiated by the projects namely</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- awareness-raising and enhancing of people's capacities in dealing with floods,</li> <li>- flood preparedness programs, and</li> <li>- development plans containing flood preparedness and emergency management</li> </ul> <p>have been done/provided in Cambodia.</p>	<p>the absence of RBM. No evaluation done because of the absence of RBM.</p>	<p>was completed. The assessment process involved key stakeholders who were involved in the project implementation and are in charge in the maintenance of the future activities initiated by the project.</p>	<p>agencies should study the gaps identified in the assessment report and continue to have effective implementation of the DRR Plans and ensure mainstreaming of the DRR measures and good practices initiated by the project be widely replicated in other provinces.</p>
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## 6. STATUS OF INDICATOR ACHIEVEMENT AND RESULTS PER COUNTRY, PROVINCE AND DISTRICT

Area	Status of cooperation	Biggest challenge	Corrective action
National	<p>In general, there are good vertical and horizontal cooperation and coordination between national agencies, those who are playing coordination roles for implementing the project like NCDM's Secretariat Office and the Cambodian National Mekong Committee and national agencies with Provincial and District Committees for Disaster Management.</p> <p>CNMC assigned its National FMMP Coordinator and National Flood Expert as the focal persons for the project. Their roles are mainly to coordinate the project implementations in all levels, including national, provincial and district levels, for instance, issuance of official letters, invitations, seeking guidance and leadership from national agencies, acting as resource persons/panelist in important events, providing guidance and technical support to project team. In addition, they are responsible in updating information to CNMC's leadership and management level.</p> <p>NCDM's Secretariat Office assigned its two focal persons to coordinate with ADPC's Project Team and to work with CNMC's assigned staff and to support PCDM and DCDM's Secretariat Offices as well. The roles and responsibilities of the focal persons are to support the project team in implementing the project's activities like supporting PCDM and DCDM in developing and implementing Provincial and District DRR plans, organizing national and provincial consultative workshop or trainings, supporting concerned provincial line Department members to implement public awareness</p>	<p>At the mean time, there are some urgent challenges posed during the project implementation, including miscommunication, misreporting and DSA rate related issues.</p> <p>The project Team usually submit monthly, quarterly and biannually report, work plan, and other schedules to CNMC's assigned staff and NCDM's focal persons by e-mail communication, due to focal persons of the two agencies are busy with their daily works and other assignments from other projects. Therefore, some communication is out of update.</p> <p>The focal points from CNMC and NCDM are also assigned to coordinate and help other MRC's projects and FMMP's Components as well in the same time. So, while they are involved in implementing MRC's projects and FMMP's Components they are provided MRC's DSA rate and procedures, but when they are involved in implementing the Component 4 of MRC's FMMP, they are provided Component 4's DSA rate (quite lower rate and strict procedures if compare with MRC's rate). These differences caused biggest</p>	<p>The same procedures and rate should be applied.</p>

	activities, implementing DRR Plans, developing curriculum and organizing ToT course etc.	challenges in implementing the project.	
Provincial	<p>There are significant shifts of vertical and horizontal coordination and communication between PCDM's Secretariat Office with its Department members and between PCDM's Office and Department members with District and Commune Disaster Management Committees.</p> <p>Roles of PCDM's Secretariat Office in Kandal and Prey Veng provinces are increasingly enhancing and recognizing as the coordination body. PCDM's Secretariat roles have been seen during DRR Plan development and implementation. Provincial DRR Plan is developed by Department members, while PCDM's Secretariat Office just played coordination roles, for example, organizing series consultation workshop, trainings, and providing technical support to the members. In addition, Department members are taking part in implementing the DRR Plan, while PCDM's Secretariat Office is just playing coordination role and providing technical support.</p>	<p>There are some challenge posing during project implementation such as human resource and time constrains.</p> <p>Provincial Cabinet Office is also assigned as a PCDM's Secretariat Office with few full-time staff working for a multi-functional office. PCDM's Secretariat Office in each province assigns one focal person to work for the project. There is only one part-time focal person in each province to do all works under the project and other extra works with other partners as well in the same time. So, it is real overload, so it caused delaying of project implementation most of time.</p>	This issue cannot be immediately addressed by the project.
District	<p>There are slightly improved for vertical and horizontal cooperation and coordination at district level due to administrative structure and roles and responsibilities are very weak. The district administrative structure is in place, but has not been empowered - does not have development framework and plan, and no resource allocations, while its roles and responsibilities are commissioned for taking care of public security only. There are various dysfunctional Departments with one or two staff in each but no any specific roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p>District administrative structure and roles and responsibilities are very weak. The district administrative structure is in place, but has not been empowered - does not have development framework and plan, and no resource allocations, while its roles and responsibilities are commissioned for taking care of public security only. There are various dysfunctional Departments with one or two staff in each but no any specific roles and responsibilities.</p>	This issue cannot be immediately addressed by the project.

## **7. STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS RENDERED**

### **7.1 Contributions by the MRCS/FMMP**

**Target:** To ensure coordination between FMMP components.

- To facilitate information sharing and smooth communications and coordination with NMCs in the four MRC member countries.
- To provide support in project implementation.
- To participate in meetings and workshops at local levels

**Actual:**

FMMP played its roles in facilitating sharing information, communications and coordination with CNMC Secretariat Office and engaging in the project implementation, for instance, issuing official letters to CNMCs for specific purposes related with project implementation, presence of senior officials in important events like national and regional workshops, and officer of FMMP engaged in implementing ground activities at provincial and district levels as well. Another most important role that FMMP contributed is that FMMP's Programme Coordinator and Chief Technical Advisor provide guidance and direction to project team, especially, in each PCC meeting to ensure that the project implementations are counterbalancing to MRC's strategy and mandate and role and responsibility.

### **7.2 Contributions by NMCS and NDMOS**

#### **For NMCs**

**Target:** To ensure that project implementation in the four MRC member countries are effectively coordinated.

- To support/participate in provincial/district activities/workshops.
- To coordinate the project implementation with concerned line agencies

**Actual:**

CNMC assigned its National FMMP Coordinator and National Flood Expert as the focal persons for the project. Their roles are mainly to coordinate the project implementations in all levels, including national, provincial and district levels, for instance, issuance of official letters, invitations, seeking guidance and leadership from national agencies, acting as resource persons/panelist in important events, providing guidance and technical support to project team. In addition, they are responsible in updating information to CNMC's leadership and management level.

#### **For NDMOs**

**Target:** To ensure the project implementation in the four MRC member countries are effectively implemented.

To co-operate and conduct meetings and workshops at different levels.

**Actual:**

NCDM's Secretariat Office assigned its two focal persons to coordinate with ADPC's Project Team and to work with CNMC's assigned staff and to support PCDM and DCDM's Secretariat Offices as well. The roles and responsibilities of the focal persons are to support the project team in

implementing the project's activities like supporting PCDM and DCDM in developing and implementing Provincial and District DRR plans, organizing national and provincial consultative workshop or trainings, supporting concerned provincial line Department members to implement public awareness activities, implementing DRR Plans, developing curriculum and organizing ToT course etc.

### **7.3 Contributions by GTZ**

**Target:** To maintain the mechanism of conducting regular information sharing process between GTZ, MRC and ADPC.

**Actual:**

GTZ assigned its full-time officer for

## **8. RECOMMENDED ACTION (REFERRING TO SECTION 7)**

8.1 Consequences and action required by the Recipient – ADPC

8.2 Consequences and action required by the GTZ

8.3 Consequences and action required by MRCS/FMMP

8.4 Consequences and action required by the NMCs

8.5 Consequences and action required by the NDMOs

## **ANNEXES**

- Annex 01: Cooperation agreement and Amendment for Cambodia
- Annex 02: Letter of Agreement between Provincial Department of Culture and Fines Art and ADPC on Cultural Performance on Flood Preparedness and Emergency Management in selected villages of Kandal and Prey Veng Province, Cambodia
- Annex 03: List of IEC Material Developed and Distributed
- Annex 04: Letter of Agreement between Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sports and ADPC on School Flood Safety Program Activity Implementation in Vulnerable Schools in Kandal and Prey Veng Province, Cambodia
- Annex 05: Concept notes of billboard production and installation in Kandal and Prey Veng province, Cambodia.
- Annex 06: Letter of Agreement between Provincial Department of Rural Development and ADPC on Priority Activities Implementation in Kandal and Prey Veng Province, Cambodia.
- Annex 07: List of Resource Inventory
- Annex 08: List of projects proposed
- Annex 09: DRR Planning Guideline (Table of Content)
- Annex 10: DRR Workshop Agenda
- Annex 11: Mainstreaming the FPP into Sectoral-integration 3 years of PIP (2009-2011) of Prey Veng province
- Annex 12: List of Flood Program Integrated into Commune Investment Plan 2010 Lvea Em District Office
- Annex 13: Country Paper for Integration DRR
- Annex 14: Guideline for Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction into Sub-National Development Planning.
- Annex 15: TNA Template
- Annex 16: TNA Report
- Annex 17: Concept Note for Need-based training in Kandal and Prey Veng
- Annex 18: Inventory of DRR training curricula conducted by NDDM and partner NGOs in Cambodia
- Annex 19: Outline of National DRR Curriculum-Cambodia
- Annex 20: Outline of 13TH Cambodia Disaster Risk Reduction Forum
- Annex 21: List of potential training institution in Cambodia
- Annex 22: Concept Note for ToT
- Annex 23: Trainer Database
- Annex 24: Concept Note for National Workshop
- Annex 25: Joint Flood Preparedness, Response and Emergency Management Plan Between An Giang province, Vietnam and Kandal province, Cambodia
- Annex 26: Draft MOU Between Kandal Province, Kingdom Of Cambodia And An Giang Province, Socialist Republic Of Vietnam On Trans-Boundary Cooperation On Flood Preparedness, Response And Emergency Management.
- Annex 27: National Framework Assessment Report
- Annex 28: Beneficiary List for Cambodia