**Annex- 4**

**GROUP WORK**

Cambodian Red Cross

 Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction Program – integration of climate smart components

Village: **Preak Phdau**  Commune: **Kampong Trabeak** District: **Kampong Trabaek** Province: **Prey Veng**

| **Hazard: Flood** |
| --- |
| **Risk** | **Objective** | **Solution/Activities** | **Resource needed** | **Responsible** | **Time** |
| 268 families live in the attested portion of the village. Of these, 54 are considered very poor (i.e., experience lack of food during Sept to Nov) and 47 of the poor families live in houses that offer very little or no protection against floods  | Improve coping capacity via flood-proof shelter/house and provision of alternative livelihoods of the identified poorest and most flood-vulnerable families in the community | - Provide food encourage community to stockpile food for Sep to Nov- Provide family evacuation boats rin case flood water increased from its prevous normal level- Provide fishing gear.- Provide rice seed - Flood Disaster Preparedness Dissemination including health awareness and waste management campaigns- Vocational Training (Sewing, moto repair ..include safe construction technique. (floating house) | - Boats, Fishing equipment, food- Cow - Budget- Technical- Sewing and repairing materials - IEC material (Poster) | - Village chief- Beneficiaries- O&M committee- RCLs, RCVs, PRC | August to September  |
| Poor hygiene awareness and inadequate clean water sources can lead to increased health risks especially to poor families, children and the elderly. | Improving health condition through providing water well, latrine, water ceramic filter, chloramines stock, and hygiene awareness | - Provide pump well (consider long term forecast on flood level rise- Provide family latrine.( consider elevated latrines)- Provide water ceramic filter.- Provide chloramines.- Health dissemination. | - Water filters, alum, soap, kettle, chloramines- IEC material- Borehole & latrines materials. | - Village Chief - RCVs- Village Health Worker- Technical | May to June  |
| Scarce income during the flood season due to the flooding of 371 has agricultural land leading villagers to engage in small-scale fishing, migrate to the cities for garment and construction related work.  | Improving household food consumption through providing food relief assistant, variable rice seed production, and agricultural technique. | - Provide rice & Crop seed that can withstand flood waters- Culvert Construction.- Encouraging to affected people to rice plant recovery by flood.-Seclect type of rice seeds that can be harvested in shorter period of time | - Rice seed & Crop seed.- Culvert- Speaker  | - Agriculture department.- Provincial department of water resource and meteorology.- Branch Red Cross- Village Chief, RCLs & RCVs. | October to November  |
| Villagers cannot access the 2 roads (one road access to commune center for administrative service and other road use only in village) during flood season making boats a necessity for transportation  | Family evacuation boats that can be used during flood (transport/evacuation) and as livelihood asset during the flood season (i.e., fishing) for the identified poorest families in the village | - Repair & Road Construction.- Dissemination to local people for road reconstruction after flood season. | - Food for work- Machine- Technicians | - Village Chief- RCVs- Technician- Branch Red Cross.- O & M committee.  | November to December  |
| Livestock, a key livelihood asset for all farmers, are at increased risk of mortality and disease during the flood season  | Improving the livestock shelter through household safe area, vaccination for livestock prevention, and proper livestock care dissemination | - Vaccine injection- Promote villagers who have cattle to access the vaccine injection.- Livestock care awareness.- Clean up the animal shelters on the safe area regularly.- Provide family evacuation boat. | - Vaccine- IEC Material - Family evacuation boat. | - Provincial department of agriculture.- CCDM- Village chief- Red Cross volunteer | June to October  |
| **Hazard:** **Storm**  |
| 42 of cottages can lose by storm’s effect. | Poor people who had 42 cottages will have a property and safety place for live. | - Providing house material for construction. (Typhoon resistant shelter)- Storm disaster preparedness dissemination.  | - IEC Material ( poster, document)- Loudspeakers  | - Branch Red Cross- Beneficiary- Red Cross Volunteer & Red Cross volunteer leader. | April to September. |
| 09 ha rice field can lose by storm’s effect. | To reduce storm’s effect. | - Provide rice seed.- Culvert construction  | - Rice seed - Culvert | - Provincial department of agriculture.  | February to march and October to November  |
| **Hazard:** **Diarrhea**  |
| Poor hygiene awareness and inadequate clean water sources can lead to increased health risks especially to poor families, children and the elderly. | Improving health promotion through providing water well, latrine, water ceramic filter, chloramines stock, and hygiene awareness | - Provide water ceramic filter - Provide pump well- Family latrine construction. (elevated)- Hygiene awareness before flood season.  | - Water Ceramic filter- Pump well- Bathroom - IEC, Poster. | - Provincial department of rural development.- Branch Red Cross.- Village Chief- Red Cross Volunteer | February to March and June to September |

**COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN of “HOHO-RAI”VILLAGE**

**Laclo Sub-District, Manatuto District**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.**  | **Problem** | **Cause** | **Consequence** | **Actions to transform vulnerability to Capacity** | **Responsibility** | **Timeline** | **Village/Sub-village** |
| 1 | Lack of clean water | - Don’t have capacity/power to buy material- Cutting down trees and bush fire (burn the land)- The community lives in up in the mountain and the spring is down the mountain | - Causes various sickness: diarrhoea, asthma, cough, skin problems, malnutrition- less income - death- learning process does not go well | - Material and technical support-how to make & keep clean water for spring to autumn Provision on water tank including pumping water - Form a working group- - The community is ready to work voluntarily for the project to connect clean water and support with local material like wood, bamboo and rock  | x | x | x | x |  |  | Hatu-ermera, Hatuanahun, Mirihuhun no Ainikoalaun |
| 2 | No sanitation facilities | - Don’t have clean water- Don’t have the power buy materials | - Sickness: diarrhoea, asthma, cough, - death- environment is not clean- ashamed | - Health education and promotion about the hygiene, healthy envinronment due sicknessProvision first aid kit to the affected areasAlert and monitoring during longer rainy and dry seasonTrain health cadre about climate and healthCleaning out the environment, especially before and after rainy season Material and technical support- the community can dig holes for latrines; bring rocks; - community can support with local materials: wood, rocks  | x | x | x |  | x |  | Hatu-ermera, Hatuanahun, Mirihuhun no Ainikoalaun |
| 3 | Less knowledge in health, disasters and technical agriculture  | - live far from the village- not access to any information- no training participated | - less income- increase the likelihood of destruction- cuts and breaks- malnutrition- trauma  | - trainers and facilitators, material and finances for training-TOT training, RCV training, FOT, - community volunteers- a place for training- maximum participation | x | x | x | x | x |  | Training about disasters and health for 4 sub-villages. Agriculture training in 2 sub-villages (Hatu-anahun & Ainikoalaun)  |
| 4 | No local low (unwritten/traditional law) | Local leaders and traditional Law-men not yet sit together in order to make stronger local law which we have already | - The community cut trees arbitrarily and this causes disasters like land slide and erosion and strong wind.- The community burns arbitrarily and this causes the houses to burn- People steal animals and school equipment- Less income | - traditional leaders need to coordinate with the cultural department, at the subdistrict and district levels to make stronger the local laws,  | x | x |  |  |  | x | Hoho-rai Village |

**Village Disaster Risk Reduction Plan**

**Sedari Village, Cibuaya Sub District – Karawang District**

**2009-2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Problems** | **Objectives** | **Activities/Projects** | **Resources Needed** | **Stakeholder Responsible** | **Time Frame** |
| Coastal Abrasion Fish pond’s area scraped, | * To maintain the existing fish pond’s along the sea shore so that they can withstand furter sea surge
* Fish pond’s area along the sea shore (11 km) can be saved from sea surge
 | 1. Additional of the existing Wave Breaker (bamboo, mangrove)2. raise the platform of the fish pond to prtect from possible sea surge3. mangorve plantation and maintanance | * Bamboo
* Rope
* Hammer
* Carpenter
* skills for magrove plantation and maintance
* labour
* funding
* etc
 | * Village Officer
* Tim Sibat
* PMI/KSR
* BP Migas

 (National oil  Company)* Experts for mangroves plantation
 | June-July 2013 |
| 2. Lost of housing, infrastructures, and livelihood along the sea shore, | * To relocate the houses of the 58 households along the sea shore to the safer area
 | 1. Mangrove tree plantation along the sea shore (6,2 km),

Assement to explore opportunities to relocate the households with other stakeholdersCommunicate the findings of the assessments with the community and consult with the experts | * Mangrove Seed
* Drum
* Soil
* Secondary data
* etc
 | * Village Officer
* Tim Sibat
* KSR
* BP Migas
* Bambu
* Masyarakat
* Perhutani (National Forestry Company)
 | June-July 2013 |
| 3. Land along sea shore scraped,  | * To maintain the existing land/beach along 11 km,
 | 1. Socialization due to the community awareness and the importance of the environmental preservation along the sea shore
2. Planting of protection plants like mangrove, palm,
 | * IEC materials
* Sticker
* Etc
 | * Village Officers
* CBAT Team
* KSR
* Local Government
* LGU
* Perhutani (National Forestry Company)
 | June-July 2013 |
|  HousesStorm surge??? | 346 households in prone to disaster area will more protected from storm surge,  | 1. The addition of river dike along 6,3 km from total 7,3 km and the construction of water gate and make it higher and stronger,
2. Advocacy on relocation
 | * Cement
* Construction stone
* Sand
* Technical Consultant
* etc
 | * Local Government
* Public Work Department,
* BP Migas (National Oil Company)
* PMI Branch
* KSR & CBAT
 | May 2013 |
| 2. Disease Epidemic,  | To ensure a better community’s health | 2. The socialization of clean environment & health life,2. Free Medicinal Treatment,  | * IEC Materials
* Etc
* Medicines
 | * Health Department
* PMI Branch
* KSR & CBAT
* Health Department
* PMI Branch
* KSR & CBAT
* Etc
 | January 2013January 2014 |
| 3. No sanitation, | 346 Communites will have a better sanitation, | 1. Socialization and awareness raisingg on sanitation2. The construction of Proper sanitation system | * Sand
* Construction stone
* etc
 | * Expert
* Community
* KSR & CBAT
* Etc
 | March 2010 – 2014 |
| 4. No temporary Waste  Disposal Area & Waste  Basket | To make environment better & clean | 1. The construction of temporary Waste Disposal Area & provision of waste basket.2.  | * Sand
* Construction stone
* etc
 | * Local Government
* BP Migas (National Oil Company)
* Expert
* Community
* KSR & CBAT
* Etc
 | February 2014  |
| 1. No Public Latrine
 | To increase the quality of community health & provide them with health latrines in every dusun (six dusun), | 1. Socialization and awarenes raising on the benefit of using latrine 3. The construction of one latrine in every dusun (six dusun)  | * Sand
* Construction stone
* etc
 | * Local Government
* BP Migas (National Oil Company)
* Expert
* Community
* KSR & CBAT
* Etc
 | June 2014- 2015  |
|  |  | The socialization of Health life | * IEC materials
* etc
 | * Local Government
* BP Migas (National Oil Company)
* Expert
* Community
* KSR & CBAT
* Etc
 | June 2014 - 2015 |