

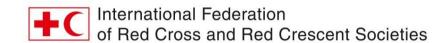




### National Dissemination Workshop on the Disaster Management Law

2<sup>nd</sup> of February 2017 Phnom Penh, Cambodia





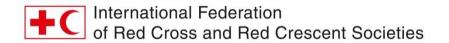


### Cambodia Disaster Management framework











- Theme One: International and Regional Commitments
- Theme Two: Cambodia Law on Disaster Management 2015
- Theme Three: Know your Rights, Roles and Responsibilities in Disaster Risk Management

#### 7 years in the making!

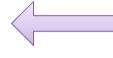
2008: Resolution No. 02SSR establishes the Commission for Developing Draft Law on Disaster Management



2009: The Zero Draft was completed.





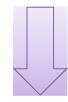


### **CONSULTATIONS!**

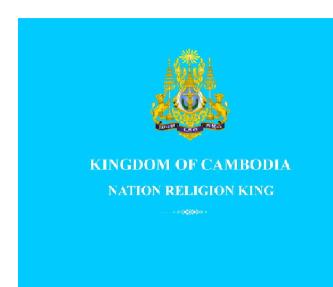


2012: The 1<sup>st</sup> Draft of Law on Disaster Management submitted to the Office of the Council of Ministers

#### **CONSULTATIONS!**



2015: the Law on Disaster Management is passed!



LAW

ON

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Passed in June 2015, the Law on Disaster Management contains 10 Chapters:

- 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
- 2. DISASTER MANAGEMENT MECHANISM
- 3. DISASTER MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
- 4. GOVERNANCE
- 5. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE
- 6. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS
- 7. RESOURCE AND FUND
- 8. LEGAL PENALTIES
- 9. TRANSITIONAL PROVISION
- 10. FINAL PROVISION

Through 48 articles the Law seeks to establish a strong disaster management framework and ensure clear institutional roles, responsibilities and measures for a disaster-resilient Cambodia.

### Law on Disaster Management aligning with International Commitments













### Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030



### Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk :

- Review and strengthen legal frameworks to enhance transparency
- Enhance levels of compliance with existing safety-enhancing provisions of sectoral laws and regulations (building codes, urban planning)
- Assign clear roles to community representatives within legislation

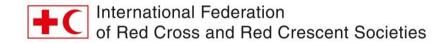






### ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)





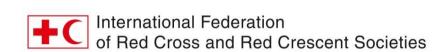


### AADMER WORK PROGRAMME 2016-2020:

**8 Priority Programmes** 

- 1. AWARE: RISK AWARE ASEAN COMMUNITY
- 2. BUILD SAFELY: BUILDING SAFE ASEAN INFRASTRUCTURES AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES
- **3. ADVANCE**: A DISASTER RESILIENT AND CLIMATE ADAPTIVE ASEAN COMMUNITY
- **4. PROTECT**: PROTECTING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL GAINS OF ASEAN COMMUNITY INTEGRATION THROUGH RISK TRANSFER AND SOCIAL PROTECTION
- **5. RESPOND AS ONE**: TRANSFORMING MECHANISMS FOR ASEAN'S LEADERSHIP IN RESPONSE
- **6. EQUIP**: ENHANCEDC APACITIES FOR ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE
- 7. RECOVERY: ASEAN RESILIENT RECOVERY
- **8. LEAD**: ASEAN LEADERSHIP FOR EXCELLENCE AND INNOVATION IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT



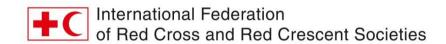




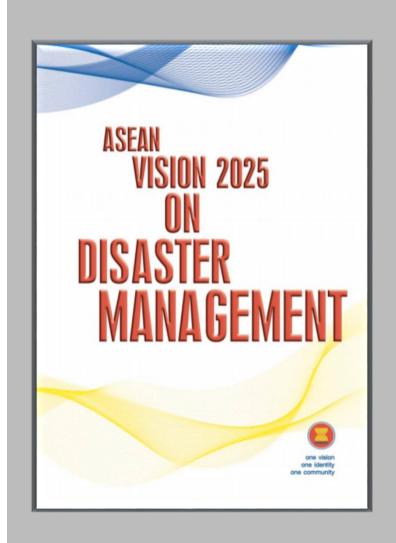
### One ASEAN, One Response

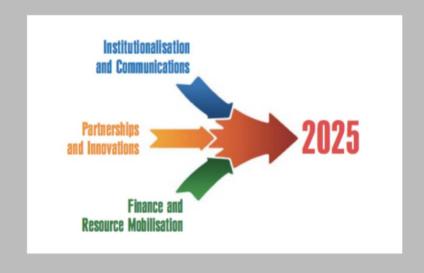












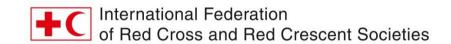






## Theme Two: Cambodia Law on Disaster Management 2015



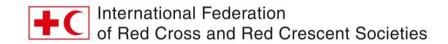




### Cambodia Disaster Risk Profile

- Vulnerable to floods, drought and typhoons.
- Ranked 9th in the 2016 UN University World Risk Index.
- Loses an estimated US\$900 million in GDP annually due to floods.
- Although still mainly rural, urbanization is increasing.
- Climate change increasing the frequency and intensity of floods, storms and drought and creating new hazards such as sea level rise and salinity intrusion of the coast.





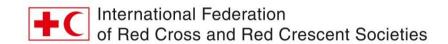


### 2013 Floods

- 20 provinces were impacted;
- 168 people lost their lives;

 An estimated cost of \$ 356 million in damages affecting 1.7 million people



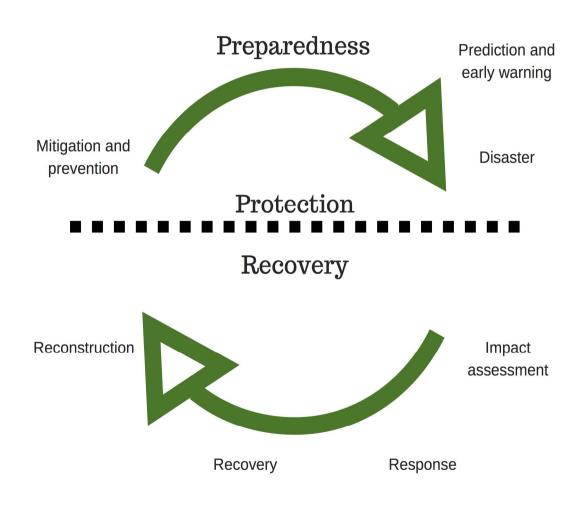




### El Niño Drought 2015/2016

- The worst drought in Southeast Asia in 50 years; increased temperature levels of 3 degrees Celsius on average.
- Water shortages increased cost of water.
- Drought-related crop losses led to a 22 percent decline in household paddy and cassava production – resulting in loss of income and increased rate of loans.
- People eating less especially impacting health and development growth of children.

#### **DISASTER MANAGEMENT CYCLE**

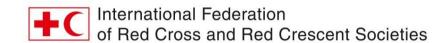


#### Article 2.-

This law has the following goals:

- Prevention, adaptation and mitigation in the predisaster period, due to natural or human-made causes
- Emergency response during the disaster
- Recovery in the postdisaster period.







### Governance structure for disaster management; Roles and Responsibility of the Stakeholders

### Who are the actors?















Sub-national disaster management committees



**Sectoral Ministries** 



Organizational **Partners** 



ONE **ASEAN** ONE **RESPONSE** 

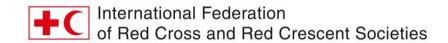
Communities; community disaster management committees





Cambodia **Red Cross** 







### National Committee for Disaster Management





### Sub-national and community committees



### Cambodia Red Cross













### **International Assistance**



Domestic Actors have the primary role (international assistance needs to be complimentary)



International actors have responsibilities (abide by minimum humanitarian standards)

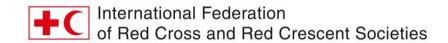


Approved International Actors need legal facilities to do their job effectively (customs, visa, relief transport)



Some facilities are conditional (facilities granted to agencies who met minimum standards, pre approval system)







### **CHAPTER 3 DISASTER MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**

#### 4 R's of DM:

- **Reduction = Prevention/Mitigation**
- **Readiness = Preparedness**
- Response
- Recovery

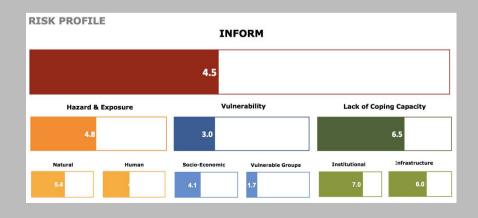


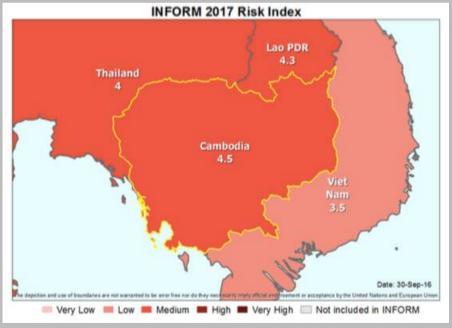




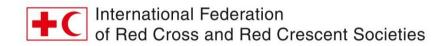
### Prevention and mitigation























### **Emergency Response**















Sub-national disaster management committees



**Sectoral Ministries** 



Organizational **Partners** 



ONE **ASEAN** ONE **RESPONSE** 

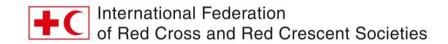
Communities; community disaster management committees





Cambodia **Red Cross** 







### Recovery:

Rehabilitation and Reconstruction



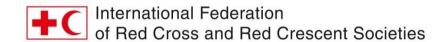




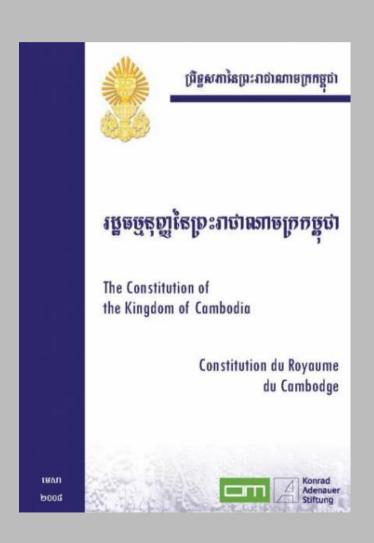
### Theme Three: Know your Rights, Roles and Responsibilities in

Disaster Risk Management: Chapter 6







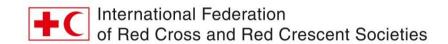


**Article 31**: Respecting human rights

**Article 32**: Right to life, freedom and personal security

**Article 41**: Freedom of expression and information







### You have the right to access information and gain knowledge!





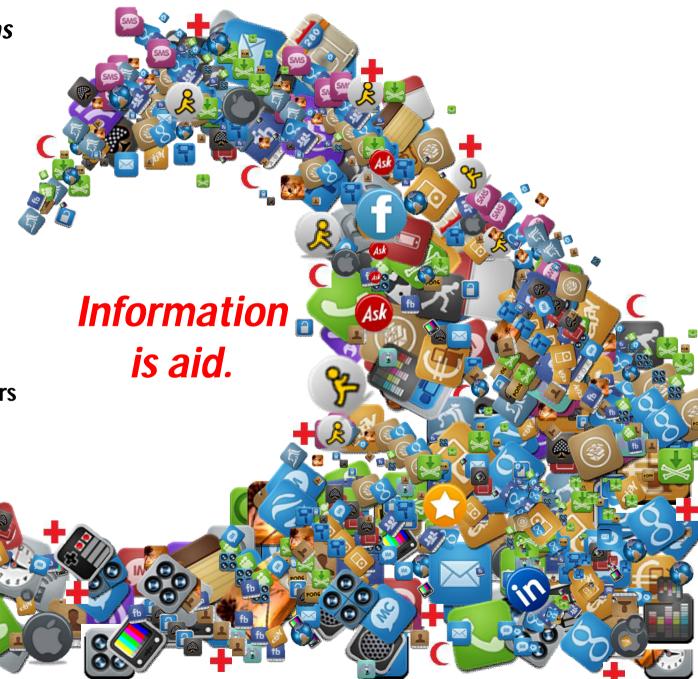


"People need information as much as water, food, medicine or shelter. Information can save lives, livelihoods and resources (...).

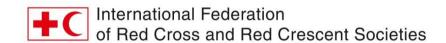
Information bestows

Information bestows power. Lack of information can make people victims of disaster.

**2005 IFRC World Disasters Report** 









You have a right to have you life, dignity and property protected.

You have a right to relief aid.













You have a responsibility to participate in disaster management in your community and to care for your environment in solidarity with your

community!







You have the right to access resources that will help your community to reduce the risk of, and recovery from, disasters.









# You have a responsibility to report any risk that would cause a disaster, or when a disaster occurs!





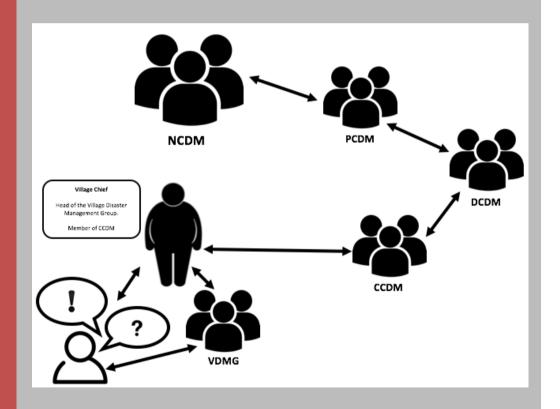






To find out more about how You can become involved in your local disaster management, contact your Village Chief or members of the Village Disaster Management Group. You can also contact your local Cambodia Red Cross branch.

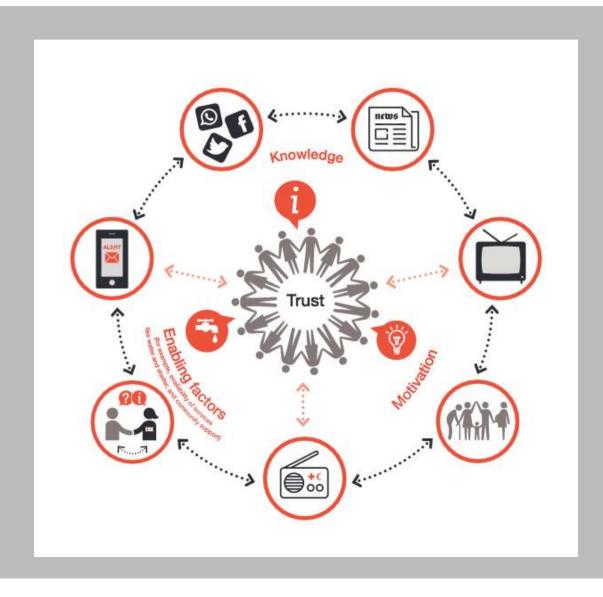
#### **COMMUNICATION MUST GO TWO WAYS**











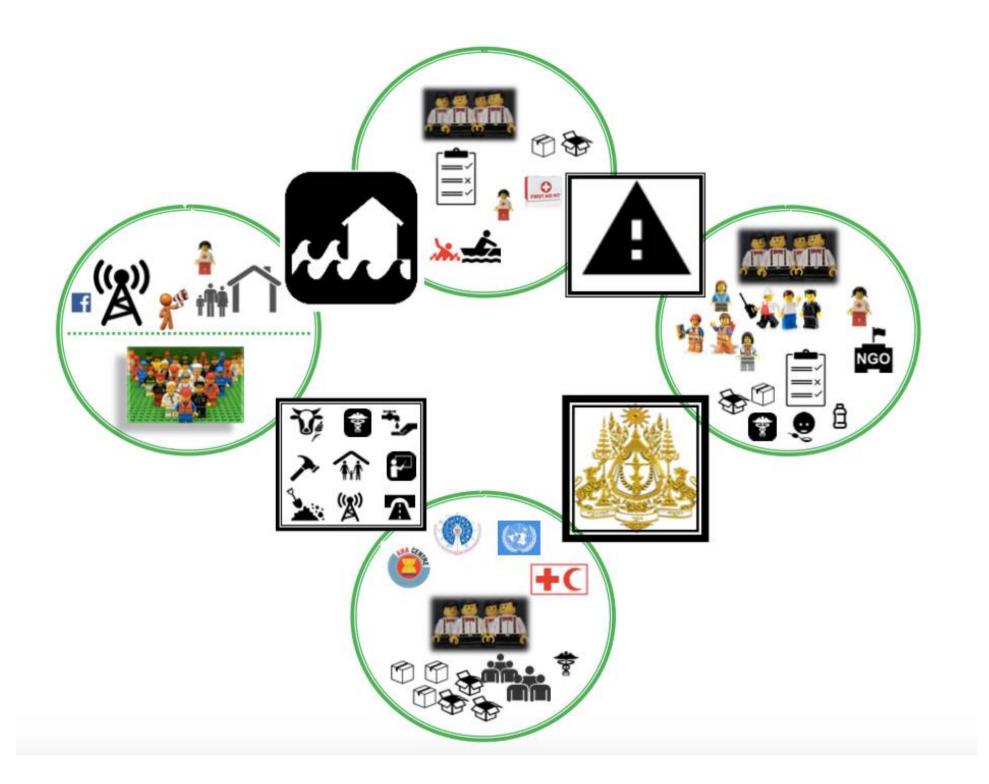






### Walk-through scenario

# Flooding across 8 provinces in the Mekong region









### **Questions for Group Discussion:**

- 1. In your experience, is this what happens during a disaster? What is your experience? Discuss each stage of the disaster management cycle.
- 2. What do you think are the biggest challenges in a disaster response? Where in the disaster management circle?
- 3. What can be improved in practice through the provisions of the law?
- 4. What do you think is needed for the scenario to happen as is described?
- 5. What can you do in your work to apply the law and improve disaster management?

# **Questions?** Comments?







### Please provide us with feedback!