



Baat Dambang

Siem Reab

Tonlé Sap

Pousaat

Kampong Thum

Kampong Chhnang

Kracheh

Saen Monour

Kampong Chaam

PHNOM-PENH

Kompong Spueu

Ta Khmau

Prey Veang

Rieng



CAMBODIA

Disaster Management Reference Handbook

March 2014

Alcohol



Main Angkor Wat Temple Complex. (World Factbook)

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Mekong River Tour Boat at Phnom Penh. (World Factbook)

Welcome - Note from the Director



January 2, 2014

Dear Reader,

The Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance (CFE-DMHA) has a mandate to provide and facilitate education, training, and research in civil-military operations, particularly operations that require international disaster management and humanitarian assistance and operations that require coordination between the Department of Defense and other agencies. In line with that mandate, CFE has conducted research to create reference books on disaster management roles, processes, capabilities and vulnerabilities.

This Disaster Management Reference Handbook for Cambodia is designed to provide decision makers, planners and responders a comprehensive understanding of in-country disaster management plans and structures, including information on key domestic disaster response entities, basic country background, and local and international humanitarian organizations present in the country. CFE produces country reference books to provide a commonly available baseline of information regarding disaster management environments. Cambodia is subject to a variety of disasters including floods, droughts, and storms, and this reference provides a context for country-specific factors that influence disaster management.

This reference book has been compiled by CFE from publicly available sources. It is a working document and will be periodically updated to reflect changes in information. We request your feedback to improve this document and help fill any gaps to enhance its future utility. Please send any feedback or questions to Mr. Alberto Morales at alberto.morales1@pacom.mil.

Sincerely,

PAMELA K. MILLIGAN
Director
CFE-DMHA



Information about the Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance

Overview

The Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance is a U.S. Department of Defense organization that was established by U.S. Congress in 1994 and is a direct reporting unit to U.S. Pacific Command. The Center is located on Ford Island, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii. The Asia-Pacific region is our priority of effort and collaboration is the cornerstone of our operational practice.

CFE-DMHA was founded because of a worldwide need based on lessons learned in complex humanitarian emergencies that took place in the Balkans, the African Great Lakes Region, Somalia and the Middle East since the beginning to mid-1980s. The need was for integrated education, training, certification, operational research, and interagency cooperation and coordination among many agencies and organizations, both civilian and military, to provide relief and regional stability.

Our Mission

Facilitate collaborative partnerships, conduct applied research, and develop education, training, and information sharing programs in order to enhance U.S. and international civil-military preparedness, knowledge, and performance in disaster management and humanitarian assistance.

Vision

Promote excellence in disaster management by connecting people, improving coordination, and building capability.

Contact Information

Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance
456 Hornet Ave
JBPHH HI 96860-3503
Telephone: (808) 472-0518
<http://www.cfe-dmha.org>

Acknowledgments

The Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance would like to acknowledge the following partners for their valuable contributions to this handbook:



US Agency for International Development

USAID staff work in more than 100 countries around the world to further America's foreign policy interests in expanding democracy and free markets while also extending a helping hand to people struggling to make a better life, recover from a disaster or striving to live in a free and democratic country. (www.usaid.gov)



United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (OCHA-ROAP)

OCHA plays a key role in coordinating international humanitarian preparedness and response in the region. OCHA's work in Asia and the Pacific is focused around four key areas: Emergency preparedness; Emergency Response; Regional partnerships; and, Humanitarian analysis. OCHA in Asia and the Pacific supports 36 countries and 14 territories. It has offices in Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines and Papua New Guinea. It also has regional offices in Fiji and Thailand. (www.unocha.org/roap/)



U.S. Pacific Command

The U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) protects and defends, in concert with other U.S. Government agencies, the territory of the United States, its people, and its interests. With allies and partners, USPACOM is committed to enhancing stability in the Asia-Pacific region by promoting security cooperation, encouraging peaceful development, responding to contingencies, deterring aggression, and, when necessary, fighting to win. This approach is based on partnership, presence, and military readiness.

USPACOM recognizes the global significance of the Asia-Pacific region and understands that challenges are best met together. Consequently, USPACOM will remain an engaged and trusted partner committed to preserving the security, stability, and freedom upon which enduring prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region depends. (www.pacom.mil)



International Medical Corps

International Medical Corps (IMC) is a global humanitarian nonprofit organization dedicated to saving lives and relieving suffering through health care training and relief and development programs. Established in 1984 by volunteer doctors and nurses, International Medical Corps is a private, voluntary, nonpolitical, nonsectarian organization. (www.internationalmedicalcorps.org)



Golden Lion on a Mekong River waterfront. (World Factbook)

Disaster Management Reference Handbook Series Overview

The Disaster Management Reference Handbook Series is intended to provide decision makers, planners, responders and disaster management practitioners with an overview of the disaster management structure, policies, laws, and plans for each country covered in the series. Overviews of natural and man-made threats most likely to affect the country are discussed. The handbooks also provide basic country background information, including cultural, demographic, geographic, infrastructure and other basic country data. Endemic conditions such as poverty, water and sanitation, food security and other humanitarian issues are included. A basic overview of the health situation in the country and disease surveillance is also covered.

The handbooks include information on key national entities involved in disaster management, disaster response and preparation, and the military's role in disaster relief is discussed. Information on UN agencies, international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), major

local NGOs, and key U.S. agencies and programs in the country, are also provided. The overall aim is to provide a guide that brings together important information about disaster management and response for each country in an effort to provide a basic understanding for the reader.

Information in the handbooks are compiled and based primarily on trusted, reliable, publicly-available sources. Much of the information used is from U.S. or other government sources, UN sources, NGO websites, scholarly references, foreign government websites, and various media sources.

Whenever further information available may be relevant, a link to the original internet source is provided. Each handbook is a working document and will be updated periodically as new, significant information becomes available. Constructive feedback is requested to further refine this document.

We hope that you find these handbooks informative, reliable and useful in understanding disaster management and response for this country. For comments, questions or to request additional printed copies of our Disaster Management Reference Handbooks please contact the Center for Excellence at: (808) 472-0518.

Please visit our website (www.cfe-dmha.org) to view the latest electronic versions available.

Executive Summary

Cambodia is one of the most disaster-prone countries in Asia, with floods and drought the primary natural hazards to affect the country. These have caused significant loss of life and substantial damages to infrastructure, agriculture and livelihoods. The frequent natural disasters have exacerbated the vulnerability of the mostly poor and rural population. In addition, issues with significant humanitarian impact, including climate change, landmines, environmental degradation, water and sanitation, health and other developmental issues, also affect Cambodia, severely obstructing development in a country seeking to rise out of years of internal conflict and instability.

The National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) is Cambodia's lead government authority for disaster management and response. The main responsibility of the NCDM is emergency preparedness and relief, and coordination with the various government ministries involved in disaster management and response. The NCDM also collaborates with the international humanitarian community for cooperation and support. The Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) has been officially adopted by the NCDM as the primary partner to conduct relief operations. The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) also plays a significant role in disaster response and relief and has trained with foreign militaries, including the U.S. military, on improving coordination and response.

The support and guidance of various international humanitarian actors, including the United Nations (UN), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and international donors, has helped the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) formulate long-term plans and programs in an effort to strengthen disaster preparation and response in the country. Recent national plans address the need for disaster risk reduction, including the implementation of major international initiatives such as the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) into national plans.

The introduction and continuing development of national-level plans will greatly assist Cambodia in dealing with disasters. The RGC has indicated that it considers disaster management a national priority. As such, the government is finalizing a much-needed national disaster management law. However, the government has noted that Cambodia lacks the necessary human resources and building capacity to increase disaster preparedness and is seeking more investment to increase capacity.

As part of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Cambodia is working with its neighbors to develop guidelines for response and is actively maintaining partnerships for regional and civil-mil-

itary disaster relief cooperation. By participating in regional initiatives, Cambodia is hoping to lessen the impact of natural disasters within the country as well as the region.

Despite the challenges of frequent natural disasters and developmental issues, the country has steadily improved, with economic and human development indicators showing upward movement. Advancement in these areas will help the country be more resilient and less vulnerable towards natural and man-made disasters.

Currently, much of disaster management in Cambodia is focused at the community level on preparedness, disaster risk reduction and response preparation. To strengthen community capability, strategies are being implemented by the NCDM, the UN, NGOs and donors to incorporate capacity building and training for local officials and communities.

Cambodia continues to strengthen its capacity to prepare and respond to disasters but will likely require continuing assistance from the international community for many years. It will take concerted efforts in coordination and cooperation with regional countries and other foreign nations, as well as support from the international humanitarian community, to help Cambodia prepare for, respond and minimize the effects of disasters.



CAMBODIA Country Overview

Cambodia Disaster Management Reference Handbook | March 2014



A. Culture

“Cambodia” derives from the colonial French word for the region, “Cambodge.” Rather than identifying as “Cambodian,” most people refer to their culture and ethnicity as “Khmer.” Khmer describes the native language and ethnic identity, but it is rarely used to describe the political identity due to historic ties to the successive governments of the 1970s and 1980s. The center of the Khmer culture is traditionally in the lowland Mekong Valley and plain around Tonle Sap; coastal and upland communities were often side-lined from the central cultural activities and places. The central plain and riverine areas around Phnom Penh remain the business and cultural hub of the country.

Khmer is the official language of Cambodia, and 95 percent of the population uses it either as a first language or business language. Some Cham, Khmer Loeu and Thai remain in use among the Cham or in remote areas. Khmer has nearly 2 millennia or tradition as a written language, but the disappearance of historic documents and the influence of colonial ideologies meant that Khmer literature and learning disappeared somewhat during the 20th century. Learned Cambodians had to use French or English to study, and both of these languages are more prevalent among the educated classes and business people. Vietnamese, Chinese and Cham are openly used and also printed for daily news and business.

Buddhism is the official religion of the country, and an estimated 96 percent of the population practices or nominally subscribes to the tenets of the Theravada school. Some 2 percent of Cambodians practice Islam, mostly among the Cham, while other faiths are practiced by 1-2 percent of the population, mostly persons who were converted to Christianity while refugees in camps in neighboring countries. Nearly all formal religious practice incorporates some animist or Brahmanist practices that are passed on in particular villages or families. These practices can include traditional medicine or black magic.

Ethnically Khmer people are a massive majority in the population (90 percent) with small

populations of Vietnamese (5 percent), Chinese (1 percent) and others living in particular areas of the country. The “others” are mostly Thai and Lao groups (Kuoy, Krung, Brao, Kavet, Tapuon, Jarai, Rhade, Phnong, Kachos, Krachak, Lanam, Lun, Krol, and Stieng) who live in the northern and northeastern border areas. Thai and Lao groups as well as the Cham are labeled “National minorities” and have equal status with Khmer, including holding key posts in local and national government.

Conversely, ethnic Vietnamese and Chinese are officially “residents” even if they are citizens, and they do not hold political power. Ethnically Vietnamese Cambodians are scattered throughout southeastern and central Cambodia but are concentrated in Phnom Penh, Kandal, Prey Veng, and Kampong Cham provinces. A substantial number live along the lower Mekong and Bassac rivers as well as on the shores of the Tonle Sap, where they engage in fishing. The Vietnamese Cambodians are generally life-long residents (who returned after the 1970s-80s pogroms along with their descendants) and number approximately 750,000.

The approximately 150,000 ethnic Chinese Cambodians are the survivors and descendants of survivors of Pol Pot’s anti-urban efforts. Before the 1980s, nearly all ethnic Chinese were urban residents, and they were among the urban communities decimated by the Khmer Rouge regime. Some 60 percent of the Chinese remain urban dwellers, engaged mainly in commerce, while the other 40 percent are rural residents working as shopkeepers, buyers and processors of rice, palm sugar, fruit, and fish, and as money lenders. The Chinese in Cambodia represent five major linguistic groups, the largest of which is the Teochiu, followed by the Cantonese, the Hokkien, the Hakka, and the Hainanese.

Before 1975, ethnically native minority Cham people numbered 250,000. They were distinct from the Khmer via religion (Islam), language, village organization and culture. They inhabited southwestern Cambodia and were fishing people. They were systematically dispersed and their community leaders killed during the late 1970s such that about one-third of the population died by 1980. The group has made a political and social comeback in the past 20 years and now numbers around 200,000. There are large communities along the Gulf of Thailand, north and south of Phnom Penh, on the southwestern shore of the Tonle Sap, along the banks of the Mekong

east of Phnom Penh and in the Jarai area along the Vietnamese border. The permanently settled Cham villages are usually located on or near the banks of a river or other bodies of water. They trade fish to local Khmer for rice. The women in these villages earn money by weaving. The Chams who live on land support themselves by various means, depending on the villages. Some villages specialize in metalworking, while others raise fruit trees or vegetables. The Chams often serve as butchers of cattle for their Khmer Buddhist neighbors and are, in some areas, regarded as skillful water buffalo and ram breeders.

The “hill tribes” or “Khmer Loeu” are thought to number about 100,000 in the provinces of Ratanakiri, Mondulakiri, Stung Treng and Kratie. The largest such group is approximately 15,000, and each group has its own languages and practices. They tend to still inhabit temporary villages that are being swiftly overrun by lowland Khmers who are being encouraged to move to less densely populated mountainous areas. The Khmer Loeu cultivate a wide variety of plants, but the main crop is dry or upland rice grown by the slash-

and-burn method; hunting, fishing, and gathering supplement the cultivated vegetable foods in the Khmer Loeu diet.

Education

Cambodian culture traditionally values “education” for its youth and children although there is not traditional definition of what “education” means. As of 2008, only about 77 percent of the adult population was literate, suggesting both shortfalls in formal education and, perhaps, societal emphasis on other types of vocational training as the education preferred by elders. Across the board, Cambodian men have higher levels of formal education than their female counterparts; while only 40 percent of men have not completed primary education, 55 percent of Cambodian women have not. Indeed, over 80 percent of Cambodian women have a primary school or lower education; the same holds true for 70 percent of men.

Education Statistics

Education Level	Percent		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
No education	3.2	2.4	4.1
Primary not completed	47.2	40.0	55.1
Primary	26.8	29.4	23.9
Lower Secondary	18.8	22.7	14.5
Secondary/Diploma	2.2	2.9	1.4
Post-Secondary	1.8	2.6	1.0

Social Welfare

Like education, social welfare has been neglected despite traditional ideas of community support. Help to widows, orphans and the disabled are chronically underfunded, leaving these people completely impoverished or burdens on their respective families. NGOs have generally filled this gap as possible, primarily in the health care, livelihoods and food relief sectors. Cambodian participation in NGOs is not a deeply-ingrained practice, and most community organizations remain new and underdeveloped, dependent on external funding and organization.

Cultural traits and disaster preparedness

Some Cambodian communities have relied upon traditional knowledge passed down from generation-to-generation to help them with warnings of coming disasters. A lack of early warning systems in isolated areas meant that many had to rely upon these traditional methods to help protect them from disasters. For example, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) villagers from indigenous groups in the isolated province of Mondulkiri in northeastern Cambodia, used to watch roosters carefully and noticed that when they began to perch their nests on higher ground, it meant that a flood was on its way. Villagers also kept careful watch on a type of ant called the “Trech,” who they believed warned of coming drought by nesting along the stream of a river.

Most Cambodian citizens have adapted hazard mitigation measures on their own for flooding such as homes on stilts and thatched or galvanized roofing systems. It is common to see water impoundment areas constructed to steer waters away from crops as well as the construction of wells as retention ponds for flood waters. Raised areas are constructed in farms for animals to have a place of refuge. Additionally, much of the communication about disasters is community-based.

Many communities realized that following a disaster, it would often take a long time for assistance from the government or NGOs to reach them due to their isolation. While many villagers at first moved to protect themselves from disasters, many began to realize that they couldn’t stop natural disasters from happening no matter where they moved and decided it would be better to focus their efforts on preparation.

With NGO help, many communes appear to be more proactive in preparing for disasters and reducing risks. This is prudent for many communities as many villages are isolated and far from national government support. Following a disaster, affected populations may

have to wait days for aid to arrive and would largely have to depend upon themselves for initial response and relief efforts. Most disaster preparedness efforts appear to be aimed at the local level by the international humanitarian community. One such effort, the Cambodia Red Cross (CRC) Society’s Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) program, was launched in 2003. The program draws on lessons learned from earlier community-based flood mitigation and preparedness programs. The CBDP program has been implemented in areas such as the disaster-prone provinces of Kratie, Prey Veng, Pursat and Svay Rieng. The CRC works with the community and commune disaster management committees to come up with village disaster reduction plans. The Red Cross attributes the cooperation of local officials with the relative success of the CBDP program. Traditionally, the local authorities have focused on response and relief; however, the Red Cross says the CBDP programs have increased awareness of preparation and risk reduction among officials. Efforts by the local population are community-focused and incorporate disaster risk reduction efforts into development projects for villages.

Cultural practices to consider during response and recovery:

- A person’s head is believed to hold the person’s soul and should not be touched or have one’s feet around someone’s head. It is also extremely disrespectful to sit or sleep with the soles of the feet pointing at someone.
- Buddhist monks have a very important place in Khmer society and should be given the highest form of respect. Everyone must move out of the way of the monks and ONLY men are allowed to touch them.

Communication:

- If Cambodians disagree with an idea, they generally remain silent.
- When pronouncing names, it should be said with the correct annunciation because many Cambodians will not recognize their name if said incorrectly.
- Punctuality is important. Arriving late shows a lack of respect for the person with whom you are meeting.

- Eye contact should be kept to a minimum and not made with anyone who is considered to be superior.
- The traditional greeting is a bow combined with a bringing of the hands together at chest level (similar to bringing hands together for prayer).
- If one intends to show greater respect the bow is lower and the hands brought higher.
- With foreigners Cambodians have adopted the western practice of shaking hands. Women, however, should still use the traditional Cambodian greeting.
- Handshakes that are too firm may be construed as aggressive.
- Women should wait for a man to extend his hand first.
- Protecting both one's own and another's "face" is extremely important. Face can roughly be translated as a combination of honor, dignity and public reputation that is attributed to a person.
- Foreigners in Cambodia need to be aware of the mechanics of face to ensure they do not cause anyone to lose face as a result of unintentional actions.

Gender:

- Women generally manage the finances and household. They are the advisor and seen as a servant to the husband. Status depends on that of the husband.

Family Unit:

- Decisions regarding the family are made collectively with consultation of the elders.
- Elders are considered with more respect than any other family member.
- Adoption is informal and the bond between the adopted child and parent is seen as being as important as blood ties.

Shelter:

- The Khmer people believe that East is the happiness direction, thus they arrange to sleep with heads toward east.
- The house has to face east.
- The main door or stairway must not face south or west.

Grounds of Royal Palace in Phnom Penh. (World Factbook)



Medicine:

- In general, Khmer people, including elders, are comfortable with the use of Western medicine. However, communication may be a problem, as elders speak little to no English.
- Many Khmer use traditional medicine and because of low incomes, make at home remedies before going to a health practitioner.
- Address a patient/client with either: Ms., Miss., Mrs., Mr., and Doctor.

Food:

- Rice is a main staple that is served with soup.
- Fish is preferred over meat.
- Elders are not comfortable trying foods of other cultures.
- Very few Cambodians are vegetarian.
- Plates, forks, and spoons are most commonly used. Chopsticks and hands are also fairly common.

Clothing:

- Simple, modest Western clothing is common within the urban areas.

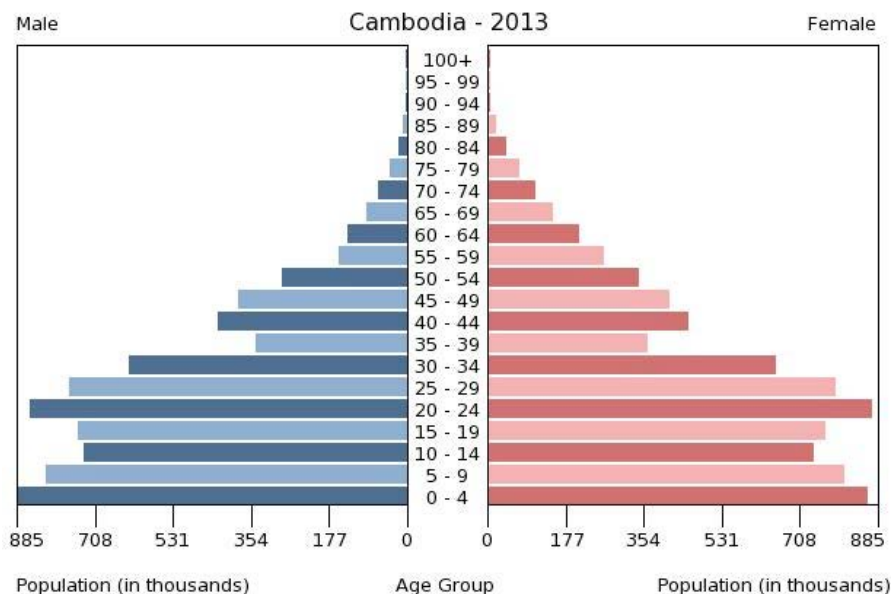
- Women traditionally wear a sampot and sarong that is wrapped around the hips and falls to the ankles.

Holidays:

- The Khmer New Year is the most important holiday and lasts three days in mid-April.
- Pchum Ben is a Buddhist holiday and lasts for fifteen days. It culminates on the 15th day of the tenth month in the Khmer calendar.
- Bun Om Thouk, the Water Festival, is celebrated in November on the full moon.

B. Demographics

Between the late 1990s and 2013, the population of the country has grown from 11.4 million to 15.2 million, reflecting an overall growth rate of 1.67 percent annually. There is strong social pressure to marry and to produce children as it is children who are expected to care for their elders as they age and become dependent. Daughters are most often expected to set up their households near their parents and provide long-term care and support along with their husbands. Given the nearly 1:1 ratio between men and women up through the productive years (until the age of 55), there is little societal pressure for or acceptance of non-traditional marriage arrangements such as multiple spouses or importation of spouses from outside the country.



Source: CIA Factbook

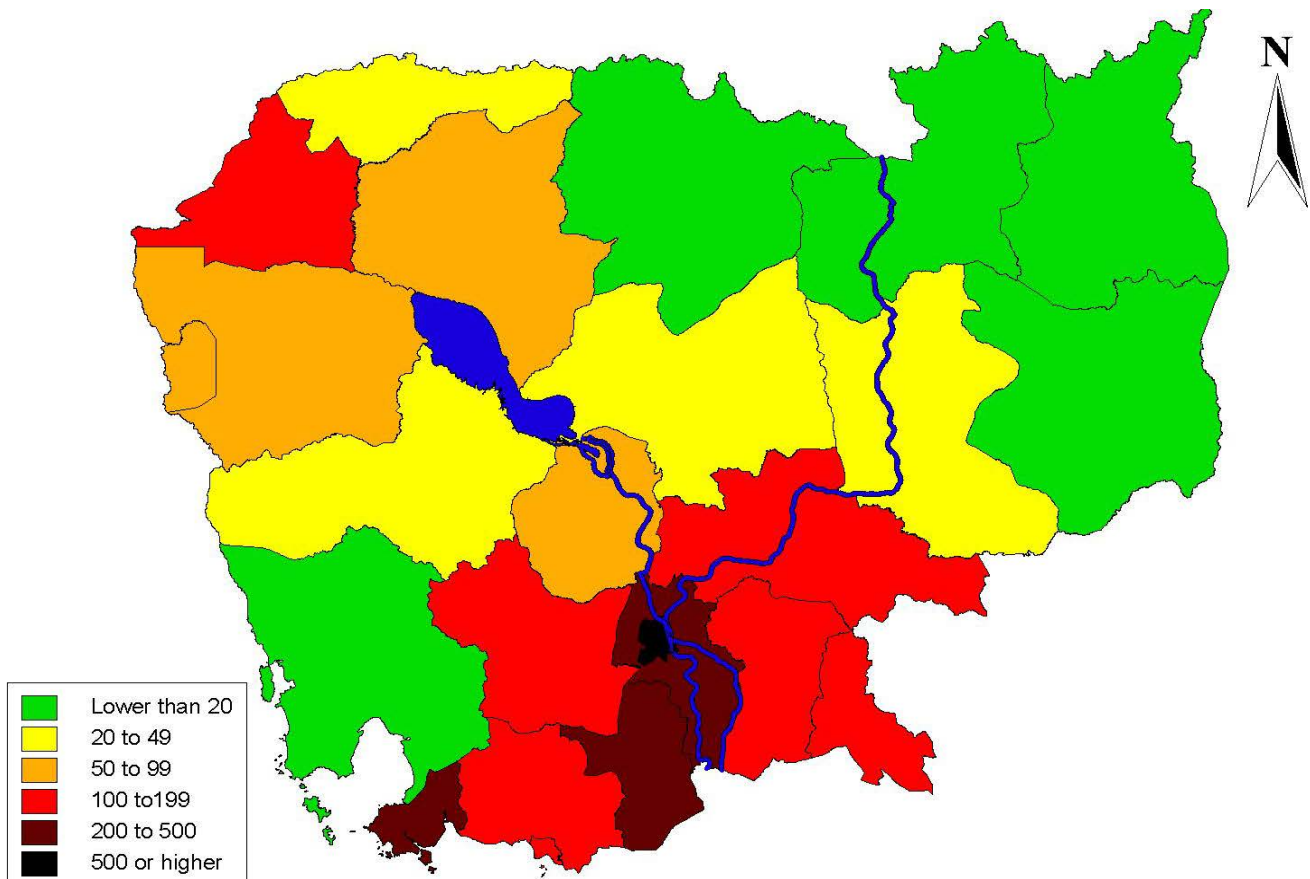
The following are key population statistics from the 2008 National Population Census:

- Total population: 13.4 million (2008)
- Urban Population: 2.6 million (equally divided between males and females)
- Rural Population: 10.8 million (equally divided between males and females)
- Average Population density: 75 persons/square km
- Rural-urban migration rate: 2.13 percent annually

Key Population Centers

Phnom Penh is the only major urban area, hosting 1.55 million residents. Urban dwellers make up about 20 percent of the national population. There does not appear to be a large difference between the urban and rural family with both types of households made up of an average of 4.5 individuals. Married individuals make up approximately 60 percent of the adult population; men are more likely to never have been married than women (37 percent versus 29 percent). Despite the numerical similarities, urban households are more likely to be educated (90 percent adult literacy versus 74 percent adult literacy). In addition, urban households have better access to improved water sources (76 percent versus 41 percent) and indoor plumbing (81 percent versus 23 percent), and electric power (87 percent versus 13 percent).

Persons per square kilometer



Source: National Institute of Statistics, 2008 Census

Urbanization

Cambodia's cities have grown rapidly over the past two decades, this is of particular note in the capital, Phnom Penh. Phnom Penh is one of the fastest growing cities in the world, with much of the growth reportedly due to rural to urban migration. The UN Population Division's "World Urbanizations Prospects 2003" report estimated that the level of urbanization in Cambodia will increase to 33.2 percent by 2025.

Demographic information from the Solidarity for Urban Poor Federation (SUPF) in Cambodia, indicates that more than 180,000 people live in informal settlements (slums) in Phnom Penh. Their shelters are often built on rooftops, and along rivers and roads. Most do not have water or sanitation facilities or electricity. The NGO, Habitat for Humanity, reports that over the past ten years, the government has been relocating slum dwellers to areas around the city.

Increased populations in Cambodia's urban areas, particularly Phnom Penh, will lead to increased demands on infrastructure, including housing, roads, waste and sanitation systems, as well as food and water supplies. This can lead to increased poverty rates in a country seeking to lower its poor and vulnerable population.

Economics

The following are some key economic indicators:

- GDP: \$37.25 billion (2012)
- GDP per capita: \$2400 (2012)
- GDP composition: agriculture (36 percent), industry (24 percent), services (40 percent) (2012)
- Labor force, by occupation: agriculture (56 percent), industry (17 percent), services (27 percent) (2012)
- Population below poverty line: 20 percent (2012)

Both sexes participate in economic activity at about equal rates. In the primary laboring years (15-64 years of age), 81 percent of men and 78 percent of women are economically active. Formal unemployment rates for the entire population remain low (approximately 1.5 percent), reflecting the generally life-long occupation of people even outside the formal sectors. Cambodian

people remain occupied on farms and in their households or shops and, therefore, are not generally counted as "unemployed" in terms of looking for work without success. Agricultural livelihoods are the occupation of 72 percent of Cambodian workers, and this is reflected in the 93 percent of workers who are employed in the "same district" in which they live, meaning there is little commuting among areas for work. Industrial sectors include forestry, rubber and garments. The last is heavily urban and female.

Disaster Insurance

Insurance is a small sector in the country and was only a permitted industry after 1993. There are three private insurance companies operating in the country (Asia, Forte and Indochine) and they renew their operating licenses annually with government. Local clients make up only 5% of the market, leaving most Cambodians without life, property, vehicle or other coverage and, thus, without recourse in case of a disaster. The majority of customers are foreign investors or NGOs who are required by law or mission statements to protect assets and personnel.

Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable groups in Cambodia include the impoverished, disabled, children, women and the elderly. Women in particular are thought to be very vulnerable in Cambodian society because they are often affected by poverty as they do not have equal access to education, paid employment, and land ownership. Additionally, for many women, reproductive health services are inadequate and many have had to take over head-of-household responsibilities after male family members were killed or disabled in conflict. Many of the rural poor have poor health due to poverty, lack of adequate drinking water and sanitation as well as poor health infrastructure in rural areas. These conditions make these vulnerable groups especially vulnerable during disaster events.

These vulnerable populations would need special assistance during disasters because they have limited capacity to assist themselves, particularly if they do not have access to a good social network. Additionally, these populations may require long-term assistance to recover from disaster.

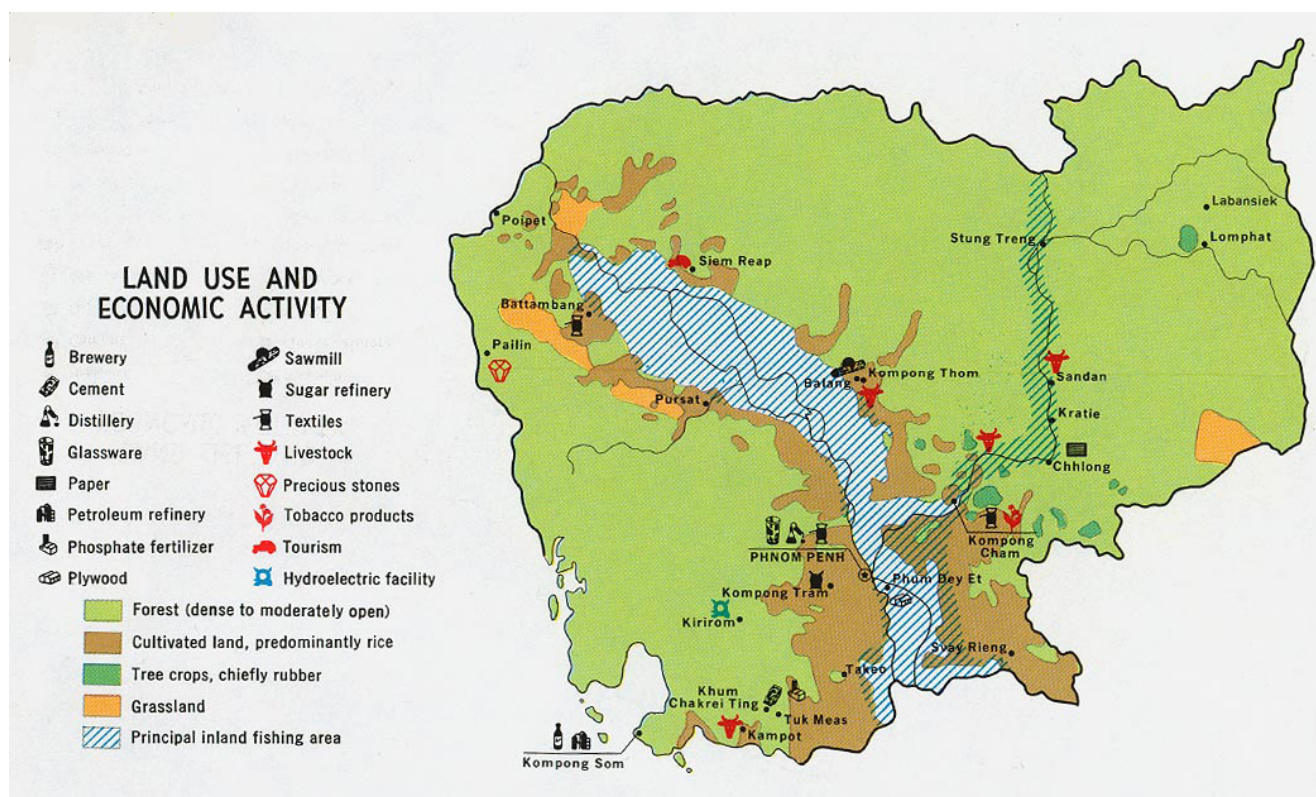
The Royal Cambodian Government has sought

to provide social protection interventions for these vulnerable populations through plans such as the “National Social Protection Strategy for the Poor and Vulnerable (NSPS).” According to the RGC, the NSPS seeks to complement other sectoral policies, plans and strategies of ministries and stakeholders involved in social protection. The NSPS is aligned with and makes operational the priority

actions set out in the Rectangular Strategy and the NSDP Update 2009-2013.

The NSPS can be found at: http://www.socialprotection.card.gov.kh/tl_files/documents/Social%20Protection/English/Consolidated%20final%20draft%20of%20NSPS%2012%20May%20ENG.pdf

Land Use and Economic Activity in Cambodia



Source: Cambodia Corps

Wealth is a status marker in Cambodian society and is openly displayed. A tradition exists of accepting and venerating “big men”, whose influence and wealth give them status. Presently, these “big men” tend to encompass high-ranking government officials and emerging heavy-hitters in business since these people have more opportunities than average, poor Cambodians and can disperse largesse among the communities from which they arise. Wealth markers include jew-

elry, the material used to build a house, cars and consumer goods. In urban areas, these “big men” may or may not have the ability to pull communities together or make collective decisions, but in rural areas, “big men” may do exactly that. These people are above the law but may also resolve disputes among lower-class people.

Provinces

Internally, Cambodia is divided into 23 provinces and 1 municipality (Phnom Penh) for local governance.

Provinces: Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Kampot, Kandal, Kep, Koh Kong, Kratie, Mondolkiri, Oddar Meanchey,

For further reading on climate change:

Building Resilience: The Future for Rural Livelihoods in the face of Climate Change. Cambodia Human Development Report 2011

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/national/asiathepacific/cambodia/name,19647,en.html>

The focus of the 2011 Cambodia Human Development Report is on climate change and rural livelihoods. The report discusses what will be required to build climate-resilient rural livelihoods in the country that will contribute to meeting long-term development objectives of Cambodia.

Pailin, Preah Vihear, Prey Veng, Pursat, Ratanakiri, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville, Stung Treng, Svay Rieng, and Takeo.

Since 2005, the national government has attempted to decentralize key parts of the political administration, but new elections under decentralization did not occur until 2009, and there has been only slow progress toward this type of provincial, municipal and district/khan administration. The goals of the decentralization program are to allow local communities more power in deciding on socio-economic development and poverty reduction in their own specific contexts. There remains significant overlap between province and district/khan administrations as of 2013 due, primarily, to shortfalls in resources and training at the lower levels of administration.

Geography

Cambodia's land consists of mostly low lying areas, flat plains with mountains in the southwest and north. The Cardamom Mountains (1500 m average) located in the southwest, lie in a north-

west to southeast direction. The tallest mountain in Cambodia, Phnom Aural (1,771 m), lies in the eastern part of this mountain range. The Elephant Range, an extension of the Cardamom range, lies towards the south and southeast from the Cardamom mountains and rises to an elevation between 500 and 1,000 meters. The Cardamom and Elephant Mountain Ranges are entirely internal to Cambodia and form the southwestern rim of the Mekong Delta/Tonle Sap plain.

These two ranges are bordered on the west by a narrow coastal plain that contains Kampong Saom Bay, which faces the Gulf of Thailand. They enclose most of the country's coastal strip, home to Kampong Saom Bay, cutting it off from much of the rest of the country. This area was largely isolated until the opening of the port of Sihanoukville and the construction of roads and railroads connecting the area to the outside in the 1960s.

Another mountain range, called the Dangrek Mountains, located at the northern end of the Tonle Sap (Great Lake) Basin, has an average elevation of around 500 meters, the highest point of which reaches more than 700 meters.

The rest of the country lies below 100m above sea level and is dominated by the Tonle Sap. During the dry season, the lake covers approximately 2600 square km but expands to 24,600 square km during the rainy season. Its seasonal inundations allow the dense population of its basin to continue to cultivate wetland rice.

Around 75 percent of the country consists of the Mekong Lowlands and Tonle Sap Basin. To the southeast of this basin is the Mekong Delta which extends through Vietnam to the South China Sea. Higher elevated lands in Cambodia's northeast merge with the Central Highlands of Vietnam.

The lowest elevation of the country lies at 0 m at the Gulf of Thailand, with the highest point at Phnom Aural (1771 m).

Climate

Cambodia's climate is tropical, marked by a May-November southwest monsoon. The inland wind brings moisture from the Gulf of Thailand, and rains are heaviest from September through October. The reverse northeast monsoon (November through March) is the dry season with two distinct periods, the Cool Dry season and the Hot Dry season. Temperatures are 10°-38° C

year round but are highest (27°-35° C) during the rains and lowest (17°-27° C) during the Cool Dry from November through February. March through May is marked by 29°-38° C tempera-

tures. The heaviest rainfall is along the coastal lowland in the southwest.

Weather Information for Phnom Penh

Month	Daily Mean Temp (Min – Max) °C	Mean Total rainfall (mm)	Mean Number of Rain Days
Jan	21.9 – 31.5	25.5	2.8
Feb	23.0 – 32.8	11.5	2.4
Mar	24.1 – 34.9	58.0	5.2
Apr	25.0 – 34.9	58.0	5.2
May	25.3 – 34.3	111.6	16.4
Jun	25.0 – 33.5	177.1	16.6
Jul	24.7 – 32.5	195.9	19.6
Aug	24.6 – 32.5	195.9	19.6
Sep	24.3 – 32.3	248.8	19.8
Oct	23.8 – 31.3	318.9	24.0
Nov	22.7 – 29.9	135.0	11.8
Dec	21.7 – 30.1	80.3	4.8

Weather Information for Siem Reap

Month	Daily Mean Temp (Min-Max) °C	Mean Total Rainfall (mm)	Mean Number of Rain Days
Jan	19.7-32	.7	.8
Feb	20.8-33.3	3.5	2
Mar	26.1-34.6	28	3.8
Apr	25.1-35.5	61.2	8
May	25.4-35.2	175.9	17.2
June	24.8-33.5	221.3	20.4
July	24.8-32.7	236.6	21.8
Aug	25-32	151	19.2
Sep	24.5-32.2	276.6	21.4
Oct	23.9-31.3	248	21.4
Nov	22.4-30.6	81.7	10.4
Dec	20.3-31	10.1	3

Source: <http://www.worldweather.org/145/c00348.htm>

Due to the climate, monsoon-linked flooding and drought are the primary natural risks. Flooding occurs from June through November with drought from December through May. There is a very low risk of earthquake, and the coastal strip is only minimally at risk of tsunami impacts. There are somewhat high risks of cyclonic wind damage that come with seasonal storms. The average wind speed nationally is 2 meters per second with higher speeds accompanying the northeast monsoon.

Climate change

Cambodia is generally regarded as one of the world's most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change which is expected to compound development challenges in the country. Cambodia is expected to experience higher and more intense rainfall. Additionally, accelerated loss of biodiversity is expected to occur.

Climate change is a concern for Cambodia due to its reliance on rain-fed subsistence agriculture. Water scarcity and more frequent flooding are the primary concerns that are expected to affect crop production and food security. However, deforestation and loss of biodiversity linked to monocultures are secondary concerns that increase the potential for desertification, landslides and crop diseases to devastate cultivated areas. Additionally, higher temperatures and humidity will create conditions for increased incidence of malaria and dengue fever.

A 2013 study by the University of Tokyo found that rising global temperatures could greatly worsen flooding in countries such as Cambodia. The report concludes that the world's major rivers, including the Mekong, face escalating risks of flooding if climate change continues at the current pace.

Climate change is expected to result in more frequent floods but also severe water scarcity, resulting in crop failure and food shortages. Shorter and more

For further reading on climate change:

National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA) 2006

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/khm01.pdf>

National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) provide a process for developing countries to identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate needs to adapt to climate change. The main goal of the Cambodian NAPA is to provide a framework to guide the coordination and implementation of adaptation initiatives through a participatory approach, and to build synergies with other relevant environment and development programs. Cambodia's NAPA presents priority projects to address the urgent and immediate needs and concerns of people at the grassroots level for adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change in key sectors such as agriculture, water resources, coastal zone and human health.

For further reading on climate change:

Climate Change and Disaster Management Policy Mapping and Analysis in Cambodia, September 2011. DanChurchAid/ChristianAid.

http://southernvoices.net/files/RC_Reports%20and%20Cases/Consultancy%20report%20on%20cc%20policy%20mapping%20in%20Cambodia_final.pdf

This report authored by DanChurchAid/Christian Aid, was produced mainly based on a desk review of various climate change and disaster management reports, research findings, policies and strategies at national, regional, and international levels. A consultation workshop with climate change and disaster management network actors in Cambodia was organized to review and give feedback on this report. In addition, individual discussions with experts in the fields of climate change and disaster risk reduction were used. According to the authors, the objective of this review is to help increase knowledge and understanding of Cambodian civil society organizations working on key climate change policies, programs in order to further strengthen climate change advocacy networks in Cambodia and internationally.

intense rainy seasons along with longer and dry seasons, are expected to significantly impact agriculture. Studies by the Washington DC-based International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) indicate that agriculture in Cambodia will be seriously affected by climate change by the year 2025.

Rises in temperature will adversely affect rice crops. The UN Development Programme's (UNDP) 2011 Cambodia Human Development Report (CHDR) states that studies in the region suggest rice production could decline significantly with a one degree Celsius rise in temperature. Other food industries are expected to be affected by climate change as well. Cambodia's economy is rated as one of the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in the fisheries sector. Additionally, coastal communities are likely to be affected by rises in sea levels. The CHDR concludes that building local resilience is crucial for addressing the effects of climate change in Cambodia.

To help mitigate the effects of climate change, Cambodia's Ministry of Environment established a separate Cambodia Climate Change Office (CCCO) in June 2003, which is responsible for all activities related to climate change. Additionally, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was ratified by Cambodia on December 18, 1995 and acceded to the Kyoto protocol in 2002.



CAMBODIA Disaster Threat Analysis

Cambodia Disaster Management Reference Handbook | March 2014

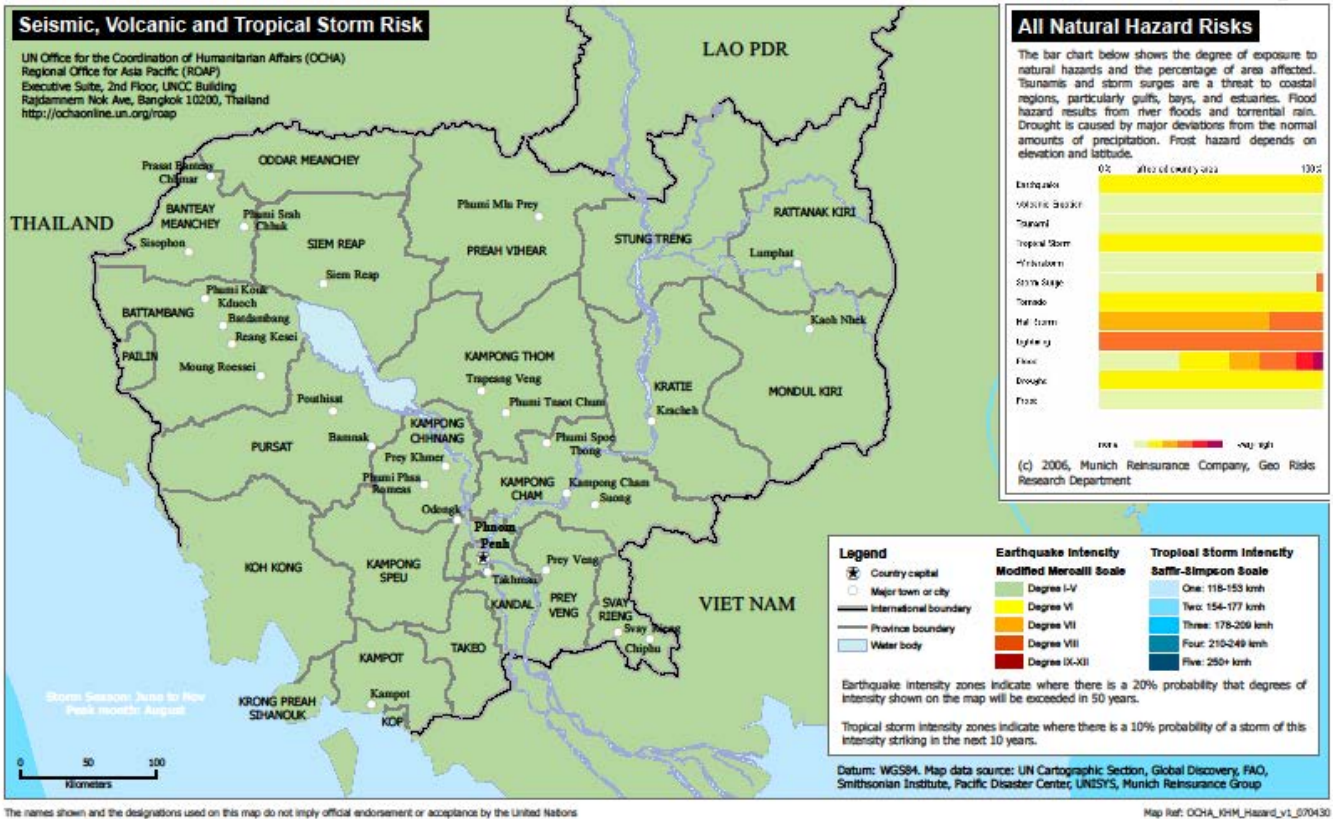
A. Hazards

Natural



OCHA Regional Office for Asia Pacific
CAMBODIA: Natural Hazard Risks
 Issued: 30 April 2007

Source: OCHA ROAP



Floods

Monsoons bring heavy rains that make Cambodia vulnerable to water related emergencies, particularly flooding. The monsoon season runs from as early as May to as late as November with southwesterly winds sweeping towards the northeast, bringing rains that account for 75 – 80 percent of the country’s annual rainfall. Coastal areas in the southwest receive the highest rainfall during the monsoon season. Following the start of the monsoon season, flooding generally occurs in the country from late August to early October.

The monsoon season is marked by wet and dry seasons of relatively equal length. The dry season runs from November through March when temperatures range from about 27 to 40 degrees Celsius on average. The coolest average temperatures usually are found from around October to January. The driest parts of the country are in the southeast and northwest. These dry areas receive less than 470mm annually during the monsoon season. The coolest and most comfortable

months run from October to January.

During extreme flood years, flood waters have washed away roads, destroyed crops and livestock, damaged homes, and other infrastructure, and caused the loss of human life. Although usually not hit directly by typhoons, Cambodia is often subject to heavy rains from typhoons as they make their way inland through neighboring Vietnam. These heavy rains often exacerbate seasonal flooding.

There are generally two types of floods in the country: the most damaging are generally the floods caused by the overflow of the Mekong River and its tributaries and the Tonle Sap Lake (Great Lake), the largest freshwater body in the country. Annual flooding is generally a normal event in the Mekong River and Tonle Sap River plains during the monsoon season and surrounding populations are usually prepared for the flooding season--except during extreme flood years.

This type of flood from the overflow of the Mekong and Tonle Sap is slower to occur but longer lasting and



Floating houses on the Tonle Sap. (World Factbook)

usually causes extensive damage. The provinces that are regularly affected are Kampong Cham, Kratie, Kandal, Prey Veng, Stung treng, Svay Rieng and Takeo.

Out of the ten Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries, Cambodia ranks first in flood mortality risk in terms of percent of total geographic area, with 33 percent of its total area under high flood risk zone. More than 84 percent of Cambodia's population lives in the high to extreme flood mortality risk zones.

The second type of flood, flash flooding, also impacts the country. Heavy rains in mountainous areas often trigger flash floods in streams and tributaries of the Mekong. These floods often cause damage to crops and infrastructure in and along tributaries of Tonle Sap Lake. Flash floods regularly affect the provinces of Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kampong thom, Kampot, Kandal, Pursat and Rattanakiri. A 2003 study by the World Food Program, Cambodia's Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM), and National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) identified 260 out of 1,621 communes as prone to flash flooding. This flooding can trigger landslides in some areas, compounding the vulnerability of communities already at risk.

The Mekong and the Tonle Sap are the country's most significant geographic features, cutting a wide swath through the country. The Mekong River is the world's 12th longest river system, with a total length of 4,400 km. The Mekong River flows out of Laos through Cambodia and

on into Vietnam, before emptying into the South China Sea. The Mekong bisects the eastern third of Cambodia from the north of the country to its south. The annual monsoon rains swell the Mekong, causing the Tonle Sap to reverse its course, flooding the lake, which in turn affects the north-west region of Cambodia.

Despite the typically destructive nature of floods, agriculture in Cambodia is highly dependent upon the annual flooding and receding of the Mekong and Tonle Sap Lake which brings fertile alluvium to the central plains, making the soil ideal for planting.

Drought

The second primary hazard to affect the country is drought. In recent times, the country has suffered from both destructive flooding and drought in the same year, causing loss of life, damage to infrastructure and loss to people's livelihood. The devastating combination of the two primary disasters has caused long-term adverse effects to Cambodia and has impeded economic growth.

Drought is caused by the delay of seasonal rains or the early end of seasonal rains. Droughts seriously affect agricultural productivity especially among rice farmers who rely solely on rain or river-fed irrigation. From 2000-2005, drought was the principal cause of crop failure after flooding. The worst drought in recent history occurred in 2002, affecting 2 million people and causing US\$38 million in economic damages.

A 2003 study by the UN's World Food program (WFP), MoWRAM, and NCDM, indicated 270 out of 1,621 communes in Cambodia are prone to drought.

Cambodian farmers depend on the annual rainfall for crops and have developed a water management system to trap and store water to be utilized during periods of drought. Due to the water management system, many parts of the country are capable of harvesting a primary rice crop and a secondary harvest of vegetables or other crops.

For further reading on floods:

MRC (2011) Annual Mekong Flood Report 2010, Mekong River Commission

<http://www.mrcmekong.org/assets/Publications/basin-reports/Annual-Mekong-Flood-Report-2010.pdf>

This report, prepared by the Regional Flood Management and Mitigation Centre (RFMMC) of the Mekong River Commission (MRC) covers the general hydrological conditions in the Lower Mekong Basin during the 2010 flood season. The theme of the report considers the relationship between aspects of the regional climate and the annual floods. The report concludes with a summary of the four National Flood Reports from Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and Thailand.

Typhoons/Tropical storms

Cambodia is occasionally threatened by typhoons that make their way across the region. Cambodia is generally not as threatened by typhoons and tropical storms as its immediate neighbor, Vietnam, or other countries in the region, because cyclones generally fade in wind intensity as they make their way across Vietnam and into Cambodia. However, heavy rains from the storms remain a threat and can cause major flooding, damages and loss of life. Typhoons in the Asia-Pacific region are generally most active from May to November, with a peak in activity usually during August. The region is hit with an average of 28 storms per season.

In September 2009, weakening Typhoon Ketsana struck northeastern Cambodia after hitting Vietnam and the Philippines, as one of the most severe storms to ever hit the country. The worst damage occurred in Kampong Thom Province in the central part of the country. About 14 out of 24 provinces were affected. Forty-three people were reported killed and more than 66,000 families were displaced by floodwaters. The Post Disaster Needs Assessment conducted by the Cambodian NCDM reports that Ketsana caused US\$132 million in damages.

Insect and pest infestations

Agriculture losses from pests and disease annually affect Cambodia's agriculture sector, resulting in lower food production and economic losses for farmers'. The pests range from various insects to rodents. The pests are especially threatening during droughts when crops are dry, and more attractive to insects and rodents. Rats alone destroy around 45 percent of rice grown in lowland areas during the wet season (CARDI).

Swarms of cricket-like insects called khnhong, cause significant damage to Cambodia's important rice crop. Crickets also pose a potential

threat to crops although they generally feed in the forests rather than in rice paddies. Another pest, the brown planthopper (BPH) eats away at rice plants but also transmits two viruses that affect rice yields. Since 2009, countries across the region have been affected at least once by the BPH. The BPH has damaged hundreds of thousands of

For further reading on drought:

Drought Management Considerations for Climate Change Adaptation: Focus on the Mekong Region CAMBODIA report

http://www.iedm.ges.kyoto-u.ac.jp/report/Cambodia%20Climate%20Change%20report_FINAL_for%20publication_JSJmfinal_edit_26Sept08.pdf

This study is the result of collaboration between the international NGO, Oxfam, and the International Environment and Disaster Management (IEDM) laboratory of the Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies (GSGES), of Kyoto University. The study is on the climatic vulnerabilities of rural communities in Svay Rieng, one of the most drought-prone provinces in the country, and identifies interventions that may help to reduce those vulnerabilities and improve resilience mechanisms in some of the most climate risk-prone areas in the province. A major finding of the study is that whatever the current climate trends, communities are highly vulnerable to the impacts of even small and subtle changes in climate.

hectares across Asia, leading to millions of dollars in lost production. (IRRI)

Pesticide use to fight off insect infestations also cause problems for the country's agriculture sector, resulting in health risks to humans and animals, damage to agriculture, and harm to the environment. In the case of the BPH, scientists say that using pesticides has actually made the insect stronger as most insecticides kill BPH's natural enemies rather than the insect itself and also cause the insect to become resistant to many pesticides.

In 2001, the coconut beetle was recorded as a new pest in the country. The new, invasive pest reportedly made its way into Cambodia from Vietnam and since then has caused significant damage to coconut trees, with nearly 74 percent of palms being attacked and a mortality rate of 21 percent. Although there is no large-scale com-

mercial cultivation of coconut palms or coconut industry, coconut palms are the main feature of family gardens and coconuts provide regular family income.

Forest Fires

Although generally not thought of as a major threat in Cambodia, country officials have warned that forest fires could become a threat if forest degradation continues creating favorable conditions for large-scale forest fires. The Department of Forestry and Wildlife reports

that the fires probably have a number of causes, including forest clearing for crops, burning of pasture land to promote growth, and clearing of roads and paths to forests. In addition, people set fires in forest areas for cooking, to increase the yield of natural resins that are produced by certain trees, to hunt, and to drive bees away from their hives for honey collection.

January is normally the time when farmers burn most of their agricultural debris (e.g., rice straw), a land preparation practice prior to the next planting season. The practice is predominant in the western part of the country.

For further reading on typhoons:

Cambodia Ketsana Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)

http://www.gfdrr.org/sites/gfdrr.org/files/GFDRR_Cambodia_PDNA_2010_EN.pdf

The report, written in November 2009, was prepared by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) with support from the World Bank, GFDRR, UN System, ADB and ADPC. The PDNA's are based on a proven methodology, originally developed in the early 1970s, by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and are used as a means for objective and realistic valuation of the damage and losses caused by a disaster.

Recent Natural Disasters

Floods

In September and October 2011, Cambodia was affected by one of the worst floods in the last decade. Heavy monsoon rains, which began in August, triggered the overflowing of the Mekong and Tonle Sap Rivers, causing widespread flooding in 19 of Cambodia's 23 provinces. The most severely affected were Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Kandal, Kratie, and Prey Veng. Government officials reported that 247 people were killed and 1.6 million people affected. More than 46,000 families were evacuated and 214,000 displaced.

Nearly 10 percent of the country's agricultural crops were destroyed by the floods. The UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimated that more than 716,000 acres of rice paddy (28 percent of the total crop) was destroyed. Cambodia's NCDM estimates that the total economic damage from natural disasters in 2011 amounted to around US\$500 million, largely due to the flooding.

Prior to the 2011 incident, the worst flooding occurred in July 2000, when early heavy rains affected the entire Mekong River. After a short dry spell, heavy rains in late August caused serious flooding in the Mekong's lower area, especially in Cambodia and in Vietnam. The floods were reportedly the worst in terms of damages in over 70 years. More than eight million people in Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam were affected and over two million in Thailand. The estimated economic damages in Cambodia were US\$157 million, with 3.5 million people affected and 347 killed. Based on reports compiled by the Mekong River Commission (MRC), the deaths in Cambodia constituted 43 percent of total deaths (800) in all countries affected, while direct damages represented 40 percent of total damages (estimated at US\$ 400 million) in all affected countries. (ADRC)

In September 1996, heavy rains hit China, Laos and Vietnam, caused the Mekong to rise, resulting in flooding in six provinces along the river. The flooding affected 1.3 million people with over half requiring emergency aid. More than 600,000 hectares of crops and 50,000 homes were damaged or destroyed. Major floods have affected Cambodia in 1961, 1966, 1978, 1991, 1999, and 2001.

Typhoons

Brining heavy rains, weakening Typhoon Ketsana struck north-eastern Cambodia in September 2009 after hitting Vietnam and the Philippines, and was one of the most severe storms to ever hit the country. The worst damage occurred in Kampong Thom Province in the central part of the country. About 14 out of 23 provinces were affected. Forty-three people were reported killed and more than 66,000 families were displaced by floodwaters. The Post Disaster Needs Assessment conducted by the Cambodian NCDM reported that Ketsana caused US\$132 million in economic damages.

The Department of Forestry and Wildlife works with communities annually to help prevent forest fires.

Man-Made Threats

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high-yield Explosives (CBRNE)/Industrial Risk

Industrial accidents in recent history have been limited to the collapses of garment factories. Although these are significant hazards and undermine socio-economic development, there is little to no risk of them developing into larger disasters. There are limited risks of industrial chemical spills, but run-off of agricultural chemicals poses a longer-term and more deadly risk.

Chemical industry: There is no centralized database for import-export of chemicals, including industrial or agricultural materials. The dominant types of chemicals imported are agricultural chemical fertilizer, pesticides and industrial chemicals. There is no production of industrial chemicals inside the country, but the country does produce industrial chemical waste that requires proper handling and storage. There is some pharmaceutical chemical production, limited in scope, that, according to a 2003 survey included: seven operations, employing 500 people, mainly in Cambodia's capital.

Biological Threats: see Infectious Diseases

Radiological Threats: None

Nuclear Risks: Cambodia has no nuclear power plants; there may be some academic study of nuclear energy in universities, but these pose minimal risks to the population at large.

Infectious Diseases

Avian Influenza (H5N1) and Swine Flu (H1N1) have been concerns in Cambodia for several years given the rural character and high rates of exposure to poultry and livestock. Since 2003, the country has seen over 40 cases of H5N1 with

30 deaths; most recently, 2013 saw 20 cases with 11 deaths. Although Avian Influenza in humans is relatively non-pathogenic, it can devastate poultry production operations, undermining family and community livelihoods. H1N1 tends to peak in Cambodia in the third-quarter of the year, July-to-October, with one to ten cases testing positive weekly. In all cases surveyed by international health authorities, human infection has been caused by exposure to sick/dead livestock.

The 2012 outbreak of hand, food and mouth virus (EV-71) included at least 78 cases of infection. At least 54 people died in this outbreak that was almost entirely limited to children under the age of three but had no discernible geographic limitation. Nonetheless, 62 of the 78 cases emerged in one hospital in Phnom Penh, and there is some concern that the severity of the outbreak was exacerbated by poor handling and recognition within the health care system.

Cambodians already suffer high rates of TB and malaria with worrisome rates of HIV/AIDS among migrant laborers. None of these constitute short-term disaster/pandemic threats although they are long-term development concerns, particularly related to the health of the labor force.

The US-based Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is cooperating with the Ministry of Health (MoH) on Disease Surveillance as well as encouraging information sharing and working to strengthen the technical capacity of local health officials. Similarly, the UN's World Health Organization (WHO) works closely with the MoH.

Recent Disease Outbreaks

2013:

Avian Influenza (H5N1): As of July 12, 2013, the MoH and WHO reported the 14th human case of avian influenza in Cambodia for the year. Only five cases in 2013 have survived. The case makes it the 35th confirmed human case of H5N1 in total in the country. The MoH and WHO reported that of the confirmed cases, 24 were children under the age of 14. The WHO reports that preliminary evidence does not indicate human-to-human transmission and most cases are known to have had close contact with sick or dead poultry.

2012:

Hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD): A mysterious outbreak reported in Cambodia in April 2012, had initially worried the international community but was confirmed to have been a severe form of HFMD. HFMD, caused by enterovirus 71 (EV-71), was found to be the cause of the majority of the cases. The outbreak mainly affected very young children and was initially reported from a children's clinic, after unusual numbers of illness and deaths among children. A small portion of samples tested positive for other pathogens including dengue, Haemophilus Influenzae type B and Streptococcus suis, which is commonly found in pigs but can affect humans, sometimes causing meningitis and hearing loss (WSJ). A total of 78 cases were identified, and of these, 54 had died. Most of the cases were under three years of age and were from 14 different provinces. HFMD usually affects children under 10 years of age.

Chikungunya: In March 2012, several cases of rash with fever were reported among villagers in Trapeang Roka in Kampong Speu province, the CDC reported. Most samples taken from people affected were confirmed to be the chikungunya virus (CHIKV) by the US Naval Medical Research Unit 2 (NAMRU2) in Phnom Penh. The outbreak affected 48 percent of the population tested and affected all age groups. At least one death was reported.

The chikungunya virus is an alphavirus which is transmitted to humans through the bite of infected Aedes mosquitoes. The virus causes fever and can cause debilitating joint pains. In rare cases it can cause severe illness but is usually not fatal. The East/Central/South African strain of chikungunya has been emerging in Asia since 2006, first in India and then Thailand. Sporadic cases of the Central/East African genotype of the chikungunya virus were first detected in 2011, the CDC reported.

2011:

Cholera: An outbreak occurred in Battambang province in northwestern Cambodia following widespread flooding across the country. The CDC advised the MoH on how to diagnose and track cholera during the outbreak.

2010:

Cholera and Diarrhea: At least 60 people out of a total of 449 cases were reported killed by cholera and diarrhea in 20 out of 23 provinces across the country. To help curb the epidemic, the MoH deployed 1,200 health officials and advised the population to take extra precautions on proper sanitation.

B. Endemic conditions

Water and Sanitation

Among its many challenges, Cambodia suffers from a lack of clean water and poor sanitation. Less than half of households have access to clean water and only 34 percent of urban households and 25 percent of rural households have toilets.

Cambodia is classified as one of the countries with the lowest sanitation coverage in rural areas, where a majority of the population do not have access to potable water. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimates that only 16 percent of rural Cambodians have access to adequate sanitation. Additionally, awareness of good hygiene practices in rural households is low.

UNICEF says that water and sanitation has been blamed as one of the major causes for the high incidence of diarrhea in the country. Diarrhea is a leading cause of infant and child deaths, accounting for 45 percent of all fatalities among children less than a month old. In addition, chronic diarrhea exacerbates malnutrition and impairs the immune system's ability to fight off infection and disease, making children very vulnerable.

The capital Phnom Penh, has reportedly made great strides towards providing the city's population with clean water. As of 2011, around 92 percent of households in the capital had clean drinking water. (NPR)

An emerging issue for the clean water supply in Cambodia is the naturally occurring presence of arsenic in groundwater that affects millions across the region, including Cambodia.

To address water and sanitation issues, in 2003, the RGC formulated a national policy on water supply and sanitation to address water issues. Additionally programs such as the 2005 Mekong Region Water and Sanitation Initiative (MEK-WATSAN), a collaborative effort between the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) and the governments of the Mekong region: Cambodia; China (Yunnan province); Laos, and Vietnam seek to help improve water and sanitation issues in the region. The MEK-WATSAN initiative began in Cambodia in 2008 and aims to expand

the water supply system and increase sanitation coverage in Cambodia.

The initiative is to support the countries in attaining their water and sanitation related Millennium Development Goal (MDGs) by halving the proportion of people without access to improved water supply and sanitation services by 2015. So far, more than 100,000 Cambodians are estimated to have benefitted from improved sanitation, and 40,000 from improved water supply. An additional 15,000 Cambodians are expected to benefit from subsequent planned phases of the MEK-WATSAN project. (UNHABITAT)

Food Security/Nutrition

Most Cambodians depend on their own capability to produce or acquire their own food.

Further reading on Water and Sanitation:

Sanitation Finance in Rural Cambodia

<https://www.wsp.org/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/WSP-Sanitation-Finance-in-Rural-Cambodia.pdf>

This report presents the findings of a study on sanitation finance in Cambodia conducted for the Water and Sanitation Program (WSP), a multi-donor partnership administered by the World Bank with support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The overall objective of the report was to consider sustainable sanitation financing options with a focus on promoting access for the poorest. The document presents recommendations for improved sanitation finance, including practical suggestions for sanitation programs in Cambodia.

The ability to buy food is limited for many poor Cambodians living in rural areas due to high rates of poverty. Rice and fish are the staple diet of Cambodia. About 80 percent of the country's 14 million people live in rural areas where most depend on agriculture for their primary source of livelihood.

The RGC reports that the country is self-sufficient in rice at the national level but the rice

Further reading on Food Security/Nutrition:

Food Security and Nutrition Information System

<http://www.foodsecurity.gov.kh/>

A good internet resource to visit is the RGC's Food Security and Nutrition Information System website. The government states that the goal of the web-based information system is to facilitate the dissemination of best practices and lessons learned, highlight innovative measures, inform users of news and events, and promote open discussion among stakeholders, with regard to food security and nutrition issues in Cambodia. This website enables people and organizations interested and involved in food security and nutrition issues both within and outside Cambodia to share information, and to build and preserve a repository of knowledge about food security and nutrition for the long term.

The UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS)

<http://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=KHM>

For updates on Cambodia's food security situation, the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS) Country Briefs provide timely information on the food security situation of developing countries. The Country Briefs include information on current agricultural season and the harvest prospects for main staple food crops and livestock situation. In addition, the briefs provide estimates and forecasts of cereal production and imports together with food price and policy developments. The Briefs are updated no less than four times per year.

balance varies from area to area within Cambodia as well as from year to year. Adding to potential food shortages, the government also reports that there is limited diversity in many food-insecure areas of the lowland flood plains and fish production is declining.

The country has some of the highest rates of malnutrition in Asia, with 44 percent of children under the age of five stunted and 15 percent wasted. Micronutrient deficiencies such as Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD), Vitamin A Deficiency (VAD) and Iron Deficiency Anaemia (IDA) are widespread.

The current food production system is very vulnerable to drought due to a lack of irrigation and diversification of food crops. Additionally, the RGC has said that the food needs of vulnerable groups are not being sufficiently addressed due to disrupted social institutions and the lack of social safety nets.

The elimination of food and nutritional insecurity in Cambodia is Millennium Development Goal number 1 for the country. Thus, policy makers in the country say they are incorporating food security and nutrition-related goals and objectives in national strategies and frameworks such as the Cambodia Nutrition Investment Plan (CNIP) 2003-2007, the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs), Rectangular Strategy, and the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2006-2010. In 2004, the RGC created a Technical Working Group on Food Security and Nutrition (TWGFSN) to promote the mainstreaming of food security and nutrition in sectoral policies and strategies. The TWGFSN role is to coordinate between donors and the government.

Poverty

Although Cambodia has seen significant economic growth over the past decade or so, decades of conflict and internal strife have left Cambodia as one of the world's poorest nations. Although poverty rates have steadily fallen from about two decades ago, it is estimated that around 20 percent (CIA, 2012) of the population is living below the poverty line. The majority of the poor live in rural areas and are heavily dependent upon agriculture for their livelihood. The Asian Development Bank reports that poverty rates are highest in the districts closest to Thailand and Lao PDR in the north and with Vietnam in the east, while poverty rates are less severe in districts in the Mekong River basin and around the Tonle Sap Lake.

Cambodia's poor include subsistence farmers, members of fishing communities, landless people, rural youth, mine victims and internally displaced persons. The country's poorest people tend to be the most isolated and are far from basic social services such as health care or roads. Women as well as tribal people tend to be the most disadvantaged.

As Cambodia is vulnerable to natural disasters, the regular occurrence of disaster events takes a toll on people's livelihoods and pushes many deeper into poverty. Most of the rural

For further reading on Poverty:***Cambodia Country Poverty Analysis***

<http://www.adb.org/documents/cambodia-country-poverty-analysis>

The country poverty analysis reports are used as a tool by the Asian Development Bank to assess the nature and causes of income and non-income dimensions of poverty and vulnerability in a developing member country. The reports contain strategic options for ADB assistance in reducing poverty in that particular country.

population relies on subsistence agriculture and fishing for their livelihoods, both of which depend on weather conditions and are adversely affected by seasonal flooding and droughts.

Other Humanitarian Issues of Concern**Landmines**

Cambodia's protracted civil war and armed conflict has resulted in it being one of the world's most heavily mined countries. The leftover mines are an obvious hazard to the human as well as animal population and have been a significant obstacle to agricultural development. It is believed there are still an estimated four to six million landmines scattered across the country. Over 64,000 landmine and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) casualties have been recorded in Cambodia since 1979 resulting in over 25,000 amputations. However, deaths from landmines and unexploded ordnances have fallen from a high of 4,320 in 1996 to 286 in 2010. (Halo Trust)

Demining has cleared about 270 square miles, but there are still 250 square miles of contaminated land remaining. Currently, 23 to 31 square miles are cleared a year. (NG) With more than two decades of humanitarian demining, the landmine threat is now largely concentrated in just 21 north-west border districts, Halo Trust reports.

Despite a considerable reduction in casualty numbers over recent years, down from 875 in 2005 to 211 in 2011, landmines and unexploded

ordnance continue to be some of the country's most serious obstacles to social and economic development.

Border dispute with Thailand

In recent years, occasional armed clashes have occurred between Cambodian and Thai military troops, resulting in casualties and displacement of thousands of people on both sides of the border. The clashes have occurred as the result of a border dispute between the two countries regarding land near the Preah Vihear temple in Choam khsant district, a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) world heritage site. The UN's International Court of

Further reading on Landmines:***Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority***

Website: <http://www.cmaa.gov.kh/>

The Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) has been working on policy guidelines and strategic plan development for mine actions in Cambodia since 2000. The CMAA works with strong collaboration and partnership with both national and international institutions and organizations and also represents the Royal Government of Cambodia in international mine action forums. Mine clearance, mine risk education, survivor assistance, and related mine action activities are conducted in Cambodia under the authority of the CMAA.

CMAC: Ten Years of Saving Lives and Supporting Development for Cambodia

<http://www.cmac.gov.kh/page.php?report=18>

The Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) is the national demining organization and the largest organization of its kind in the country. CMAC employs over 1,700 staff in the country. The document reports on the progress made in demining in the country over the past ten years (2000-2009).

Justice (ICJ) had awarded the temple to Cambodia in 1962. While there is no dispute over Cambodia's ownership of the temple, 4.6 km of land surrounding the temple that was not covered by the 1962 ruling remains in dispute.

Clashes in February 2011 left 10 dead and displaced 2,500 households in Preah Vihear province. In April 2011, 10,000 displaced families were relocated in 13 sites in Oddar Meanchey province. According to the UN, the RGC is planning to develop a semi-permanent reception area in Chong Kal district in the province with the capacity for 5,000 families. In April, a clash that broke out further west of the temple complex left around 18 dead.

In July 2011, the International Court of Justice ruled that Thailand and Cambodia needed to create a demilitarized zone in the disputed area and to withdraw military personnel from around the temple. Both countries agreed to the ruling.

Cambodia's relations with Thailand began to improve with the election of Thai Prime Minister Yingluck Shinawatra in July 2011. In the middle of 2012, Cambodian Premier Hun Sen and Shinawatra agreed to an Indonesian peacemaking initiative and agreed to withdraw troops from the disputed area.

The ICJ held a hearing in the Netherlands in April 2013 regarding the dispute. Both sides presented their case and the court retired after the April 19 session. In November 2013, the ICJ ruled that a one square kilometer area around the Preah Vihear temple belonged to Cambodia, but left most of the border dispute for resolution later.

Human Trafficking

Trafficking in persons remains an increasing concern in Cambodia and the surrounding region. The U.S. State Department reports that Cambodia is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children who are subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. Many who migrate to countries within the region – primarily Thailand and Malaysia – for work, are subsequently subjected to sex trafficking, domestic servitude, debt bondage, or forced labor within the fishing, construction, and agricultural industries. Vietnamese women and children, many of whom are victims of debt bondage, are transported to Cambodia and forced into the commercial sex trade.

For further reading on Trafficking:

Trafficking in Persons Report, 2013

<http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2013/index.htm>

A section on the trafficking problem in Cambodia can be found in the U.S. State Department's annual "Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report." The report tracks governmental anti-human trafficking efforts and represents an updated, global look at the nature and scope of trafficking in persons and the broad range of government actions to confront and eliminate it. In the report, the Department of State places each country onto one of three tiers based on the extent of their governments' efforts to comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.

In July 2013, Cambodia was downgraded from a Tier 2 ranking to the Tier 2 Watch List (one level below) on the U.S. State Department's Global Trafficking in Persons Report. A Tier 1 rating is the best rating with Tier 3 being the worst on the scale. According to the report, the country's ranking was downgraded because fewer offenders were prosecuted in 2012 while no efforts were made to address corruption within the government. Cambodia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has disputed the findings.

In order to combat trafficking, the capacity of Cambodia's authorities is being strengthened to promote awareness on the dangers of trafficking, to prosecute traffickers and to protect the rights and welfare of victims of trafficking. (IOM)

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has worked with the RGC to help set up the National Task Force against Human Trafficking to help coordinate the hundreds of NGOs as well as government agencies that work on the issue of Human Trafficking.

Migrants

Labor Migration in recent years has emerged as a topic of concern for the Cambodian government and NGOs. The focus of human mobility in

Further reading on Migration:

Review of Labor Migration Dynamics in Cambodia

<http://piasdgserver.usp.ac.fj/apmrn1/fileadmin/files/docs/cambodia/LMReportCambodia.pdf>

This report by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) seeks to “provide an overview of the current labor migration dynamics in the country and to determine where the introduction of new laws, policies and measures can improve effective labor migration management and the protection of migrant workers.”

ILO Asia-Pacific Working Paper Series: Review of labor migration management, policies and legal framework in Cambodia

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/--asia/---ro-bangkok/documents/publication/wcms_106497.pdf

This report is a review of labor migration management, policies and legal framework in Cambodia on the labor migration flow from Cambodia to Thailand. The study authors say the report offers solutions for better management of labor migration. These are the formulation of clear migration policy and legal framework, streamlining the migration administration, creation of specialized organization, reduction of the cost of migration, raising awareness on legal channel for migration, improvement in inter-ministerial coordination, and negotiation with labor receiving country to establish standard employment contract and to protect the rights of migrant workers.

the country previously was on human trafficking and forced migration, but in recent years labor migration is being more closely watched. (IOM)

According to the IOM, Cambodia’s porous borders, under-developed infrastructure, poverty, geographic location and legacy of civil war render the country a major point of origin, destination and transit for irregular migrants. An increasing number of Cambodian irregular migrants are be-

ing apprehended in neighboring countries.

Migration in Cambodia is largely within its own borders, according to IOM. Figures from Cambodia’s Ministry of Planning put the figure at 35percent of the total population and IOM says most migration is very short-range. However, many legal and illegal migrants are heading to neighboring countries, particularly Thailand, which has become a major destination for migrant workers originating from Cambodia.

Since labor emigration from Cambodia is expected to rise in the future, the international labor Organization (ILO) says that the RGC will face challenges in creating policies and legislation to protect Cambodian migrant workers.

Deforestation

Cambodia has one of the highest rates of deforestation in the world, third to Nigeria and Vietnam, a 2005 report conducted by the UN’s Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) states. Deforestation in the country is primarily attributed to illegal logging, rapid development and population growth.

Deforestation also results from the collection of firewood and clearing for agriculture. Mining for gold, bauxite, and iron is increasingly a threat to Cambodia’s forests and the RGC has recently introduced stricter legislation to govern small miners.

Previously illegal logging activities and strip mining for gems in the western region along the border with Thailand have also resulted in environmental degradation, soil erosion, habitat loss and declining biodiversity. The destruction of mangrove swamps also threatens natural fisheries.

Three main types of forest are found in Cambodia: relatively open deciduous forest; generally closed semi-deciduous forest; and evergreen closed forest. The first covers a larger area than the others, the second is the richest in timber, while the third represents an eco-floristic type, unique to the region. (FAO)

Cambodia’s primary rainforest cover fell dramatically from over 70 percent in 1970 at the end of the Vietnam War to just 3.1 percent in 2007. Deforestation is accelerating at an alarming rate, with the overall rate of total forest loss at nearly 75 percent since the end of the 1990s. In total, Cambodia lost 25,000 square km of forest between 1990 and 2005, 3,340 square km of which was primary forest. As of 2007, less than 3,220



Fishing on the Prek Toeuk Sap River in Ream National Park. (World Factbook)

square km of primary forest remain. (Reuters).

Cambodia's civil war is reportedly responsible for setting the stage for illegal logging. During the conflict, each warring faction financed fighting through timber sales. During the 1990s, illegal logging became so widespread that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) canceled a US\$120 million loan and the World Bank suspended direct aid to the government until corruption in the forestry sector was resolved. In response, the RGC moved to crack down on logging operations. However, the actions appear to have had little protective effect. (Mangabay.com)

Further reading on Deforestation:

Brief on National Forest Inventory (NFI): Cambodia

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/ap183e/ap183e.pdf>

The NFI country briefs attempt to provide an overview of the National Forest inventories (NFI). The report is produced by the Forestry Department of the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. The brief presents information on the forest inventories in Cambodia at a national, sub-national and or field management level depending on available information.



Boat house on Prek Toeuk Sap River in Ream National Park. (World Factbook)



Baat Dambang

Siem Reab

Tonlé Sap

Pousaat

Kampong Thum

Kampong Chhnang

Kracheh

Kampong Chaam

PHNOM-PENH

Kampong Spueu

Ta Khmau

Prey Veang

Preaek Prali

Preaek Krating

Preaek Chhnang

Saen Monour



CAMBODIA Government

Cambodia Disaster Management Reference Handbook | March 2014

Government

Background Information

The following information is from the CIA World Factbook, last updated January 7, 2014: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cb.html>

Government type: Multiparty democracy under a constitutional monarchy

Capital: Phnom Penh

Municipality: Phnom Penh (Phnum Penh)

Independence: 9 November 1953 (from France)

National holiday: Independence Day, 9 November (1953)

Constitution: promulgated 21 September 1993

Legal system: civil law system (influenced by the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia) customary law, Communist legal theory, and common law

International law organization participation: accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction with reservations; accepts ICCT jurisdiction

Executive branch: chief of state: King Norodom SIHAMONI (since 29 October 2004)
Head of Government: Prime Minister HUN SEN (since 14 January 1985) [co-prime minister from 1993 to 1997]; Permanent Deputy Prime Minister MEN SAM AN (since 25 September 2008); Deputy Prime Ministers SAR KHENG (since 3 February 1992); SOK AN, TEA BANH, HOR NAMHONG, NHEK BUNCHHAY (since 16 July 2004); BIN CHHIN (since 5 September 2007); KEAT CHHON, YIM CHHAI LY (since 24 September 2008); KE KIMYAN (since 12 March 2009)

Cabinet: Council of Ministers named by the

prime minister and appointed by the monarch

Elections: the king chosen by a Royal Throne Council from among all eligible males of royal descent; following legislative elections, a member of the majority party or majority coalition named prime minister by the Chairman of the National Assembly and appointed by the king

Legislative branch: bicameral, consists of the Senate (61 seats; 2 members appointed by the monarch, 2 elected by the National Assembly, and 57 elected by parliamentarians and commune councils; members serve five-year terms) and the National Assembly (123 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

Political parties and leaders:

- Cambodian People's Party or CPP [CHEA SIM]
- Cambodian National Rescue Party or CNRP [SAM RANGSI also spelled SAM RAINSY]
- National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia or FUNCINPEC [KEV PUT REAKSMEI]
- Nationalist Party or NP former Norodom Ranariddh Party or NRP [SAO RANY]

Note: the CNRP is a merger between the former Human Rights Party or HRP [KHEM SOKHA, also spelled KEM SOKHA] and the Sam Rangsi Party or SRP

Political pressure groups and leaders:

- Cambodian Freedom Fighters or CFF
- Partnership for Transparency Fund or PTF (anti-corruption organization)
- Students Movement for Democracy
- The Committee for Free and Fair Elections or Comfrel
- Other: human rights organizations; vendors

Diplomatic representation in the U.S.:

Chief of mission: Ambassador HENG HEM
Chancery: 4530 16th Street NW,
Washington, DC 20011

Telephone: [1] (202) 726-7742
FAX: [1] (202) 726-8381

Diplomatic representation from the US:

Chief of Mission: Ambassador William E. TODD
embassy: #1, Street 96, Sangkat Wat Phnom,
Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh
Mailing address: Box P, APO AP 96546
Telephone: [855] (23) 728-000
FAX: [855] (23) 728-600

A. Government Structure for Disaster Management

National

National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM)

NCDM is responsible for emergency preparedness and relief. Emergency Preparedness is defined as a strengthening of the capacity of their member agencies, and to promote self-reliance at national and subnational levels. Emergency Relief is defined as coordinating all agents active in emergency management and to liaise with international agencies for support and collaboration.

Six (6) areas have been identified as specific responsibilities of NCDM:

1. Coordination of emergency management at the national and subnational levels;
2. To promote the development of national legislation and national policy for emergency management;
3. To promote the development of plans and procedures for emergency management;
4. To strengthen institutional and human resources for emergency management;
5. To promote the development of programs for public education, public awareness and community participation in emergency management; and,

6. To promote the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information related to emergencies and disasters.

The NCDM was established by:

- Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0202/040 on the Establishment of the National Committee for Disaster Management, Royal Government of Cambodia (2002)
- Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0804/236 amending Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0202/040 on the Establishment of the National Committee for Disaster Management, Royal Government of Cambodia (2002)

The specific functions of the NCDM are described in:

- Sub Decree No. 30 on the Organization and Functioning of the National Committee for Disaster Management, Royal Government of Cambodia (2002)

For further information please see "National and International Laws" in Appendix

The Organizational Structure of Disaster Management at the National Level

President

- Prime Minister

Vice President(s)

- Minister of Interior
- Minister of National Defense

Member(s)

- Council of Ministers Office
- Minister of Economy and Finance
- Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
- High ranking appointed official

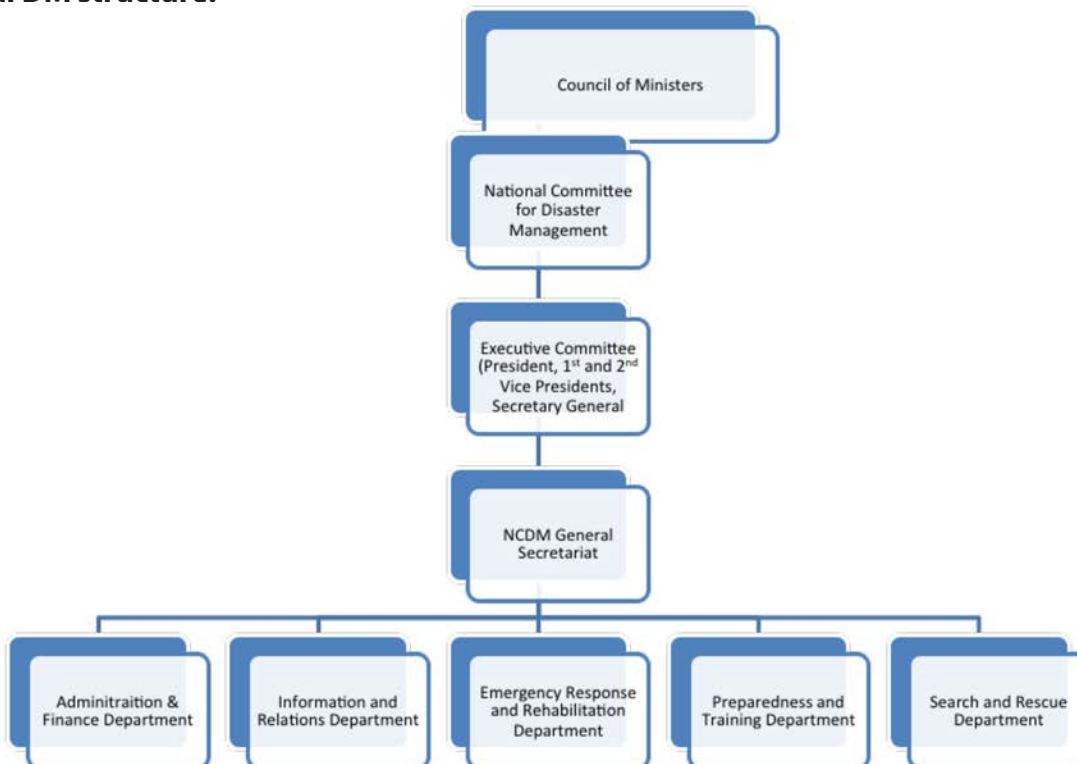
- Minister of Water Resources and Meteorology
- Representative of the High Command of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces
- Secretary of State for the State Secretariat for Civil Aviation

Role of NCDM

- Issue guidelines relating to disaster management;
- Make recommendations to Council of Ministers on disaster management cycle in collaboration with NGOs, UN agencies, and partner nations;
- Counsel the Provincial/Municipal/District/Precinct committees on disaster management and operations;
- Submit requests for needs and resources to adequately intervene and repair when a disaster occurs;
- Coordinate with UNDP, International Organizations (IOs), NGOs, donor communities, and other ministries; and,
- Appeal to other national institutions to provide assistance for these activities.

The NCDM has officially adopted the Cambodia Red Cross (CRC) as the primary partner

National DM structure:



to conduct relief operations.

Cambodia Red Cross (CRC)

1. Collaborates with the NCDM with respect to the development and implementation of training programs;
2. Collaborates with NCDM with respect to damage and needs assessments;
3. Collaborates with NCDM with respect to providing emergency relief assistance to victims;
4. Collaborates with NCDM with respect to providing facilities for people living in evacuation centers;
5. Collaborates with NCDM with respect to post emergency welfare activities;
6. Makes whole blood and its derivatives available in times of emergencies;
7. Interfaces its other emergency welfare services (warning, rescue, evacuation, first aid, medical and nursing care, transfusion, ambulance, and social services) with the activities of member agencies at all levels; and,
8. Provides a missing persons tracing service (local and foreign) during emergencies.

General Secretariat

Role of General Secretariat:

- Collaborate with Provincial/Municipal Committee and relevant institutions on access to important information;
- Conduct damage and needs assessments;
- Make recommendations to NCDM on emergency declaration on both National and Provincial/Municipal levels;
- Develop guidelines on disaster management: preparedness, emergency operations, preventions, mitigation, rehabilitation to be approved and implemented by NCDM;
- Prepare hazard and vulnerability assessments;
- Coordinate with needed institutions to establish Municipal Committee for Disaster Management (MCDM)/Provincial Committee for Disaster Management (PCDM)/District Committee for Disaster Management (DCDM) communications networks and systems;
- Coordinate with organizations and CRC to improve evacuation, shelters, security, and education programs in the context of disaster management;
- Prepare rehabilitation and reconstruction programs;
- Formulate a Scientific and Technical Committee with appropriate ministries and UN agencies in accordance to the National Policy plans in relation to the implementation of relief, disaster preparedness and prevention, make amendments and changes to the NPDN on the basis of those findings;
- Make recommendations to sublevels of NCDM on the National Policy for Disaster Management; and,
- Report to NCDM on situation and activities of disaster management.

Ministries Involved in DM

Every Ministry conducts the following:

- Establishes an Emergency Management Unit (EMU) in the Ministry for developing and administering policy and for supervising the emergency related activities of the departments, bureaus, offices

and agencies under it, as well as all other institutions and agencies working in the sector; and,

- Establishes national policy, operational plans, training curricula and material, as well as guidelines for damage and needs assessment to be conducted by agents working in the sector.

Ministry of Interior (MINT)

- Establishes firefighting services in the provinces, municipalities, districts and precincts; and,
- Provides instructions with respect to the use/handling and the inspection of dangerous goods located in disaster prone areas.

Ministry of National Defense (MND)

- Collaborates with the Ministry of Communication to communicate linkages for emergency operations;
- Collaborates with the police on the provision of security coverage in emergency areas;
- Collaborates with the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) on the reconstruction of damaged national and local roads, bridges, and other key communication infrastructure; and,
- Collaborates with the MPWT and the CRC on the provision of transportation facilities for rapid movement of relief supplies and relief personnel and for the evacuation of victims.

Ministry of Environment (MOE)

- Establishes a disaster prevention program for areas affected by flooding, landslides, mudflows and ground subsidence;
- Provides seeds, seedlings and saplings to affected areas;
- Provides technical assistance regarding rehabilitation of seas, rivers, lakes, forests, and lands;
- Issues rules and regulations with respect to the control of water, air, and land pollution;
- Issues advisories on environmental pollution and informs concerned agencies on such advisories; and,
- Disseminates information on landslides, mudslides

and the dangers of radioactivity (if any).

Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)

- Issues rules and regulations with relevant agencies concerning the funding requirements of local government for organizing, equipping and training of their CDMs and Emergency Response Teams pursuant to the Sub-decree; and,
- Releases the necessary funds required by the Ministries for emergency operations.

Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)

- Restores destroyed public works such as flood control devices, waterworks, roads, warehouses, hospitals, bridges, and other facilities and structures;
- Coordinates the organization of the emergency transport services from the national level down to the commune level;
- Restores destroyed transportation and communications facilities;
- Provides both heavy and light equipment for rescue and recovery operations;
- Establishes and equips evacuation sites in collaboration with the local CDM;
- Makes available existing communications facilities for emergency operations;
- Assists in providing transportation facilities to transport relief supplies personnel and victims; and,
- Provides warning to the public on impending releases of water from dams under its control.

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

- Maintains updated data on agricultural crops, livestock and fisheries, especially in hazard-prone areas, to facilitate damage assessments, and supplies these updated data on a regular basis to the Committee;
- Undertakes surveys in affected areas to de-

termine the extent of damage on agricultural crops, livestock and fisheries and submits reports to the Committee; and,

- Provides technical assistance to victims whose crops or livestock have been destroyed, damaged or lost.

Ministry of Health (MOH)

(For information on the MoH, please see the Health section)

Ministry of Information (MINF)

- Coordinates with government and private media in educating the public on emergency preparedness and emergency operations;
- Provides public information service to disseminate disaster mitigation measures as well as to assist in warning the public of impending emergencies;
- Monitors activities and gathers feedback relative to emergencies; and,
- Organizes Emergency Response Teams in the MINF as well as in other offices under its responsibility.

Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport (MEYS)

- Organizes Emergency Response Teams in all schools, institutions of learning and educational establishments;
- Makes suitable school buildings in the affected areas available as evacuation centers; and,
- Assists in the public education campaign through integration in the school curricula of subjects related to emergency management, hazards, and precautionary measures.

Ministry of Cults and Religious Affairs (MCRA)

- Organizes facilities for people living in evacuation centers.

Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

- Supplies people living in education center with clean water; and,
- Organizes a house rehabilitation program for victims through food-for-work.

Ministry of Industry, Mines, and Energy (MIME)

- Organizes Emergency Response Teams in factories and industrial complexes;
- Shares in the responsibility for preventing factories from dumping out liquid and solid chemical waste or spreading radioactivity; and,
- Organizes and ensures that factories are equipped with firefighting facilities.

Ministry of Women's Affairs and Veterans (MWAV)

- Prepares the programs for and shares in the responsibility for emergency relief operations for women and children in affected areas.

Ministry of Social Affairs, Labor, Vocational Training, and Youth Rehabilitation (MOSALVY)

- In coordination with the NCDM and the CRC, assists in the training of CDMs at all levels;
- Organizes relief and rehabilitation services in collaboration with the provincial, municipal, and district CDMs in order to provide immediate relief assistance to victims;
- Monitors the welfare of people living in evacuation centers;
- Distributes in kind donations received by the Ministry in accordance with relief requirements;
- Provides appropriate assistance for the rehabilitation of victims;
- In coordination with the MIME and MOI organizes Emergency Response Teams in all factories and industrial complexes;
- Organizes employment opportunities for vic-

tims such as food-for-work programs; and,

- In coordination with the relevant Ministries, implements industrial civil defense programs and safety measures.

Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MPT)

- Makes existing communications and transportation facilities available for emergency operations.

The Secretary of State, Civil Aviation (SSCA), Ministry of Public Works and Transport

- Takes responsibility for emergency response planning with respect to aircraft accidents and accidents occurring at airports;
- Undertakes aerial search and rescue operations as needed;
- Coordinates the appropriation of private aircraft, airline aircraft, and aircraft from other organizations for airlifts and airdrop operations;
- Undertakes repairs of damaged airports, runways, and facilities;
- Indicates interagency contingency planning for air crashes outside airport facilities especially in developed and populated areas; and,
- Organizes and strengthens a state of permanent preparedness of Emergency Response Teams at every airport.

High Command of the Armed Forces

- Provides civil defense facilities to local CDMs for use during emergency operations;
- Intervenes in emergency operations as suggested by the NCDM;
- Organizes and strengthens the capacity of the search and emergency relief teams, in terms of both human resources and institutional resources;
- Establishes training g programs;

- Undertakes research on emergency management procedures; and,
- Receives news bulletins from broadcasting agencies as soon as possible and disseminates information to relevant agencies and general public.

Ministry of Tourism (MOT)

- Organizes and trains Emergency Response Teams in hotels, pensions, restaurants, and other tourist-orientated facilities.

Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MWRM)

- Supervises environmental conditions inside the country through its own synoptic station network, radar station, and agromet;
- Prepares the forecast of weather conditions, issues advisories with regard to storms and daily flood level predictions;
- Distributes important weather information to NCDM, relevant organizations and the general public;
- Provides the Maritime Naval Division with information derived from its meteorological services, including barometer readings for the crew stationed at ports/ harbors;
- Maintains storm warning system for transport of goods of international ships;
- Provides the servers of domestic and international flights with aeronautical meteorological services by way of providing information for landings and takeoffs according to documented flight schedules;
- Conducts training and research relevant to disaster preparedness, emergency response and disaster/hazard mitigation;
- Assists and instructs the hydrological service by way of supervision of dam monitoring;
- Makes climatological data available for agricultural, industrial, public works, and the energy sector; and,
- Provides the public with information regarding the condition for opening and closing sluices.

Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC)

- Assesses the shelter requirements of displaced persons;
- Provides emergency or temporary housing with adequate sanitary facilities;
- Establishes policy and plans for reconstruction and rehabilitation of public housing;
- Rebuilds destroyed areas;
- Organizes emergency response teams for residents of public housing;
- Organizes and trains emergency response teams in the National Committee for Land Use and Urbanization (NCLUU) offices; and,
- Prepares construction, regulation, and land use codes.

Departments involved in Disaster Management:

Department of Meteorology (DoM) (one of ten departments under the MoWRAM):

Duties of the DoM include:

- To prepare short, medium and long term plans for rehabilitation and development of meteorology abilities throughout the country;
- To establish and manage the Cambodian meteorological stations;
- To provide weather forecast in short and long time range for all concerned sectors;
- To predict abnormal meteorological phenomenon and emit alert to enable the setting up of protective procedures;
- To raise knowledge and communicate with national and international actors on meteorology technologies;
- To strengthen and broaden Cambodian cooperation on meteorology with meteorological organizations, United Nation agencies and World Meteorological Organization; and,

- To prepare annual reports on the situation of meteorology in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Department of Hydrology and River Works (DHRW) (also one of ten departments under the MoWRAM)

The Department of Hydrology and River Works (DHRW) was established in 1999. There are 5 offices within the department: Office of Administration, Office of Research and Flood Forecasting, Office of Water Quality Analyses, Office of Hydrological Works and the Office of River Bank Management.

DHRW Responsibilities:

- To prepare plan on installation of hydrological stations on the main streams to serve water resources development;
- To prepare short, medium and long-term strategic plans on protection of erosion, sedimentation and river banks;
- To research and monitor surface and ground water regimes by managing installed hydrological stations and collating data to serve various water related sectors;
- To implement and monitoring of water level, water discharge and sediment in the river basins system;
- To implement water quality monitoring at the main hydrological stations;
- To study and research on hydrological phenomena, models, computations, surface and ground water potentials;
- To manage and exchange the hydrological information; to issue forecasts and early warnings of possible flood and drought for having appropriate measures of mitigation in time; and,
- To establish geographical information system (GIS) in relevant to all river basin features, hydrological networks and locations of water resources development infrastructures and so on.

Provincial Provincial/Municipal Organization

President

- Provincial/Municipal Governor

Vice President

- Deputy Governor

Members

- Chiefs of each relevant Government Department

Role of Provincial/Municipal Committee

- Implement National Policy for Disaster Management;
- Organize and disseminate instructions for all activities of District/Precinct Committees for DM;
- Advise NCDM on the activities of CRC and relevant institutions on national assistance and international assistance in disaster management, i.e. prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery;
- Report damage assessment and funding, materials, resources needed to NCDM in the event of a disaster; and,
- Implement training curriculum that will strengthen technical skills of disaster management staff and public education programs in local communities.

Community District/Precinct Organization

President

- Governor of the District/Precinct

Vice President

- Deputy Governor

Members

- Chiefs of each relevant District/Precinct

Role of District/Precinct Committee

- Implement National Policy on Disaster Management;
- Advise Provincial/Municipal committees on current situations;
- Select official candidates for Provincial/Municipal training courses on DM;
- Prepare and disseminate information on disaster occurrence;
- Submit PCDM/MCDM reports on damage and needs assessments;
- Lead the District and Precinct operations of emergency relief, evacuation, shelters, and medical care in a disaster; and,
- Submit PCDM/MCDM reports of relief operations.

B. Government Capacity and Capability

Emergency Response

First Responders

Although fire, police and ambulances are available in urban and tourist areas, most of the country is not served by emergency personnel. In part, the

problem is a lack of trained personnel and medical supplies; it is exacerbated by the high incidence of accidents and fires that overwhelm trained personnel. The Red Cross and USAID have partnered in a program to improve Cambodia’s ability to respond to disasters since 2009.

Emergency numbers (from land-line telephones):
Fire – 118; Police 117; Ambulance – 119

Throughout ASEAN, only Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore have official USAR (Urban Search and Rescue) agencies, and only Malaysia and Singapore have trained USAR teams with operational experience. Cambodia does not have an established USAR agency and would require external – probably Malay or Singaporean – assistance in case of a disaster that hit an urban area.

The traditional armed forces would be expected to be the primary responders for a disaster. There is little rapid response capability, and the forces deployed forward in any given area would probably be the first and only persons on the scene for some time after a crisis begins.

The NCDM oversees the PCDM in each province. It formerly operated under Royal Decree that excluded non-governmental (private or public) entities from responding materially or financially to disasters except through special exemptions. The draft 2012 law on disaster management was intended to make it easier for the NCDM to work with foreign partners to plug gaps in Cambodia’s own response capability.

Note: There does not appear to be a working RGC public evacuation warning system or plan.

Training, Education and Exercises

Thailand and Cambodia staged their first ever bilateral Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Response (HADR) exercise in August 2012. Under the ASEAN label, 40 Cambodian troops joined Thai Joint staff, government officials and NGOs personnel to consider command issues and undertake a field portion of responding to a major urban earthquake. Lessons learned from the exercise highlighted language barriers among first responders and military staffs.

C. Laws, Policies and Plans on Disaster Management

Law on Disaster Management

The “Law on Disaster Management” was presented in draft in 2011; it was due to come into force in 2012, but whether or not this happened is unclear. It can be found at www.rccdm.net. It incorporates early warning, response, operations and recovery/rehabilitation/reconstruction under its rubric. There are, as yet, no published government policies on the rules and regulations of using the Disaster Management law.

Declaring a State of Emergency and/or State of Disaster:

A Governor may recommend that a municipality or province should be declared a State of Emergency if two or more of the below conditions are shown:

- At least thirty percent (30percent) of the municipality or provincial population have their residence destroyed and are in immediate need of assistance; or
- There is a disruption of primary lifelines to supply shelter, energy, potable water, and food cannot be restored within one (1) week; or
- There is disruption of secondary lifelines such as transport, communications, and related systems at which cannot be restored within (1) month; or
- A significant means of livelihood i.e. fishing boats, vehicles, and such are destroyed; or
- Major roads and bridges are destroyed or will be impassable for at least one (1) week, thus disrupting the flow of transport and commerce; or
- There is widespread destruction of fishponds, crops, poultry and livestock, and other agricultural products.

A State of Emergency is defined as being beyond the capability of the local authorities. When a Declaration of a State of Emergency is announced, it is mandatory that the following be immediately undertaken by the concerned agencies in order to

mitigate the effects of the disaster and stabilize the affected area:

- Apportioning or reapportioning funds for the repair of public infrastructure and buildings;
- Granting to bona-fide victims, special loans or restructuring of existing loans by government financing or lending institutions;
- Deferring or placing a moratorium on the payment of taxes and amortization of debts due the government upon verification by the proper authorities;
- Release of Emergency Relief Funds to agencies involved in relief operations and in rehabilitation and restoration of damaged infrastructure; and,
- The Ministry of Industry, Mines, and Energy will be responsible for controlling overpricing of prime commodities and preventing the hoarding of the same.

Plans

Climate Change

National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA) 2006

National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) provide a process for developing countries to identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate needs to adapt to climate change. The main goal of the Cambodian NAPA is to provide a framework to guide the coordination and implementation of adaptation initiatives through a participatory approach, and to build synergies with other relevant environment and development programs. Cambodia’s NAPA presents priority projects to address the urgent and immediate needs and concerns of people at the grassroots level for adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change in key sectors such as agriculture, water resources, coastal zone and human health.

The report can be found at: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/khm01.pdf>

Development

National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) Update for 2009-2013

The plan is an update of the National Development Strategy 2006-2010. It provides a detailed review of the achievements and the challenges faced in the 2006-2010 period, in implementing both the National Development Strategy and the Government's Rectangular Strategy for good governance. Hence, it outlines the macroeconomic framework and the key policies to be carried out during the 2009-2013 period. In particular, the strategy aims at further implementing the Rectangular Strategy, enhancing the agriculture sector, rehabilitating physical infrastructure, developing employment and the private sector, building capacity and human resources.

The plan can be found at: <http://www.mop.gov.kh/Home/NSDP/NSDPUPDATE20092013/tabid/206/Default.aspx>

The Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency – Phase II

The Strategy states key priorities within forestry reform, including law enforcement, effective management of Protected Areas, climate change actions and Community Forestry.

http://www.cdc-crdb.gov.kh/cdc/aid_management/Rectangular%20Strategy%20-%20Phase%20II.pdf

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2008 – 2013 (SNAP-DRR):

In 2005, 168 nations, including Cambodia, participated in the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR) held in Kobe, Japan, which resulted in a resolution for the implementation of a 10-year international disaster risk reduction strategy, known as the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). To address the implementation of the HFA in Cambodia, the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) and the Ministry of Planning (MOP) formulated the “Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2008 – 2013” (SNAP-DRR).

According to the NCDM and Ministry of Planning, “The primary motivation of the Royal Government of Cambodia in the formulation of an Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is to reduce the vulnerability of its people, especially

the poor, to the effects of natural, environmental and human-induced hazards. This can best be achieved by strengthening the disaster management system in Cambodia and by incorporating a disaster risk reduction perspective into the policies, strategies and plans of government in all sectors and at all levels. The Action Plan was conceived and formulated to serve as the “road map” or guide for strengthening and undertaking disaster risk reduction in Cambodia.”

The Action Plan has the following specific objectives:

- Contribute to a common understanding, knowledge and awareness of disaster risk reduction;
- Provide a comprehensive framework to guide and monitor the implementation of disaster risk reduction initiatives in the country;
- Create a conducive environment for the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into development plans, policies and projects of the government;
- Enhance coordination and cooperation between disaster management and development stakeholders ;
- Improve the efficiency of resource allocation and utilization in disaster reduction; and,
- Orient donor support in disaster risk reduction to government-identified priorities.

The SNAP-DRR plan can be found at: [http://www.unisdr-apps.net/confluence/display/bib/Strategic+National+Action+Plan+\(SNAP\)+for+Disaster+Risk+Reduction](http://www.unisdr-apps.net/confluence/display/bib/Strategic+National+Action+Plan+(SNAP)+for+Disaster+Risk+Reduction)

Disease Surveillance

Cambodia National Comprehensive Avian and Human Influenza Plan

In 2007 the Cambodian Government adopted the Cambodia National Comprehensive Avian and Human Influenza Plan. It combines plans for animal health, human health, communication and inter-ministerial cooperation into a single comprehensive framework for Avian and Human Influenza. This comprehensive framework is designed to assist the allocation of resources, including for

preparedness, response and recovery planning.

The report can be found at: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/idrl/915EN.pdf>

Health

Health Strategic Plan 2008 – 2015 (HSP 2)

The First Health Sector Strategic Plan (2003-2007) was launched in 2002. Health officials worked towards implementing the plan with the goal of achieving Cambodia's health related Millennium Development Goals by 2015. The Second Health Sector Strategic Plan 2008-2015 (HSP2) continues the foundation set by the first plan. The Department of Planning and Health information of the Cambodian Ministry of Health, reports that the HSP2 is based on a robust platform of experiences gained from both strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of the HSP1. It aims to address health needs of the population during the years 2008-2015 by using the opportunity offered by the government to maximum extent possible, as the improvement in health status of all Cambodians is recognized by the RGC as a priority.

The plan can be found at: http://www.wpro.who.int/health_services/cambodia_nationalhealthplan.pdf

Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) National Progress Report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

The preparation of this National Progress Report has been undertaken within the framework of the biennial 2007-09 HFA Monitoring and Progress Review process, facilitated by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and UNISDR System partners. The progress report assesses current national strategic priorities with regard to the implementation of disaster risk reduction actions, and establishes baselines on levels of progress achieved with respect to the implementation of the HFA's five priorities for action.

Source: www.preventionweb.net. The progress report can be found at: www.preventionweb.net/files/9806_Cambodia.pdf

See Appendix for additional HFA information.

D. Military Role in Disaster Relief

Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) Khmer: Kangtrop Yothipol Khemarak Phumin

RCAF on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Royal-Cambodian-Armed-Forces/568725599823911>

The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) operates under the Ministry of National Defense and was created in 1993 through the merger of the RGC's military forces and the two noncommunist resistance armies. Royalist forces and the Khmer Rouge were absorbed into the RCAF in 1999. The Commander-in-Chief of the RCAF is His Majesty the King Norodom Sihamoni. RCAF Headquarters are located in Phnom Penh. The RCAF is comprised of three main branches of service: The Army, Navy and Air Force.

The 113,300-strong RCAF are constitutionally limited to defensive operations and are thought to be better suited to guerilla operations than any other type of operation. The RCAF includes thousands of conscript personnel brought in to relieve unemployment among the country's youth and, therefore, have highly uneven capabilities and skills. In addition, there is little cooperation among the three services, and air/naval support to land forces is exercised only when the dominant Army requires transport and air mobility during Very Important Person (VIP) protection operations.

There is some limited HADR and Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) capability gained from Cambodia's contributions to UN missions. These deployments have almost always been engineering and de-mining efforts. RCAF does list emergency relief as one of its critical missions, alongside countering threats, including in the environmental sphere. The two on-going reform goals that support these missions include: improving mobilization; and expanding military participation in engineering and relief capabilities.

RCAF forces have only rudimentary communications capabilities with no coherent secure structure. They rely on tactical radios, civilian commercial telephone networks and courier to deliver orders and instructions. In addition, transport is limited but probably would be augmented by civilian lift in case of emergency. There are hundreds

of trucks at the disposal of the forces.

The King, Norodom Sihamoni, is the Supreme Commander of the RCAF. Under him are the Commander-in-Chief, RCAF, General Pol Saroeun, and Defense Minister Tea Banh. The Service Chiefs are: Army Commander, General Mea Sophea, Air Force Commander, Lt-Gen Soeung Samnang, and Navy Commander, Vice Admiral Tea Vinh.

The Defense Minister is also a commander-in-chief, and there are logistics/finance, materials/technical services, and defense services offices within the Ministry. The High Command Headquarters (HCHQ) has responsibility for three autonomous infantry divisions as well as coordination of joint activity.

The country is divided into six military regions, each comprising three to four provinces:

- Royal Cambodian Armed Forces Headquarters, Phnom Penh
- First Military Region HQ, Stung Treng
- Second Military Region HQ, Kompong Cham
- Third Military Region HQ, Kompong Speu
- Fourth Military Region HQ, Siem Reap
- Fifth Military Region HQ, Battambang
- Sixth (Special) Military Region HQs, Phnom Penh/Pailin/Kompong Thom

Each Military Region Headquarters (MRHQ) would have direct responsibility for conducting and coordinating military activity in response to a crisis anywhere within its territory. It would be the focal point for all government agency work as part of that crisis response.

Royal Cambodian Army:

Website: <http://www.army.mil.kh/>

Royal Cambodian Army on Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Royal-Cambodian-Army/103812029657994>

The Royal Cambodian Army, which includes Special Forces, is the largest force and is present in each province of the country. The Royal Cam-

bodian Army is divided into eleven divisions of infantry, with armor and artillery support.

The Special Forces Airborne 911 unit (SF-911) is headquartered in Angsnoul District, Kandal Province and is under direct command of the High Command Headquarters of the RCAF. There are approximately 6,500 staff members.

Under the command of General Meas Sophea, the Army has approximately 110,000 uniformed personnel. Army Chief of Staff is Lt-Gen Chea Saran. The Army consists of:

- 12 Infantry Divisions
- 3 Independent Infantry Brigades
- 9 Independent Infantry Regiments
- 3 Armored Battalions
- 2 Artillery Battalions
- 1 Special Forces Regiment
- 4 Engineer Regiments

The Army is essentially a light infantry force that relies on general purpose trucks for mobility. It is based throughout the country in small detachments with localized duties.

Royal Cambodian Navy:

Website: <http://www.navy.mil.kh/>

Royal Cambodian Navy on Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Royal-Cambodian-Navy/108754265816302>

The Royal Cambodian Navy, including the Royal Cambodian Marine Corps, is the second largest force. Commanded by Vice Admiral Tea Vinh and Chief of Staff Vice Admiral Sao Sarin, the Navy has 2,800 uniformed personnel. The Navy maintains 17 patrol craft and Two Fast Attack Craft – Patrol.

Navy Headquarters is at Chruoy Changwar, outside Phnom Penh. Bases are Ream/Sihanoukville for ocean-based operations, Kompongson for civil-military operations, and Phnom Penh for riverine operations. The Navy includes the marine force element. There are around 2,000 Marine infantry in the Royal Cambodian Marine Corps. The complement of patrol craft have enabled the

force to assert sovereignty over Cambodia's maritime claims, but their ability to do anything but challenge illegal fishing vessels is doubtful. With its minimal lift capacity, it is unlikely to play a significant role in any HADR operations.

Royal Cambodian Air Force:

Website: <http://www.airforce.mil.kh/>

The Royal Cambodian Air Force is the smallest force and has around 500 personnel and operates in every province with an airport. Air Force Headquarters is located at Phnom Penh International Airport. The Air Force is commanded by Lt-Gen Soeung Samnang

The Air Force maintains Xian MA60 and Harbin Y-12 transports, and Phnom Penh International Airport (Headquarters), and Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Siem Reap bases.

It is expected that the Air Force would play a role in transporting HADR personnel and supplies in case of an event.

Other Security Forces

The Central Department of National Police oversees the security, transport, public order, border, administrative, commissariats and municipal police. The various police forces are thought to remain highly politicized and, in some cases, beyond the control of their superiors. The police do not enjoy the confidence of the public at large and cannot be expected to be accepted as honest brokers by any HADR event at risk population. The Judicial Police include Military Police who operate as a type of gendarmerie.

Cambodian National Police (General Commissariat of National Police)

Website: <http://www.police.gov.kh/?lang=en>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Cambodian-National-Police/624162894276742>

Cambodia's Ministry of the Interior is in charge of the Cambodian National Police and other law enforcement administrations, including the police academy, police training units, the judicial police, drug units, border police and prisons. The INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for Cambodia sits structurally within the Central Security

Department of the National Police Commissariat General.

Cambodia's national police force is organized into six central departments: Security; Transport; Public Order; Border; Administrative; and Judicial. There are about 64,000 personnel in the national Police Force. During an emergency, the National Police help to assist in emergency operations. The U.S. Embassy works with the National Police to provide civilian and military workshops on response to natural disasters.

The Royal Gendarmerie of Cambodia (Military Police):

Website: <http://www.grk.com.kh/index.php?lang=en>

The Royal Gendarmerie of Cambodia, or military police, is a paramilitary force with around 8,000 to 10,000 soldiers deployed nationwide, with its headquarters in Phnom Penh. The Royal Gendarmerie is based on the French national Gendarmerie system.

The unit's chain of command is through the Royal Cambodian Armed Force High Command. The Royal Gendarmerie is deployed in each province and city and is tasked with keeping law and order and internal security in the country, including counter terrorism activities. The Gendarmerie training school is located in Kambol commune, Kandal province.

Civil duties of the Royal Gendarmerie include helping and assisting civilians and other emergency forces in case of emergencies and natural disasters.

RCAF in Disaster Response

The RCAF has played an important role in disaster response and relief in the country. The RCAF has provided assistance such as building embankments along river banks, evacuating civilians to safe areas, providing security, and maintaining and reconstructing damaged infrastructure. RCAF forces used in disaster relief include the Army, Navy, Air Force, Special Forces, Royal Gendarmerie, and Engineering units.

During a disaster, the RCAF undertakes search and rescue activities with the help of local authorities and provincial armed forces, including the police.

According to a RCAF 2006 White Paper, the

RCAF states that all relevant units that respond to disasters, together with civil institutions, must conduct a joint relief operations exercise at least once a year. The paper says that aside from seeking relief materials from foreign partners, the RCAF forces need to be constantly prepared. Preparedness requires relevant units to have manpower for operations, materials available, a means of transport, and tactics for fulfilling their duties. The White Paper also suggests that the Ministry of National Defense and the High Command consider forming a small team that can undertake overseas relief operations in the future.

The Cambodia Post-Ketsana Disaster Needs Assessment report [prepared by the RGC with Support from the World Bank, Global Fund for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR), UN System, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)] says that there needs to be a more effective system of command and control that would allow various personnel to work in a coordinated fashion to avoid duplication of effort. Additionally, the report states that equipment at the sub-national level is extremely limited or nonexistent. The report says the provincial capacity for immediate response as well as coordination with humanitarian agencies is weak due to a lack of skilled human resources and a lack of systematic inventory of available resources that can be mobilized during emergencies.

HADR exercises with other foreign militaries

The Cambodian military has participated in HADR exercises with other regional countries including Thailand. In August 2012, the Royal Thai Armed Forces hosted the Thailand-Cambodia Joint and Combined Exercise on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief. The exercise was aimed at making disaster management exercises inclusive of persons with disabilities.

Cambodia also participated in ASEAN-led humanitarian exercises. In June 2013, 18 countries participated in the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief and Military medicine exercise in Brunei Darussallam. The objective of the exercise was to create a standard operating procedure (SOP) for disaster response in Southeast Asia. The countries that participated were the 10 ASEAN members plus dialogue partners Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, Russia, South Korea and the U.S.

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RCAF and Peacekeeping

As requested by the United Nations, the RCAF has participated in UN peace missions in Africa in demining and as military observers. A coordinating committee for force deployment to UN peacekeeping missions was established as a mechanism to coordinate and liaise with the UN and other national and international agencies.

Cambodian Military Police Company number 702 and Hospital Level 2 Company number 801 participated in a peacekeeping mission in South Sudan beginning in April 2012. Around 153 Cambodian peacekeepers participated in the South Sudan mission.

Following training, Cambodian peacekeepers participated in UN peacekeeping operations in Sudan, Lebanon, Chad and Central Africa. Cambodia dispatched peacekeeping troops for the first time in April 2006 to Sudan, then Chad and Central Africa. Cambodia sent the first batch of peacekeepers to Lebanon in 2010.

Cambodian peacekeepers have cleared landmines, constructed shelters and defense posts for fellow peacekeepers, roads, bridges and barracks and helped provide clean water and medical treatment to civilians.

As part of the U.S.-sponsored Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), aimed at develop-

ing the UN peacekeeping capabilities of developing nations, the U.S. military (U.S. Army Pacific) has trained with Cambodian forces, starting from 2010, in an annual exercise dubbed “Angkor Sentinel.” The exercise is aimed at better coordination of peacekeeping and humanitarian operations.

E. Foreign Assistance

In requesting foreign assistance, the NCDM shall be guided by the following policies of the RGC:

- Maintaining self-reliance and national authority is essential;
- Foreign emergency and rehabilitation assistance shall be solicited only when requirements arising from human and physical damages are beyond the capability of the RGC;
- When offered, any foreign assistance may be accepted based on the consolidated requirements;
- The NCDM shall scrutinize and prioritize all requests;
- Requests to concerned foreign governments and the UN system agencies and other international bodies for external assistance for relief and rehabilitation shall be endorsed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MFAIC) upon determination that the resources of RGC are inadequate to meet the requirements;
- The MFAIC shall inform the concerned departments/agencies and the NCDM of the assistance provided by foreign Donors; and
- In such case of cash donations, the recipient agency shall deposit their donations to the National Treasury and shall immediately notify the Department of Budget Management (DBM) and the NCDM. The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) shall immediately release the funds based on prioritized requirement while the NCDM shall monitor the utilization of said assistance by the departments/agencies concerned

The NCDM shall be guided by the follow-

ing policies with respect to foreign assistance for emergencies:

- Foreign assistance shall be accepted when offers are made by foreign countries or agencies;
- Assistance shall be solicited when requirements arising from human and physical damages are beyond the capability of the RGC;
- Requests for foreign assistance shall be submitted by the department/agencies concerned only through the NCDM; and
- While foreign assistance may be solicited or accepted, all departments and agencies mandated for emergency management should strive to develop their own capability for self-reliance

Procedures with respect to foreign assistance for emergencies:

- Foreign assistance whether requested or unsolicited shall be accepted according to the areas of responsibility of concerned agencies as follows:
 - **MOSALVY** Food, clothing, shelter, basic needs
 - **MOH** Medicine and medical equipment
 - **MAFF** Agricultural needs
 - **MPWT** Construction materials/services
 - **MEYS** Educational materials/facilities
 - **DHTE** Scientific and Technological materials/services
- NCDM shall make the necessary arrangements for tax exemption, landing permits, quarantine and other requirements to facilitate entry of the assistance;
- The request for foreign assistance during emergencies shall be undertaken as follows:
 - The implementing Ministries, departments, bureaus, corporations, and authorized agencies, upon determination of their needs, shall submit the formal request for multilateral and bilateral assistance to possible donors through the MFAIC and the Council for the Development of Cambodia

(CDC), respectively;

- The MFAIC and CDC shall inform the Ministries, departments, bureaus, corporations, and authorized agencies collaborating with the NCDM regarding the availability of external assistance from donor countries or agencies;
- Upon receipt of the foreign assistance the implementing Ministries, departments, bureaus, corporation, authorized agencies concerned shall inform the NCDM; and,
- In receiving cash donations, the recipient agencies shall observe established government procedures and requirements;
- A report on the utilization or distribution of foreign donations shall be submitted to the NCDM by the recipient agencies within one (1) month after the acceptance of the assistance.



CAMBODIA Infrastructure

Cambodia Disaster Management Reference Handbook | March 2014

Airports with paved runways: 6

2,348 to 3,047 m: 3 airports
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 airports
914 to 1,523 m: 1 airport

(CIA, 2013)

Airports with unpaved runways: 10

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 airports
914 to 1,523 m: 7 airports
Under 914 m: 1 airports

Heliport: 1

(CIA, 2013)

B. Ports

Seaport

The southern port at Sihanoukville (Kampong Soam), formally called the Sihanoukville Autonomous Port (PAS) (website: <http://www.pas.gov.kh/beta/>), is the main international and commercial deep seaport of the country. It was constructed beginning in the 1950s and initially completed in the 1960s.

Road links between the port city and the rest of the country have been improved in recent years, making transport from the port to other areas of the country more efficient. The total operational land area of the port is around 124.76 hectares.

- The “Old Jetty” became operational in 1960. This jetty is 290m long by 28m wide and can accommodate 4 vessels with medium Gross register Tonnage (GRT) at both sides. The exterior berth is -8.50m-13m depth, while the interior berth is -7.50m -8.50m depth.
- Another 350m long new quay with -10.50m maximum draft was constructed in 1966. This quay can accommodate 3 vessels with -7.00m draft medium GRT.
- The construction of a Container Terminal with 400m long by -10.50m depth and 6.5 ha of container yard was completed in 2007.

River Port

The other main port, the international Phnom Penh Autonomous Port (website: <http://www.ppap.com.kh/>), is found in the capital and is located on the Mekong River. Access is through the delta in Vietnam and through Ho Chi Minh City.

The port is under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport and the

Ministry of Finance and Economics. It is located 2km from the Chak Tomouk confluence, on latitude 11o35’N and on longitude 104o55’E. The access distance to the port is about 332km from the Cuu Tieu entrance mouth, at the South China Sea, and about 100km from Kaam Samnar, on the Cambodia-Vietnam border.

Handling facilities:

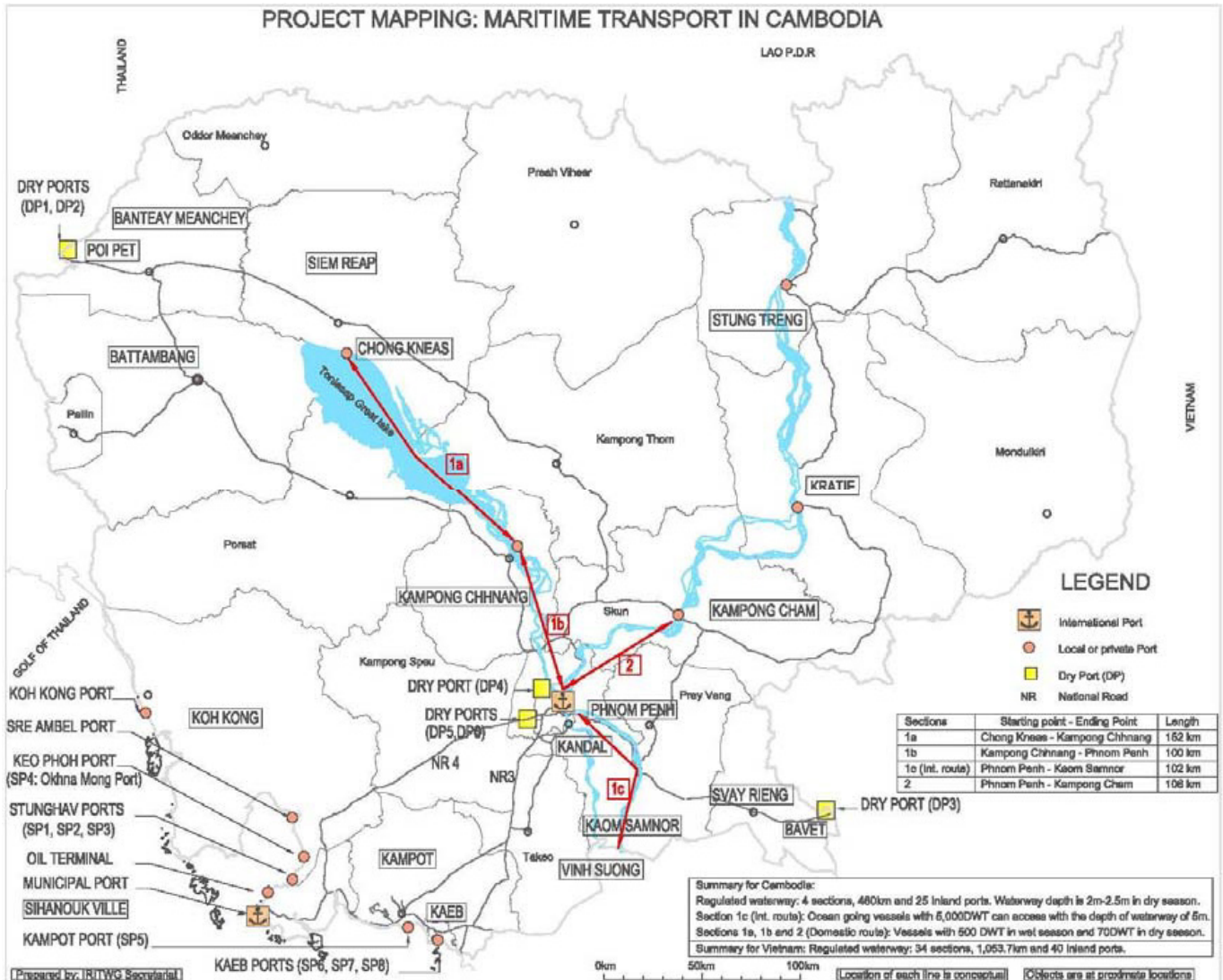
- Operations at the quay are performed by two floating cranes and are supported by two mobile cranes of 70T and 100T capacity. Port officials plan to add a fixed crane in the future to increase productivity
- The port has 23 trucks for receiving and delivering both 20-ft. and 40-ft. containers
- Two tug boats are available to help direct ships to the dock
- The port has one mobile container scanner to help combat smuggling

Dredging services:

- The port has two high capacity dredging machines. These machines are used to maintain a deep channel from the Cambodia-Vietnam border all the way up to port zone, to ensure navigation of vessels up to 4000GRT
- Two modern warehouses are under construction 4 km from the port terminal.

C. Inland Waterways

Inland waterways include the Mekong, Tonle Sap and Sab Rivers, with a total of around 1900 km of navigable waterways (3,700 km total, mainly on the Mekong). Tonle Sap Lake is navigable year-round but only by smaller boats between March and July. It has been noted that water flow in the Mekong has been decreasing in recent years, further constraining river transport. Boats of up to 150 ton capacity can be used north of Phnom Penh on the Mekong as far as Kratie province. Between Kratie and Stung Treng 50 ton boats can pass in the rainy season but only 20 ton boats or less can pass when water levels get low. Above Stung Treng to Veunkham crossing into Laos, boats of 50 tons can pass during high water levels, while only smaller boats of 10-15 tons can pass during low water levels.



Source: Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT). "Overview on Transport Infrastructure Sectors in the Kingdom of Cambodia." The Infrastructure and Regional Integration Technical Working Group (IRITWG), Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

D. Land

Roads and Highways

Cambodia's road network measures approximately 39,618 km in total length, including

4,757 km of national roads and about 5,700 km of provincial roads under the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, and around 27,800 km of tertiary (rural) roads under the responsibility of the Ministry of Rural Development. The World Bank reports that road condition surveys in 2005 indicate that 40 percent of the network is in good and fair condition,

52 percent in poor condition and 8 percent in bad condition. (“Transport in Cambodia,” World Bank).

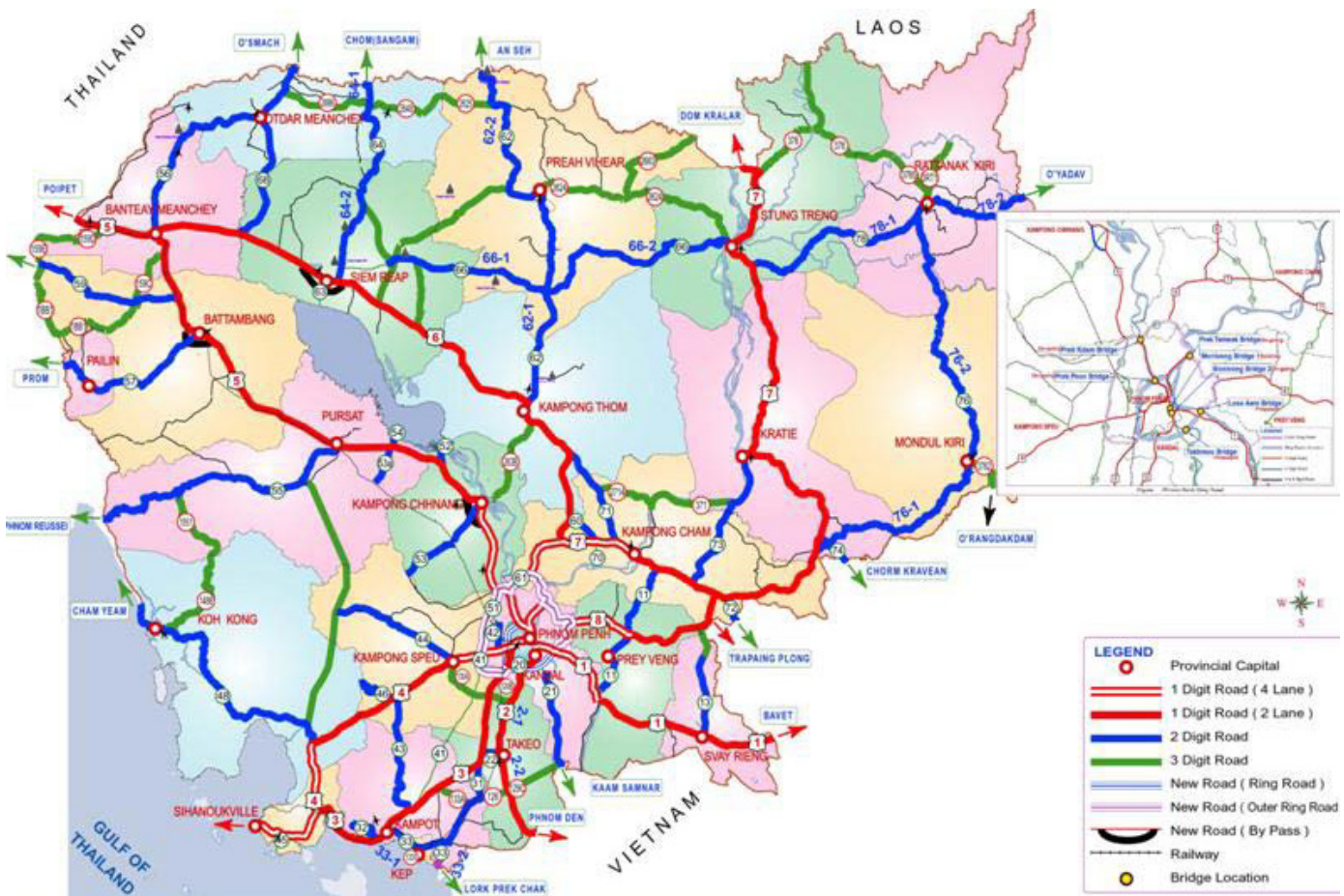
There are 2,492 km of paved roads and 37,126 km of unpaved roadways. (CIA, 2009)

The country’s road transport industry is still in its infancy and only a few companies are thought to be professionally managed. Most goods in the country are transported on old,

overloaded trucks, while in rural areas goods are transported by motorcycle or animal-drawn vehicles.

Roads in urban areas were damaged by years of conflict. Buses are used for public transport as there are no subways in the country. Traffic congestion is becoming an emerging problem in the major cities of Phnom Penh and Siem Reap as the urban population continues to grow.

National Road Network in Cambodia



Source: Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT). “Overview on Transport Infrastructure Sectors in the Kingdom of Cambodia.” The Infrastructure and Regional Integration Technical Working Group (IRITWG), Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

Railways

The Royal Cambodian Railway is comprised of 690 km of two single track main lines, a northwestern and southwestern route, which mainly carry freight and very light passenger traffic as the rails have not been properly maintained. As such, trains travel at an average speed of only 20 km/hr. The railways are currently undergoing restoration.

Since the lines see very light official use, many residents use the railways to run their own personal “bamboo trains” which are usually made from wood and powered by a motorcycle. These bamboo trains carry passengers and light freight and are popular among tourists.

The 382 km Northwestern line connects Phnom Penh with Pursat, Battambang, Sisophon and to the Thai border at Poipet. The line was built before World War II. The last stretch to Poipet, about 48 km, was pulled by the Khmer Rouge in the 1970s and has not been in use since then. The line was originally intended to be part of a route connecting Bangkok, Thailand, through Phnom Penh to Saigon, Vietnam, however, the Cambodia section from Phnom Penh to Saigon was never started.

The 263 km Southwestern line connects Phnom Penh with Takeo, Kampot and to the sea port of Sihanoukville

and was built in the 1960s. The best maintained sections of rail are generally thought to be on this line.

The rail system is reportedly set to undergo a major overhaul to connect it to the TransAsian railway, which aims to link Singapore to China - but this is still years away.

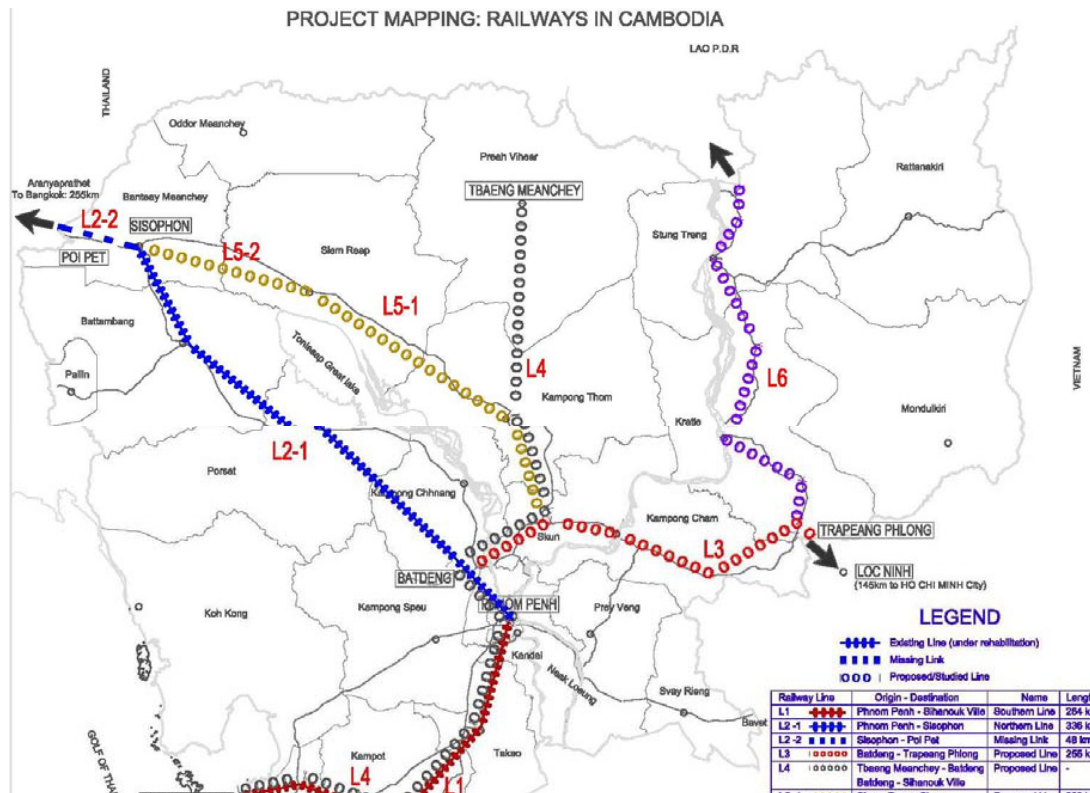
For further reading see:

Infrastructure and Regional Integration Technical Working Group (IRITWG). “Overview on Transport Infrastructure Sectors in the Kingdom of Cambodia 2010.”

<http://www.mpwat.gov.kh/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/2010-Overview-on-Transport-Infrastructure-Sectors-in-Kingdom-of-Cambodia.pdf>

This official report contains information on the transport infrastructure sectors in Cambodia, including roads, railways, ports, inland waterways, air transport and cross border transport. The 2010 report is the third edition, with previous editions published in 2008 and 2009.

Cambodia Railways Network



Source: (Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT). “Overview on Transport Infrastructure Sectors in the Kingdom of Cambodia.” The Infrastructure and Regional Integration Technical Working Group (IRITWG), Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

E. Hospitals and Clinics

Generally speaking, it is thought that medical facilities and services in Cambodia do not meet international standards. However, the country has made considerable progress in rebuilding its health system following years of conflict that severely damaged the country's health infrastructure.

There are about 90 national, provincial and district level referral hospitals. These referral hospitals are classified at three levels based on the number of staff, beds, equipment, clinical activities and medicines. In order of lower to higher capacity they are:

- Complementary Package of Activities (CPA)-1 hospitals: 33 hospitals (2011). These have no large-scale surgery (no general anesthesia), or blood bank, but have basic obstetric service.
- CPA-2 hospitals: 31 hospitals (2011). This level includes CPA-1 level of care plus emergency care services and large-scale surgery,

including ICU, and other specialized services such as blood transfusion.

- CPA-3 hospitals: 26 hospitals (2011). These have large-scale surgery capacity with more activities than a CPA-2 along with specialized services.

All eight national referral hospitals and 21 of 24 provincial referral hospitals provide CPA-3 level services.

Around 1,050 health posts and health centers provide minimum level primary health care services for mainly rural populations in the country. Each clinic covers about 10,000 - 20,000 people. However, only 43 percent of centers provide a full minimum package of health services. (2010, WHO, MoH). The government provides some national level health programs while NGOs help deliver disease prevention and health promotion services through these centers.

There are over 18,000 health professionals in the country. The following table breaks down the numbers by profession:

Selected numbers of health professionals in Cambodia (2011)

Employed Healthcare Professional	Number
Doctors	2300
Specialists	91
Primary Nurses	3258
Secondary Nurses	5175
Primary Midwives	1827
Secondary Midwives	1921
TOTAL	18,045

Source: MoH 2010, Semi-Annual Performance Monitoring Report

Major Hospitals and Clinics in Cambodia:

Following is a select list of some of the major hospitals and clinics in the two main cities of Phnom Penh and Siem Reap.

Phnom Penh:

Calmette Hospital

Address: No. 3 Monivong Boulevard, Phnom Penh

Tel: (855) (0)23 426 948 Ext: 257 / (855) (0)11 426 948

Fax: (855) (0)23 723 840

Email: calmette@online.com.kh

Royal Rattanakh Hospital

#11, Street 592, Sangkat Boeung Kok II, Khan Toul Kork, Phnom Penh

Tel: (855) (0)23 991 000 / 365 555 and Fax: (855) (0)23 986 992

Mobile: (855) (0)23 991 041-045

Email: info@royalrattanakhospital.com or rrhregis@bgh.co.th

Website: <http://www.royalrattanakhospital.com/>

Sihanouk Hospital Center of Hope (managed by HOPE Worldwide)

St. 134, Sangkat Vealvong, Khan 7 Makara, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Desk Phone: (855) 23 426 091, 023 637 3991, 023 637 3992

Fax: (855) 23 426 092

Email: Khmmngtn@yahoo.com

Website: <http://www.sihosp.org/>

International SOS Cambodia Ltd

House 161, Street 51

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: +855 12 816 911/ 23 216 911

Fax: +855 23 215 811

Email: info.cambodia@internationalsos.com

Website: <http://www.internationalsos.com/>

NAGA Clinic International Medical Center

11 Street 254 PO Box 1155

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: 855-23 211 300 or 11-811 175

(emergency, secretary)

Fax: 855-23-361 225

Email: info@nagaclinic.com

Website: <http://www.nagaclinic.com/>

Sen Sok International University Hospital

#91-96, Street 1986, Sangkat Phnom Penh Thmei, Khan Sen Sok

Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Hospital Phone: +855 23 883 712, +855 23 883 713

Hospital Mobile: +855 13 883 712

Hospital Fax: +855 23 883 713

E-mail: info@sensokiuh.com

Website: <http://www.sensokiuh.com>

Siem Reap:

Angkor Hospital for Children

Tep Vong (Achamean) Road and Oum Chhay Street, Svay Dangcum

Siem Reap, Cambodia

Tel: +855 (0) 63 963409

Fax: +855 (0) 63 760452

Email: ahc@angkorhospital.org

Website: angkorhospital.org

Royal Angkor International Hospital

National Route #6 (Airport Road), Phum Kas-ekam, Khum Sra Ngea

Siem Reap (Angkor), Cambodia

Tel : (855) 63 761 888, (855) 12 235 888, (855) 63 399 111

E-mail : info@royalankorhospital.com

Website : <http://www.royalankorhospital.com>

E. Schools

Beyond cities, schools are rudimentary in terms of buildings and facilities and may not be solidly constructed. However, in cities, both public and private schools are likely to be better constructed and have connections to water-sewage systems and electric power. Nonetheless, their construction will vary considerably and, in the case of a flood, could be damaged to the point of being unusable. There are dozens of small, private universities throughout the country, mostly in provincial capitals, and their construction tends to be more solid and include access to water-sanitation and electricity although in an emergency, these networks may be overwhelmed.

The following is a list of universities throughout the country; facilities vary in size and condition.

Angkor Khemara University

Kampot
Tel: 855-97-777-9398

Angkor University

Siem Reap
Tel: 855-063-672-9768

Asia Euro University

832 ABCD, Kampuchea Krom Blvd
Sangkat Teuk Laak I,
Khan Toul Kork, Phnom Penh 12156
Tel: 855-11-757-485

Build Bright University

Tonle Basac (main campus)
Phum Viheachen, Svay Dangkum Commune
Grey Bldg, Samdech Sothearos Blvd
Siem Reap
Phnom Penh
Tel: 855-63-963-300
Tel: 855-23-987-700
Oh Moy Road, Phum 5, Shang Kat 4
Phum 5, Khum Labansiek
Sihanoukville, Sihanouk Province
Banlung District, Ratanikri Province
Tel: 855-12-775-795
Tel: 855-75-794-064

Phum Chamkar Samroang 2
Se Sok leap Bldg, Phum 1
Khum Chamkar Samroang,
Khum Rokakhnung, Dounkeo District
Battambang District, Battambang
Takeo Province
Tel: 855-53-39-39-75
Tel: 855-32-931-031

Phum O Ambel, Khum O Ambel
Phoum Thmor Leat, Sangkat Srah Russey
Srok Serei Saphoan
Krong Stung Treng, Khet Stung Treng
Banteay Meanchey Province
Tel: 855-74-973-663
Tel: 855-54-958-300

Cambodia University for Specialties

Building F, Tuolkok
Building 16 A, Damnak Thom Village
Phnom Penh

Sangkat Steung Meanchey, Khan Meanchey
Tel: 855-23-350-828
Phnom Penh
Tel: 855-89-80-88-85

Building 84, 135 Street, Sangkat Toul Tum
Building 122, Preah Vonivong St.
Chroy Thmor Village
Poung 1, Khan Chamkar Morn
Sangkat Boeung Kok
Phnom Penh
Kampong Cham City, Kampong Cham Province
Tel: 855-95-999-867
Tel: 855-12-44-27-27

Lork Taneuy St, Wat Bo Village
Building 73, Sopoly Village, Sangkat Kampong
Svay
Sangkat Sala Kamroek
Serey Sorphoan City, Banteay
Meanchey Province
Siem Reap City, Siem Reap Province
Tel: 855-12-29-11-40
Tel: 855-12-63-62-08

Ota Korm 2 village, Sangkat Toul Taek
Building 21, 1 Ousaphea Village
Battambang City, Battambang Province
Sangkat Kampong Kandal, Kampot City
Tel: 855-12-44-27-28
Tel: 855-12-76-92-20

Balang Lech Village
Sangkat Damrei Choan Khlar
Steung Sen City, Kampong Thorm Province
Tel: 855-12-85-43-42

Cambodian Mekong University

9B Street 271, Sangkat Tek Thla
Khan Sen Sok, Phnom Penh 12102
Tel: 855-23-88-22-11

Chamroeun University of Polytechnology

88 Street 350, Sangkat Toul Svay Prey I Khan
Chakarmon
Phnom Penh
Tel 855-11-97-97-67

Chea Sim University of Kamchaymear

Kamchay Mear District, Pray Veng Province
Tel: 855-12-478-901

Chenla University

43 Street 43, Sangkat Phsarderm Kor Khan
Conner St 154-51, Sangkat Phsathmey III
Tuol Kok, Phnom Penh
Khan Dounpenh
Tel: 855-23-88-32-69
Tel: 855-23-63-06-363

Human Resources University

Building 2, Street 163, Sangkat Olympic
Khan Chamkamorn, Phnom Penh
Tel: 855-23-987-826

IIC University of Technology

Building 650, National Road 2
Sangkat Chak Angre Krom, Khan Mean Chey
Phnom Penh
Tel: 885-23-425-148

International University

Building 89-91-93, Street 1011-1984
Sangkat Phnom Penh Thmey, Khen Sen Sok
Phnom Penh
Tel: 855-23-881-623

Khmer University of Technology and Management

Village 2, Sangkat 3, Khan Mittapheap
Sihanouk Province
Tel: 885-34-933-718

Life University

Gropu 11, Mondol 3
Sangkat 2, Sihanoukville
Tel: 855-34-934-077

National University of Management

Street 96 Christopher Howes, Khan Daun Penh
Phnom Penh
Tel: 855-23-428-120

Norton University

Street 118, 10 and 130, Sangkat Phsar Chas
Street Keo Chenda, Sangkat Chroy Changva
Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh
Khan Russey Keo, Phnom Penh
Tel: 855-23-982-166

Paññastra University of Cambodia

92-93 Maha Vithei Samdech Sothearos
Phnom Penh
Tel: 855-23-990-163

Phnom Penh International University

Building 36, Street 160, Sangkat Veal Vong
Khan 7 Makara, Phnom Penh
Tel: 855-23-999-906

Prek Leap National College of Agriculture

Road 6A, Prek Leap, Russey Keo
Phnom Penh
Tel: 855-12-707-677

Royal University of Agriculture

Khan Dangkor, Phnom Penh
Tel: 855-23-219-753

Royal University of Law and Economics

Monivong Blvd, District Tonle Basac, Khan
Chamkamorn
Phnom Penh
Tel: 855-23-362-607

Royal University of Phnom Penh

Russian Federation Blvd
Toul Kork, Phnom Penh
Tel: 855-23-883-640

Svay Rieng University

National Road 1, Phumi Chambak
Sangkat Chek
Svay Rieng City, Svay Rieng Province
Tel: 855-44-715-776

University of Battambang

National Road 5, Sangkat Prek Preah Sdach
Battambang City
Tel: 855-53-952-905

University of Puthisastr

No. 55, Street 180-184, Sangkat Boeung Raing
Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh
Tel: 855-23-221-624

Vanda Institute

No 216-218 Mao Tse Toung Blvd, Sangkat Tom-
nop Toek
Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh
Tel: 855-23-213-563

Western University

15 Street 528, Sangkat Boeun Kak 1
Khan Toul Kork, Phnom Penh
Tel: 855-23-998-233

Zaman University

Street 315, No. 8, Boeng Kok 1
Toul Kork, Phnom Penh
Tel: 855-23-996-111

Note: For a detailed description of some of the above listed universities, please see Academic institutions under Disaster Management Partners in the Country

F. Utilities

Power

Along with most of the rest of basic infrastructure in the country, the energy sector has also been damaged by years of war. Only 15 percent of the total population in Cambodia has access to grid-electricity in the country. Grid electricity is decentralized and there is no national electrical grid. Urban centers have separate grids that

are operated by independent power producers. Electrical grids are only found in the largest cities and are not connected to each other.

Cambodia also imports electricity from the neighboring countries of Thailand, Vietnam and Laos. The Electricity Authority of Cambodia reports that electricity import from Vietnam is at 22kV through a number of connections and at 230KV through the Vietnam – Takeo – Phnom Penh 230KV line. Electricity import from Thailand is at 22kV through a number of connections and at 115kV through Thailand – Banteay Meanchey – Battambang and Siem Reap line. Electricity import from Laos is at 22kV to Steung Treng.

Of the 80 percent who live in rural areas, only 7.9 percent have access to grid electricity. The rest rely on lead-acid batteries (17.4 percent) and the majority (69.5 percent) use kerosene for lighting. The rest use grid electricity, generator power, candles, or other sources for lighting. Large areas of rural Cambodia are without electricity as public utility and private companies concentrate

Sihanoukville Port. (World Factbook)



power supply in urban and peri-urban areas.

Many in Cambodia remain dependent on traditional biomass fuels for cooking and heating needs. In rural areas, 94 percent of energy needs, primarily for cooking, are met by fuelwood, while in urban areas the number is about 40 percent. The total amount of fuelwood used in Cambodia is estimated at 4.5 million tons of wood per year. Additionally, other sources of fuel used include diesel for electricity generation, industry and transport, and kerosene for domestic lighting. A recent trend in the country is for people to use more convenient sources of fuel such as charcoal and liquefied petroleum gas, particularly for the growing middle- and upper-income families.

Hydropower

Cambodia's first major hydropower project, the 110meter high 193MW Kamchay Dam in Kampot province, was approved by the RGC in 2005. The contract for the project was given to Sinohydro Corporation, China's largest dam builder. The dam became fully operational in December 2011.

Following the Kamchay plant, the 12MW Kirirom I facility in Kampong Speu province was built, followed by a third major project, the Kirirom III dam in the southwest of the country, which was completed in 2012.

Three other hydropower dams are under construction. These are the Tatay River hydropower dam with a capacity of 246 megawatts, the Atay River hydropower dam with 120 megawatt capacity, and the Russei Chrum Krom hydropower dam with 338 megawatt capacity. All the projects are expected to be completed by 2015.

At least another twelve dam projects are thought to be undergoing feasibility studies by Chinese, South Korean and Vietnamese companies. The hydropower projects are controversial as opponents claim that the projects threaten ecosystems and livelihoods and displace local populations.

Water-Sanitation

UNICEF reports that while some 56 percent of rural Cambodians have access to some type of improved water source, only about 8 percent have access to sanitation facilities. Moreover, nearly 100 percent of Cambodia's rural water-sewage infrastructure is donor-funded and, thus, operates along a variety of models and technolo-

gies. The upshot is that in rural areas, any drinking water resources are vulnerable to contamination under a variety of natural disaster scenarios. Despite better numbers in urban areas (approximately 81 percent access to drinking water and approximately 67percent access to sanitation), urban water is vulnerable due to outdated technologies and poor protection of sources/systems.

In rural areas, pond/pump set-ups are the most common "improved" water resources while rivers are by far the most common water-sewage resource. In urban areas, Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority (PPWSA) is the largest public water system in the country, serving 90 percent of city residents and facilities; in recent years PPWSA has focused on industrial and commercial customers. PPWSA operates three water treatment plants (Phum Prek, Chroy Changva and Chamkar Mon); water enters the municipal system from the Mekong, Tonle Sap and Bassac rivers. Any pollution or run-off from upstream areas will disrupt/damage the urban system.

Indicators	1993	2008	2009
Staff/1,000 connections	22	4	3.2
Production capacity, m ³ /day	53,660	234,284	246,864
Water quality	--	WHO	WHO
Coverage area	20%	90%	90%
Supply duration	10	24	24
Supply pressure	0.2	--	3
Supply network, km	288	1,556	1,660
Number of connections	26,881	--	191,092
Number of subsidized connections	--	--	17,657
Unaccounted for water	72%	6.19%	5.94%
Billing ratio	28%	93%	--
Collection ratio	48%	>99%	99.9%
Total revenue, million Riels	700	100,317	105,780
Total expenses, million Riels	1,400	70,431	72,467
Operating profit, million Riels	-700	29,882	33,313

Notes: -- Data not available

WHO = World Health Organization

m³/day = cubic meters per day

km = kilometers

Source: PPWSA Performance Indicators (2009)

G. Systemic Factors Impacting Infrastructure

Building Codes

There are significant bureaucratic requirements for most building projects (residential or commercial) in Cambodia that nominally require Sangkat level, local governor's office and Khan land use office review and permitting. Documentation supporting an application is technically required to have plans for sewage connections. Once construction sites have opened, they are to be inspected by several departments, including the local Khan office before connecting to utilities. In all, most bureaucratic matters will take

two to two and a half years, including building time and inspections that occur during the building process. Reports from building managers and business transparency groups suggest that most "no fee" applications and permitting processes are actually subject to corruption and that small payments to the right officials will speed the process significantly.

Based on reports of corruption and the average experience of construction companies in the country, shortcuts in building and wiring/plumbing can be expected, and regular reports of building, bridge and other collapses imply that building codes are merely suggestions and that connected/wealthy people can circumvent them.

Traditional Homes in Cambodia

The residential homes in Cambodia vary depending on economic viability of the residents. Traditional homes in rural areas have wooden frames, a gabled – thatched, tiled or iron roof; walls of timber or woven bamboo; bamboo ladders or wooden stairs back and front, and a bamboo fence. The upper class homes are constructed of stone, brick, and wood. The lower class use smaller wooden pieces and leaves. Most residents build their homes on stilts due to the heavy rain season which causes flooding. Stilt homes vary in height. The short stilt homes are 0.4 – 1.5 meters high and use the area underneath for firewood storage and cattle living quarters. Medium stilted homes, the most commonly seen, range from 1.6 – 4.0 meters. The space is used as a daytime outdoor living room where most of the daily activities take place. Most of the homes have steep pitched, gabled, or hip roofs, which allow a quick flow of rain water to the sides of the homes.

The traditional homes consist of a supporting framework with no bracing or shear walls. Roofing

is built before wall cladding. The foundations have a load bearing piles standing on a single foundation at the bottom of a one meter excavation with wooden beams covered by compacted stone, hewn stone, or a concrete slab. Piles are made of tree trunks. Joists are made of a local hardwood and in traditional homes run continuous through the vertical piles. Modern homes have two joists on either side of the piles. Roofing is linked to form a rigid roof truss. Screws and nails are used to fix each side of the piles.

Materials that could be used for the building of homes include: wood, bamboo, palm leaves, brick, sandstone, laterite, rice straw, (if costs allow: nails, screws)

Homes and buildings in urban areas are typically made of concrete and built without the use of any kind of coding. It can be assumed that each building in the urban spread is made differently either with or without reinforcement.

Typical floating house on Tonle Sap. (World Factbook)





Baat Dambang

Siem Reab

Tonlé Sap

Pousaat

Kampong Thum

Kampong Chhnang

Kracheh

Kampong Chaam

PHNOM-PENH

Kampong Spueu

Ta Khmau

Prey Veang

Preaek Prali

Preaek Krting

Preaek Chhnang

Saen Monour



CAMBODIA Health

Cambodia Disaster Management Reference Handbook | March 2014

lic on the occurrence of epidemics or other health hazards; and,

- Provides direct service and/or technical assistance on sanitation.

A. Structure

Ministry of Health (MOH)

The Cambodian Ministry of Health (MoH) is solely responsible for all aspects related to health including development of a strategic plan, and the implementation and evaluation of public health services in the country. Each province has their own provincial health department.

Three Directorate Generals are under the structure of the Ministry of Health:

- Directorate General for Health;
- Directorate General for Administration and Finance; and,
- Directorate General for Inspection.

Each directorate manages and supervises various Departments and Offices in the MoH.

Ministry of Health (MOH)

- Establishes national mass casualty management plans and epidemic control plan;
- Organizes facilities for, and provides for the health care of people living in evacuation centers by collaborating with the CRC, IOs and NGOs that are involved;
- Organizes Emergency Response Teams in all hospitals, clinics, and health institutions;
- Provides guidelines for the provincial, municipal and rural health services to support all respective CDMs during emergencies;
- Undertakes necessary measures to detect the occurrence of communicable diseases and other health hazards that may affect the population after an emergency;
- Issues an appropriate warning to the pub-

National Blood Transfusion Centre (NBTC)

Website: <http://www.donatebloodcambodia.org/>

The National Blood Transfusion Center (NBTC) is a department of the Ministry of Health within the Blood Safety Program. The National Blood Transfusion Services (NBTS) consists of the NBTC in Phnom Penh and 21 Provincial Blood Transfusion Centres (PBTCs) located in 21 provinces. The majority of PBTCs are under the responsibility of provincial referral hospitals.

In 1991, a decree issued by the Ministry of Health (MoH) officially gave NBTC the responsibility of organizing and supervising the collection and supply of blood throughout the country. Later in 1994, also by government decree, the Ministry of Health adopted a policy for the promotion of voluntary, non-remunerated blood donation.

The NBTS is working in partnership with various development partners including Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), World Health Organisation (WHO), United States Centre for Disease Control (US CDC), Nagasaki University of Japan and Australian Red Cross Blood Service (ARCBS) to ensure sustainability and the development of the Blood Safety Program.

Health Overview

Years of conflict in Cambodia have left the country's health infrastructure badly damaged. However, Cambodia has made significant progress in rebuilding its health system, following health sector reforms introduced by the government in the early 1990s. Since 1994, the Ministry of Health (MoH) has been committed to reorganizing the health system, placing an emphasis on the district level.

Cambodia has seen significant socioeconomic progress in recent years along with corresponding improvements in health indicators. However, maternal mortality remains high, infectious diseases are serious concerns and the overall

health system is underfunded. The national health budget has grown but remains low on a per capita basis with an estimated 60 percent of health expenditures made out-of-pocket. The majority of Cambodians reportedly seek care first from the private sector due to high costs, poor quality and lack of accessibility from the public sector. Additionally, the people of Cambodia face significant challenges to health care as a result of the low number of physicians per capita and inaccessibility to rural populations.

The current life-expectancy for Cambodians is 62.67 years (60.31 for men and 65.134 for women), ranking 177 of 192 countries (CIA, 2012). Overall, Cambodia's health indicators are largely superior to other low-income countries, but still lag significantly behind its neighbors in the Southeast Asia region (Health Systems 20/20, 2012).

UNICEF states that between 2000 and 2010, the country made significant progress in improving the health of children. The infant mortality rate dropped from 95 to 45 deaths per 1,000 live births, putting the country on track to reach Millennium Development Goal 4 to reduce child mortality. Despite progress, the country's maternal mortality ratio remains high at 206 deaths per 100,000 live births, resulting in an estimated 1,700 mothers dying each year. (UNICEF)

Child mortality levels also remain high by regional standards with an estimated 50 children under the age of five dying each day from preventable and treatable diseases such as diarrhea and pneumonia. Malnutrition remains significant in the country and is reportedly the cause in one third of child deaths.

Immunization rates are high, with child immunization rates above 90 percent. However, less than 50 percent of children are receiving services such as vitamin A supplements and deworming. Malnutrition affects around half of the children under the age of five, caused by high rates of infectious disease, poor hygiene, inappropriate feeding practices and high food prices.

The prevalence of HIV has fallen significantly, now less than 1 percent of the adult population, compared with a high of around 2 percent in 1997. (WHO) Cambodia is one of the first developing countries to have over 90 percent of adults with advanced HIV infection on antiretroviral therapy, which is up from 38 percent in 2005.

Malaria and tuberculosis programs are being strengthened and national programs have developed to control dengue fever, parasitic

diseases and childhood respiratory infections and diarrheal diseases. However, Cambodia remains on the World Health Organization's list of 22 countries with a high burden of tuberculosis. Around two-thirds of Cambodians carry the TB bacterium, which is one of the highest rates in the world. Malaria mortality rates have dropped by half since 1999 - however it is still a major killer among children.

Additionally, the country continues to report high rates of diabetes and hypertension and more than 50 percent of men are reported to be smoking cigarettes. Additionally, the WHO reports that mental health issues and traffic-related injuries are regarded as significantly under-reported problems.

Traditional Medicine

The use of traditional medicine in Cambodia is still very popular, particularly in rural areas. The "Kru Khmer," or traditional healers are still widely found throughout the country. In general, at least one Kru Khmer is found in each village with several found in larger villages. In addition to the Kru Khmer, Buddhist monks and mediums known as "Kru Chol Ruup" also practice traditional medicine. The Khmer Rouge banned the use of Western teachings in the 1970s, so traditional medicine was the only option available to the population. The Ministry of Health estimates that 40 – 50 percent of the population uses traditional medicine. (Cambodia Health Service Delivery Profile, 2012)

Source: World Health Organization (WHO) and Ministry of Health, Cambodia. Cambodia Health Service Delivery Profile, 2012.

http://www.wpro.who.int/health_services/service_delivery_profile_cambodia.pdf

B. Surveillance and reporting

Laboratories

There are several laboratories organized and mandated under various government ministries.

Laboratories are generally thought to be lacking in capacity as they generally do not have the necessary equipment or staff. According to the US Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Cambodia, currently, few clinical laboratories have sufficient skills and equipment to perform certain specialized tests. For instance, labs lack the skills and equipment used to monitor HIV patients receiving anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment. The CDC is working with the RGC to strengthen laboratory infrastructure with an emphasis on quality assurance. In addition, the U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit-2 Detachment Phnom Penh (NAMRU-2 PP) helps the RGC identify infectious disease threats. In 2002, NAMRU-2 began conducting regional infectious disease research and diagnostic laboratory support, operating out of a laboratory located at the National Institutes of Public Health, in Phnom Penh.

Disease Surveillance/Early Warning Systems

There are several disease surveillance/early warning systems in place in Cambodia. From the government side, between 1983 and 1992 communicable disease surveillance was under the responsibility of the National Center for Hygiene and Epidemiology (NCHE) with its national, provincial and district networks. In 1992, the MOH established a new Health Information System (HIS).

The HIS produces five reports:

1. Weekly Zero Reporting (Alert System);
2. Monthly routine report;
3. Quarterly report (TB + Leprosy);
4. Annual inventory report; and a
5. National Health Statistics Report.

A Center for Disease Control (CDC) Department was created in late 1997 and began to function in early

For further reading on Health:

The Second Health Sector Strategic Plan 2008-2015 (HSP2)

http://www.wpro.who.int/health_services/cambodia_national-healthplan.pdf

The First Health Sector Strategic Plan (2003-2007) was launched in 2002. Health officials worked towards implementing the plan with the goal of achieving Cambodia's health related Millennium Development Goals by 2015. The Second Health Sector Strategic Plan 2008-2015 (HSP2) continues the foundation set by the first plan. The Department of Planning and Health information of the Cambodian Ministry of Health, reports that the Second Health Sector Strategic Plan 2008-2015 (HSP2) is based on a robust platform of experiences gained from both strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of the HSP1 (2003-2007). It aims to address health needs of the population during the years 2008-2015 by using the opportunity offered by the government to maximum extent possible, as the improvement in health status of all Cambodians is recognized by the RGC as a priority.

Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2010

<http://www.moh.gov.kh/files/dphi/chisra.pdf>

The 2010 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (2010 CDHS) is the third survey of its kind to be conducted in Cambodia. This report includes information on demography, family planning, maternal mortality, infant and child mortality, and women's health care status, including related information, such as breastfeeding, antenatal care, children's immunization, childhood diseases, and HIV/AIDS. The authors expect the findings to be used by policymakers and program managers to evaluate Cambodia's demographic and health status and then to formulate appropriate population and health policies and programs

World Health Organization (WHO) and Ministry of Health, Cambodia. Cambodia Health Service Delivery Profile, 2012.

http://www.wpro.who.int/health_services/service_delivery_profile_cambodia.pdf

This report, compiled by the World Health Organization and the Ministry of Health, Cambodia, reports on the overall health situation in Cambodia, including strategies and legislation, the health service network, health financing, the service delivery model, and traditional medicine practices in the country.

1999. There are three Bureaus: Disease Surveillance Bureau, Bureau of Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases, and a Quarantine Bureau which was added in 2004 after the SARS outbreak in 2003.

Some surveillance systems were created with help and in partnership with regional neighbors and the international community. For HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), the US CDC in Cambodia provides technical assistance and resources to expand and strengthen HIV and STI surveillance and other strategic information systems for monitoring and evaluating various programs and response to the HIV epidemic. The CDC influenza program also seeks to help the RGC monitor and warn for pandemic influenza

In 1999, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Myanmar, China and Thailand agreed to create the **Mekong Basin Disease Surveillance (MBDS)** as a method of cooperation for disease surveillance. The MBDS works to “strengthen national and regional capabilities in disease surveillance and response to outbreaks of priority diseases, in order that they can be effectively controlled.”

The MBDS aims to:

- Strengthen sustainable national capacity in disease surveillance, outbreak investigation and responses
- Strengthen health manpower development in the field of epidemiology
- Establish a sub-regional surveillance network.

The government has also sought agreements with neighboring countries in an effort to prevent regional disease transmission. The Agreement on border health quarantine, Cambodia and Vietnam (2006), was signed in March 2006, when the Governments of Cambodia and Vietnam concluded an agreement on border health quarantine to “ensure good border health quarantine, border exchange, people’s health and to prevent disease transmission between the Kingdom of Cambodia and Vietnam”. The agreement identifies the border health quarantine measures to be applied to air, water, road and rail traffic such as the checking of quarantine declaration forms,

the observation of passengers and crew and the sanitary check of vessels to detect transmission vectors or diseases. Additionally each party may conduct health quarantine activities in border-area markets and trading points and should mutually respect the quarantine certifications of the other party unless signs of disease or transmission vectors are detected. If such signs are found, the quarantine service of each party may apply the necessary medical treatment and quarantine measures. The agreement also requires the exchange of information regarding such measures including relevant legal documents on a regular basis and requires notification about infectious diseases as required by the IHRs and encourages cooperation on the “importing and exporting of medicines and chemicals for border health quarantine”.

Cambodia is also a signatory to the International Health Regulations (IHR) revised and adopted by the World Health Assembly in 2005. The IHRs are legally binding, having entered into force in mid-2007. The IHR’s create an international mechanism for issuing official warnings about disease outbreaks and require states to strengthen their domestic surveillance and control systems.

The IHRs apply to any “public health emergency of international concern.” These include:

A disease or occurrence that creates a potential for disease, which:

- Constitutes a public health risk to other States through the spread of disease, and
- Requires a coordinated international response.

The obligations in the IHRs are not only for actual outbreaks of diseases but also potentially biological, chemical or radiological accidents or other vectors that could lead to disease, as well as animal diseases that might be transmitted to humans.

Source: IFRC. “Legal preparedness for responding to disasters and communicable disease emergencies in Cambodia.”

C. Training for health workers

Disaster-related training for health workers does not appear to be a widespread practice. In general, basic health training is generally not thought to be up to international standards. Often if a family member is hospitalized, they are taken care of by “carers”—usually family members or friends who often have little to no experience in health care. If any, disaster training for health professionals is generally led by the UN’s World Health Organization and major international NGOs such as the IFRC. Unfortunately, the training does not appear to be mandated by the government and relatively few health workers appear to receive this specialized training.

Some specialized health training for disasters has been held by the UN and NGOs. In 2008, a group of Cambodian health workers were trained by the Norwegian Red Cross and IFRC at a “Field School.” The focus of that Field School training was on public health in emergencies utilizing a holistic approach that encompassed water, sanitation, emergency shelter, nutrition and psychosocial support.

D. Management of Dead Bodies after Disasters

The management of dead victims of disasters is one of the most difficult aspects of disaster response. There are many things for responders to consider, including sensitive cultural issues. To address the overall management of dead bodies, following a disaster, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the WHO, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) have written a manual called: “Management of dead bodies after disasters: a field manual for first responders.” For further details, the manual can be found online at: http://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/other/icrc_002_0880.pdf

The principles outlined in the document are being widely implemented by major humanitarian organizations, including the aforementioned groups. The manual has two broad aims: One is to promote the proper and dignified management of dead bodies and the second aim is to maximize identification.

According to PAHO, the term “dead bodies” is used instead of the more respectful and techni-

cally correct term “human remains” because the term “dead bodies” is less ambiguous for readers whose first language is not English.

As disasters frequently overwhelm local systems, the responsibility for immediate management of dead bodies falls on local communities and organizations rather than on appropriate personnel such as international specialists. This often results in mismanagement. As such, the manual focuses on practical recommendations for non-specialists.

The manual provides basic information to the non-specialist with regards to managing dead bodies and covers in separate chapters: coordination, infectious disease risks, body recovery, storage of dead bodies, identification of dead bodies, information management, long-term storage and disposal of dead bodies, communications and the media, and support to families and relatives.

The manual does not provide a comprehensive framework for forensic investigation, but the use of the manual is expected to help forensic investigators once they gain access to disaster affected areas.

However, responders should keep the following general principles in mind:

- When death is the result of a disaster, the body does not pose a risk for infection;
- Victims should never be buried in common graves;
- Mass cremation of bodies should never take place when this goes against the cultural and religious norms of the population;
- Every effort must be taken to identify the bodies; and
- As a last resort, unidentified bodies should be placed in individual niches or trenches, which is a basic human right of the surviving family members.

Cultural and religious aspects to consider include:

- The overwhelming desire of relatives from all religions and cultures is to identify their loved ones
- Advice and assistance from religious and community leaders should be sought to

improve understanding and acceptance of the recovery, management and identification of the dead bodies; and,

- Undignified handling and the disposal of dead bodies may further traumatize relatives and should be avoided at all times. Careful and ethical management of dead bodies, including disposal, should be ensured, including respect for religious and cultural sensitivities.

E. Sexual and Reproductive Health in Disasters

There is often a lack of access to sexual and reproductive health services in disaster situations. According to the WHO, sexual and reproductive health care should be available in emergency situations and be based on the needs and expressed demands of the displaced, particularly women, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of the refugees while also conforming with universally recognized international human rights.

The following recommendations are from the PAHO, Regional Office of the WHO (http://www.paho.org/disasters/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogcategory&id=817&Itemid=800&limit=9&limitstart=9).

Prevention and Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Emergencies

During emergencies, changes in the behavior and emotional condition of people reflects the need to relieve tensions which build up while the emergency continues. Sexual gratification is a relatively common way for some adults to relieve stress. Studies show that at high levels of tension and anxiety, the search for sexual activity can become compulsive. This compulsion can even lead to acts of sexual aggression, directed chiefly against women, children, the elderly, and handicapped persons. It can occur in the home, in public, or in shelters or temporary refuges. There is the further consideration that regular measures for epidemiological control of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV, and for the clinical management of AIDS cases, can be temporarily disrupted. Thus it is necessary to act swiftly and decisively to prevent the transmission of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS.

With a view to reducing the risk of transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, the following activities should be included among the chief points to consider in the preparation of emergency responses:

- Intensify the promotion of protective measures. It is indispensable that the population be advised of the fact that during emergencies the risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases increases, and also on how to take appropriate protective measures.
- Confirm the existence of and promote the ongoing application of national standards for the prevention, control, and clinical care of cases of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS.
- Confirm the availability and adequate distribution of latex condoms and water-soluble lubricants both in medical units, and in shelters and temporary refuges.
- Determine the need for such drugs and supplies as are required to provide for at-risk areas.
- Confirm that medical units are able to give special attention to prenatal care and delivery for pregnant women infected with HIV/AIDS.
- Insofar as possible, establish health care services with trained staff in the shelters and temporary refuges.
- Promote the provision of water containers and disinfection supplies, in such a way as to provide for female personal hygiene.
- Take the precautions needed to ensure the availability of safe blood stocks for obstetric care and traumatological emergencies.
- Ensure that educational supplies are available at all times concerning reproductive health activities, so can be drawn on for health promotion activities if needed.

Recommendations for Contraceptive Care in Emergencies

Emergencies modify people's patterns of priorities and response; given a different set of

stimuli, people tend to forget or suspend the use of protective measures such as contraceptives. Furthermore, the climate of emotional tension fosters physical closeness between people, increasing the vulnerability of women to sexual relations that are unwelcome, and unprotected against pregnancy or sexually transmitted disease. Changes also occur in the way in which individual emotions and behavior are expressed, often manifested in frustration and anguish which, among other consequences, can spark acts of physical aggression that are sometimes manifested in sexual acts, chiefly against women.

Thus it is necessary to act swiftly and decisively to prevent unplanned, undesired, or even forced pregnancies.

The activities below should be included among the principal points to consider in preparing emergency response measures:

- Identify current needs, conditions, and availability of contraceptive stocks by type and quantity; safe storage mechanisms; expiration dates; and resources for distribution to users. It is necessary to know if supplies are available in neighboring regions of the country which could be drawn on rapidly and sent to consumption points.
- Include emergency contraceptives in the supplies to distribute. The interruption or suspension in the supply and regular use of contraceptive methods, and the increase in sexual violence incidents make it crucial that women have access to emergency contraceptives. As a starting point, it is recommended to estimate that 1 percent of women of childbearing age will require them.
- Confirm the availability and distribution of latex condoms. The use of condoms should be promoted directly among both men and women in order to contribute effectively to the prevention of unwanted pregnancies, and to reduce the risk of sexually transmitted diseases.
- Maintain the ongoing delivery of oral and injectable hormone-based contraceptives and barrier methods to users. It is important to review the physical condition of contraceptive supplies before distributing them.
- Promote the use of injectable methods. Dur-

ing the emergency stage, the use of injectable contraceptives (preferably) is recommended, in view of the limited availability of water to clean and disinfect devices and medical equipment utilized for insertion of intrauterine devices, tubal ligations, and vasectomies.

- Insofar as is possible, establish obstetric/gynecological health care services in the shelters and temporary refuges, with trained staff.
- Conduct information and education sessions in the temporary shelters and refuges, and other public places, geared toward men and women of childbearing age, with regard to sexuality, sexual and reproductive rights, and shared responsibilities in the prevention of unwanted pregnancies.
- Prepare and disseminate protection-driven messages directed to the general population on how to prevent health risks and obtain basic services relating thereto.
- Ensure the availability, at all times, of educational supplies concerning the reproductive health actions that the population should carry out in emergencies so that, in the event of need, these can be drawn on for health promotion activities.

Recommendations for Prenatal Care and Delivery Care in Emergencies

During emergencies it is particularly important to consider the prevention of pregnancy complications and to avoid childbirth in unsafe conditions that could lead to disease or death in women of childbearing age. This holds true both during the immediate emergency phase, and the aftermath.

The activities mentioned below should be included among the chief points to consider in preparing emergency responses:

- Promote a census or registry for the identification of women who are pregnant or have just given birth, in each geographical jurisdiction; classify pregnant women according to gestation and risk status.
- Promote and confirm the detection of women involved in prenatal check-up and who have problems that imply High Obstetric Risk.

- Identify whether conditions at primary and secondary health care units in each jurisdiction are appropriate for safe operations, and verify the status of equipment and supplies.
- Confirm that prenatal care is being provided, particularly for women with high obstetric risk.
- Estimate the volume of deliveries expected over the next 30 days in the emergency area, and the volume of resources needed to provide care under the best conditions possible.
- Identify needs for supplies and equipment to attend deliveries and newborns, both by professional staffs and traditional midwives. Ensure that medical units attending deliveries and the shelters designated for this purpose have intravenous and plasma solutions to replenish blood volume in case of hemorrhage.
- Confirm that it is possible to ensure delivery care in sanitary conditions, and to resuscitate newborns. The fact that a large number of deliveries can be attended in the home environment should be taken into account.
- Identify sites where at-risk patients, obstetric emergencies, complicated deliveries, and general cases requiring surgical care may be referred. For each site, identify different potential access routes from the medical units with lesser complexity and response capacities.
- Inform the population of the medical units closest to them, how to reach them, and when necessary of what is needed for pregnant women and newborns to receive care before, during, and after the emergency.
- Disseminate knowledge among the population of warning signs to watch out for during pregnancy, childbirth, and post-childbirth (bleeding, pain, persistent fever, foul-smelling discharges, etc.) so that they may seek care in a timely fashion.
- Insofar as possible establish obstetric/gynecological health care services, with trained staffs, in the shelters and temporary refuges.
- Expand the application of tetanus toxoid to all pregnant women.
- Encourage the preferential supply of food and food supplements, where indicated, to pregnant women and those who are nursing.
- Promote the supply of containers for water and disinfection supplies to the shelters and temporary refuges, so they can be used for female personal hygiene.
- Intensify activities to promote the early adoption of exclusive breast-feeding.
- Identify and register births in the area, and locate newborns with any of the following problems: deficient thermoregulation, neonatal respiratory insufficiency, and low birthweight. Assign daily special surveillance to these cases.
- Take all necessary precautions to ensure the safe supply of blood for obstetric emergencies and traumas
- Confirm the preparation and dissemination of messages directed to the general population, geared at the protection of women during pregnancy, childbirth, and post-childbirth, and the proper care of newborns.
- Ensure the availability, at all times, of educational supplies on reproductive health activities that the population should conduct in emergencies, so they can be drawn on for health promotion activities when necessary.

For further reference please see "Inter-agency field manual on reproductive health in humanitarian settings," by the Inter-agency Working Group (IAWG) on Reproductive Health in Crises." The manual is the result of a collaborative and consultative process of over 100 members of the UN agencies and NGOs that make up the IAWG on Reproductive Health in Crises.

The manual can be found online at http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/emergencies/field_manual_rh_humanitarian_settings.pdf.

F. Psychological and Mental Assistance in Disasters

Key Concepts of Disaster Mental Health

The following is excerpted from the "Field Manual for Mental Health and Human Service Workers in Major Disasters," by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

The manual can be found online at: <http://content.samhsa.gov/ext/item?url=/samhsa/content/item/200009/200009.pdf>

The following principles guide the provision of mental health assistance following disasters. The truth and wisdom reflected in these principles has been shown repeatedly, from disaster to disaster.

Key Concepts:

- No one who sees a disaster is untouched by it.
- There are two types of disaster trauma—individual and community.
- Most people pull together and function during and after a disaster, but their effectiveness is diminished.
- Disaster stress and grief reactions are normal responses to an abnormal situation.
- Many emotional reactions of disaster survivors stem from problems of living brought about by the disaster.
- Most people do not see themselves as needing mental health services following disaster and will not seek such services.
- Survivors may reject disaster assistance of all types.
- Disaster mental health assistance is often more practical than psychological in nature.
- Disaster mental health services must be uniquely tailored to the communities they serve.
- Mental health workers need to set aside traditional methods, avoid the use of mental

health labels, and use an active outreach approach to intervene successfully in disaster.

- Survivors respond to active, genuine interest, and concern.
- Interventions must be appropriate to the phase of the disaster.
- Social support systems are crucial to recovery.

Disaster Mental Health for Responders: Key Principles, Issues and Questions

The following information is from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): (Source: <http://emergency.cdc.gov/mentalhealth/responders.asp>)

Note from the CDC: These materials represent highlights of the kinds of mental-health related information that might be beneficial in a disaster. Because of their brevity, they do not provide an exhaustive, formal review or compilation of the wealth of available knowledge on disaster mental health. This is a starting point.

Guiding Principles (It is helpful to keep these points in mind when preparing for or responding to a disaster.)

- Disaster mental health assistance is often more practical than psychological in nature (offering a phone, distributing coffee, listening, encouraging, reassuring, comforting).
- Disaster relief assistance may be confusing to disaster survivors. They may experience frustration, anger, and feelings of helplessness related to Federal, State, and non-profit agencies' disaster assistance programs. They may reject disaster assistance of all types.

Survivor Needs and Reactions (Responses differ, but there are common needs.)

- A concern for basic survival
- Grief over loss of loved ones and loss of valued/meaningful possessions

- Fear and anxiety about personal safety and physical safety of loved ones
- Sleep disturbances, often including nightmares and imagery from the disaster
- Concerns about relocation and the related isolation or crowded living conditions
- A need to talk, often repeatedly, about events and feelings associated with the disaster
- A need to feel one is a part of the community and its recovery efforts

Reactions that Signal Possible Need for Mental Health Referral (Many responses to trauma can be expected, but some are cause for extra attention/concern.)

- Disorientation (dazed, memory loss, unable to give date/time or recall recent events...)
- Depression (pervasive feeling of hopelessness and despair, withdrawal from others...)
- Anxiety (constantly on edge, restless, obsessive fear of another disaster...)
- Acute psychosis (hearing voices, seeing visions, delusional thinking...)
- Inability to care for self (not eating, bathing, changing clothing or handling daily life)
- Suicidal or homicidal thoughts or plans
- Problematic use of alcohol or drugs
- Domestic violence, child abuse or elder abuse

For the responder:

Common Disaster Worker Stress Reaction Checklist (It is not unusual for responders to have these reactions.)

Behavioral and Emotional Responses/Symptoms

- Anxiety, fear
- Grief, guilt, self-doubt, sadness
- Irritability, anger, resentment, increased

conflicts with friends/family

- Feeling overwhelmed, hopeless, despair, depressed
- Anticipation of harm to self or others; isolation or social withdrawal
- Insomnia
- Gait change
- Hyper-vigilance; startle reactions
- Crying easily
- Gallows humor
- Ritualistic behavior

Cognitive Responses/Symptoms

- Memory loss, Anomia (difficulty naming objects or people)
- Calculation difficulties; Decision making difficulties
- Confusion in general and/or confusing trivial with major issues
- Concentration problems/distractibility
- Reduced attention span and/or preoccupation with disaster\
- Recurring dreams or nightmares

Physiological Responses/Symptoms

- Fatigue
- Nausea
- Fine motor tremors
- Tics
- Paresthesia
- Profuse Sweating
- Dizziness
- GI Upset
- Heart Palpitations
- Choking or smothering sensation

Mis-Attribution of Normal Arousal (Misinterpretation of normal physiological responses can increase anxiety and the number of unnecessary ER visits.)

- Interpretation of normal physiological arousal as serious illness
- Misinterpretation often is increased by rumors and false information
- Increased by hyper-suggestibility in victim fueled by changes in routine and surroundings
- Risk communication and rumor control can help reduce unnecessary drains on healthcare

Longer-Term Effects Checklist (Potential down-stream consequences of exposure to a natural or human-caused disaster.)

- Nightmares
- Intrusive thoughts
- Uncontrolled affect
- Relationship problems
- Job/school related problems
- Decreased libido
- Appetite change
- Blame assignation
- Decreased immune response

Sources of Stress for Responders Checklist (These can increase stress.)

- Role ambiguity
- Lack of clarity of tasking
- Mismatching skills with tasks
- Lack of team cohesion
- Discomfort with hazardous exposure
- Ineffective communication within team, with non-team members, with headquarters
- Lack of or too much autonomy
- Intense local needs for information (media/

health officials) that cannot await clearance delay

- Database issues, linkage between epidemiology, laboratory, and environmental sampling
- Laboratory specimen tracking, reporting
- Resources/equipment shortages
- Command and control ambiguities
- Re-integration barriers
- Coworkers had to pick up your work...or no one did and it is overwhelming
- Lack of understanding of or appreciation for what you have been through
- Domestic/family conflict

Individual Approaches to Avoid/Reduce Stress Checklist (Things you can do to help maintain your own mental, emotional, physical, spiritual balance.)

- Management of workload
- Set task priority levels and create a realistic work plan
- Delegate existing workload so workers not doing usual job too
- Balanced Lifestyle
- Exercise and stretch muscles when possible
- Eat nutritionally, avoid junk food, caffeine, alcohol, tobacco
- Obtain adequate sleep and rest, especially on longer assignments
- Maintain contact and connection with primary social supports

Stress Reduction Strategies

- Reduce physical tension by deep breathing, meditating, walking
- Use time off for exercise, reading, listening to music, taking a bath
- Talk about emotions and reactions with coworkers at appropriate times

Self-Awareness

- Recognize and heed early warning signs for stress reactions
- Accept that one may not be able to self-assess problematic reactions
- Be careful not to identify too much with survivors/victims' grief and trauma
- Understand differences between professional relationships and friendships
- Examine personal prejudices and cultural stereotypes
- Be vigilant not to develop vicarious traumatization or compassion fatigue
- Recognize when own disaster experience interferes with effectiveness

Self-Care Examples Checklist (Examples, by category, of things you can do.)

- Physical Diet, exercise, sports, sleep, relaxation...
- Emotional Stay in contact with family, friends, social support
- Cognitive Training, reading, perspective
- Behavioral Civic involvement, personal and family preparedness
- Spiritual Meditation, prayer, fellowship, volunteerism



Baat Dambang

Siem Reab

Tonlé Sap

Pousaat

Kampong Thum

Kampong Chhnang

Kracheh

Kampong Chaam

PHNOM-PENH

Kampong Spueu

Ta Khmau

Prey Veang

Preaek Prak

Preaek Krating

Preaek Chhnang

Saen Monour



CAMBODIA Communications

Cambodia Disaster Management Reference Handbook | March 2014

Communications

Several government ministries and agencies are responsible for disaster communication in Cambodia. The Ministry of Information (MINF) provides a public information service to disseminate disaster mitigation measures as well as to assist in warning the public of impending emergencies. The MINF also coordinates with government and private media in educating the public on emergency preparedness and emergency operations.

Also included are the Department of Meteorology (DoM), which falls under the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM). The DoM and MoWRAM are involved with analyzing and disseminating weather warnings and weather forecasting as well as flood forecasting. The DoM, MoWRAM, and the Department of Hydrology and River Works (DHRW) collects, analyzes and disseminates information about floods. These three are assisted by the Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS). The Mekong River Commission (MRC) is an inter-governmental agency that works directly with the governments of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam on joint management of shared water resources and sustainable development of the Mekong River. The MRC's Phnom Penh-based Regional Flood Management and Mitigation Centre have helped state agencies manage flooding through data and tools for flood-forecasting.

Disaster information messages are primarily disseminated via radio or television. While many Cambodians receive information about disasters over the radio, much of the communication in rural areas are community-based, with information being filtered down from district chiefs to village chiefs and then to local villagers at the head of household level.

A. Communications Structure

The following is a brief description of the communications infrastructure in Cambodia:

Telephone System: There are adequate land lines

and/or cell phone service in Phnom Penh and other cities. Mobile phone use is rapidly expanding in rural areas mainly due to nonexistent or unreliable land-line networks.

Telephones (land lines): 530,000 (2011). Around 4 persons out of every 100 have land lines.

Mobile Cellular phones: 13.757 million (2011). Approximately 92 out of every 100 people have cell phones.

International calling: Availability is adequate but expensive via land line and cellular service to all countries from the capital and major cities. (CIA, 2011)

Internet hosts: 13,784 (2012)

Internet users: 78,500 (2009)

Television: Total of 9 TV broadcast stations. A mix of state-owned, public-private and private broadcast media. (2009)

Radio: There are at least 17 radio broadcast stations in the country

- The government state communications corporation is Telecom Cambodia, founded in 2006

Satellite earth station: 1 Intersputnik (Indian Ocean region). Began operations in 1987.

Source: CIA World Factbook, Last updated: July 10, 2013, retrieved from: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cb.html>

B. Early Warning Systems

Weather Forecast:

Typhoon detection, weather warning, and weather forecasts are monitored, analyzed, and disseminated through the Department of Meteorology (DoM) that interprets data from fourteen (14) synoptic stations through telephone and radio transmission. The forecast is announced 24 hours a day. The DoM does not have long range forecast capability. The Ministry of Water

Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM) conducts a monthly study that monitors the El Nino Southern Oscillation within Cambodia. Weather predictions are determined through internet searches mostly within Thailand and from provincial data. During the El Nino, forecasting relies heavily upon the Southern Oscillation Index as a model for temperature.

Cambodia has a Typhoon Committee that approves the forecast analysis, information formatting and content. The way in which the information is released is determined by the Typhoon Committee that not only acts as the disseminators of the information, but also the end-users of the information. The Committee is made up of the following:

- Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
- National Committee for Disaster Management
- Tri-media (television, radio, and newspaper)
- Prime Minister's Cabinet
- The King's Cabinet
- Specially appointed members such as farmers, fishermen, businesses, and media outlets

Flood Forecasting/Prediction:

There are ten hydrological stations around the Mekong Delta, Bassac, and Tonle Sap River. These stations are maintained by the Department of Hydrology and River Works (DHRW) and the MoWRAM. The data received from these stations enables the DoM to predict three days of water level rise/fall. The information is transmit-

ted daily to the Department of Hydrology from September to November at 7:00 am by either a single band radio or a messenger on a motor-bike. The data is also given a copy to the Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS) in Phnom Penh. The MRCS sends water level forecast to the DHRW, which also prepares its own water level prediction within a three day parameter that is based on local models and experience. The DHRW uses Regression and Auto Regression Analysis and Sogreah Model Analysis for flood predictions.

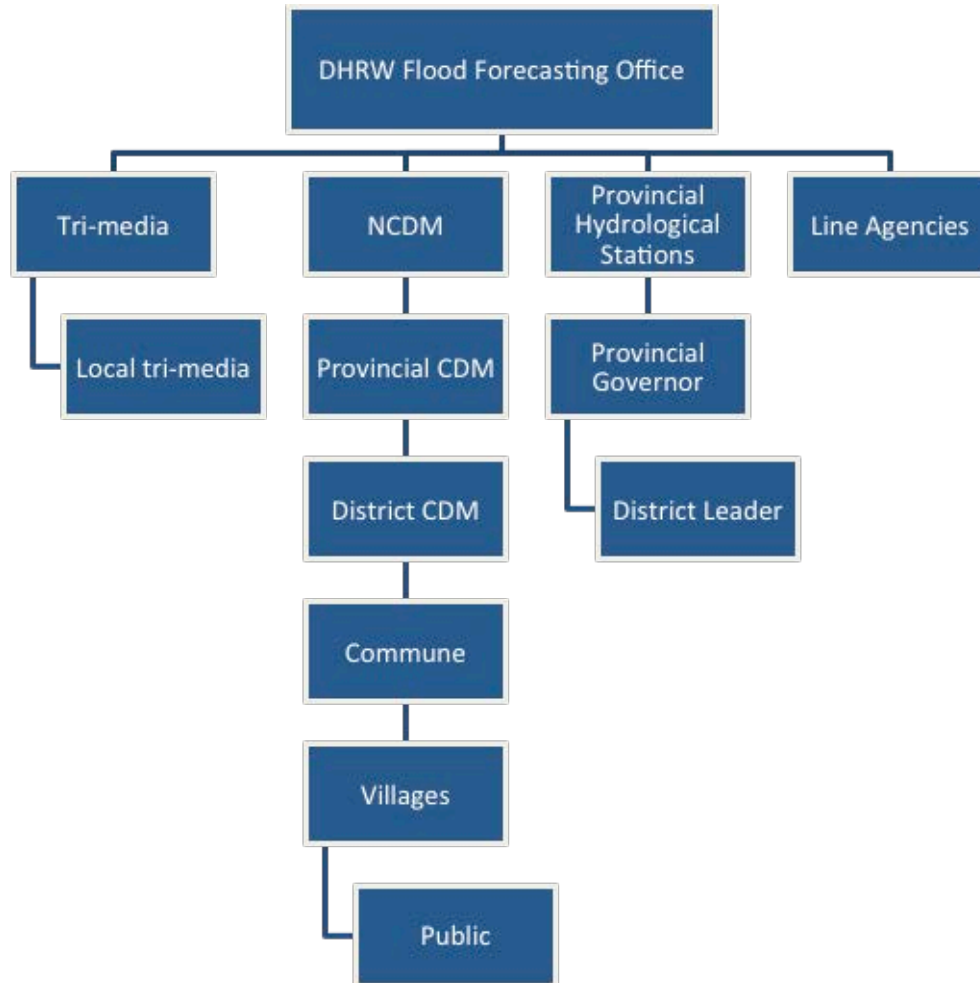
The DHRW has five offices and fifteen provincial hydro-meteorological offices that are staffed with technicians and engineers responsible for regular maintenance of observing stations and flood predictions. There are six observation stations and only three of the six have data logging capabilities. There are seventy-two rain stations with 10 of the 72 with data loggers. The data is then collected during what is called a regular inspection and inputted into a computer model that delivers the proposed water level rise.

Flood Warning:

Two types of flood warnings are issued to the public: A Flood Advisory and Flood Warning: Flood Advisory informs the public of an imminent flood and is issued when the hydrological condition deteriorates or improves, but caution is advised and recommended actions are explained to the public. A Flood Warning is issued when the flood is expected to occur within 24 hours; the warning is in continuous effect while there are areas of inundation and attendant dangers.

Warning Dissemination:

The hierarchy of how information is spread is as follows:



Many Cambodian communities have adapted mitigation measures of their own for disasters such as flooding. There is a common practice in many villages of ringing an alarm bell so that people know the water is rapidly rising. Traditional flood coping mechanisms are very common in Cambodia. Most homes have water posts that let residents know when evacuation is impending.

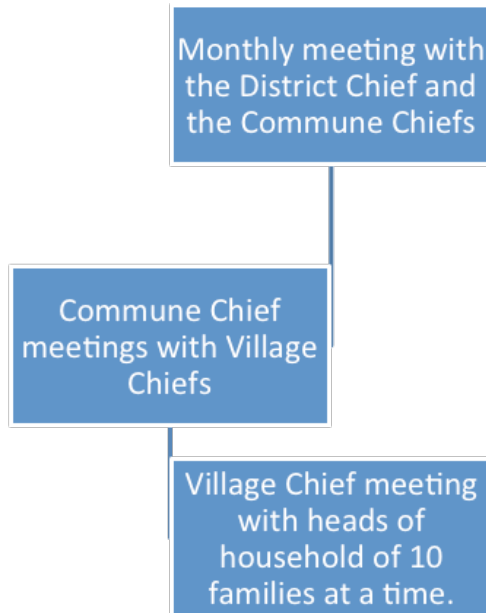
At the village level, the local Chief gives the community the warning by gathering the heads of families. There are some villages that have a Village Development Committee that is not officially part of the village structure because NGOs invented the community system. This is another way of disseminating flood warnings and other pertinent information to the community.

In Kandal Province the District Chief goes from door-to-door to spread information regarding floods. The District Chief also instructs the villagers to bring their cattle to higher ground, prepare food in advance and gather dry clothes in case of an evacuation. If there is in fact an evacuation, the elderly are taken to the Pagoda for safety. Children and animals are also to be evacuated with the families.

The Prey Veng Province consists of fifteen villages, each with their own village leader. There is an irrigation canal that serves as the main economic sources for the area and in the event of a flood warning, is the first to have damage. Warnings in this area are from national radio stations and meetings from the District Chief. Many of the villagers watch television dramas,

which will have various natural disasters and in a survey conducted by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, showed that a majority of the flood education in the area was due to watching a particular television drama program.

An example of flood warning information dissemination at the local level is as follows:



Source: (Asian Disaster Preparedness Center and the European Commission of Humanitarian Aid Office, 2002)

Public Education Campaigns

There are many public education campaigns about disasters and risk reduction in Cambodia, although these could not be yet be categorized as widespread. Education campaigns appear to be growing as the RGC and NGOs seek to promote disaster awareness and risk reduction practices. Many public education campaigns are led by NGOs to assist the government in “getting the word out” to the general public. For example, the Mekong River Commission and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center’s (ADPC) flood risk awareness campaign was aimed at two target provinces in the country. The campaign sought to illustrate examples of cost effective and replicable practices and the adoption of a sound approach towards flood risk awareness. The campaign also targeted specific vulnerable segments of the population such as women and children.

Additionally, many NGOs are bringing

disaster risk reduction education directly into the schools to help educate children on disaster risks, preparation and mitigation practices. One such program is led by ActionAid, which seeks to train children in disaster risk reduction and is funded by the European Commission. The program seeks to train program in some 35 primary schools and 8 secondary high schools across 7 provinces become more resilient. There are some governmental and inter-governmental initiatives as well. A major initiative by the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCCDM), a regional grouping of 26 Asian countries, including Cambodia, seeks to integrate disaster risk reduction into school systems across the region.

C. Management of Missing Persons

When a disaster occurs, information sharing about missing persons is an important part of relief efforts. Information about the missing is crucial for helping to identify those affected and to help responders provide assistance. Tracking down missing relatives is vital for family reunification and to provide some comfort to those already affected by the disaster.

Missing persons information systems are a valuable tool to assist in the management of this type of information. The RGC does not appear to have an official plan for dealing with missing persons in disasters. However, there are several organizations, both commercial and non-profits, that provide tools that help provide information on missing persons in disasters:

- **The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC’s) Family Links website:** The aim of this site is to help people separated by conflict or disaster to get back in contact. The Family Links website is managed by the International Committee of the Red Cross. The website can be found at: <http://familylinks.icrc.org>.
- **Google’s Person Finder:** Following the Haiti earthquake in 2010, Google developed an open source web application called Person Finder, a registry and message board for people to post and search for information following a disaster. The website can be found at: google.org/personfinder/global/home.html.

Additionally, social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter play a growing role in helping to connect missing persons with their relatives and friends.

Boats on the Tonle Sap. (World Factbook)





CAMBODIA Disaster Management Partners

Cambodia Disaster Management Reference Handbook | March 2014

A. U.S. Agencies

When responding to foreign disasters:

- DoD operations will normally be of short duration
- DoD Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (FHA) operations are authorized for relief but not recovery
- DoD has no direct legal or fiduciary authority to self-initiate emergency FHA operations with one limited exception:
 - Immediate Response Authority (IRA) to conduct emergency relief operations at the scene of a crisis in order to save lives and prevent great human suffering in the initial 72 hours. (per immediate Response Authority (IRA) Executive Order 12966 – Foreign Disaster Assistance, 1995 and DODD 5100.46, 6 Jul 12). (see blue “Exception:” box below)

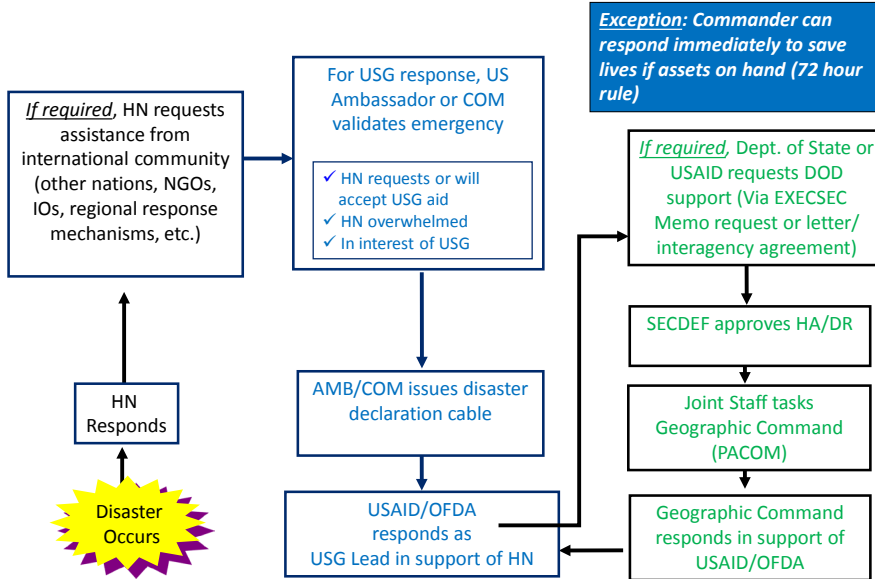
Source: USPACOM



American troops and Royal Cambodian armed forces move supplies for Operation Pacific Angel in May 2008 in Chhnang Province, Cambodia. (U.S. Air Force/Tech. Sgt. Tom Czerwinski)

The following graphic explains how to begin DoD support for Foreign Disaster Assistance:

How to Begin DOD Support to Foreign Disaster Assistance



Source: USAID/OFDA

DOD's Role in Foreign Disaster Response



The U.S. military is not instrument of first resort in humanitarian response but supports civilian relief agencies.

The U.S. military may be involved when:

- The military provides a **unique** service
- Civilian response capacity is **overwhelmed**
- Civilian authorities **request** assistance



When the U.S. military does become involved:

- The military mission should be clearly defined
- The risks should be minimal
- Core DOD missions should not be affected

Source: USAID/OFDA

Embassy of the United States, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Website: cambodia.usembassy.gov/index.html

The U.S. Ambassador to the affected nation is responsible for declaring the occurrence of a disaster or emergency in a foreign country that requires U.S. Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (FHA) support. The Ambassador may declare a disaster based upon a request by the government of the affected country and consultation with and recommendations by the U.S. country team. This declaration is sent to **USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)** and the Department of State via cable to begin possible United States Government assistance.

Current U.S. Embassy officials: (as of November 2013)

Ambassador: William E. Todd
Deputy Chief of Mission: Jeff Daigle
Mission Officers include:

- Political/Economic Chief
- Centers for Disease Control Director
- Consular Chief
- Defense and Army Attaché
- Legal Attaché
- Management Officer
- Peace Corps Country Director
- Public Affairs Officer
- USAID Director

Offices

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- Defense Attaché Office (DAO)
- Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC)
- POW/MIA
- USAMC-AFRIMS (U.S. Army Medical Component - Armed Forces Research Institute of Medical Sciences)
- FBI Legal Attaché Office
- U.S. Citizen Services
- Visa Services
- Economic Affairs Office
- Political Office
- Public Affairs Section
- Academic and Educational Programs
- Information Resource Center (IRC)
- Regional Security Office
- Peace Corps Office

- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- The U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit-2 (NAMRU-2)

Contact Information

Embassy of the United States of America
#1, Street 96, Sangkat Wat Phnom, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh
Embassy Tel: (855-23) 728-000
Embassy Fax: (855-23) 728-600

USAID Cambodia

Website: cambodia.usaid.gov/

Overview

On February 12, 2013, Rebecca Black was sworn in as the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Mission Director for Cambodia.

The U.S. Ambassador to the affected nation is responsible for declaring the occurrence of a disaster or emergency in a foreign country that requires U.S. Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (FHA) support. The Ambassador may declare a disaster based upon a request by the government of the affected country and consultation with and recommendations by the U.S. country team. This declaration is sent to USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and the Department of State via cable to begin possible USG assistance.

OFDA-PACOM Points of Contact:

Rene Van Slate
rvanslate@ofda.gov
(O) 808-477-9641
Dan Dieckhaus
ddieckhaus@ofda.gov
(O) 808-477-9283

The following information is from the USAID Cambodia website. For more detailed information please go to: <http://cambodia.usaid.gov/>

USAID's Work in Cambodia

USAID's objectives in Cambodia are to combat corruption; strengthen key political rights and civil liberties; improve private-sector competitiveness and the business-enabling environment

to attract investment and create jobs; strengthen national health systems and improve the health of Cambodians; and improve basic education.

With U.S. assistance, Cambodia has reduced HIV/AIDS infection by half and treated the majority of affected people. In the area of democracy and governance, USAID engages with the government and civil society to improve the legal system, strengthen key political and civil liberties, protect human rights, and involve youth and women in the democratic process. In order to improve the health of Cambodians, USAID is working with the government to develop and implement national health policies, strengthen national health systems, improve clinical skills, expand community outreach and health financing for the poor, provide community education, and improve access to quality services. Because Cambodia's school drop-out rate is high, USAID is focused on improving education quality and increasing access for marginalized populations. Finally, USAID is improving the business environment and enhancing the competitiveness of small- and medium-sized enterprises, and it has begun work to strengthen agricultural production, develop post-harvest management capacity, increase access to food, and improve natural resource management and resilience to climate change.

USAID has provided over US \$800 million in support of Cambodia's development since 1992. The current USAID program in Cambodia traces its roots to humanitarian assistance activities in support of Cambodian non-communist resistance groups beginning in 1986. U.S. assistance to Cambodia accelerated sharply after the signing of the Paris Peace Accords in 1991, which in turn led to the re-opening of the USAID mission in 1992.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Office in Cambodia

Website: cambodia.usembassy.gov/cdc_office.html

CDC Cambodia has two main programs in Cambodia: the Global AIDS Program and the Influenza Program. The following information is from the U.S. Embassy website. For more detailed information on CDC's programs, please see the U.S. Embassy website above.

Global AIDS Program (GAP)

The CDC Global AIDS Program (GAP) Cambodia office works with USAID and other partners to implement the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Launched in 2002, the CDC GAP Cambodia office now comprises 20 staff members: 6 Americans and 14 locally hired Cambodian nationals.

CDC GAP Cambodia's strategic vision focuses on three areas: HIV care and treatment, laboratory strengthening, and epidemiology and strategic information, while addressing the entire spectrum of the HIV epidemic.

Influenza Program

The CDC Influenza Program Office in Cambodia, established in 2006, comprises three staff members: an American director and two locally hired Cambodian nationals.

CDC Cambodia is focusing its direct assistance on the following pillars:

- Surveillance and Detection
- Response and Containment

The prime partner agency with which CDC works is the Cambodian Ministry of Health through the Cambodian Communicable Disease Control (CDC) Division and the National Institutes of Public Health (NIPH). U.S. CDC will work in support of the WHO Collaborating Centers for Pandemic Influenza and work within the guidelines of the International Health Regulations (IHR).

Contact Information

Embassy of the United States of America
#1, Street 96, Sangkat Wat Phnom, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh
Embassy Tel: (855-23) 728-000
Embassy Fax: (855-23) 728-600

Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC)

Website: cambodia.usembassy.gov/odc_offices.html

The Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) performs military liaison on behalf of the Sec-

retary of Defense, the Secretaries of the military services the Chiefs of the U.S. military services, the Chair of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Commander of U.S. Pacific Command.

ODC Cambodia conducts Security Cooperation activities in support of the U.S. Country Team and USPACOM in accordance with the Theater Security Cooperation Plan (TSCP) to advance U.S. national interests and national military objectives.

ODC Cambodia is a six-person team headed by a U.S. Army Officer. The ODC manages all traditional and non-traditional security assistance activities in Cambodia, as well as coordinating host nation support.

Contact Information

Chief, LTC Kristin A. Means
ODCCambodia@state.gov

U.S. Defense Attaché Office (USDAO)

Website: cambodia.usembassy.gov/usdao_offices.html

The USDAO's primary mission is to represent the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Military Service Secretaries, the Service Chiefs of Staff, and the Commander, United States Pacific Command. In addition, USDAO serves as military advisors to the Chief of Mission and provide liaison with the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces.

The Defense Attaché Office is responsible for planning and coordinating military to military conferences and high level visits between the militaries of the United States and Cambodia. The office also performs liaison functions should the U.S. military become involved in operational support of the RGC, including disaster relief operations and emergency humanitarian assistance.

Contact Information:

Defense and Army Attaché: Col. Craig Tippins
Telephone: (855-23) 728-000
E-Mail address: USDAOCambodia@state.gov
Fax: (855-23) 728-200

US Army Medical Component of the Armed Forces Research Institute of the Medical Sciences (USAMC-AFRIMS)

Website: <http://www.afrims.org>

The mission of the US Army Medical Component of the Armed Forces Research Institute of the Medical Sciences (USAMC-AFRIMS) is to conduct basic and applied research for development of diagnostic tests, drugs and vaccines for infectious diseases of military importance. AFRIMS is a special activity of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) and part of the Military Research and Material Development Command (MRMC). AFRIMS is one of the largest pieces of a global network of US Department of Defense Overseas Medical Research Laboratories located in Jakarta, Indonesia; Lima, Peru; Nairobi, Kenya; Cairo, Egypt. USAMC-AFRIMS has nearly 300 staff members (Thai and USA) and a research budget of approximately \$5-7 million annually.

The major infectious disease threats to soldiers in South East Asia include drug resistant malaria, diarrhea and dysentery, dengue fever, HIV, hepatitis, and scrub typhus. These agents pose health risks to soldiers as well as to the civilian population and thus form the major areas of research at AFRIMS. Research is predominantly applied research aimed towards finding developing and testing new drugs and vaccines. New medications currently under development are for the treatment and development at AFRIMS. Products originally field tested or developed at AFRIMS include Hepatitis A Vaccine, Japanese B Encephalitis Vaccine, doxycycline prophylaxis for malaria, mefloquine antimalarial drug prevention, and halofantrine antimalarial drug treatment.

AFRIMS also conducts surveillance of emerging diseases such as drug resistant P falciparum malaria, Diarrhea agents Campylobacter, Cholera O139, Cyclospora, E coli, Hepatitis E, HIV 1 E clade, drug resistant scrub typhus, dengue hemorrhagic fever, and influenza. The laboratory has over 30 field sites in Thailand, Nepal, Cambodia, Vietnam and Bangladesh. AFRIMS also has the largest medical library in Southeast Asia and a modern research animal facility, which is accredited by the Association for the Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care, International (AAALAC).

Contact Information:

via US Mail: USAMC-AFRIMS, APO AP 96546
USA
International Mail: AFRIMS 315/6 Rajvihi Road,
Bangkok 10400 Thailand
Tel: 66 2 644 6691
Fax: 66 2 247 6030

The U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit-2 Detachment Phnom Penh (NAMRU-2)

Website: cambodia.usembassy.gov/namru2.html

The mission of the U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit-2 Detachment Phnom Penh (NAMRU-2 PP) is to identify infectious disease threats of mutual interest to the United States, the Cambodian Ministry of Health, and the international public health community and to develop and evaluate interventions and products to mitigate those threats. NAMRU-2 PP conducts cooperative health engagement activities in support of the U.S. Country Team, the Cambodian Ministry of Health, USPACOM, and the U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED).

In 2002, Phnom Penh activities were established by NAMRU-2 to conduct regional infectious disease research and diagnostic laboratory support, operating out of a laboratory located at the National Institutes of Public Health, in Phnom Penh.

NAMRU-2 PP is staffed by 4 U.S. Navy members and over 70 Cambodian scientists, doctors, technologists, data technicians, and administrative personnel located in Phnom Penh and Kampong Cham.

Disease Surveillance and Research:

Working closely with Cambodian health officials, NAMRU-2 PP conducts infectious disease research and surveillance.

Capacity Building:

In conjunction with the World Health Organization, Cambodian Ministry of Health, and international NGO's, NAMRU-2 PP strengthens Cambodia's biomedical research capacity by developing diagnostic microbiology laboratories in referral hospitals. NAMRU-2 PP provides training to personnel on state-of-the-art methodologies and technologies, develops laboratory performance standards, and provides infectious

disease diagnostic and reference services at no cost.

Contact info:

Tel: +855-23-728-000
Fax: +855-23-728-600

Peace Corps in Cambodia

Website: cambodia.usembassy.gov/peacecorps_offices.html

At the invitation of the RGC, Peace Corps opened a new program in Cambodia in 2006. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MEYS) has invited Peace Corps Volunteers to teach English at the Upper Secondary Schools (USS) and at Regional Teacher Training Centers. The project aims to help teachers and students improve overall English communication skills. All Peace Corps Volunteers engage in other community development activities throughout their two years of service. They work with local partners to implement secondary projects that could include computer literacy, health and HIV education, mine awareness education, and other life skills.

Contact Information:

Peace Corps Cambodia
House 7A, Street 256, Sangkat Chaktomouk
Khan Daunpenh, Phnom Penh
Tel: 855-12-826-978
Fax: 855-23-222-903

B. International Partners

Donors

Top Ten Donors of Gross Official Development Assistance (ODA) (2010 - 2011 average)

		(USD m)
1	Japan	141
2	AsDB (Asian Development Bank) Special Funds	99
3	United States	81
4	Australia	63
5	Global Fund	60
6	Korea	50
7	Germany	45
8	IDA (International Development Association – World Bank)	42
9	EU Institutions	40
10	France	27

Sources: OECD – DAC, World Bank; www.oecd.org/dac/stats

Top International Donors to Cambodia

(Note: Information from the following Foreign Overseas Development Agencies in Cambodia has been taken directly from their respective websites. For more information, each agency's main website as well as the country website is listed.)

Asian Development Bank (Special Funds)



Website: www.adb.org/

Overview

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) provides loans and grants from Special Funds, of which the Asian Development Fund is the largest. The Asian Development Fund offers loans at very low interest rates and grants that help reduce poverty in ADB's poorest borrowing countries. For more information on the ADB, please see the section: "International Organizations."

Cambodia: Cumulative ADB Lending by Sector

As of December 31, 2012

Amount (\$M)	percent Sector	Sector	No. of Loans
227.81	15.08	Agriculture	13
153	10.13	Education	8
165.77	10.98	Energy	7
105.30	6.97	Finance	9
40	2.65	Health	2
46.60	3.09	Industry and Trade	3
112.46	7.45	Public Sector	7
373.26	24.71	Transport and ICT	11
83.26	5.51	Water Supply	4
202.80	13.43	Multi-sector	4
1,510.26	100	Total	68

ICT = information and communication technology.

Source: Asian Development Bank. <http://www.adb.org/countries/cambodia/main>

Australia

Australia Aid (AUSAID)



Australian Government
AusAID

AUSAID in Cambodia:

Australia is one of Cambodia's largest bilateral development partners. The relationship is built on Australia's strong support for the Cambodian Peace Process in the late 1980s and 1990s, including as the lead role in the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia. AUSAID focuses engagement in areas of greatest need including child and maternal health and rural poverty.

Australia has invested US\$244.5 million in Cambodia over the previous three years, including:

- Saving lives by reducing maternal mortality by half and child mortality by a third;
- Stimulating economic opportunity by rehabilitating over 110 km of the national railway network to connect the capital Phnom Penh to the seaport of Sihanoukville; and
- Reducing rural poverty by building irrigation schemes and providing training to help farmers increase their production.

Australia expects to provide US\$84 million in development assistance to Cambodia in 2012–13. AUSAID aims to help Cambodia:

- Ensure that 75 per cent of all births are attended by trained health staff;
- Provide 50 long-term scholarship awards for study in Australia; and
- Continue support for agricultural development and mine clearance.

Contact information:

Villa 11, R V Senei Vannavaut Oum (St. 254)

Daun Penh District
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: 855 23 213 470
Fax: 855 23 213 413
Email: australian.embassy.cambodia@dfat.gov.au

Denmark

Danish Development Cooperation Section (DANIDA)

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



Website: cambodja.um.dk/en.aspx

The aim of Denmark's development cooperation is to reduce poverty through the promotion of human rights and economic growth. It is focused on some of the poorest countries in the world. In line with Denmark's new development strategy, Danish development cooperation targets four main priority areas:

- Human rights and democracy
- Green growth
- Social progress
- Stability and protection

Contact Information:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark
Danida
Asiatisk Plads 2
DK-1448 Copenhagen K
Tel. +45 33 92 00 00
Fax +45 32 54 05 33
Email: um@um.dk

The Danish Representation
#8 Str. 352
Phnom Penh

European Union

European Union External Action Service



Main Website: eeas.europa.eu/index_en.htm

Cambodia: eeas.europa.eu/delegations/cambodia/

Overview

The European Union is the world's largest provider of financing for humanitarian aid operations. Many of the EU member states provide humanitarian assistance while within the European Commission, operations are masterminded by its Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO). ECHO operations include assessment of humanitarian needs in disaster areas as well as providing funds for goods and services such as food, shelter, medical provisions, water supplies, sanitation or emergency repairs. Disaster preparedness and risk reduction projects in regions prone to natural catastrophes are also among the lifesaving activities financed through ECHO.

In Cambodia

ECHO's Regional Support Office based in Bangkok follows the development of humanitarian needs in Cambodia, carries out emergency assessments if the need arises, and monitors aid projects. The EU is Cambodia's largest partner in terms of grant development assistance, forecasting to disburse some € 206.5 million (over US\$ 255.8 million) in 2010.

ECHO has supported victims of local flooding in Banteay Meanchey province on the border with Thailand. Some 50,000 people will receive food assistance while about 500 households are being assisted with cash grants to help them re-establish their livelihoods. Wells and latrines are being rehabilitated to provide clean water supplies and proper sanitation for some 30,000 people. To help Cambodia recover from the mas-

sive flooding in October 2011, ECHO has provided close to €6 million.

The EU-Cambodia Cooperation Agreement forms the heart of the relationship. A Joint Committee that normally meets every other year, alternately in Phnom Penh and in Brussels, allows the EU and the Royal Government of Cambodia to formulate recommendations and set priorities. Collaboration also takes place on the regional and international stage through ASEAN and Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM).

The EU supports a wide range of human rights initiatives carried out by Cambodian NGOs and other Civil Society Organizations and has also observed national and commune elections while providing support to the election process.

Contact information:

No. 100 A, Preah Norodom Boulevard
Khan Daun Penh, 12207 Phnom Penh

PO Box 2301 Cambodia

Tel: +855 (0) 23 216996 / 211102 / 220611 / 220612

Fax: +855 (0) 23 216997

Email: DELEGATION-CAMBODIA@eeas.europa.eu

France

Agence Française de Développement (AFD) (French Development Agency)



Website: www.afd.fr/lang/

Agence Française de Développement (AFD) is a financial institution and the main implementing

agency for France's official development assistance to developing countries and overseas territories. AFD Group finances development projects in more than 90 countries on four continents. The Group boasts a network of 70 in-country field offices and bureaus, including nine offices in France's overseas provinces and one in Brussels. Among the Group's 1,742 employees, 711 work in the field offices.

Contact Information

AFD Headquarters
5 Rue Roland Barthes
75598 PARIS CEDEX 12
FRANCE
Tel: +33 (0)1 53 44 31 31
Fax: +33 1 44 87 99 39
Email: site@afd.fr

Germany

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



Main website: www.giz.de/en/html/index.html

Cambodia: www.giz.de/en/worldwide/383.html

The services delivered by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH supports the German Government in achieving its objectives in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development.

In Cambodia

German international cooperation has been working in Cambodia on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) since 1994. A total of 139 national personnel and 91 international staff work there for GIZ. Since 2001 GIZ has maintained an office in Phnom Penh.

German international cooperation is supporting social development and economic growth in

the country in an effort to foster peace, justice and reconciliation. Mutual consultation, trust and partnership are core elements of GIZ's cooperation with the Cambodian Government and with national and international partners. GIZ is working in two main areas: Rural development and health and social security.

Contact Information

GIZ Office Cambodia

Phnom Penh
Tel: + 855 23 860 110
Fax: +855 23 2127 83
Email: giz-kambodscha@giz.de

Country Director

Adelbert Eberhardt
Email: giz-kambodscha@giz.de

Global Fund



Website: <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/>

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria is an international financing institution that fights AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. The Fund was created in 2002 to dramatically increase resources for the fight against the three pandemics. It spurs partnerships between government, civil society, the private sector and communities living with the diseases, the most effective way to fight these deadly infectious diseases.

Contact Information

Geneva Secretariat
Chemin de Blandonnet 8
1214 Vernier
Geneva, Switzerland
Tel: +41 58 791 1700
Fax: +41 58 791 17 01
Email: info@theglobalfund.org

International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank



Main website: www.worldbank.org/ida/

The International Development Association (IDA) is the part of the World Bank that helps the world's poorest countries. Established in 1960, IDA aims to reduce poverty by providing loans (called “credits”) and grants for programs that boost economic growth, reduce inequalities, and improve people's living conditions. IDA complements the World Bank's original lending arm—the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). IBRD was established to function as a self-sustaining business and provides loans and advice to middle-income and credit-worthy poor countries. IBRD and IDA share the same staff and headquarters and evaluate projects with the same rigorous standards.

Cambodia

Two IDA-financed water supply projects have helped provide reliable water supply to 90 percent of Phnom Penh's residents. They have also expanded the water supply network in Phnom Penh to 1,966 kms with 192,000 connections, and provided subsidized connections to 3,827 poor households in the city. This subsidy has helped the poor to save between US\$30 and US\$90 per year. The projects have also financed 11 water plants around the country.

Contact Information

Headquarters
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433 USA
Tel: (202) 473-1000
Fax: (202) 477-6391

Cambodia

113 Norodom Blvd. Phnom Penh
Email: cambodia@worldbank.org
Tel: +855 (0) 23 861 300
Fax: +855 (0) 23 861 301/302

Japan

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



Main website: <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/>
Cambodia: www.jica.go.jp/cambodia/english/index.html

Overview

JICA is an independent governmental agency that coordinates official development assistance (ODA) for the government of Japan. It is chartered with assisting economic and social growth in developing countries, and the promotion of international cooperation.

In Cambodia

Japanese corporations are actively expanding their business in Cambodia. JICA's assistance—such as the establishment of a special economic zone and human resource development for industry sector—is contributing to the activities of the private sector. To ensure that Cambodia develops in a balanced manner with stable economic growth, JICA is focusing its support on strengthening the economic base by promoting agriculture, improving infrastructure, enhancing social development through health care and education, and strengthening governance through legal reform.

Contact Information

Cambodia Office
6th, 7th, 8th Floors, Building #61-64
Preah Norodom Blvd, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Mailing address:
P.O. Box 613, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

South Korea

Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)



Main website: www.koica.go.kr/english/main.html

Cambodia: www.koicacambodia.org/

Overview

The Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) was founded as a government agency on April 1, 1991, to maximize the effectiveness of Korea's grant aid programs for developing countries by implementing the government's grant aid and technical cooperation programs.

In Cambodia

In 1991, KOICA started cooperation program by providing office equipment to Cambodia. Having seen a rapidly increased development cooperation promoted between the two countries, KOICA set up an overseas office in Phnom Penh in 2003.

KOICA Cambodia Office has a broad spectrum of assistance programs—mainly two types of grants: grant aid, which includes project implementation and consultation program, Development Experience Exchange Partnership (DEEP); and technical cooperation, which includes research and studies, training programs and dispatch of Korean experts and volunteers as well.

From 1991 up to 2012 KOICA's assistance to the country reached approximately US\$105 million while 37 projects were implemented. Annual grant aid volume in Cambodia steadily increased, surpassing US\$24 million in 2013. The KOICA Cambodia office focuses on four priority sectors – agriculture and rural development, infrastructure, human resource development, and health. These four priority sectors align with Cambodia's National Strategy Development Plan (NSDP).

Contact Information

Headquarters

825 Siheung-dong, Sujeong-gu, Seongnam-si
461-833 Gyeonggi-do
Tel: 82-31-7400-114
Fax: 82-31-7400-655

Cambodia

Address: Phnom Penh Tower, 12th Floor
#445, Monivong Blvd, Corner Street 232, Boeung Prolet, 7 Makara
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: (855) 23-964 150/1/3
Fax: (855) 23-964 152
Email: cambodia@koica.go.kr

Sweden

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)



Main website: www.sida.se/english/

Cambodia: <http://www.sida.se/English/Countries-and-regions/Asia/Cambodia/>

Overview

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) works in order to implement the Swedish development policy that will enable poor people to improve their lives as

well as to distribute humanitarian aid to people in need of assistance. SIDA carries out enhanced development cooperation with a total of 33 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America.

SIDA in Cambodia

Cambodia is a country vulnerable to climate change. SIDA is therefore working to integrate measures to adapt the effects of climate change into its operations in Cambodia and supports the government's coordination of climate change interventions as well as a number of local projects through different organizations.

Sweden's development aid to Cambodia began in 1979. Humanitarian efforts have gradually given way to long-term cooperation. In the current cooperation strategy (2012-2013) SIDA's cooperation is focused on supporting reforms for democratization, human rights, education, climate and environment.

Contact information

Headquarters
Valhallavägen 199 105 25
Stockholm SWEDEN
Tel: +46 8 698 50 00
Fax: + 46 8 20 88 64
Email: sida@sida.se

United Kingdom

Department for International Development (DFID)



Department
for International
Development

Website: www.gov.uk/dfid

Cambodia: <https://www.gov.uk/government/world/cambodia>

Overview

DFID leads the UK's work to end extreme

poverty. DFID helps to create jobs, unlock the potential of girls and women and helps to save lives when humanitarian emergencies hit.

In Cambodia

The UK Department for International Development (DFID) has supported development and poverty reduction through programs worth £167 Million of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) up to 2013. DFID's programs have been targeted on good governance and health, supporting the Royal Government's National Strategic Development Plan. In addition Cambodia has been the largest recipient of UK de-mining funds between 2010-13, to clear contaminated land to make it productive again and improve livelihoods.

Cambodia is one of the most vulnerable countries in the Asia Pacific region to sea level rises resulting from climate change. The UK, through bilateral and multilateral initiatives in Cambodia and across the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, is supporting green growth initiatives and climate change adaptation programs.

Contact Information

Headquarters

22 Whitehall
London
SW1A 2EG
Email: enquiry@dfid.gov.uk
Tel: 020 7023 0000

Cambodia

27-29 Street 75, Sangkat Srah Chak, Khan Daun Penh
Phnom Penh 12201 Cambodia
Email britemb@online.com.kh
Telephone +855 (0) 23 427124
Fax +855 (0) 23 427125

Regional Partners

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)



Website: www.asean.org/

Overview

There are ten Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member states: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam. ASEAN was established on August 8, 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam then joined on 7 January 1984, Viet Nam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and finally with Cambodia on 30 April 1999.

The highest decision-making body of ASEAN is the meeting of the Heads of the State of Government of the Member States – the ASEAN Summit. The ASEAN Charter came into force on 15 December 2008, making ASEAN a rules-based inter-governmental organization with a new legal and institutional framework.

Disasters

ASEAN, through its various policy declarations, agreements, and plan of actions, views disaster management as intricately linked to the overall development of its Member States and the region as a whole. This thought has long been enshrined in the Declarations of ASEAN Concord I and II and on Mutual Assistance on Natural Disasters, all of which has in major principle promoted cooperation on assistance in disaster relief and response, knowledge sharing, and disaster management among the Member States.

Since 1972, several ASEAN Policy Declarations and Agreements on disaster management with particular hazard focus were put into effect. The most recent include the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution in 2002, and the Declaration on Action to Strengthen Emergency Relief, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction, and Prevention in the Aftermath of the tsunami of 26 December 2004.

Having been established in 2003, the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) has developed an ASEAN Regional Program on Disaster Management (ARPDM) to provide a framework for cooperation for the period of 2004-2010. The ARPDM outlines ASEAN's regional strategy on disaster management, as well as priority areas and activities for disaster reduction. One of the priority projects under the ARPDM is the Establishment of an ASEAN Regional Disaster Management Framework which focused on developing regional cooperation and standard procedures on disaster management and emergency response.

AADMER

On July 26, 2005, around seven months after the tsunami disaster of December 2004, the ASEAN Foreign Ministers signed the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) - a multi-hazard legal and policy framework that will provide structures, mechanisms, and strategies for undertaking regional cooperation on disaster management.

The AADMER can be found at:

<http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/idrl/N112EN.pdf>

AADMER is a regional legally-binding agreement that binds ASEAN Member States together to promote regional cooperation and collaboration in reducing disaster losses and intensifying joint emergency response to disasters in the ASEAN region. AADMER is also ASEAN's affirmation of its commitment to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA).

AADMER contains provisions on disaster risk identification, monitoring and early warning, prevention and mitigation, preparedness and response, rehabilitation, technical cooperation and research, mechanisms for coordination, and simplified customs and immigration procedures. AADMER also provides for the establishment of an ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitar-

ian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre, see below) to undertake operational coordination of activities under the Agreement.

Since the signing of AADMER in July 2005, ASEAN has put in place measures to implement many provisions under the Agreement. Under the purview of a specialized ASEAN body called the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), standard operating procedure, training and capacity building, disaster information sharing and communication network, rapid assessment team, have been set up or put into practice.

AADMER, through its (SASOP) Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations, will enable the ASEAN Member States to mobilize and deploy critical resources and capacity for rapid disaster relief and emergency response.

The SASOP can be found at:

www.aseansec.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/SASOP.pdf

Contact Information

The ASEAN Secretariat
70A Jl. Sisingamangaraja
Jakarta 12110, Indonesia
Tel: (6221) 7262991, 7243372
Fax: (6221) 7398234, 7243504

ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre)



Website: www.ahacentre.org/

The AHA Centre was established for the purpose of facilitating co-operation and co-ordination among ASEAN member states and with relevant United Nations and international organizations, in promoting regional collaboration (AADMER article 20.1). The AHA Centre works on the basis that each Member State will act first to manage and respond to disasters. In the event that the Member State requires assistance to cope with such situation, in addition to direct request

to any Assisting Entity, it may seek assistance from the AHA Centre to facilitate such request (AADMER article 20.2).

Contact Information

BPPT 1st Building
17th floor Jl. MH. Thamrin no. 8
Jakarta, 10340 Indonesia
Email: info@ahacentre.org
Tel: +62-21-2305006, +62-21-3141546
Fax: +62-21-31928169

Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI)

Website: <http://www.state.gov/p/eap/mekong/>

The Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI) is a multinational partnership between the United States, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam. The LMI is used as a forum to address development and policy challenges as well as to build cooperation and capacity in the region. The LMI was created in 2009, following a meeting between then U.S. Secretary of State Hilary Clinton and the Foreign Ministers of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam, where they agreed to enhance cooperation in the fields of environment, health, education, and infrastructure development. Myanmar joined the LMI in 2012.

C. United Nations

The following explanation of how the UN works can be found in "Disaster Response in Asia and the Pacific: A Guide to International Tools and Services," by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (OCHA-ROAP). The guide is extraordinarily useful for the practitioner and can be found at: http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Disaster%20Response%20in%20Asia%20Pacific_A%20Guide%20to%20Intl%20Tools%20Services.pdf

How the United Nations works with governments:

UN Funds, Programs and Specialized Agencies (UN Agencies) have their membership, leadership and budget processes separate to those of the UN Secretariat, but are committed to work

with and through the established UN coordination mechanisms and report to the UN Member States through their respective governing boards. The UN agencies, most of which also have pre-existing development-focused relationships with Member States, provide sector-specific support and expertise before, during and after a disaster.

The main UN agencies with humanitarian mandates include FAO, IOM, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP and WHO, which support disaster response across needs, from shelter, protection, food security, health, nutrition, education and livelihoods to common services like coordination, logistics and telecommunications. The senior UN official in a country is usually designated as the Resident Coordinator (UN RC) – the primary focal point for a Government’s engagement with the UN system.

In some cases, the designation of Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) may also be given to a UN official, making that person the primary focal point for interaction between Government, UN and non-governmental actors working in the humanitarian field. The UN has also established a number of interdependent coordination and response mechanisms designed to support it in fulfilling its humanitarian responsibilities; these are described in detail under the next section on coordination mechanisms. At the country level, UN organizations work in partnership with National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) and with respective Government line ministries.”

Information from the following UN agencies in Cambodia has been taken from their respective websites. For more information, each agency’s main website and the country website are listed.

United Nations in Cambodia



Website: <http://www.un.org.kh/>

UN Country Team

The United Nations Country Team is made up of 27 specialized agencies, funds and pro-

grams working in Cambodia. The United Nations Country Team is committed to supporting national development efforts and has identified four areas within the Government’s “Rectangular Strategy” where the UN can collectively make a difference.

The **UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2011-2015)** outlines the United Nations work across these five areas of national priority:

- By 2015, more people living in Cambodia benefit from, and participate in, increasingly equitable, green, diversified economic growth
- By 2015, more men, women, children and young people enjoy equitable access to health and education
- By 2015, all women, men, girls and boys are experiencing a reduction in gender disparities and progressively enjoying and exercising equal rights
- By 2015, national and sub-national institutions are more accountable and responsive to the needs and rights of all people living in Cambodia and increase participation in democratic decision-making
- By 2015, more people, especially the poor and vulnerable, benefit from improved social safety net (SSN) and social security programs, as an integral part of a sustainable national social protection system

UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT)

The United Nations Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) reports to the UN Country team, and is composed of country representatives from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations, Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), UNFPA, World Food Program (WFP) and the World Health Organization (WHO). The World Food Program is the current coordinator of the team.

Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRCO)

The UN presence in Cambodia is coordinated by the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) sys-

tem. Working with the RGC, the UNRC leads the Cambodian UN country team in its development operations.

Contact Information

53 Pasteur Street
Boeung Keng Kang I
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
P.O. Box 877
Tel: (855 23) 216 334
Fax: (855 23) 216 257
Email: un.cambodia@one.un.org

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)



Main Website: <http://www.fao.org>

Cambodia: <http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index/en/?lang=en&ISO3=KHM>

Overview

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the UN's mandate is to improve nutrition, increase agricultural productivity, raise the standard of living in rural populations and contribute to global economic growth.

Cambodia

The FAO Representation in Cambodia works in close cooperation with its government counterparts to implement activities that span a broad range of technical areas. Activity areas include, but are not limited to: agricultural productivity,

irrigation, livestock, fisheries, food safety, promoting access to new markets for smallholders, forestry, disaster risk reduction, and small-scale agribusiness.

Contact Information:

Headquarters

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome, Italy
Tel: (+39) 06 57051
Fax: (+39) 06 570 53152
Email: FAO-HQ@fao.org

FAO Representation in Cambodia

Street No. 370
Boeung Keng Kang I
Khan Chamcarmon
House No.5
Phnom Penh
Tel: +855-23-216566
Fax: +855-23-216547
Email: FAO-KH@fao.org

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)



Main website: <http://www.iaea.org/>

Overview

The IAEA is the world's center of cooperation in the nuclear field. It was set up as the world's "Atoms for Peace" organization in 1957 within the UN family. The Agency works with its Member States and multiple partners worldwide to promote safe, secure and peaceful nuclear technologies.

In Cambodia

Cambodia re-joined the IAEA in 2009 at which time the country began participating in the Technical Cooperation program. Proposed technical cooperation activities for Cambodia dur-

ing the 2012- 2013 cycle include radiation safety infrastructure, human health, agriculture, energy planning and economics, animal productivity, water resource management, capacity building and promulgation and enforcement of the law on standards.

Contact Information:

IAEA

Wagramerstrasse 5
PO Box 100
A-1400 Vienna, Austria
Tel: (43-1) 2600-22408
Email: h.lee@iaea.org

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)



Enabling poor rural people
to overcome poverty

Main Website: www.ifad.org

Cambodia: <http://operations.ifad.org/web/ifad/operations/country/home/tags/cambodia>

Overview

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a specialized agency of the United Nations, was established as an international financial institution in 1977 as one of the major outcomes of the 1974 World Food Conference.

IFAD is dedicated to eradicating rural poverty in developing countries. Working with poor rural people, governments, donors, non-governmental organizations and many other partners, IFAD focuses on country-specific solutions, which can involve increasing poor rural people's access to financial services, markets, technology, land and other natural resources.

IFAD in Cambodia

Since 1996, IFAD has invested US\$99.2 million in seven projects in Cambodia, which

have mobilized overall investments for a total of US\$201.4 million.

IFAD's country program has two main objectives:

- improving poor rural people's livelihoods in a sustainable manner through community empowerment and through improving productivity and access to assets, productive resources, rural services, rural infrastructure and markets
- promoting decentralization and de-concentration of local governance for pro-poor agricultural and rural development

The Country Strategic Opportunities Programme (COSOP): The COSOP, which covers the period from 2008 to 2012, supports the government's poverty reduction initiatives. The program has the dual aims of reducing rural poverty and promoting the growth of the rural economy. For more information see: <https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/109/docs/EB-2013-109-R-16.pdf>

Contact information:

Headquarters
Via Paolo di Dono, 44
00142 Rome, Italy
Tel: 39-0654591
Fax +39-065043463
E-mail ifad@ifad.org

Cambodia:

IFAD
Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
#200, Preah Norodom Boulevard (3rd floor)
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: (855) 12 928 093
Email: m.sakphouseth@ifad.org

International Labour Organization (ILO)



Main Website: www.ilo.org

Cambodia: <http://www.ilo.org/asia/countries/cambodia/lang--en/index.htm>

Overview

The ILO was founded in 1919 and became the first specialized agency of the UN in 1946. The main aims of the ILO are to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues.

In Cambodia

Cambodia became a member of the ILO in 1969. Since the early 1990s, the ILO has been an active partner in Cambodia's economic, social and democratic recovery, playing an important role in helping to restore livelihoods, generate sustainable employment, rebuild infrastructure and set-up and strengthen democratic institutions.

The ILO's Decent Work Country Program (DWCP) provides the basis for the ILO's contribution to the Government's Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency and the National Strategic Development Framework. The DWCP addresses a wide range of issues, including skills and human resources development, youth and women's employment, the informal economy, SMEs, social protection, industrial relations and social dialogue, and labor market governance.

The current DWCP (2011-2015) focuses on three priority areas which also reflect the ILO's commitment to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). These areas are:

- Improving industrial relations and rights at work;
- Promoting an enabling environment for decent employment growth, with a focus on young people;
- Improving and expanding social protection.

Contact Information:

Headquarters

4 route des Morillons
CH-1211 Genève 22

Switzerland

Tel: +41 (0) 22 799 6111

Fax: +41 (0) 22 798 8685

Email: ilo@ilo.org

Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Mr. Yoshiteru Uramoto

Regional Director

United Nations Building, 11th Floor

Rajdamnern Nok Avenue, P.O. Box 2-349

Bangkok 10200, Thailand

Tel: +66 2 288 1710, 288 1755

Fax: +66 2 288 3062

Website: www.ilo.org/asia

Cambodia

ILO Joint Projects Office

Phnom Penh Center

Building F, 2nd Floor, Conor Sihanouk and Sot-hearos Boulevard

Phnom Penh 12301 Cambodia

Tel: +855 23 220 817

Fax: +855 23 221 536

Email: phnompenh@ilo.org

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)



Main website: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Pages/WelcomePage.aspx>

Cambodia: <http://cambodia.ohchr.org/>

Overview

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has a unique mandate from the international community to promote and protect all human rights. The High Commissioner for Human Rights is the principal human rights official of the United Nations. The High Commissioner heads OHCHR and spearheads the UN's human rights efforts.

In Cambodia

The office was established in 1993 by the then Commission on Human Rights (now the Human Rights Council) after the withdrawal of the

United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

In Cambodia, the Office implements the High Commissioner’s global mandate to protect and promote human rights. It works with the government, the judicial and legislative bodies, civil society and other national and international actors, to support the consolidation of peace in Cambodia after three decades of war, violence and arbitrary use of power. It does so through the promotion of rule of law and compliance with human rights standards ratified by Cambodia.

Contact Information:

Headquarters

Palais Wilson
52 rue des Pâquis
CH-1201 Geneva, Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 917 9220
Email: InfoDesk@ohchr.org

Head office in Cambodia

No.10, St. 302, Sangkat Boeng Keng Kang 1, Khan Chamcarmon, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia
P. O. Box: 108
Tel: (855-23) 993 590 / 993 591 / 987 671 / 987 672
Fax: (855-23) 212 579 / 213 587
Email: cambodia@ohchr.org

The United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)



Main website: www.unaids.org/en/

Cambodia: www.unaids.org/en/Regionscountries/Countries/Cambodia/

Overview

UNAIDS, the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS, is an innovative partnership that leads and inspires the world in achieving universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support.

In Cambodia

The UNAIDS Country Office provides techni-

cal support to the government and other partners for producing and utilization of strategic information, formulation of policies and strategic plans, strengthening institutional leadership of government and community networks; and resource mobilization, coordination and harmonization of the national response. UNAIDS in Cambodia coordinates development, implementation and monitoring of United Nation’s Joint Support Plan on national response to HIV/AIDS.

Contact Information

Headquarters

UNAIDS Secretariat
20, Avenue Appia
CH-1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 791 36 66
Fax: +41 22 791 4187

Cambodia Office

UNAIDS
No. 221, Street Pastuer (51), Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang I Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh
Tel: (855 23) 219 340
Fax: (855 12) 271 153
Email: cambodia@unaids.org

Cambodia Contacts

Emond Marie-Odile
UNAIDS country coordinator
Tel: +855 23 219 340
Fax: +855 23 721 153
Email: EmondM@unaids.org

The United Nations Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials (UNAKRT)



Website: www.unakrt-online.org/

The United Nations Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials (UNAKRT) provides technical as-

sistance to the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC). The ECCC is a domestic court supported with international staff, established in accordance with Cambodian law. UNAKRT provides assistance through deployment of international staff and judicial officials (judges and the prosecutor) who work side by side with the national staff and judicial officials. UNAKRT is also responsible for the remuneration of defense lawyers, witness travel, safety and security arrangements at the ECCC, besides other logistical and administrative support.

UNAKRT

National Road 4
Chaom Chau Commune
Dangkao District, P.O. Box 71
Phnom Penh
Tel: (855 23) 219 814
Fax: (855 23) 219 841
Email: info@unakrt-online.org

Contact Information:

Media contact: Mr. Lars Olsen
Mobile phone: +855 (0) 12 488 023
Land line: +855 (0) 23 861 669
Email: olsenl@un.org

UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)



Main Website: www.uncdf.org/

Cambodia: www.uncdf.org/cambodia

Overview

UNCDF is the UN's capital investment agency for the world's 49 least developed countries. It creates new opportunities for poor people and their small businesses by increasing access to microfinance and investment capital. UNCDF programs help to empower women, and are designed to catalyze larger capital flows from the private sector, national governments and development partners, for maximum impact toward the MDGs.

In Cambodia

UNCDF has been engaged for many years in Cambodia in reinforcing the micro-finance sector and in supporting the RGC's decentralization reform. UNCDF is currently involved in the design, piloting and roll-out of Cambodia's Sub-National finance and Sub-National planning systems.

To address the climate change challenge in Cambodia, UNCDF is piloting its "Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility". The facility, known as LoCAL, increases climate change adaptation financing while strengthening the capacity of local governments and of the local climate change adaptation planning process through a system of performance-based grants.

Contact Information

UNCDF Headquarters

Two UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017

United States of America
 Tel: +1-212-906-6565
 Fax: +1-212-906-6479
 Email: info@uncdf.org

Cambodia

UNCDF
 NCDD Office, Ministry of Interior
 Norodom Boulevard, Chamkar Mon
 P.O. Box 877, Phnom Penh
 Tel: (855-23)720 038/720 061

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)



Main website: www.unctad.org

Established in 1964, UNCTAD promotes the development-friendly integration of developing countries into the world economy. UNCTAD has progressively evolved into an authoritative knowledge-based institution whose work aims to help shape current policy debates and thinking on development, with a particular focus on ensuring that domestic policies and international action are mutually supportive in bringing about sustainable development.

Contact Information

Headquarters

United Nations Conference
 on Trade and Development
 Palais des Nations, 8-14, Av. de la Paix, 1211
 Geneva 10, Switzerland
 Tel: +41 22 917 1234
 Fax: +41 22 917 0057

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)



Main website: www.undp.org

Cambodia: www.un.org.kh/undp/

Overview

UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in 177 countries and territories, UNDP offers global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

UNDP's network links and coordinates global and national efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals.

UNDP helps developing countries attract and use aid effectively. The annual Human Development Report, commissioned by UNDP, focuses the global debate on key development issues, providing new measurement tools, innovative analysis and often controversial policy proposals.

In each country office, the UNDP Resident Representative normally also serves as the Resident Coordinator of development activities for the United Nations system as a whole.

In Cambodia

UNDP has been in Cambodia for 50 years, operating from 1958 to 1975, resuming in a limited capacity in 1980 contributing to emergency relief operations, and formally establishing its offices in Phnom Penh in 1994 with the signature of the SBAA. UNDP Cambodia is currently implementing its new five-year Country Program Action Plan 2011-2015, which has been endorsed by the Letter of Agreement between the Country Office and the RGC.

UNDP has one overarching priority: to

achieve the Cambodian Millennium Goals by 2015. UNDP designated 3 program areas: Poverty Reduction, Democratic Governance, Environment and Energy with Gender Equality being a cross-cutting theme.

UNDP also supports Cambodia to achieve priority goals and targets outlined in its National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) in the fields of governance reforms, political processes, gender equity, environmental sustainability and rural energy, climate change and de-mining. These national goals are aligned with the MDGs.

Contact Information

Headquarters

One United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017 USA
Tel: +1 (212) 906-5000
Staff directory assistance, Tel: +1 (212) 963-1234

Cambodia

UNDP
No. 53, Street 51
P.O. Box 877
Boeung Keng Kang I, Phnom Penh
Tel: (855 23) 216 167
Fax: (855 23) 216 257
Email: registry.kh@undp.org

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)



Main website: www.unesco.org

Cambodia: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/phnompenh>

Overview

UNESCO strives to: Mobilize for education so that every child has access to quality education as a fundamental human right and as a prerequisite for human development; Build intercultural understanding: through protection of heritage and support for cultural diversity (UNESCO cre-

ated the idea of World Heritage to protect sites of outstanding universal value); Pursue scientific cooperation: such as early warning systems for tsunamis or trans-boundary water management agreements, to strengthen ties between nations and societies; and to protect freedom of expression: an essential condition for democracy, development and human dignity.

In Cambodia

UNESCO uses information and expertise in the areas of education, culture, sciences and communication and information to contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction in Cambodia. UNESCO objectives also mainstream gender equality in all its programs.

UNESCO's Education program assists the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports in strengthening the capacity of key staff at both central and local levels in education policy and planning. The Culture program has led efforts to revive performing arts in Cambodia. Further, the UNESCO Culture team works to protect the Angkor and Preah Vihear World Heritage Sites.

Contact Information:

Headquarters (Two locations):

7 place Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France
and 1 rue Miollis, 75732 Paris Cedex 15, France
Tel: +33 (0)1 45 68 10 00

Cambodia

38 Samdech Sothearos Blvd.
Phnom Penh
Tel: (855 23) 426 726 / 217 244
Fax: (855 23) 426 163 / 217 022
Email: phnompenh@unesco.org

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



Main website: www.unfpa.org

Cambodia: countryoffice.unfpa.org/cambodia/

Overview

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, aims to deliver a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person's potential is fulfilled. The goals of UNFPA are to achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health (including family planning), promote reproductive rights, reducing maternal mortality and accelerate progress on the International Conference on Population and Development and the Millennium Development Goals. UNFPA also focuses on improving the lives of youths and women by advocating for human rights and gender equality and by promoting the understanding of population dynamics.

In Cambodia

UNFPA has been working in Cambodia since the UN-sponsored election in 1993. UNFPA's support to the Royal Government of Cambodia is based upon an Agreement signed on December 19th, 1994.

Since it opened its office here, UNFPA has supported Cambodian governmental and non-governmental organizations to identify, recognize and address population issues through supporting the development of policy addressing population, gender equality, women's empowerment and ensuring equal access to reproductive health services. Early assistance to Cambodia led to the completion of the 1998 Census, the first census undertaken in three decades, and the nationwide introduction of birth spacing services.

Contact Information

Headquarters

605 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10158 USA
General Inquiries
Tel: +1 (212) 297-5000
Fax: +1 (212) 370-0201
Email: hq@unfpa.org

Cambodia

UNFPA
No. 225, Street 51
Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang I
Chamkarmorn, Phnom Penh
Tel: (855) 23 215 519
Fax: (855) 23 211 339
Email: unfpa.cmb@unfpa.org

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UNHABITAT)



UNHABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Main Website: www.unhabitat.org

Cambodia: www.unhabitat.org/categories.asp?catid=251

Overview

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN-HABITAT, is the United Nations agency for human settlements. It is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all.

In Cambodia

UN Habitat projects have provided technical assistance on housing, slum upgrading and land sharing through improved infrastructure and delivery of basic services. UN Habitat continues to work on programs which support the government to provide the urban poor with access to basic services such as water and sanitation, as well as urban climate change adaptation and mitigation and access to land tenure. The urban population is growing rapidly throughout Cambodia's towns and cities and there is therefore a continued need for city planning and good urban governance to address the needs of a growing urban population. UN Habitat will work with local and national governments and civil society for a better and more inclusive urban future.

Contact Information

Asia and the Pacific

UN-HABITAT Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
Across Fukuoka Building, 8th Floor
1-1-1 Tenjin, Chuo-ku
Fukuoka 810-0001, Japan
Tel: (81-92) 724-7121
Fax: (81-92) 724-7124
Email: habitat.fukuoka@unhabitat.org

Cambodia
UN Habitat
UNDP Building 5
No. 53, Street 51
Boeung Keng Kang I, Phnom Penh
Tel: (855 23) 216 167

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Main website: www.unhcr.org

Cambodia: www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/page?page=49e487c66

Overview

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established on December 14, 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly. The agency is mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees.

UNHCR in Cambodia

As of January 2012, there are 113 refugees and asylum-seekers residing in the country. Cambodia is a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol, and the RGC assumed full responsibility for processing and adjudicating refugee cases when refugee legislation was passed in December 2009. UNHCR has been heavily involved in the provision of technical assistance to the government since then. The implementation of a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between UNHCR and the governments of Cambodia and Viet Nam in 2005 led to durable solutions for all of the Montagnard refugees in Cambodia by July 2011.

UNHCR will offer greater support to the

government as it builds a national asylum system. Ensuring the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers will remain paramount, and UNHCR will redouble efforts to strengthen the government's capacity to prevent refoulement, as well as implement its own asylum procedures. UNHCR also supports its urban refugees towards becoming self-reliant and eventually integrating locally in Cambodia.

Contact Information

Headquarters

Case Postale 2500
CH-1211 Genève 2 Dépôt Suisse
Tel: +41 22 739 8111
Fax: +41 22 739 7377

Cambodia UNHCR

No. 2, Street 352
Boeung Keng Kang I
Phnom Penh
Tel: (855) 23 216 005
Fax: (855) 23 216 274
Email: camph@unhcr.org

United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP)



UNIAP
UNITED NATIONS INTER-AGENCY
PROJECT ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Main website: www.no-trafficking.org/

Cambodia: www.no-trafficking.org/cambodia.html

Overview

The United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP) was established in 2000 to facilitate a stronger and more coordinated response to human trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS). UNIAP is managed by a regional management office in Bangkok, with country project offices in the capitals of Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam.

In Cambodia

Cambodia experiences significant human trafficking. Limited opportunities in education and employment, particularly for young people, have led to a large number of people being vulnerable to trafficking. United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP) works to prevent individuals from being forced into all forms of this modern day slavery. UNIAP promotes improved trafficking policy and public awareness campaigns. UNIAP also protects trafficked victims and helps prosecute those responsible for trafficking.

Contact Information

UNIAP Cambodia

UNDP Security Building
No. 164, Street 51 or Pasteur, Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang, PO Box 877
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: +855 23 211 240 ext. 334
Fax: +855-23-216-257/721-042/210-214

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)



Main website: www.unicef.org

Cambodia: <http://www.unicef.org/cambodia/>

Overview

UNICEF works for the survival, protection, and development of children in 190 countries and territories around the world. In cooperation with governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UNICEF helps develop community-based programs to promote health and immunization programs, basic education, nutrition, safe water supply and sanitation ser-

vices, and continues to provide emergency relief as needed.

In Cambodia

UNICEF in Cambodia works as part of the UN system, with the government, civil society and other development partners to promote and protect the rights of children and women. From its country office in Phnom Penh and zone offices in Battambang, Kampong Cham, Phnom Penh, Preah Sihanouk and Siem Reap, UNICEF supports a range of programs to improve the well-being of Cambodian children.

UNICEF advocates for children's rights and contributes to the well-being of children through programs that help them to survive and thrive to adulthood. UNICEF works in a diverse range of areas, including health, nutrition, water and sanitation, education, child protection, local governance, and social policy, in normal times as well as in emergencies.

Contact Information

Headquarters

UNICEF House
3 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017
U.S.A.
Tel: 1 (212) 326.7000 -
Switchboard UNICEF House
Fax: 887.7465 - Primary
887.7454 - Secondary

UNICEF Cambodia

No. 11, Street 75, Sangkat Sras Chark
P.O. Box 176, Phnom Penh
Tel: (855) 23 426 214
Fax: (855) 23 426 284
Email: phnompenh@unicef.org

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)



UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Main website: <http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=28>

Overview

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is the specialized agency of the United Nations that promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability. The mandate of UNIDO is to promote and accelerate sustainable industrial development in developing countries and economies in transition.

In Cambodia

UNIDO provides assistance to all industrial producers including garment producers. The garment sector, comprised of nearly 300 factories, contributes 70 percent of export income. Programs have increased the rural energy supply for productive use, reduced harmful emissions from production and increased the ability of producers to sell their goods.

UNIDO provides assistance in key areas of Environment Management, Energy and Trade Capacity building. Its projects focus on cleaner industrial production, rural energy for productive use, and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through improved energy efficiency.

Assistance includes facilitation of national counterparts to participate in global and regional forum on poverty reduction, trade capacity building, energy and environmental management.

Contact Information

UNIDO Headquarters

Vienna International Centre
Wagramerstr 5
P.O. Box 300
A-1400 Vienna
Austria
Tel: +43 (1) 26026-0
Fax: +43 (1) 2692669

Cambodia

Street 51, No. 53
Boeung Keng Kang, Phnom Penh
Tel: 855 23 216 167
Fax: 855 23 216 257
Email: office.cambodia@unido.org

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)



Main website: www.unwomen.org/

Overview

The main roles of UN Women are: To support inter-governmental bodies, such as the Commission on the Status of Women, in their formulation of policies, global standards and norms to help Member States to implement these standards, standing ready to provide suitable technical and financial support to those countries that request it, and to forge effective partnerships with civil society and, to hold the UN system accountable for its own commitments on gender equality, including regular monitoring of system-wide progress.

In Cambodia

UN Women's priorities in Cambodia include increasing and supporting women's participation in public decision making processes including in peace-building and governance (with a particular focus on young women in governance); enhancing economic opportunities through women's economic empowerment including empowerment of migrant workers and rural livelihoods; strengthening mechanisms for the protection of women's human rights with a particular focus on CEDAW; engendering the national response to HIV/AIDS; preventing and responding to violence against women which acts as a barrier to their full participation in public life. UN Women strives to strengthen women's voices and ensure that women have the capacity and the opportunity to influence the decisions that affect their lives.

Contact Information

Headquarters

220 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10017
Tel: +1 646 781-4400
Fax: +1 646 781-4444

UN Women Regional Office

for Asia and the Pacific

Thailand
 Regional Director and Representative in Thailand: Roberta Clarke
 United Nations Building, 5th Floor
 Rajdamnern Nok Avenue
 Bangkok 10200
 Thailand
 Tel: +66 2 288-2093
 Fax: +66 2 280-6030

UN Women Cambodia

Cambodia Country Office
 No. 164, Street 51 (Pasteur)
 UNDP Building 1
 Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang 1
 Khan Chamkarmon
 Phnom Penh, Cambodia
 Tel: +855 23 216 167 ext. 357

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)



Main website: www.unodc.org/

Overview

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime. Established in 1997 through a merger between the United Nations Drug Control Program and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, UNODC operates in all regions of the world through an extensive network of field offices. UNODC relies on voluntary contributions, mainly from Governments, for 90 per cent of its budget.

In Cambodia

UNODC expanded to a Country Office in June 2010. As an organization with significant institutional memory on the issues related to drugs and crime, UNODC supports the RGC and its people in dealing with the drugs and crime

challenges resulting from the country’s history and recent developmental changes. To promote Health Security and Justice the Office on Drugs and Crime is developing a more encompassing portfolio of activities.

UNODC assists the RGC to improve human security focusing on two thematic areas: the Rule of Law and Health and Development. Through its country and region based projects, UNODC is combating trafficking of people, drugs and natural resources, supports anti-corruption and anti-money-laundering national efforts and helps to improve legal frameworks to fight transnational organized crime (such as smuggling of illegal migrants and trafficking in human beings).

Contact Information:

Headquarters

Vienna International Centre
 Wagramer Strasse 5
 A 1400 Vienna Austria
 Tel: + (43) (1) 26060
 Fax: + (43) (1) 263-3389
 Email: info@unodc.org

Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific

United Nations Building, 3rd Floor
 Rajdamnern Nok Avenue
 Bangkok 10200, Thailand
 Tel: +66 2 288 2100
 Fax: +66 2 281 2129
 Email: fo.thailand@unodc.org

Cambodia

#8B, St.99 Sangkat Beng Trabek,
 Khan Chamcarmon, Phnom Penh
 P.O. Box 1125 Cambodia
 Tel: +855 23 222 348 / 349
 Fax: +855 23 222 350

United Nations Volunteers (UNV)



Main website: www.unv.org/

Cambodia: www.un.org.kh/unv/

Overview

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) program is the UN organization that contributes to peace and development through volunteerism worldwide. Based in Bonn, Germany, UNV is active in 140 countries. It is represented worldwide through the offices of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and reports to the UNDP Executive Board. It was created by the UN General Assembly in 1970.

In Cambodia

UN Volunteers made considerable contribution to post-conflict recovery and development of Cambodia. Since 1992 over 1305 UN Volunteers have been recruited to support the development activities of various UN agencies. Volunteers worked in various areas, including governance and elections support, poverty reduction, human rights and refugee protection, crisis prevention and environmental protection, food security, gender and other areas.

Contact Information

UN Campus

UN Volunteers
Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1
53113 Bonn, Germany
General enquiries
Tel: +49-228-815 2000
Fax: +49-228-815 2001

Cambodia

No. 53, Street 51
Boeung Keng Kang I, Phnom Penh
Tel: (855) 23 216 167
Fax: (855) 23 216 257
Email: unv.kh@undp.org
Tel: +855 (0) 23 216 167
Fax: +855 (0) 23 216 257
Email: unv.kh@undp.org

World Food Program (WFP)



Main website: <http://www.wfp.org/>

Cambodia: <http://www.wfp.org/countries/cam->

bodia

Overview

On average, WFP aims to bring food assistance to more than 90 million people in 75 countries. As the UN frontline agency in the fight against hunger, WFP is continually responding to emergencies.

WFP's strategic plan lays out four objectives. They are:

- Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies;
- Support food security and nutrition and (re) build livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies;
- Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs; and
- Reduce under nutrition and break the inter-generational cycle of hunger.

In Cambodia

In support of government efforts to tackle food security challenges, WFP's assistance in Cambodia focuses on food-based social safety nets in the sectors of education, nutrition and productive assets/livelihoods support, in order to enable longer-term, nationally owned food security solutions.

WFP Cambodia started its first five-year Country Program in July 2011, which aims to support the efforts of the Government in tackling food security challenges with a focus on food-based social safety nets and national systems development. WFP activities reach close to 1 million food-insecure people per year in rural Cambodia. The overall goal of WFP's assistance in Cambodia is to support the development of long-term food security systems while addressing immediate food security needs with sustainable models.

The three main components of the Country Program are Education, Nutrition, and Productive Assets and Livelihoods Support. Provision of time-critical food security information through Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping is also a key activity. In response to the 2011 floods, WFP

launched an Immediate Response Emergency Operation in November 2011 and a one-year long Emergency Operation in December 2011-December 2012.

Contact Information:

Headquarters

Via C.G. Viola 68
Parco dei Medici
00148 - Rome - Italy
Tel: +39-06-65131
Fax: +39-06-6590632

Cambodia

UN World Food Programme
No. 250, Street 63/398 Sangkat Boeung Keng-
Kang I Khan Chamkarmorn Phnom Penh King-
dom of Cambodia
Tel: (855) 23 210 943 / 212 137
Fax: (855) 23 218 749
Email: wfp.phnompenh@wfp.org

World Health Organization (WHO)



Main website: www.who.int/en/

Cambodia: www.wpro.who.int/countries/khm/en/index.html

Overview

WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the UN system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.

In Cambodia

WHO's mission in Cambodia is to support the Government and people of Cambodia to achieve national health and development goals as well

as Cambodia's international obligations in the global health agenda. WHO also tackles many concerns facing Cambodians, such as assisting in the response to avian and pandemic influenza, reducing the impacts of non-communicable diseases and strengthening health systems. WHO's technical cooperation in Cambodia is currently focused on four strategic elements through four core work teams:

- Maternal, Newborn and Child Health
- Communicable Disease
- Non-Communicable Diseases and Environmental Health, and
- Health System Development, in alignment with the core components of Government's Health Sector Strategic Plan 2008-2015.

Contact Information

Western Pacific Region

The World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific
P.O. Box 2932
1000 Manila
Philippines
Tel: +63 2 528 8001
Fax: +63 2 521 1036 or 526 0279

Cambodia

No. 177-179 (corner Streets 51 and 254)
Sangkat Chak Tomouk
Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh
Tel: (855 23) 216 610 / 216 942
Fax: (855 23) 216 211
Email: postmaster.cam@wpro.who.int

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)



United Nations Environment Programme

Main website: <http://www.unep.org/>

Cambodia: <http://www.unep.org/climatechange/adaptation/AccessToAdaptationFinance/AdaptationFundProjects/Cambodia.aspx>

Overview

UNEP, established in 1972, is the voice for the environment within the United Nations system. UNEP acts as a catalyst, advocate, educator and facilitator to promote the wise use and sustainable development of the global environment.

In Cambodia

In Cambodia, UNEP is promoting environmental mainstreaming and poverty-environment linkages by working with the government and the public and private sector in the areas of environment and sustainable development, clean energy technologies, biodiversity conservation and community-based natural resource management mainstreamed into national/local development plans. UNEP also supports Climate Change Adaptation in Cambodia's coastal areas.

UNEP addresses Cambodia's environmental challenges within five of its mandated thematic areas: Climate Change, Resource Efficiency, Environmental Governance, Ecosystem Management, and Harmful Substances.

Contact Information:

Headquarters

United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
PO Box 30552, 00100
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: (254-20) 7621234
Fax: (254-20) 7624489/90

UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP/ROAP)

2nd Floor, Block A, UN Building
Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200
Tel: +662 288 2314
Fax: +66-2-2803829
Email: uneproap@un.org

D. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

The following excerpt explaining the role and functions of NGOs is from OCHA-ROAP's "Disaster Response in Asia and the Pacific: A Guide to International Tools and Services." (http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Disaster%20Response%20in%20Asia%20Pacific_A%20Guide%20to%20Intl%20Tools%20Services.pdf)

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

"Civil-society actors can be divided into two categories: national and community-based non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and international NGOs. In addition to their independent relationships with Governments, NGOs assemble themselves according to networks and consortia on global, regional and country levels. National and community-based NGOs are civil-society organizations that function within national borders only. These NGOs work independently to support the emergency preparedness and response activities of Governments, UN agencies and larger international NGOs. They generally possess strong community-based networks critical to reaching disaster-affected communities. National NGOs can be either secular or faith based entities.

National NGOs are officially registered as national organizations with host Governments. National NGOs, sometimes with international NGOs, organize themselves according to consortia that interface with Governments on sector-specific bases.

International NGOs operating in emergency preparedness and response include humanitarian organizations and multi-mandated organizations that operate independently to provide humanitarian assistance. The largest international NGOs, in terms of annual expenditure, are generally based in North America and Europe, with regional and country offices across Asia and the Pacific and other parts of the world¹⁶. There is also a growing number of NGOs based in Asia and the Pacific with programs of international reach. International NGOs can also be either secular or faith-based. International NGOs receive regular

funding from donor Governments, private foundations and corporations, but a growing proportion of their resources come from the general public in their countries of origin and countries of operation.

The presence of international NGOs in host countries is facilitated by an official registration with the host Government, and guided by individual memorandums of understanding with NDMOs and line ministries engaged in humanitarian and development activities."

The following is the process by which NGOs register with the RGC:

Non-Governmental organizations (NGOS): Regulation and Registration:

The registrations for foreign/international and local NGOs differ. The RGC recognizes a foreign NGO as being a reflection of the owning agency whose headquarters reside in the home country. A local NGO is run mostly by Cambodian nationals, although foreign nations may participate as functionaries and managers. However, in local NGOs the chairman, administrative officer, and treasure must be Cambodian nationals.

International NGOs are registered through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MFAIC), in conjunction with the ministries relevant to the NGO's sector (Health, Environment, Social Affairs, etc.).

The MFAIC will require the following documents:

- Cover letter addressed to the MFAIC;
- Documents of registration for the NGO's parent organization in the foreign country.
- Project plan and budget approved by the NGO's board;
- A proxy letter from the Chairman of the Board appointing a local representative and giving them authority to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the RGC.
- A list of the foreign and local staff, stating their nationality, passport number, title, address in Cambodia, and their employment contracts;

- Office address in Cambodia, attached with a lease agreement for the office;
- A promise to provide a bank statement to MFAIC after signing of the Memorandum of Understanding.
- Passport and photos of the representative of the NGO; and,
- Supporting letter from the relevant Ministry.

A Local NGO is registered through the Ministry of Interior (MOI), and unlike an International NGO, does not require additional approval from another Ministry. The MOI will require:

- Application form;
- NGO's Memorandum and Article of Association (MAA), issued by MOI;
- Plan of NGO's structure, signed by director, issued by MOI;
- Map of the NGO's address, certified by the local Sangkat;
- Photos of office's facade.
- Copies of the office's lease agreement;
- Biographies of Cambodian director, administrator and financial officer with photos and copied ID cards; and,
- Approval letter issued by the local municipality.

Once all the documents are submitted, and unless the application presents unusual difficulties, it typically takes a few months to fully register. So long as they fully understand the correct procedures and official fees from the outset, there's no reason a NGO could not complete these steps themselves.

Contact Information:

Ministry of Interior
 #275, Preah Norodom Boulevard
 Khan Chamkar Morn, Phnom Penh Capital
 Kingdom of Cambodia
 Tel/Fax: (855)23 215 094
 E-mail: dolaadmin@ncdd.gov.kh
<http://moi-dola.gov.kh/en/>

Civil Society involvement and autonomy Draft Law on NGOs

The government is currently working on a controversial draft law regarding NGOs. On December 15, 2010, a draft Law on NGOs/Associations, prepared by an inter-ministerial committee, was released. Following a public consultation meeting in January 2011 and a critical advocacy campaign led by Cambodian organizations, the government released a second, revised draft Law in March 2011 and a third version in July 2011. The Ministry of Interior is reportedly now working on a fourth version of the draft law.

For further information please see: The International Center for Not-For-Profit Law (ICNL), "NGO Law Monitor: Cambodia," Retrieved from: <http://www.icnl.org/research/monitor/cambodia.html>

International NGOs

The following information is taken from each NGO's website. For further information, please visit each organization's website at the links provided below.

Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)



Main Website: www.acted.org/

Cambodia: www.acted.org/en/cambodia

Overview

The Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) is a non-governmental organization with headquarters in Paris, founded in 1993. ACTED supports vulnerable populations affected by wars, natural disasters and/or economic and social crises, and to accompany them in building a better future; thus contributing to the Millennium Development Goals. ACTED is an apolitical, and non-confessional international relief agency created in Afghanistan, with the first projects initiated in Kabul.

In Cambodia

ACTED is working on:

- Reducing the risk of sexual gender-based violence against entertainment workers in Phnom Penh
- Improving the access to information and to sexual and reproductive health care services for the youth in Cambodia
- Promoting flood recovery and disaster resilience in Kandal Province, Cambodia
- Improving access to safe drinking water - Flood recovery activities in Kandal

National staff: 58 (2011)

International Staff: 2 (2011)

Total number of direct beneficiaries: 47,807 (2011)

Contact Information

1400 16th Street NW
Suite 210
Washington DC, 20036
Tel: (202) 549-3844
Email: clay.westlope@acted.org

ActionAid International Cambodia

Main Website: www.actionaid.org

Cambodia: www.actionaid.org/cambodia

Overview

ActionAid is an international organization, working with over 15 million people in 45 countries for a world free from poverty and injustice.

In Cambodia

Since 2007, ActionAid Cambodia has been implementing a disaster risk reduction projects (DIPECHO V, VI, VII and VIII) in the provinces of Kratie, Banteay Meanchey and Svay Rieng with financial support from the European Commission through its Humanitarian Aid Department. The project has been implemented in 51 villages in 7 communities, located in 4 districts in the 3 provinces, and in 39 schools in the target communities. The implementation is being conducted in association with the NCDM, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS), their decentralized structures at provincial and district level, and 3 local partners. The process involves developing policies to support the decentralized structures of NCDM to integrate disaster risk reduction into the national development agenda, and to realize the Hyogo Framework of Action goals.

Contact Information:

Head Office:

4th Floor, West Wing,
158 Jan Smuts Avenue Building
(Entrance on Walters Avenue)

Rosebank, Johannesburg
South Africa
Tel: +27 11 731 4500
Fax: +27 11 880 8082
Email: mail.jhb@actionaid.org

Asia Hub

Room B201, 2nd Floor, 60/1, Monririn Building,
Samsannai, Phayathai,
Bangkok 10400, Thailand
Tel: +66 2 615 5130-3
Fax: +66 2 615 5134
Email: mail.asia@actionaid.org

Cambodia

#69, St.242, Sangkat Chaktomuk,
Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh
Tel: (+855) 23 994 087
Fax: (+855) 23 994 986
Email: e-mail_cambodia@actionaid.org

ACT Alliance



Website: www.actalliance.org/

Cambodia: www.actalliance.org/where-we-work/cambodia

ACT Alliance is a coalition of more than 140 churches and affiliated organizations working together in 140 countries. ACT Alliance is supported by 25,000 staff and mobilizes about \$1.5 billion for its work each year in three targeted areas: humanitarian aid; development; and advocacy.

ACT Alliance is on the frontlines: addressing systemic poverty; supporting survivors of disasters, wars and conflicts; training rural communities in sustainable agricultural techniques; helping people adapt to environmental change; and influencing governments and other key decision makers to safeguard citizens' human rights.

In Cambodia

October 2013 floods: The ACT Forum Cambodia has decided to focus on early recovery rather than relief operations, as these are already being carried out by other groups. The forum will work to advocate with the government to fulfill its responsibility towards the people. ACT

Alliance members Church World Service (CWS), Life with Dignity (LWD), DanChurch Aid (DCA) and Christian Aid (CA) will implement the ACT appeal along with their local partners. The requested appeal budget of just over \$1m is still an estimate, as the forum is studying needs assessments closely.

Contact Information

Ecumenical Centre

150 route de Ferny
P.O. Box 2100
1211 Geneva 2
Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 791 6033
Fax: +41 22 791 6506

Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA)



Main website: www.adra.org

Cambodia: <http://www.adracambodia.org/>

Overview

The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) was started by the Seventh-day Adventist Church as a way to follow Christ's example of serving and caring for those in need. Put simply, ADRA improves the lives of people around the world. The agency searches out deprivation, social injustice, and need—then works to eliminate them.

In Cambodia

ADRA is working with the rural poor and at risk populations in the provinces of Kompong Thom, Preah Vihear, and Pursat. The activities include Food security, Health and Water Sanitation. In Phnom Penh ADRA's Tobacco or Health office is working with advocacy at the national level.

Contact Information

Headquarters

12501 Old Columbia Pike
Silver Spring, Maryland 20904
Tel: 301-680-6364
Email: webmaster@adra.org

ADRA Asia Regional Office

#603 Le Chateau,
55 Soi Ekami 12,
Sukhumvit 63, Klongtan
Bangkok, 10110 Thailand

Cambodia:

House 4, Street 554
Khan Toul Kork
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: +855 (0)23 880 693 / 884 365
+855 (0)23 880 305
Email: info@adracambodia.org

American Friends Service Committee



**American Friends
Service Committee**

Main website: afsc.org/

Cambodia: afsc.org/office/cambodia

Overview

The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) is a Quaker organization that promotes lasting peace with justice, as a practical expression of faith in action.

In Cambodia

Established in 1980, AFSC’s Cambodia Program office has provided humanitarian relief, development, and peacebuilding assistance for thousands of Cambodians during the long period of civil war and post-war recovery. The Cambodia office now runs two programs contributing to peace and development in Cambodia:

- The Nationalism, Ethnicity and Identity Program works with Cambodian peace makers wanting to build a positive sense of national identity, and develop cross-border and inter-

ethnic understanding

- The Integrated Sustainable Livelihoods Program supports community fisheries, forestry, and livelihood activities in Sre Ambel District, Koh Kong province, and surrounding areas. In October 2011, the program became an independent local Cambodian NGO named “Morodok.” AFSC is continuing to provide support to ensure a smooth transition to local ownership and leadership.

Contact Information

Headquarters

1501 Cherry St.
Philadelphia, PA 19102
Tel: 215-241-7000

Cambodia

#95z Street 113
Boeung Keng Kang 2
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: 855 [0]23 216400

AmeriCares



Main website: www.americares.org

Cambodia: www.americares.org/where-we-work/asia-eurasia/cambodia.html

Overview

AmeriCares is a nonprofit global health and disaster relief organization that delivers medicines, medical supplies and aid to people in crisis around the world and across the United States, since 1982.

In Cambodia

AmeriCares, through a long standing partnership with one of the country’s leading hospitals, the Sihanouk Hospital Center of Hope (SHCH), has played a critical role in improving health care access and medical outcomes for thousands of poor patients every year. Key programs have targeted HIV/AIDS, breast cancer and malnutrition.

Nutritional support, particularly for children under five, is a continuing focus of aid.

Contact Information

Headquarters

88 Hamilton Ave.
Stamford, CT USA 06902
Tel: 1-800-486-HELP (4357)
Email: Info@AmeriCares.org

Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)



Main website: www.adpc.net/2012/

Overview

The Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) works towards the realization of disaster reduction for safer communities and sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific. Since its inception in 1986, ADPC has been recognized as the major independent center in the region for promoting disaster awareness and the development of local capabilities to foster institutionalized disaster management and mitigation policies.

In Cambodia

ADPC carried out a gap assessment of Cambodia's Early Warning System (EWS) and a commune-level social mapping on 8 - 11 October 2013. Conducted in the provinces of Banteay Meanchey and Pursat, the assessment coincided with massive flooding.

Contact information:

ADPC Head Office

SM Tower, 24th Floor 979/69 Paholyothin Road
Samsen Nai Phayathai, Bangkok 10400 Thailand
Tel: +66 2 298 0682-92
Fax: +66 2 298 0012-13
Email: adpc@adpc.net
Contact person: Mrs. Sirikarn Kahattha, Host
Country Relations Program Coordinator

ADPC Project Office in Cambodia

Project Office, Chak Angre Krom
Regional Flood Management and Mitigation
Center (RFMMC) Mekong River Commission
Secretariat #576, National Road #2,
Chak Angre Krom
Tel: +855-23 425353
Fax: + 855-23 425363

CAFOD



Main website: www.cafod.org.uk/

Overview

CAFOD is the official Catholic aid agency for England and Wales. CAFOD works with more than 500 partners overseas, and with partners in the UK - all working to reduce poverty.

In Cambodia

CAFOD has been working in Cambodia since 1980 and continues to support poor and vulnerable communities through:

- Helping people living with HIV and AIDS access medicine and earn a better income; educating people about the virus and working to eradicate discrimination.
- Supporting communities, especially indigenous people, to access land titles, protect their forests and to increase food supply and income through organic farming.
- Supporting communities, especially women, to influence and become involved in, local government.

Contact Information

Romero House

55 Westminster Bridge Road
London, SE1 7JB
Telephone: 020 7733 7900
From outside the UK: +44 (0)20 7733 7900
Email: [CAFOD \(cafod@cafod.org.uk\)](mailto:CAFOD@cafod.org.uk)

CARE International



Main website: www.care-international.org/

Cambodia: www.care-cambodia.org/

Overview

CARE is a leading humanitarian organization fighting global poverty. CARE also helps people respond, prepare, and recover from disasters. During a disaster, CARE coordinates with other aid agencies, governments and local organizations. CARE focuses on four humanitarian core sectors: ensure that people have enough to eat, a roof over their head, clean water and adequate hygiene supplies and receive assistance for their sexual and reproductive health. CARE also works with communities to help them prepare for future crises.

In Cambodia

CARE worked in Cambodia between 1973 and 1975, distributing food, providing medical assistance and improving education. From 1975 onwards CARE worked to support the millions of Cambodian refugees who fled the Khmer Rouge and were living in camps along the Thai-Cambodian border.

In 1990, CARE returned to Cambodia, working with the United Nations to help 370,000 Cambodian refugees return to their homes. In Cambodia, many poor people are vulnerable to the impact of low-level natural hazards, potential border conflict and outbreaks of disease. CARE continues to monitor these risks as part of a network of international organizations and government agencies in Cambodia.

CARE is an active partner in humanitarian and emergency relief operations in Cambodia. When a disaster or emergency occurs, CARE immediately responds to address the needs of people affected, through providing shelter, food and other support. In the recovery period, CARE provides assistance to restore livelihoods and rebuild communities.

All of CARE's programs include elements of disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction for the benefit of vulnerable populations in times of emergency. CARE works with authorities at national and provincial levels to strengthen community level disaster management and response. Areas of priority include addressing the impact on poor communities of natural hazards such as floods and droughts, as well as the effects of climate change and the risks from emerging pandemic threats.

CARE helped distribute emergency supplies to thousands of households in north-east and south-east Cambodia affected by flooding throughout September and October, 2013.

Contact Information

Headquarters

Chemin de Balexert 7-9
1219 Chatelaine (Geneva)
Switzerland
Tel.: +41 22 795 10 20
Fax: +41 22 795 10 29
Email: cisecretariat@careinternational.org

Cambodia

Stav Zotalis Country Director
Tel: + (855) 23 215 267 / 8 /9
Email: care.cam@care-cambodia.org

Caritas Australia



Main website: www.caritas.org.au/

Cambodia: www.caritas.org.au/learn/countries/cambodia

Overview

In 1964, Caritas began in Australia. Caritas is a Catholic Agency for International Aid and Development. Caritas Australia works through the principles and practice of community development, supporting people to help themselves out of poverty, hunger and injustice. Caritas Australia works to bring relief and aid to people whose lives have been devastated by natural disaster or conflict. Caritas Australia is part of a global network that spans over 200 countries and

territories.

In Cambodia

Caritas Australia supports 19 programs in Cambodia implemented through 13 local partners. Programs aim to improve food security, agriculture, health, water and sanitation, and support young people and people with a disability.

Examples of recent work:

- Caritas Australia's local partners have helped over 160 families in Phnom Penh's slum communities by providing livelihood training for young people and building infrastructure such as roads and drains.
- The Rural Livelihood Enhancement Project has increased income among Cambodian villagers by introducing new techniques in chicken-raising, kitchen gardening and cultivation. Community training in health issues, access to health services and clean water and household sanitation were also conducted.
- Six villages around Kampong Thom have been provided with clean water and improved access to health services. Education on human rights has contributed to a reduction in violence against women and children. Awareness-raising on flood preparedness and climate change was also carried out in a further 11 villages.
- The Maryknoll Deaf Development program has provided basic education training for 84 adults who are deaf or hearing impaired, and job training to a further 33 in remote areas.

Contact Information

Caritas Internationalis Headquarters

Caritas Internationalis

Palazzo San Calisto

Vatican City State

V-00120

Reception Desk: + 39 06 698 797 99

Fax: + 39 06 698 872 37

Email: caritas.internationalis@caritas.va

Caritas Asia

President: Bishop Isao Kikuchi

Regional Coordinator: Mr. Eleazar Gomez

Head Quarters: Asia Partnership for Human

Development (APHD)

10th Floor, Phaholyothin Place Building
408/42 Phaholyothin Road, Phayathai, Bangkok -
10400 Thailand.

Telephone: 66 - 2 - 619 0634 up to 8

Fax: 66 - 2 - 619 0639

Email: asiacaritas@gmail.com

National office (and NSW office)

24-32 O'Riordan Street

Alexandria NSW 2015 Australia

Tel: +61 2 8306 3400

Fax: +61 2 8306 3401

Email: questions@caritas.org.au

Caritas Cambodia



Website: www.caritascambodia.org/

Overview

Caritas Cambodia is an official social development arm of the Catholic Church in Cambodia. The objectives of Caritas Cambodia include the following.

- To promote and strengthen activities that are aimed at the integral development of communities particularly to help in Sustainable Agriculture, empowerment program, economic program, Welfare program, Vocational Training, comprehensive health program, Home Care program for persons with HIV/AIDS, Centre for Child Mental Health, Blindness prevention program, Relief and Rehabilitation program.
- To launch sustained campaign for relief of people affected by disasters like drought, Famine, floods, earthquake, war, fire, riots and other man-made and natural calamities.

Contact Information

President: Bishop Enrique Figaredo

Secretary General: Kim Rattana

47 Street 198, Sangkat Boeung Pralith

Khan 7 Makara, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Telephone: +855 (23) 210 757

Email: caritas@forum.org.kh

Catholic Relief Services



Main website: www.crs.org

Cambodia: <http://crs.org/countries/cambodia>

Overview

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) carries out the commitment of the Bishops of the United States to assist the poor and vulnerable overseas. Among other things, CRS acts to: Promote human development by responding to major emergencies, fighting disease and poverty, and nurturing peaceful and just societies.

In Cambodia

From 1973 to 1975, CRS provided greatly needed assistance in health and nutrition to Cambodians struggling through a war. In 1992 CRS reopened offices in Cambodia as the signing of the Paris Peace Accords brought stability back to the country. Now CRS works with 17 partners to serve 200,000 Cambodians living throughout the country.

Contact Information

228 W. Lexington St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21201-3443
Tel: 877-435-7277

Christian Aid



Main website: www.christianaid.org.uk/index.

[aspx](#)

Cambodia: www.christianaid.org.uk/whatwedo/asia/cambodia.aspx

Overview

Christian Aid is a Christian organization that insists the world can and must be swiftly changed to one where everyone can live a full life, free from poverty.

In Cambodia

Christian Aid has been working in Cambodia since 1979 after the fall of the Khmer Rouge regime. In 2008 Christian Aid created a joint program with DanChurchAid.

Christian Aid is working with 25 partners addressing:

- Secure livelihoods;
- Gender inequality;
- Governance; and
- HIV/AIDS.

Partners

Life With Dignity (LWD) works to empower rural communities and improve governance. Its holistic approach enables communities to organize their own development through projects involving agriculture, irrigation, education, climate change adaptation and low carbon, pro-poor energy. Through this work LWD is transforming tens of thousands of lives in remote rural areas of Cambodia.

Cambodian Women's Crisis Centre works to empower women through education and skills training by addressing gender-based violence and promoting equality. Its crisis centers support women recovering from violence and abuse. It also works with men to promote gender equality and it helps women in remote rural areas set up their own businesses and saving groups.

Mith Samlanh works with marginalized young people including street children and drug users. It provides educational, medical and emotional support, working with 1,800 children each day. Christian Aid funds their outreach and HIV work, enabling them to support all street children

and ensure HIV is addressed in every aspect of their lives.

Partners like Development Partnership in Action and NGO Forum are active members of regional climate change and tax networks.

Contact Information

35 Lower Marsh
Waterloo
London UK
SE1 7RL
Tel: +44 (0) 20 7620 4444
Fax: +44 (0) 20 7620 0719

Church World Service



CHURCH WORLD SERVICE

Main website: www.cwsglobal.org/
Cambodia: www.cwscambodia.org

Overview

Dedicated to providing humanitarian and development assistance, CWS has close to 1,000 team members in the region and strong partnerships spanning decades.

CWS' emergency response work includes the following elements: the distribution of food and non-food items; health, water and sanitation programs; and programs for early recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

In Cambodia

CWS has been working in Cambodia since 1979, working to enhance the quality of life of rural poor communities through direct service provision and risk reduction programs that address economic and social development.

CWS Cambodia has a central office in Phnom Penh and project offices in Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear and Battambang working directly with the communities and through Cambodian NGO partners and commune councils. CWS targets areas that have minimal NGOs working

there and are along the border of Khmer Thai, former Khmer Rouge and mine areas and remote rural areas with limited access to public services

The CWS Direct Services Program works directly with the NGOs partners, communities and through commune councils in Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear provinces on social and economic development, water sanitation and hygiene, climate change and disaster risk reduction.

CWS' WASH Training Resource Centre works to develop local expertise in water and sanitation issues, enabling them to prepare training and educational materials while coordinating with government entities to implement effective projects.

In October 2013, in response to severe flooding, CWS, along with other ACT alliance members Life with Dignity (LWD), DanChurch Aid (DCA) and Christian Aid (CA) and other partners participated in or have already participated in joint assessments in affected provinces. Planned response will be WASH support, sanitation and hygiene kits, food items and shelter.

Contact Information

Elkhart Corporate Center

28606 Phillips St
P.O. Box 968
Elkhart, IN 46515
800-297-1516 or 574-264-3102
Fax: 574-262-0966
Email: info@cwsglobal.org

Asia/Pacific

Main Office
10th Floor, CCT Building
328 Phayathai Road
Ratchathewi
Bangkok 10400
Thailand
+66 (0)2 214 6077
Fax: +66 (0)2 214 6078
Website: www.cwsasiapacific.org

Cambodia

43, Street 112
Sangkat Phsar Depou Ti Bei
Khan Tuol Kouk
Phnom Penh
Cambodia
+855 23 881 912
Email: info@cwscambodia.org

CORD



Main website: www.cord.org.uk/

Cambodia: www.cord.org.uk/what-we-do/where-we-work/cambodia/how-are-we-helping.html

Overview

Cord's mission is to be an effective partner for peace in Africa and Asia by working in societies affected by violent conflict and poverty, developing the capacity of partners to build sustainable peace.

In Cambodia

South East Asia Cord's regional team, based in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, are working with around 20 local partner organizations; providing advice, mentoring and coaching, training in order to equip to run their own development and human rights projects and seize opportunities for growth and change.

Cord's partners are involved in projects around:

- human rights
- Land rights
- Livelihood development and microfinance
- Adaptation to climate change.

Contact Information

Cord UK Office
 1 New Street
 Leamington Spa
 CV31 1HP
 United Kingdom
 Tel: +44 (0)1926 315301
 Fax: +44 (0)1926 885786

Email: info@cord.org.uk

Dan Church Aid



Main website: www.danchurchaid.org/

Overview

DanChurchAid's work is based on cooperation with local partners, who are generally in the best position to know and assess the local context. The partnership model ensures that emergency and development work effectively targets the poorest and that activities become locally sustainable. DanChurchAid implements its own humanitarian mine action programs and in some cases emergency aid activities, but in most cases works through local partners who are often members of the ACT Alliance.

In close cooperation with partners, DanChurchAid strives to integrate advocacy into all its emergency and development programs:

- DCA Mine Action
- HIV and AIDS
- Humanitarian Assistance
- The Right to Food
- Active Citizenship

In Cambodia

DanChurchAid has been active in Cambodia since the early 1980s, initially with reconstruction as well as resettling fugitives from the civil war. Since the 1990s it has been a matter of building a strong civil society, focusing on:

- Food security and hunger

- Women's rights
- Preventing HIV/AIDS and providing care
- Preventing corruption and poor governance.

Contact Information

Headquarters

Nørregade 15
 DK-1165 Copenhagen K
 Denmark
 Tel: +45 3315 2800
 Fax: +45 3318 7816
 CVR SE-no.: 36 98 02 14
 Email: mail@dca.dk

Cambodia

Regional Representative
 Betty Thøgersen
 P.O. Box 959, #48, Street 242
 Chaktomuk, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
 Office: (855-23) 216 261
 Cell: (855-92) 665 706
 Email: beth@dca.dk

Deutsche Welt Hunger Hilfe



Main website: www.welthungerhilfe.de/home-en.html

Overview

Deutsche Welthungerhilfe fights against global hunger and for sustainable food security. This incorporates the promotion of agriculture suited to local conditions, access to clean water, the provision of modern, environmentally friendly energy and the improvement of health and education.

In Cambodia

The Millennium Village of Kanat Toch is situated in northeast Cambodia in the Virachey

National Park. Under the instruction of Welthungerhilfe and its Cambodian partner organization the Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture, the inhabitants of Kanat Toch have adopted new, effective farming methods. Since 2005, Welthungerhilfe has been supporting inhabitants of numerous villages in the Ratanakiri province improve their living conditions.

Contact Information

Tel: +49 (0)228-22 88 127

DirectRelief International

Main website: www.directrelief.org/

Overview

Direct Relief International's mission is to improve the health of people living in developing countries and those who are victims of natural disasters, war, and civil unrest. DRI works to strengthen the indigenous health efforts of international partners by providing essential material resources - medicines, supplies and equipment.

Contact Information

27 S. La Patera Lane
 Santa Barbara California 93117
 USA
 Tel: 805-964-4767
 Email: info@directrelief.org

Giving Children Hope



Main website: <http://gchope.org/>

Overview

Giving Children Hope is a faith-based non-profit organization dedicated to alleviating

poverty through disaster relief, health and community development, vocational training and advocacy.

In Cambodia

Giving Children Hope has partnered with Asia Innovative University, to distribute medicines in Cambodia.

Contact Information

8332 Commonwealth Ave.
Buena Park, California 90621
USA
Email: info@godaid.org

Habitat for Humanity



Main website: www.habitat.org/

Cambodia: www.habitat.org/where-we-build/cambodia

Overview

Habitat for Humanity works to develop communities with people in need by building and renovating houses so that there are decent houses in decent communities.

In Cambodia

Habitat for Humanity International registered a branch office in Cambodia in January 2003. The Habitat programs in Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Kandal, Siem Reap and Battambang aim to reduce poverty. Habitat and its partners also facilitate access to adequate and affordable safe water and electricity connections, and proper toilets. Family members are offered training in construction and other skills in order to improve their employment and earnings prospects

Contact Information

121 Habitat St.
Americus, Georgia 31709
USA
Tel: 800-422-4828
Email: plubicinfo@habitat.org

Handicap International - US



Main website: www.handicap-international.us/

Overview

Handicap International works to bring about lasting change in the living conditions of people in disabling situations in post-conflict or low income countries around the world.

In Cambodia

Handicap International was founded in 1982 to provide the survivors of Cambodian landmine explosions with prosthetic limbs and rehabilitation. The organization also clears mines, educates the public about the risks posed by these weapons, and runs a number of other disability prevention and inclusion projects in the country.

Actions:

- Mine Clearance
- Mine Risk Education
- Physical Rehabilitation
- Disability Prevention
- Road Safety
- HIV/AIDS
- Inclusive Employment
- Support for Disabled People's Organizations
- Citizenship Education

Contact Information

6930 Carroll Ave, St. 240
Takoma Park, Maryland 20912
USA
Tel: 301-891-2138
Email: info@handicap-international.us

International Medical Corps



Main website: internationalmedicalcorps.org/

Overview

International Medical Corps (IMC) is a global humanitarian nonprofit organization dedicated to saving lives and relieving suffering through health care training and relief and development programs.

In Cambodia

As part of the PREPARE Project, International Medical Corps is training representatives of Cambodia's government, private sector, and civil society to strengthen the nation's ability to respond to public health emergencies, specifically the spread of influenza. Funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), PREPARE works to strengthen the capacity of the least resourced countries in Africa and Asia for multi-sector disaster management and pandemic preparedness planning. PREPARE aims to promote the integration of pandemic preparedness into wider disaster management and preparedness initiatives.

In January 2011, International Medical Corps conducted a workshop in Cambodia aimed at providing sector representatives an infrastructure for emergency response planning for influenza pandemics. The workshop was attended by representatives from the Ministries of Health, Commerce, Water Resources, Social Affairs, Information, Planning and Rural Development.

Contact Information

Headquarters
1919 Santa Monica Blvd.

Suite 400
Santa Monica, CA 90404
Tel: 310-826-7800
Fax: 310-442-6622
Email: inquiry@internationalmedicalcorps.org

Japan International Volunteer Center



Main website :www.ngo-jvc.net/en/index.html

Overview

Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC) has various projects such as agriculture, water provision, forest preservation/utilization, children's education, peace building, and emergency relief.

In Cambodia

JVC has helped in the areas of:

- Training on Improvement of Rice Cultivation
- Home Garden Training
- Food Processing Group
- Environment Education
- Trainers' Resources Center (TRC)

In 2011 JVC assisted people affected by flooding in Siem Reap province in JVC project sites and provided rice and tents for the affected.

Contact Information

Headquarters
6F Creative One Akihabara Bldg.
5-3-4 Ueno, Taito-ku,
Tokyo 110-8605 Japan
Tel: (81) 3-3834-2388
Fax: (81) 3-3835-0519

Email: info@ngo-jvc.net

Jesuit Refugee Service - USA



Main website: jrsusa.org/

Cambodia: www.jrscambodia.org/

Overview

In coordination with JRS's International Office in Rome, JRS/USA provides advocacy, financial and human resources for JRS regions throughout the world. In the US it serves as the major refugee outreach arm of US Jesuits and their institutional ministries, facilitating and mobilizing their response to refugee situations both nationally and internationally.

In Cambodia

Including work in detention centers in the region and education assistance, JRS Asia Pacific serves over 200,000 people. More actively, JRS AP serves smaller numbers of refugees and asylum seekers both in camps, urban settings and detention centers. JRS Asia Pacific is determined to accompany refugees while serving them and advocating for their rights.

Contact Information

1016 16th St NW Suite 500
Washington District Of Columbia 20036
USA
Tel: 202-629-5943
Email: jrsusa@jesuit.org

Cambodia

JRS National Office Phnom Penh
House 96, Street 592, Tuol Kok
Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
(Behind Indra Devi High School)

Latter-Day Saints Charities



Main website: ldscharities.org

Overview

LDS Charities sponsors relief and development projects in 179 countries. Largely run with volunteer labor, LDS charities operate both independently and in cooperation with other charitable organizations and governments.

LDS also provides emergency relief assistance in times of natural disasters. In addition, community development programs including clean water, neonatal resuscitation training, vision care, wheelchairs, immunizations, food production, and other health programs.

In Cambodia

LDS supports 194 projects in Cambodia in the areas of: Agriculture, English Language Training, Health Fairs, Hospitals and Clinics, Orphans, Children and Youth, Schools, Vocational Training, Emergency Response, Clean Water, Food Production and Nutrition, Immunizations, Neonatal Resuscitation Training, Vision Care and Wheelchairs.

Contact Information

50 E. North Temple Street 7th Floor
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150
Tel: 1-801-240-3544
Email: lds-charities@ldschurch.org

Mag America



Main website: www.magamerica.org/

Overview

Mines Advisory Group (MAG) is an international organization that saves lives and builds futures through the removal and destruction of landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO), and other weapons remaining after conflict.

In Cambodia

Millions of unexploded munitions litter the countryside, interfering with the future development in Cambodia. According to an estimate by the UN, between four and six million landmines were laid in the region. However, since records were never kept, no one knows how many were actually laid. MAG's work is important in aiding Cambodia in its ongoing mission to provide a safe and stable environment for communities still suffering from the aftermath of conflict.

Contact Information

1750 K Street, NW Suite 350
Washington, District Of Columbia 20006
USA
Tel: (202) 293-1908
Email: info.usa@maginternational.org

Mennonite Central Committee U.S.



Main website: www.mcc.org/

Overview

Mennonite Central Committee (MCC), a worldwide ministry of Anabaptist churches, responds to basic human needs and working for

peace and justice. In the Asia-Pacific, country programs focus on partnerships with local Asian organizations who share common goals with MCC on disaster relief efforts, sustainable community development projects, and promoting peace and justice.

In Cambodia

MCC began work in Cambodia since 1979 shortly after the fall of the Khmer Rouge regime. While Cambodia has undergone dramatic changes in the decades since then, the country still faces significant challenges of debt and instability. Poverty and illiteracy remain obstacles for many Cambodians, especially in rural areas. MCC works through local partners, focusing on peace work, agriculture, income generation in rural areas and education.

Contact Information

21 S. 12th Street
Akron, Pennsylvania 17501
Tel: (717) 859-1151
Email: mailbox@mcc.org

Norwegian People's Aid



Main website: www.npaid.org/

Cambodia: www.npaid.org/Our-work/Countries/Asia/Cambodia

Norwegian People's Aid works on four main activities:

- Long-term development cooperation (international)
- Mine- and explosives clearance (international)
- First aid and rescue services (in Norway)
- Refugee, asylum and integration work (in Norway)

In Cambodia

NPA's presence in Cambodia dates from 1992 with the first deminers deployed to the North-

West under UN auspices. Since 1993 and until today NPA has provided financial and technical assistance to the Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC). In January 2007, upon request by Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA), NPA initiated the project called Empowering CMAA with objectives to assist the national authority (CMAA) and local operators (CMAC, army and police) in the process of analyzing, planning, the dissemination and use of mine action data.

Contact Information

Storgt. 33 A, 8th floor, Oslo

Tel: +47 22 03 77 00

Fax: +47 22 20 08 70

Email: npaid@npaid.org

Secretary-general

generalsekretaer@npaid.org

Head of Communications

kommunikasjonssjef@npaid.org

Operation USA (OPUSA)



Main website: www.opusa.org/

Overview

Operation USA is an international relief agency that helps communities at home and abroad overcome the effects of disasters, disease and endemic poverty by providing privately-funded relief, reconstruction and development aid. Working with grass-roots partners on the ground, Operation USA provides material and financial assistance necessary in the face of a disaster, as well as to combat the effects of systemic poverty.

In Cambodia

Operation USA runs the Nyemo Counseling Center for Vulnerable Women and Their Children living with HIV/AIDS, which is a safety net for female-headed households who are HIV+, who are often separated from their extended families and who have been or are at risk of being excluded from the communities in which they

now live, because of their HIV status.

The Cyclo Center provides a variety of services to the vulnerable population of cyclo drivers in Phnom Penh, including health consultations, washing facilities, HIV/AIDS/STD awareness, social activities and workshops, as well as information dissemination on various issues of relevance and concern.

Contact information:

Operation USA

7421 Beverly Blvd, PH

Los Angeles, CA 90036

Tel 323.413.2353

Toll free 800.678.7255

Fax 323.931.5400

Email info@opusa.org

Oxfam international



Main website: www.oxfam.org

Cambodia: www.oxfam.org/en/cambodia

Overview

Oxfam is an international confederation of 17 organizations networked together in more than 90 countries. Following an emergency, Oxfam brings in supplies and skills to help meet people's basic water, food, shelter and sanitation needs. Oxfam's efforts, along with its partners, aim to safeguard public health, which is key to a quick recovery. In the long-term, Oxfam stays to work with affected communities on plans that encourage economic security and self-sufficiency; these plans include replacing work tools and supplies or agricultural training programs.

Oxfam also works with communities, governments, international aid groups, United Nation agencies, and regional scientific and development organizations, to research, design, and implement cross-boundary activities that teach people to strengthen community resilience to climate-

related natural disasters and pandemics; improve disaster communication and damage assessment; and raise awareness and build skills to implement large-scale disaster preparedness at the national and local level.

Oxfam in Cambodia

Oxfam has been working in Cambodia for more than 30 years. Oxfam was among the first group of NGO's to provide aid to Cambodia after the collapse of the Khmer Rouge in 1979. Oxfam has teamed with local partners, community groups and government across all 24 provinces. Oxfam works with partners on the promotion and protection of human rights, women's economic empowerment, building community micro-finance institutions, responsible management of natural resources, and disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change.

Contact Information

Oxfam International Secretariat

Second Floor
228-240 Banbury Road
Oxford OX2 7BY
United Kingdom

Oxfam America office

Chair: Joe Loughrey
Director: Raymond Offenheiser
226 Causeway Street 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02114-2206
United States
Fax: +1 617 728 2594
Tel: +1 617 482 1211 (Toll-free 1-800-77-OXFAM)
Email: info@oxfamamerica.org
<http://www.oxfamamerica.org/>

Pact



Main website: pactworld.org/

Overview

Pact enables systemic solutions that allow those who are poor and marginalized to earn a dignified living, be healthy, and take part in the benefits that nature provides. Pact accomplishes this by strengthening local capacity, forging effective governance systems, and transforming markets into a force for development.

In Cambodia

Pact's work in Cambodia touches almost every facet of the development spectrum, including good governance and civic engagement, access to health education, economic empowerment for women, natural resource management and climate change.

Pact works with 13 community forestry groups in Oddar Meanchey province to patrol and protect 65,000 hectares (160,000-acre) of forest designated a REDD+ (Reducing Emissions through Deforestation and Degradation) project. Implemented in partnership with Terra Global Capital and Cambodia's Forestry Administration, the project is the first validated REDD+ project in Cambodia and intends to soon sell credits of carbon that have been sequestered through forest conservation on the international carbon market.

In another environmental project, an online community of practice called SEA Change connects leaders of Asia's climate-change interventions. Operated from Pact's Cambodia office, the regional platform allows implementers of climate change mitigation and adaptation work to share best practices, lessons learned, guidelines, approaches, methods, tools, and innovations to improve monitoring and evaluation practices.

Contact Information

1828 L Street
NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036
Tel: +1-202-466-5666
Fax: +1-202-466-5665
Email: info@pactworld.org

PATH



Main website: path.org/

Cambodia: sites.path.org/cambodia/

Overview

PATH is an international nonprofit organization that transforms global health through innovation. PATH's mission is to improve the health of people around the world by advancing technologies, strengthening systems, and encouraging healthy behaviors.

In Cambodia

PATH has been supporting the reconstruction and development of Cambodia's health system since 1995. In 1999, PATH opened an office in Phnom Penh. Working with government, non-government, and private-sector partners, PATH provides technical support to increase access to essential health interventions in Cambodia.

Contact Information

Headquarters

2201 Westlake Avenue, Suite 200
Seattle, Washington 98121
Tel: 206-285-3500
Email: info@path.org

Cambodia

#71, Street 370, Street 57
Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang 1
Khan Chamcar Morn
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: 855.23.215.005
Fax: 855.23.222.330
Email: info@path.org

Plan International USA



Plan Promising Futures,
Community by Community

Main website: www.planusa.org/

Overview

Plan International USA is part of a global organization that works side-by-side with communities in 50 developing countries to end the

cycle of poverty for children. Plan's disaster relief and recovery programs target children who are often disproportionately affected by emergencies. Child protection is central to Plan's work and provides children with safe spaces, education and emotional support as a top priority in their immediate disaster response. Plan also works with children, young people and communities to identify disaster risks and strengthen their resilience. Risk reduction programs also introduce youth to first aid care, evacuation training and disaster drills.

In Cambodia

Plan Cambodia began in 2002. Their work benefits more than 500,000 children and reaches nearly 68,000 families in 38 communities. Except in emergency situations, Plan does not provide direct assistance. Instead, Plan helps communities develop, grow and, ultimately, support themselves.

Contact Information

155 Plan Way
Warwick, Rhode Island 02886
DC: 1255 23rd St NW Suite 300
Washington, DC 20037
Tel: 202-617-2300
Email: donorrelations@planusa.org

Save the Children



Save the Children®

Main website: www.savethechildren.net

Cambodia: www.savethechildrencambodia.org/

Overview

Save the Children helps children in 120 countries, providing support for health, education, protection, and disaster relief. Save the Children has worked in Asia for more than 30 years. From responding to massive earthquakes, tsunamis and cyclones, to providing lifesaving health care and nutrition to children in impoverished nations, SC works in the poorest and most vulnerable communities throughout the continent.

In Cambodia

Save the Children (SC) in Cambodia works in areas such as promoting children's access to health care; helping children gain access to basic education; protecting children from abuse; supporting orphans and vulnerable children affected by HIV/AIDS; child rights governance; and disaster risk reduction.

SC works with the National Committee for Disaster Management and other NGOs to update Emergency Preparedness Plans. When emergencies happen, SC joins with the National Committee for Disaster Management, Provincial Committee or Disaster Management and other humanitarian agencies to carry out rapid assessment and response.

Contact Information

Save the Children U.S. Headquarters
54 Wilton Road, Westport, CT 06880
Tel: 1.203.221.4030; 1.800.728.3843

Cambodia

5, Street 242, Sangkat Chaktomouk
Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
Tel: 855-23 223 403/4/5/6
Fax: 855-23 223 406
Email: info.cambodia@savethechildren.org

World Renew



Main website: www.worldrenew.net/

Note: World Renew was formerly called Christian Reformed World Relief Committee

Overview

Serving worldwide as the development, disaster response, and justice arm of the Christian Reformed Church in North America, the aspects of World Renew's work are three-fold: Community Development, Disaster Response and Rehabilitation and Advocacy.

In Cambodia

World Renew is responding to poverty in

Cambodia by working in partnership with the Mission Alliance (MA) of Norway, Tear Fund UK, Foods Resource Bank, 8 local churches, 5 small locally registered non-government organizations and 3 local networks.

Contact information

World Renew Disaster Response Services

400 76th St SW, Ste 17
Byron Center, MI 49315
USA
Tel: 1-800-848-5818
Email: Director, Andrew Ryskamp: aryskamp@worldrenew.net

World Vision



Main website: www.worldvision.org/

Overview

World Vision is an international partnership of Christians with 44,000 staff members' worldwide, bringing sponsors and donors alongside children and communities in nearly 100 countries. When disaster strikes, World Vision adopts a "first-in, last-out" approach: WVI first responds with life-saving emergency aid, and then stays for the long term to help families recover and rebuild.

In Cambodia

World Vision is committed to partnering with the people of Cambodia to improve their lives today and to help enact sustainable solutions for the future of their children, families, and communities. World Vision's child sponsorship program plays a vital role in this partnership, with donors from the United States sponsoring more than 11,000 girls and boys. In addition to sponsorship, World Vision operates other programs that benefit communities in Cambodia.

Highlights include:

- World Vision began work in Cambodia in the early 1970s with community assistance

with medical supplies and the building of a national pediatrics hospital in 1974. World Vision was forced to abandon its work, including the hospital, when the Khmer Rouge took over in 1975. WVI returned in 1979. Since then, some of World Vision's major accomplishments have included:

- Assisting Cambodia's recovery after Pol Pot's defeat by restoring social services and helping farmers recover and return to crop production in the late 1970s and into the 1980s.
- Providing relief supplies to people affected by Typhoon Ketsana in 2009.

Contact Information

Headquarters

34834 Weyerhaeuser Way South
Federal Way, Washington 98063
USA
Tel: 253-815-1000
Email: info@worldvision.org

Regional Office

Bangkok Business Centre
13th Floor 29 Sukhumvit 63 (Soi Ekamai)
Klongton-Nua, Wattana 10110 Thailand

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Societies

American Red Cross



Main website: www.redcross.org/

Overview

ARC disaster relief focuses on meeting people's immediate emergency needs caused by disaster. When disaster threatens or strikes, the Red Cross provides shelter, food, and health and emotional health service to address basic human needs and assist individuals and families in

resuming their normal daily activities independently. The ARC also feeds emergency workers like fire fighters and police, handles inquiries from concerned family members outside the disaster area, provides blood and blood products to disaster victims, and helps them access other available resources.

In Cambodia

In partnership with the Asia Disaster Preparedness Center, the ARC has been working since mid-2009 to address disaster vulnerability in South and Southeast Asia through a strategic regional risk reduction program, the Program for Enhancement of Emergency Response (PEER). Through this regional disaster preparedness initiative, the ARC is assisting Red Cross and Red Crescent national partners and other organizations in nine countries including Cambodia, to help improve disaster preparedness.

This work includes building community-level first responder capacity (including the capacity of the local Red Cross and Red Crescent societies) in disaster-prone communities by sharing essential disaster response skills, such as how to safely conduct light search and rescue activities and effectively triage wounded survivors of disasters or other local crises. At the same time, the project works to make community-based decision-making a key part of emergency response systems, ensuring that first responders and authorities are directly linked to community preparedness plans, enabling better-coordinated disaster responses. This program is partially funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) with supplemental funding from the ARC. This project aims to train approximately 5,000 first responders.

Contact information:

National Headquarters
2025 E St., NW
Washington, DC 20006
Telephone: 1-800-RED CROSS (1-800-733-2767)
National Headquarters Staff Directory: 202-303-5214

Cambodian Red Cross



Main website: <http://www.redcross.org.kh>

Overview

The Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) is the largest humanitarian organization in Cambodia. Established in February 1955, it is officially recognized by the Royal Government of Cambodia as an auxiliary to the public authorities in humanitarian services to relieve the sufferings of the most vulnerable.

Acknowledged by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in October 1960, the CRC was admitted as a Member of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (the Federation). However, during the Khmer Rouge Regime (1975-1979), all Red Cross activities in Cambodia were suspended and the CRC's seat in the General Assembly of the Federation was left vacant. Between 1979 and 1994, the CRC lost its national unity as each of the four warring factions in Cambodia set up their own Society within their respective areas of control. However, the NS was reunified in 1994 and the CRC was reinstated to the Federation.

CRC has successfully implemented a three year development plan (1998-2000); a second development plan - a five year period was developed in 2001 and revised in 2002. In 2003, CRC developed Strategy 2003 - 2010. In the process, CRC achieved adoption of two national laws. Two Royal Decrees were signed by His Majesty the King on 6 May 2002 -one giving the official recognition of the Cambodian Red Cross and the other on the use and protection of the Red Cross / Red Crescent emblems in the country.

Today, the CRC delivers a multitude of programs including health care, promotion of the Movement's Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values and Disaster Response and

Preparedness activities throughout the country. Communities are reached through a comprehensive network of 24 branches covering all provinces in the Kingdom, with some 126,318 members; and a network of more than 5,700 Red Cross Volunteers (RCV) and 5,300 Red Cross Youth (RCY) all working to deliver services and implement programs to meet the needs of those most vulnerable in society.

Contact Information

Country Representative

16 A, street 652/2710 Bek Kaam
Sangkat Toek Laak 3Khan Tuol Kork
Tel: +855 23 881 511
Fax Number: 855 23 881 522
Email: info@redcross.org.kh

(There are an additional 24 CRC offices throughout the country)

International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Website: www.ifrc.org

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network that reaches 150 million people in 189 National Societies through the work of over 13 million volunteers.

IFRC coordinates and directs assistance in natural disasters in support of the National Society. IFRC and its National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies also undertake activities including preparedness, response and development work, including disaster preparedness, emergency health, disaster law, water and sanitation, and humanitarian diplomacy.

Contact Information

International Federation of Red Cross
and Red Crescent Societies
Chemin des Crêts, 17
Petit-Saconnex
Geneva, Switzerland
Telephone: +41 22 730 42 22
Fax: +41 22 733 03 95

New York Delegation to the UN
 420 Lexington Avenue
 Suite 2811
 New York, NY 10170
 USA
 Telephone: +1 (212) 338 0161
 Fax: +1 (212) 338 9832

Mandaluyong City 1550, Philippines
 Tel: +63 2 632 4444
 Fax: +63 2 636 2444

Cambodia Resident Mission

No. 29, Suramarit Boulevard (St. 268)
 Sangkat Chaktomuk, Khan Daun Penh
 P.O. Box 2436, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
 Tel: +855 23 215 805/806, 216 417
 Fax: + 855 23 215 807
 Email: http://www.adb.org/email/17491/field_email

International Organizations

Asian Development Bank (ADB)



Main website: www.adb.org
 Cambodia: <http://www.adb.org/countries/cambodia/main>

Overview

Since its founding in 1966, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been driven by an inspiration and dedication to improving people’s lives in Asia and the Pacific. ADB is committed to helping developing member countries evolve into thriving, modern economies that are well integrated with each other and the world. The main devices for assistance are loans, grants, policy dialogue, technical assistance and equity investments.

In Cambodia:

ADB’s country partnership strategy (CPS), 2011-2013, for Cambodia prioritizes five sectors: transport (rural and provincial roads); water supply, sanitation, and urban development (with an increasing focus on secondary towns); agriculture and natural resources (agriculture commercialization and irrigation support); education (lower secondary schools and vocational training); and finance (banking regulation, small and medium-sized enterprise finance, microfinance, and insurance).

Contact information:

ADB Headquarters, Manila
 6 ADB Avenue,

International Monetary Fund



Main Website: <http://www.imf.org>
 Cambodia: <http://www.imf.org/external/country/KHM/rr/index.htm>

Overview

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an organization of 188 countries, working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world.

In Cambodia

The IMF’s technical advice and financial assistance have helped increase economic stability. Since its establishment in Cambodia, as part of the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), the IMF Executive Board on January 5, 2006 approved relief on 100 percent of debt incurred by Cambodia to the IMF before January 1, 2005. This resulted in the forgiving of all of Cambodia’s outstanding debt to the IMF, a total of about US\$82 million.

The authorities spent the resources over a number of years, including on rural irrigation projects. The IMF focus is now on assisting the RGC in creating policy promoting economic

growth.

For a list of projects please visit: <http://www.imf.org/external/country/khm/index.htm?type=9998>

Contact information

Headquarters 2 (HQ2):

1900 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, DC, 20431
Tel: + 1 (202) 623-7000
Fax: + 1 (202) 623-4661
Email: publicaffairs@imf.org

Cambodia

National Bank of Cambodia
No. 22-24, Norodom Blvd
Phnom Penh
Tel: (855 23) 218 602
Fax: (855 23) 218 601

The International Organization for Migration (IOM)



Main Website: <http://www.iom.int/cms/home>

Cambodia: <http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/where-we-work/asia-and-the-pacific/cambodia.html>

Overview

Established in 1951, IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. With 151 member states, a further 12 states holding observer status and offices in over 100 countries, IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants.

IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues,

to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.

IOM activities that cut across these areas include the promotion of international migration law, policy debate and guidance, protection of migrants' rights, migration health and the gender dimension of migration.

In Cambodia

IOM opened its offices in Cambodia in 1992. The RGC became a Member State of the Organization in 2002. The Mission currently employs thirty five staff, of which five are international staff. Over the years, IOM Phnom Penh has provided assistance to the Government primarily in the areas of technical cooperation on migration management; migration and health; counter trafficking, including return and reintegration of trafficking victims; migration health assessments. More recently, the mission has also become active in the areas of labor migration, including impact of remittances; pandemic preparedness; and disaster risk management and preparedness.

Contact Information:

Headquarters

17, Route des Morillons
CH-1211 Geneva 19
Switzerland
Tel: +41.22.717 9111
Fax: +41.22.798 6150
Email: hq@iom.int

IOM Cambodia

No. 31, Street 71, Boeung Keng Kang I
Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh
Tel: (855) 23 216 532
Fax: (855) 12 900 224
Email: iomphnompen@iom.int

The World Bank



Main website: www.worldbank.org/

Cambodia: www.worldbank.org/en/country/cambodia

The World Bank Group, established in 1944, is headquartered in Washington, D.C. The WB has more than 10,000 employees in more than 120 offices worldwide.

The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. The World Bank is not a bank in the ordinary sense but a unique partnership to reduce poverty and support development. The World Bank Group comprises five institutions managed by their member countries.

In Cambodia

There are three main assistances that the World Bank provides to Cambodia: First, WB provides global knowledge and expertise to undertake research and to provide policy advice. Second, it provides financial support—both grant and credit. Finally, it plays an important role in leading some of the Technical Working Groups.

The Bank has been funding projects improving governance, healthcare, education, land, rural development, public financial management, private sector development and infrastructure. The infrastructure funding has included projects in water supply, electricity, and road access. Currently under its active projects, the World Bank has provided more than \$324.2 million in loans, trust funds, and grants to reduce poverty and to promote economic growth.

The World Bank's Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) for Cambodia focuses on removing governance constraints on growth and poverty reduction while supporting strategies and investments needed to achieve Cambodia's Millennium Development Goal

Contact Information:

Headquarters

1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433 USA
Tel: (202) 473-1000
Email (for regional assistance):
eastasiapacific@worldbank.org

Cambodia

No. 113, Norodom Blvd.
Phnom Penh
Tel: (855) 23 217 304
Fax: (855) 210 504 / 373
Email: cambodia@worldbank.org
Tel: +855 (0) 23 861 300
Fax: +855 (0) 23 861 301/302

Local/National NGOs

The following information is taken from each NGO's website. For further information, please visit each organization's website at the links provided below.

Banteay Srei



Website: banteaysrei.info/

Banteay Srei is a Cambodian women's NGO that empowers vulnerable women to improve their political, economic and psycho-social situation through implementation of community development projects, advocacy work and encouraging men's participation in addressing issues affecting women.

Among its four major program areas, Banteay Srei works with vulnerable families to improve livelihoods through developing women's skills in sustainable agriculture, micro-entrepreneurship, disaster preparedness and natural resource management. The group provides technical and financial support to communities, especially women from poor families, on small business management, technical production and marketing skills.

Banteay Srei recognizes that climate change

and environmental disasters can have serious effects on food security. The NGO works across many different areas to help communities adopt sustainable livelihoods that ensure their long-term wellbeing. In Kralanch district, Siem Reap province Banteay Srei has been working with the community in a collective learning-through-practice experience which introduces new farming techniques with fruitful results. Families are encouraged to employ a variety of drought-resistant crops that increase the functional diversity of limited farming land and broaden food security outcomes.

Contact Information

Head Office

#19B, Street 145
Sangkat Phsar Doeum Tkov, Khann Chamcar Mon
Phnom Penh, Cambodia, PO BOX 728
Tel: +855 (0) 232 169 22
Email: banteaysrei@online.com.kh

Siem Reap Office

#135, Taphol Village
Sangkat Suay Dangkoum
Siem Reap, Cambodia
Tel: +855 (0) 639 632 32
Email: banteaysrei_sr@online.com.kh

Battambang Office

Group 26, Kampong Krabey village
Sangkat Suay Por, Battambang, Cambodia
Tel: +855 (0) 539 524 32
Email: banteaysrei_bb@online.com.kh

Cambodian Rural Development Team



Website: www.crdt.org.kh/

The Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT) is a local not-for-profit working to improve food security, incomes and living standards of poor rural communities in support of environmental conservation in Cambodia.

Mondulkiri

The indigenous Bunong people of Mondulkiri have lived for centuries in virgin rainforest

packed with biodiversity and endangered species. CRDT introduced real alternatives in agriculture, aquaculture, husbandry and tourism to ensure the Bunong and the forest nurture and support each other.

Kratie and Stung Treng

In the highly naturally resource dependent Mekong communities, CRDT supports the conservation of dolphins, soft shell turtles and giant stingrays by reducing the amount of time people spend fishing and educating against the use of indiscriminate fishing methods such as explosives, poison and gillnets.

Contact Information

PO Box 2539 Phnom Penh 3
Street3 Daun Chroim village
Sangkat Kratie
Krong Kratie
Kratie Province
Tel: (+855) 072 6666 771
Email: info@crdt.org.kh

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: (855-23) 987158
Fax: (855-23) 987158
Email: PNPadmin@cwcc.org.kh
PNPmanager@cwcc.org.kh

Cooperation Committee for Cambodia



Promoting NGO Solidarity and Cooperation Since 1990

Website: <http://www.ccc-cambodia.org/home.html>

The Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC), a leading membership organization for local and international NGOs in Cambodia, has played a unique role since 1990 as an enabling agent to facilitate Community Service Organization (CSOs) to collectively, responsibly and accountably work together to effectively advance the pace of development in Cambodia.

As it has over the past 21 years, CCC will keep

delivering on its mission, through active liaison on NGO matters with the Royal Government of Cambodia; through building strong and effective relationships with international and local NGOs, NGO networks, and donor agencies; through representation of NGOs at consultative group meetings; conducting members’ information meetings; housing and managing its resource center; publishing information directories, research studies and surveys; and by providing support services for the NGO community in Cambodia.

Contact Information

House 9-11, Street 476, Toul Tompoung I, Chamkamorn
 P.O. Box 885 Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
 info@ccc-cambodia.org
 Tel: +855 (0)23 214 152
 Fax: +855 (0)23 216 009

Development Partners in Action (DPA)



Website: www.dpacam.org/

The organization has been active in Cambodia for 30 years, tackling issues as diverse as gender equality, natural resource management, health education and food security as well as adapting to address emerging issues such as land rights, climate change and extractive industries as these topics became relevant to the Cambodian context. Committed to a community organizing and rights-based approach that empowers partner communities to be their own advocates of change, DPA works to build the capacity of the people and partner organizations with which it works and to effect positive change that will benefit all Cambodians.

DPA completed a new strategic plan for 2013-2016. In addition, DPA has three main program areas: Development Education and Advocacy (DEA), Integrated Community Development

(ICD), and Partnership Program (PP). DPA operates programs in: Ratanakiri, Mondulkiri, Stung Treng, Preah Vihear, Kampot, Svay Rieng, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Pursat, and Kandal.

Contact information

69z, Street450, Toul TompongII, Chamkar Morn Phnom Penh, Cambodia
 Tel: 023 216 369/023 217 342

NGO Forum on Cambodia (The)



វេទិកាសម្រាប់អង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាល ស្តីពីកម្ពុជា
The NGO Forum on Cambodia
Working Together for Possitive Change

Website: www.ngoforum.org.kh/eng/index.php

Overview

The NGO Forum on Cambodia (NGO Forum) is a membership organization, which was established in the early 1980s by international NGOs campaigning to advocate an end to the aid embargo imposed on Cambodia at that time. Since then, the NGO Forum has continued to evolve in response to changing internal and external conditions framing the development of Cambodia.

The Core Program brings together member NGOs in membership meetings, and covers the NGO Forums’ core representational role. It also provides governance, management and administrative support for the whole NGO Forum program. In addition, the Core Program also plays an important role in ensuring coordination and cross program linkages.

Contact Information

#9-11 Street 476, Toul Tompong
 P.O. Box 2295, Phnom Penh 3, Cambodia
 Tel: (855)23-214 429
 Fax: (855)23- 994 063
 Email: ngoforum@ngoforum.org.kh

Email: info@bbu.edu.kh

E. Academic Institutions

Build Bright University



Website: www.bbu.edu.kh/

Build Bright University (BBU) started as a non-profit organization called Cambodia Youth Volunteer Organization in 1998 providing trainings to Cambodian young professionals in Business, Management and English Language. From this humble beginning, it developed and became Faculty of Management and Law (FML) in 2000 with additional areas in Accounting, Finance, Human Resource Management, Computer and Law. From FML it has emerged to Build Bright University in 2002.

Currently, Build Bright University has eight study centers located in Phnom Penh capital, Sihanouk Ville, Takeo, Rattanakiri, Stung Treng, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Siem Reap provinces, with over 48,000 students, alumni, and staff.

For international corporations, the University has built the strong relationship with many local and international NGOs and Embassies including Japan and the USA to promote cultural exchanges, awareness and prevention of AIDS and other social transmitted diseases, men's and women's health care, human right and gender issues among students, staff and teachers. In addition, the University has become a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Institutions for Higher Learning (ASAIHL) and has exchanged other academic and research programs in partnering with other higher education institutions in India, Thailand and Vietnam.

Contact Information

Phnom Penh Main Study Center (Head Office)

Tel: +855-23 987 700

Fax: +855-23 987 900

International University (IU)



Website: www.iu.edu.kh/

The International University is one of the residential medical institutions in the private sector in Cambodia, which offers six years practical and clinical course of study leading to the degree of Bachelor in Medical Science (Equivalent to MBBS in other countries) and four years course of study leading to the degree of BDS.

The University offers variety of courses and degrees ranging from certificates to doctoral degrees programs. However, the university is better known among students for its pioneering and unique services as the one and only private health sciences institution in Cambodia. To accommodate the fast-growing number of students, the university has been extending its infrastructures beginning with the foundation of its teaching hospital, Sen Sok International University Hospital in 2009, an out-station satellite campus, Bolyno International University College in Kampong Chhnang province located around 60 km northwest of Phnom Penh in February 2011, and the latest local campus II in April 2011. IU offers programs in medicine, pediatrics, nursing, pharmacy, dentistry, engineering, agriculture, science and technology, rural development, social sciences and humanities, business, economics, and law.

Contact Information

Building 89-91-93 and 95, St.1011-1984

Sangkat Phnom Penh Thmey, Khan Sen Sok Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Tel: (855) 23 881-623,

National Institute of Public Health (NIPH), School of Public Health



Website: <http://niph.org.kh/sph/>

NIPH is a governmental organization in the Ministry of Health, Cambodia. The institute was officially recognized by the RGC in October 1997 as a successor to the National Centre for Hygiene and Epidemiology. Since 2007, NIPH has become administratively autonomous institution. NIPH is the representative body of the ministry of health providing public health and laboratory services, training and research to improve the health of the Cambodian people.

The School of Public Health of the National Institute of Public Health (NIPH-SPH) is the only public institution in Cambodia providing higher education in the fields of Public Health and Science. The School has two degree programs: Master of Public Health (MPH) (MPH in Health System Development and MPH in Disease Control and Prevention), and Master of Science (MSc) (MSc in Epidemiology and MSc in Nutrition). All programs have been endorsed by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education.

Contact Information

#2, St. 289, Toul Kork district
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: 855-23-880345
Fax: 855-23-880346
Email: info@niph.org.kh

Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP)



Website: <http://www.rupp.edu.kh/>

The Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) is Cambodia's oldest and one of the largest public universities. It hosts more than 12,000 scholarship and full-fee paying students, across a diverse range of undergraduate and postgraduate programs. It is unique in Cambodia for offering specialist degrees in fields including the sciences, humanities and social sciences, as well as professional degrees in fields such as information technology, electronics, psychology, social work, and tourism. RUPP also provides Cambodia's foremost degree-level language programs through the Institute of Foreign Languages. Due to its many achievements, RUPP has full membership of the ASEAN University Network (AUN).

In addition, the university maintains links with Cambodian and international NGOs, local and international universities and government ministries. As a result, various international and non-government organizations and government offices regularly contribute adjunct faculty members to help expand RUPP's capacity. RUPP is located on three spacious campuses. The main campus lies roughly five kilometers from the center of Phnom Penh. Adjoining the main campus is the Institute of Foreign Languages. Roughly one kilometer further from town is the RUPP Campus II, in which the departments of History, Sociology and Philosophy reside.

Contact Information

Russian Federation Boulevard
Toul Kork, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: 855-23-883-640
Fax: 855-23-880-116
Email: secretary@rupp.edu.kh

University of Cambodia



Website: www.uc.edu.kh/

The University of Cambodia is a private university that offers a range of degrees including Associate, Bachelor, Master, and Doctoral programs, modeled after the standard American system. The University has established and continues to establish formal partnerships with prominent universities in the region and elsewhere, as well as with local and regional institutions. It has signed Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with universities in the United States, Thailand, India, Indonesia, Israel, Korea, China, and Japan to strengthen international collaboration in research, academia, and intercultural understanding. UC has also established links with local organizations and associations, including UNDP, the Asia Foundation, the European Union (EU), and the NGO People Health Development Association.

Contact Information

Northbridge Road, Sangkat Toek Thla,
Khan Sen Sok,
Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia
Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 917, Phnom Penh,
Kingdom of Cambodia
Tel: (855-23)993-274, 993-275, 993-276
Fax: (855-23)993-284
Emails: info@uc.edu.kh
admissions@uc.edu.kh
library@uc.edu.kh

University of Health Sciences



Website: <http://www.univ-sante.edu.kh/internet/index.php/km.html>

The University of Health Sciences (UHS) of Cambodia or Université des Sciences de la Santé du Cambodge (UHS-C) is a public university offering degrees in health sciences (Medicine, Pharmacy, Dentistry, Nursing, Public Health) in Phnom Penh. The University of Health Sciences (UHS) of Cambodia trains young men and women in all the professions of healthcare. Its mission is to promote health and the quality and safety of care throughout the country. The UHS strives to achieve the highest international standards in education, professional practices and scientific research.

Contact Information

Faculty of Medicine

Mrs. TEK Thary, Secretary
Email: facmedth@yahoo.com
Mobile: (855) 12567871



CAMBODIA Appendices

Cambodia Disaster Management Reference Handbook | March 2014

Appendices

A. Disaster Statistics

Recent history: [Statistics for the past 10 years](#)

**Top 10 Natural Disasters in Cambodia for the period
2004 to 2013 sorted by numbers of killed:**

Disaster	Date	Number Killed
Flood	August 10, 2011	247
Epidemic	July 2007	182
Storm	Sept. 29, 2009	17
Flood	Sept. 8, 2005	16
Flood	Sept. 17, 2012	14
Flood	Oct. 20, 2010	8
Epidemic	Feb. 16, 2005	7
Flood	Aug. 10, 2006	5
Flood	Aug. 10, 2007	2
Storm	Nov. 2, 2009	2

**Top Natural Disasters in Cambodia for the period
2004 to 2013 sorted by numbers of total affected people:**

Disaster	Date	Total Number Affected
Flood	Aug. 10, 2011	1,640,023
Drought	April 2005	600,000
Storm	Sep. 29, 2009	178,091
Flood	Sep. 17, 2012	71,500
Flood	Aug. 10, 2006	33,000
Flood	Aug. 10, 2007	19,000
Epidemic	July 2007	17,000
Flood	July 6, 2006	5,000
Epidemic	2006	4,368

**Top Natural Disasters in Cambodia for the period
2004 to 2013 sorted by economic damage costs:**

Disaster	Date	Damage (US\$ x 1,000)
Flood	Aug. 10, 2011	521,000
Flood	Oct. 20, 2010	70,000
Flood	Aug. 10, 2007	1,000

Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, www.emdat.be, Universite catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium.

From EM-DAT: "For some natural disasters (particularly floods and droughts) there is no exact day or month for the event, and for other disasters (particularly pre-1974) the available record of the disaster does not provide an exact day or month."

Summarized Table of Natural Disasters in Cambodia from 2004 to 2013

			# of Events	Killed	Total Af- fected	Damage US\$ x 1,000
Drought			1		600,000	
		average per event			600,000	
Epidemic	Viral infec- tious dis- eases		3	189	21,368	
		average per event		63	7,123	
Flood	General flood		8	292	1,768,523	592,000
		average per event		37	221,065	74,000
Storm	Tropical cyclone		2	19	178,091	
		average per event		10	89,046	

Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, www.emdat.be, Universite catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium. Epidemics include: Parasitic Infectious Diseases, Bacterial Infectious Diseases (Cholera), Viral Infectious Diseases (Dengue hemorrhagic fever), Viral Infectious Diseases (Dengue fever), Viral Infectious Diseases (Avian Influenza H5N1), Viral Infectious Diseases (Dengue)

Historical Data (from 1900 - 2013)

Data from 1992 – 2011

Total Number of Affected and Killed by all Natural Disasters

	Total No. of People Reported Killed (1992-2001)	Total No. of People Reported Affected (1992-2001)	Total No. of People Reported Killed (2002-2011)	Total No. of People Reported Affected (2002 – 2011)	Total No. of People Reported Killed (2011)	Total No. of People Reported Affected (2011)
Cambodia	1,119	23,326,614	746	4,595,515	247	1,640,023

Source: World Disasters Report 2012, Focus on forced migration and displacement, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. <http://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/99703/1216800-WDR%202012-EN-LR.pdf>

Top 10 Natural Disasters in Cambodia for the period 1900 to 2013, sorted by numbers of killed:

Disaster	Date	No. Killed
Flood	July 31, 1994	506
Epidemic	July 1998	475
Flood	July 11, 2000	347
Flood	Aug. 10, 2011	247
Epidemic	July 2007	182
Flood	Aug. 22, 1991	100
Flood	Sep. 30, 1996	59
Epidemic	April 16, 1999	56
Flood	Aug 15, 2001	56
Epidemic	June 1992	50

**Top 10 Natural Disasters in Cambodia for the period
1900 to 2013 sorted by numbers of total affected people:**

Disaster	Date	No. Total Affected
Drought	June 1994	5,000,000
Flood	July 11, 2000	3,448,053
Flood	Aug. 15, 2001	1,669,182
Flood	Aug. 10, 2011	1,640,023
Flood	Aug. 18, 2002	1,470,000
Flood	Sept. 30, 1996	1,300,000
Flood	Aug. 22, 1991	900,000
Drought	Jan. 2002	650,000
Drought	April 2005	600,000
Flood	Aug. 2, 1999	535,904

**Top 10 Natural Disasters in Cambodia for the period
1900 to 2013 sorted by economic damage costs**

Disaster	Date	Damage (US\$ x 1,000)
Flood	Aug 10, 2011	521,000
Flood	July 11, 2000	160,000
Flood	Aug. 22, 1991	150,000
Drought	June 1994	100,000
Flood	Oct. 20, 2010	70,000
Drought	Jan. 2002	38,000
Flood	Aug. 15, 2001	15,000
Flood	Sep. 30, 1996	1,500
Flood	Aug. 10, 2007	1,000
Flood	Aug. 2, 1999	500

Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, www.emdat.be, Universite catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium.

From EM-DAT: "For some natural disasters (particularly floods and droughts) there is no exact day or month for the event, and for other disasters (particularly pre-1974) the available record of the disaster does not provide an exact day or month."

Summarized Table of Natural Disasters in Cambodia from 1900 to 2013

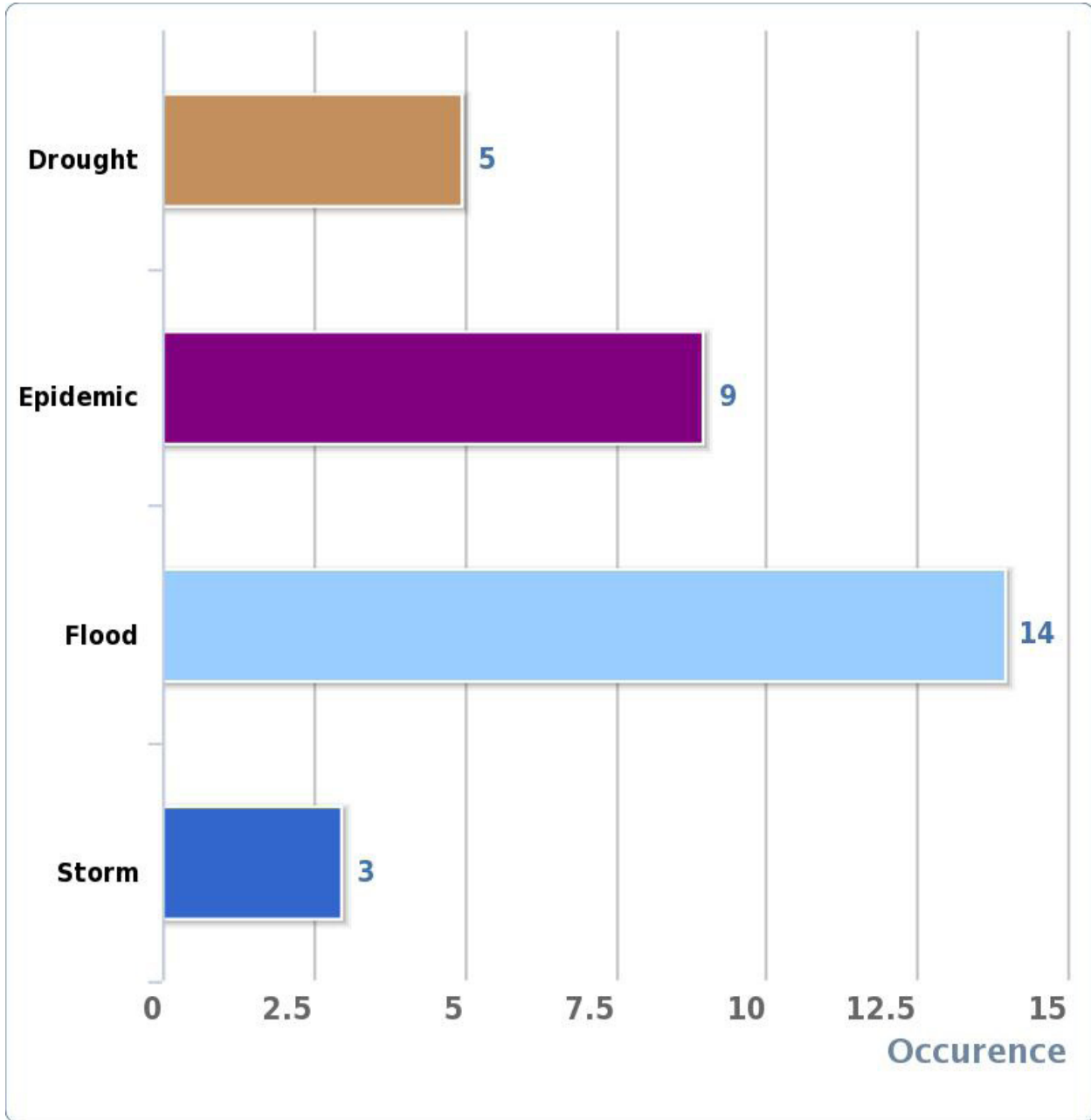
			# of Events	Killed	Total Af- fected	Damage US\$ x 1,000
Drought			5		6,550,000	138,000
		average per event			1,310,000	27,600
Epidemic	Bacte- rial Infectious Diseases		3	121	1,343	
		average per event		40	448	
	Parasitic Infectious Diseases		1		380,000	
		average per event			380,000	
	Viral Infec- tious Dis- eases		5	667	36,595	
		average per event		133	7,319	
Flood	Unspecified		1	506	29,000	
		average per event		506	29,000	
	Flash flood		1	7	535,904	500
		average per event		7	535,904	500
	General Flood		13	883	10,555,758	918,600
		average per event		68	811,981	70,662

	Storm surge/ coastal flood		1		124,475	
		average per event			124,475	
Storm	Tropical Cy- clone		3	44	178,091	10
		average per event		15	59,364	3

Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, www.emdat.be, Universite catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium.

Epidemics include: Parasitic Infectious Diseases, Bacterial Infectious Diseases (Cholera), Viral Infectious Diseases (Dengue hemorrhagic fever), Viral Infectious Diseases (Dengue fever), Viral Infectious Diseases (Avian Influenza H5N1), Viral Infectious Diseases (Dengue)

Natural Disaster Occurrence Reported from 1980 - 2010:

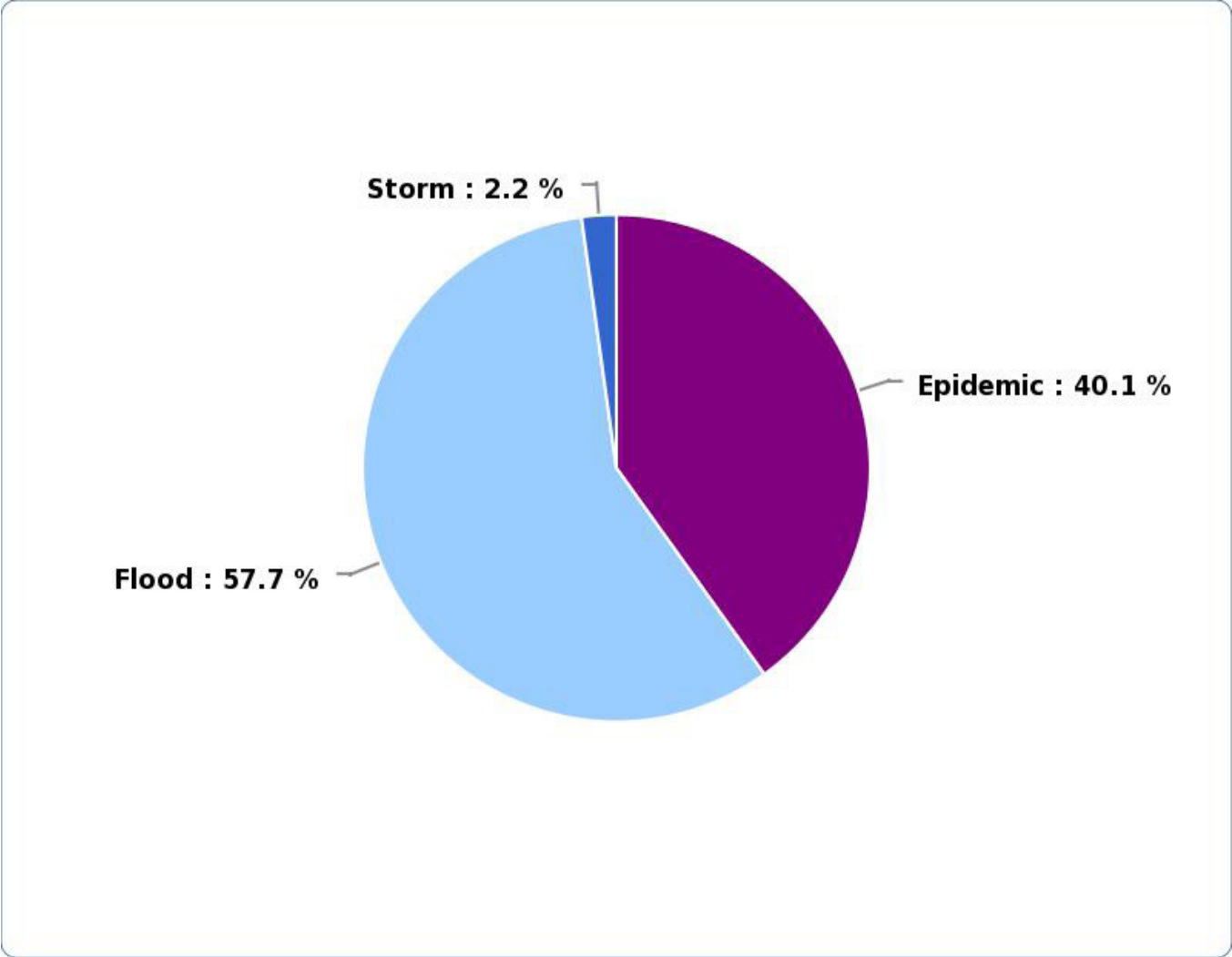


Source: PreventionWeb. <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/statistics/?cid=29>

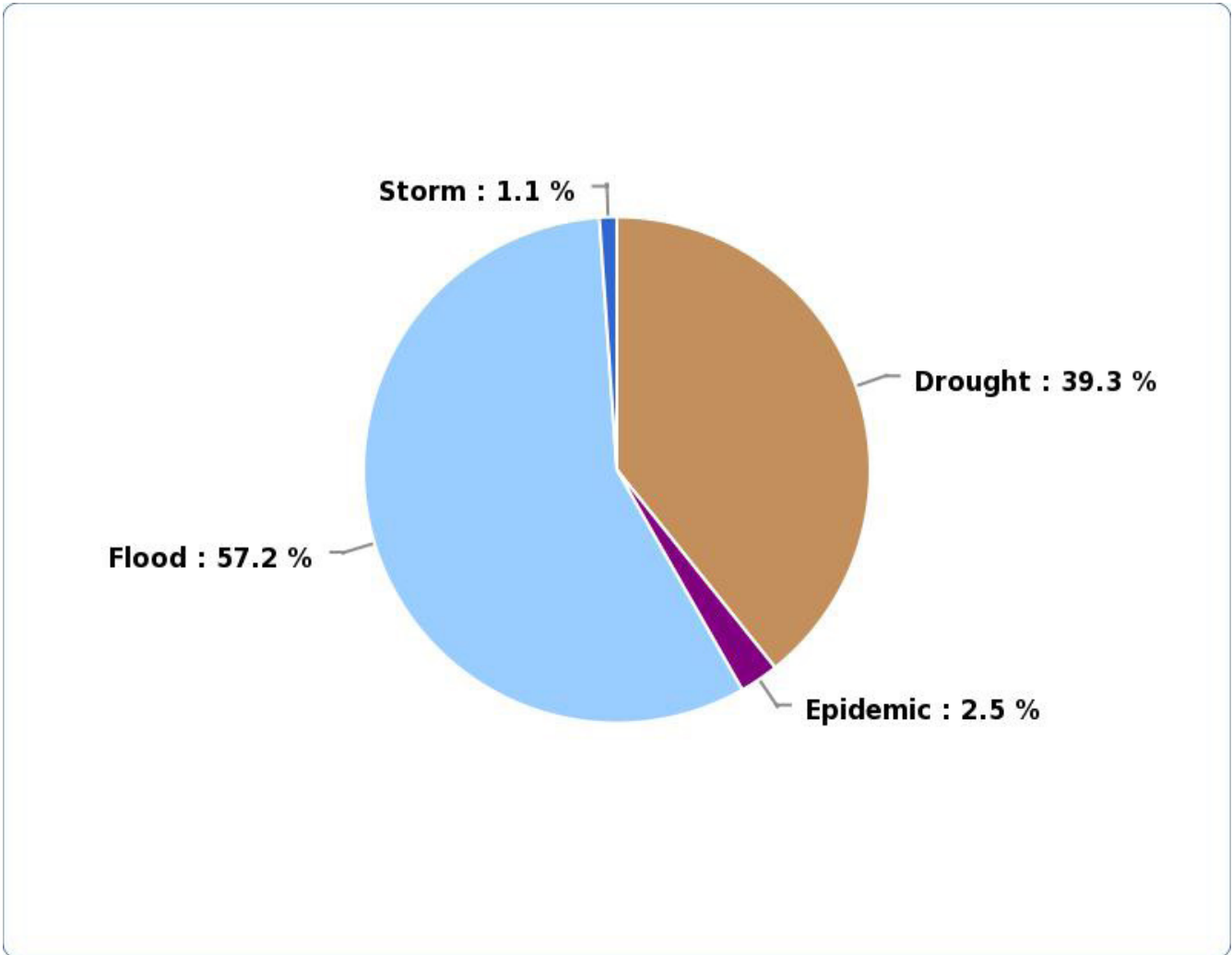
Source of data: "EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, Universite catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Bel." Data version: v11.08

Statistics by Disaster Type:

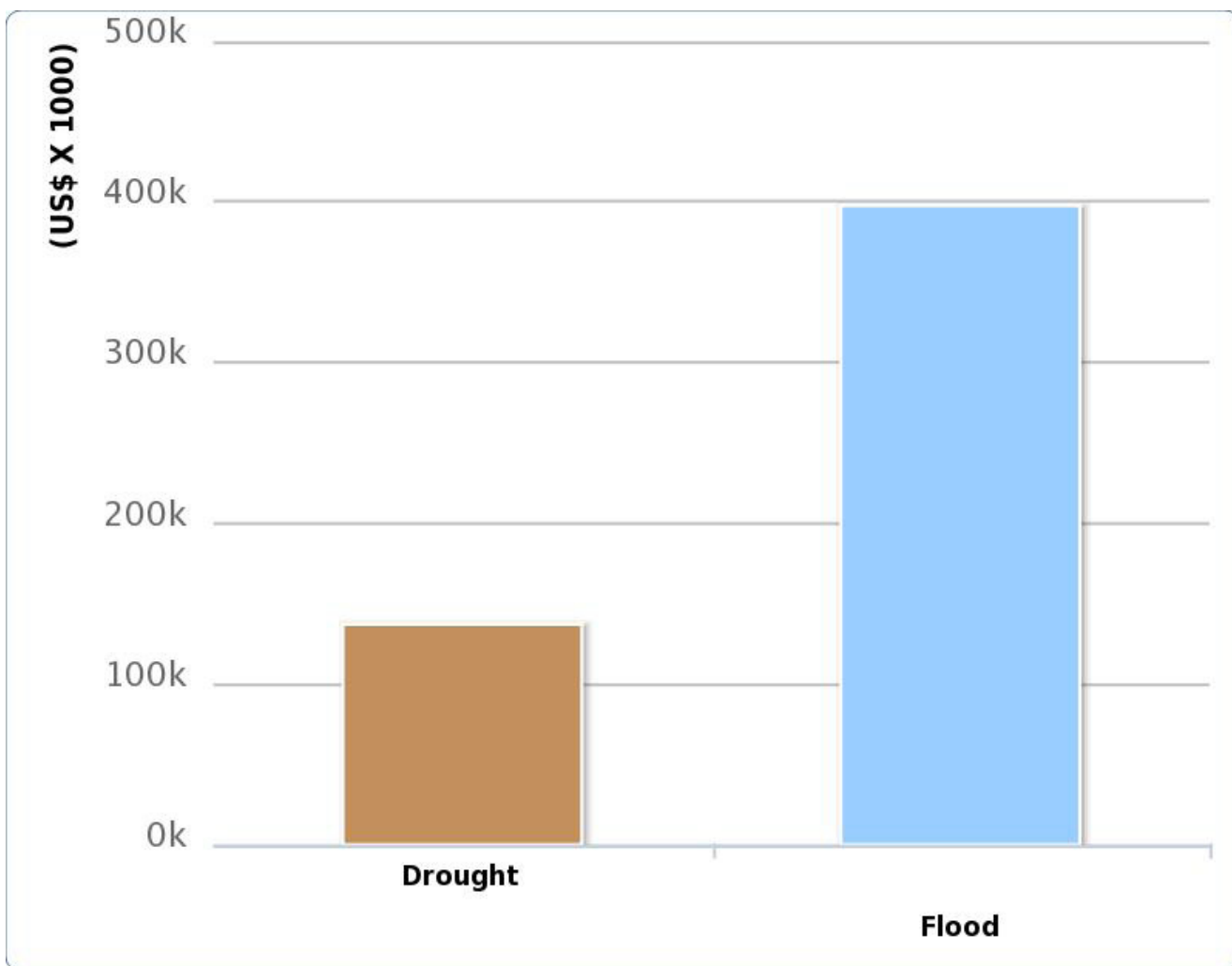
Percentage of reported people killed by disaster type (1980 – 2010)



Percentage of reported people affected by disaster type (1980 – 2010)



Estimated economic damages reported by disaster type (US\$ x 1,000) (1980 – 2010)



Source: PreventionWeb. <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/statistics/?cid=29>

Source of data: "EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, Universite catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Bel." Data version: v11.08

B. National and International Laws

National Laws on Disaster Management

The government is in the process of drafting a new, comprehensive disaster management law which will replace the existing regulations. Disaster management activities have previously been organized in accordance with the Royal Decree on the Establishment of the National Committee for Disaster Management (2002)

In 2008, the IFRC supported the RGC and the Cambodia Red Cross Society in undertaking a technical assistance project which analyzed the country's national legal framework for international assistance and communicable disease emergencies, and has also provided input on the draft disaster management law.

Existing national regulations are:

National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM)

Coordination, direction and facilitation of disaster management in Cambodia are the responsibility of the NCDM, which was established by:

- Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0202/040 on the Establishment of the National Committee for Disaster Management, Royal Government of Cambodia (2002); and
- Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0804/236 amending Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0202/040 on the Establishment of the National Committee for Disaster Management, Royal Government of Cambodia (2002)

The specific functions of the NCDM are described in:

- Sub Decree No. 30 on the Organization and Functioning of the National Committee for Disaster Management, Royal Government of Cambodia (2002)

There are several additional government and ministerial instruments adopted for the imple-

mentation of disaster management:

- Circular No. 02 for 2001 on Reduced Preparedness and Disaster Management, Royal Government of Cambodia (2001)
- Circular No. 01 of 2002 on Disaster Preparedness and Response, Royal Government of Cambodia (2002)
- Sub Decree No. 61 on the Establishment of Commune/Sangkat Committees for Disaster Management in Kingdom of Cambodia, Royal Government of Cambodia (2006)
- Provincial Order on the Establishment of Disaster Management Commissions (2007)

Source :International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. "Legal Preparedness for Responding to Disasters and Communicable Disease Emergencies: Study Report."

Retrieved from: http://www.ifrc.org/global/publications/idrl/resources/newsletter/december_2009/idrl_report-cambodia_v17-eng.pdf

International Agreements

ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)

The ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) was ratified by all ten ASEAN Member States and entered into force on December 24, 2009. According to the ASEAN website, the AADMER is a proactive regional framework for cooperation, coordination, technical assistance, and resource mobilization in all aspects of disaster management. It also affirms ASEAN's commitment to the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) and is the first legally-binding HFA-related instrument in the world.

The AADMER can be accessed or downloaded in its entirety at: <http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/idrl/N112EN.pdf>

The AADMER Work Programme for 2010 – 2015 can be viewed at: <http://www.asean.org/resources/publications/asean-publications/item/asean-agreement-on-disaster-management-and-emergency-response-work-programme-for-2010-2015>



A sailor blows bubbles for a Cambodian boy before surgery aboard the USNS Mercy during Pacific Partnership 2012 in Sihanoukville, Cambodia. (U.S. Navy/Kristopher Radder)

C. DMHA Engagements with U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)

Recent DMHA Engagements

The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces and US military have boosted military ties over the last few years by holding disaster management and humanitarian assistance exercises in Cambodia. The following is a listing of the most recent exercises and engagements over the last few years including bilateral and multilateral exercises:

June 2013: The US State Department's Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI) Disaster Response Exercise and Exchange (DREE) was held in Phnom Penh June 10-13, titled, "Lower Mekong Initiative Pacific Resilience Disaster Response Expert Exchange." Over 100 military and civilian participants from Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and the US and 20 different organizations participated in the tabletop exercise. During the exercise, participants collaborated on a response to a large-scale flooding scenario along the Mekong. The exercise focused on regional flood response and the ASEAN preparedness procedures and guidelines. The event was organized and prepared by the US Army Pacific and the Cambodian Royal Gendarmerie. The US Army Corps of Engineers-Pacific Ocean Division provided expertise.

June 2013: U.S. and Cambodian Air Forces participated in a humanitarian assistance and air drop simulation at Pochentong Air Base for the Pacific Airlift Rally 2013 exercise. The exercise focused on enhancing airlift coordination and providing multilateral humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. Pacific Airlift Rally is a biennial military airlift exercise involving over 100 personnel from 20 nations in the Indo-Pacific region.

June 2013: Medical First Responder Exchange: US military personnel from the Idaho National Guard, the RCAF and Cambodian National Police took part in a Medical First responder exchange in Phnom Penh to share best

practices facing first responders in HADR. The exercise included the Cambodian Fire Department, the Disaster Relief Company, Search and Rescue, the Anti-Corruption/Anti-Terror Unit and the VIP Protection Unit, according to the US Embassy. 2013 marked the second year of the exchange.

May 2013: U.S. and Cambodian military forces conducted a joint annual military exercise called Angkor Sentinel in Phnom Penh aimed at building capacity for Cambodian forces in peacekeeping and stability operations. US Army Pacific conducted the bilateral Army-to-Army exercise at the RCAF peacekeeping Training Center.

January 2013: Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief (HADR) Planning and Coordination Exercise: US military personnel from the 37th Combat Logistics Regiment of the US Marine Corps and Cambodian military officials participated in a two-week long HADR planning and coordination exercise, focusing on crisis action planning and consequence management. This exercise is a joint effort of seven Cambodian and U.S. organizations: the Royal Gendarmerie, the National Committee for Disaster Management, the Cambodian National Police, the National Counter-Terror Special Forces, the Cambodian Red Cross, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the 37th Combat Logistics Regiment of the U.S. Marines. The exercise is a computer simulation that allows all participants to focus on Crisis Action Planning and Consequence Management. This exercise seeks to improve the ability of Asia-Pacific nations to work together effectively to provide relief and assistance in the event of natural disasters.

November 2011: US Marines from the III Marine Expeditionary Force and Cambodia's military police participated in a HADR exercise in Phnom Penh aimed at helping build capacity for Cambodian military police to provide relief and assistance in the event of a natural disaster.

Annual and Biennial DMHA exercises:

Angkor Sentinel (AS): Angkor Sentinel is an annual bilateral exercise sponsored by U.S. Army, Pacific and hosted by the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces. AS 13 was the latest in a continuing series of rigorous, multi-faceted exercises designed to promote regional peace and security.

2013 marked the fourth iteration of the Angkor Sentinel exercise and the third year of participation from the Idaho Army National Guard.

Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training (CARAT): CARAT is an annual exercise between the Royal Cambodian Navy and the U.S. Navy. The last CARAT Cambodia exercise occurred in October 2012, at the Royal Cambodian Ream Navy Base. The 2012 exercise focused on enhancing maritime security skills through activities such as maritime interdiction, diving and salvage operations, maneuvering, and disaster response. The inaugural CARAT with Cambodia took place in 2010. CARAT is a series of annual, bilateral maritime exercises between the U.S. Navy and the armed forces of Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Timor Leste, which started in 1995.

Lower Mekong Initiative Disaster Response Exercise and Exchange (DREE): DREE is an annual civil-military disaster preparedness and response initiative between the governments of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam and the United States. It focuses upon regional readiness to all-hazard situations in the Lower Mekong area. The LMI DREE provides a framework for civil-military authorities to develop best practices, engage in collaborative dialog, exercise plans and procedures to enhance HADR capabilities. The event was organized and prepared by the U.S. Army Pacific and the Cambodian Royal Gendarmerie. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers also provided subject matter expertise. The DREE featured HADR capability briefings by all countries in attendance, as well as UNOCHA and the AHA Center. Institutions, such as the Mekong River Commission and USAID/OFDA, helped lead the roundtable sessions.

Pacific Airlift Rally (PAR): The Pacific Airlift Rally is a biennial, military airlift symposium sponsored by U.S. Pacific Air Forces for nations in the Indo-Pacific region. 2013 marked the ninth iteration of the PAR exercise series which began in 1997. PAR 13 focused on enhancing airlift interoperability among regional air forces in support of multilateral humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations. Exercise-related events included informational seminars and expert briefings, a command post exercise that addresses military airlift support required during natural

disasters, and a field training exercise that builds upon the command post exercise.

Pacific Angel: Pacific Angel is an annual civil-military assistance mission by the US Pacific Air Force (PACAF) working in partnership with RCAF counterparts and local NGOs that began in 2007. RCAF and PACAF personnel and local NGOs conduct medical outreach, an engineering civic assistance program to repair medical clinics and schools and subject matter exchanges on health and airfield humanitarian relief operations. Operation Pacific Angel supports US PACOM's capacity building efforts by partnering with other governments in the Pacific to provide medical, dental, veterinary and engineering assistance to citizens.

Pacific Partnership (PP): US Pacific Fleet carried out a two week PP mission across four Cambodian provinces including Sihanoukville, Koh Kong, Kampot and Phnom Penh in July 2012. This was the second visit for Pacific Partnership, with the first visit occurring in 2010. PP took part in a series of medical, surgical, engineering and civic action programs in addition to subject matter expert exchanges. The mission for Cambodia brought together eight partner nations, 12 NGOs, and the capabilities of the hospital ship USNS Mercy. PP is an annual Pacific Fleet humanitarian and civic assistance mission which U.S. military, host and partner nations, NGOs and international agencies designed to build relationships and disaster response capabilities in the Asia Pacific region. PP is the largest annual humanitarian civic assistance mission in the Asia-Pacific region.

Recent U.S. Military DMHA projects

April 2013: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (US ACE) helped with the completion of the Preah Ang Duong High School. The US\$700,000 project was the largest investment of funding under the U.S. Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance and Civic Aid Program in Cambodia. The new high school replaced a school built in the 1950s by USAID, and is the largest humanitarian assistance project built in the country. The project was the result of a three-year effort by the ODC of the U.S. Embassy in Cambodia, U.S. Pacific Command and US ACE.

February 2013: The ODC, US Embassy

organized seven groundbreaking ceremonies for schools and clinics across the country with a combined value of over US\$2 million. USPA-COM has partnered with USACE, Alaska District to provide more than US\$9 million in infrastructure for the country.

Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) managed DMHA programs:

The following information is from: http://cambodia.usembassy.gov/odc_offices.html

Demining programs:

Humanitarian Mine Action: Basic and advanced trauma management, minefield management, wheeled vehicle maintenance and leadership taught to Cambodian deminers by U.S. Army Special Forces teams. U.S. Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) personnel teach explosives and munitions safety and handling techniques to Cambodian EOD personnel.

Blast Resuscitation and Victims Assistance (BRAVA): U.S. Army and Air Force medical personnel deploy in country to conduct life and limb saving surgeries in the mine affected regions of Cambodia, focusing on landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) casualties.

U.S. State Department Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) Demining Program: ODC Cambodia administers and has oversight for NADR-Humanitarian Demining (HD) funded operations in Cambodia. FY2005 funding for this program is \$3.8 million - dispersed to the Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC), the HALO Trust, and the Mines Advisory Group (MAG) for landmine clearance.

The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program: As part of the U.S. effort to facilitate mine clearance in Cambodia, the ODC oversees and coordinates DoD's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program which develops equipment to assist with the global humanitarian demining effort. The DoD R & D (Research and Development) Program is responsible for the creation of products that broaden the capabilities for detecting, marking,

clearing, and neutralizing mines, as well as provide equipment for training and post clearance quality assurance. Some of the DoD technology being tested in Cambodia includes:

- **Allu Bucket:** Mechanical bucket attachment that scoops, grinds and sifts all contents including mines. Partner: HALO Trust
- **Explosive Harvesting Program:** System that safely removes explosives from mines/UXO and then recasts the explosives into disposable charges for use by the demining community. Partners: Golden West Humanitarian Foundation, CMAC, and QAsia.
- **Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS):** HSTAMIDS is a handheld mine detector capable of detecting all metallic and non-metallic anti-tank (AT) and anti-personnel (AP) mines. The U.S. Humanitarian Demining team is undertaking a project to provide a humanitarian demining look at the U.S. Army's HD-HSTAMIDS.
- **Tempest:** Remote controlled mechanical system that is ideal for clearing medium vegetation, neutralizing trip wires and removing metallic debris on the surface of AP minefields. Partners: DTW (manufacturer) and HALO Trust.

Other ODC DMHA programs:

Excess Defense Articles (EDA) and Humanitarian Assistance Program: Excess Property (HAP-EP): ODC Cambodia manages these programs in country for U.S. Pacific Command. Under the EDA program, more than 100 heavy trucks and ambulances have been donated to various demining agencies working in country. The HAP-EP program has focused on providing excess medical equipment and supplies from military stocks to charity hospitals operating throughout Cambodia.

Humanitarian Assistance Bridge and School Construction: U.S. Pacific Command has funded the construction of eight bridges and four schools throughout Cambodia as part of the Humanitarian Assistance program. A medical clinic was also constructed by thirty U.S. Marines in October 2005 in Kompong Chhnang Province. The net

sum of the engineering projects funded by the United States under the OHDACA program totals more than US\$2,000,000.

Mosquito Net Distribution: U.S. Pacific Command has provided more than US\$600,000 worth of mosquito nets to a variety of organizations throughout the country, including the National Malaria Center, the Cambodian Mine Action Center, the HALO Trust, and the Mines Advisory Group. These nets have been distributed in Pailin province, as well as throughout Cambodia in several other malaria-affected areas.

Title 10 Conferences: Members of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces are invited and funded to attend certain conferences held in the region and in the United States, focusing on, but not limited to, the rule of law, medical issues, civil-military roles, and disaster/search and rescue operations.

National Guard's State Partnership Program (SPP)

The State Partnership Program was started in 1993 and provides an opportunity to form regional partnerships between all states of the U.S. and National Guard members from each state with countries across the world. All 50 states and U.S. territories are involved in partnerships with foreign nations.

The Idaho Army National Guard has partnered with Cambodia. In December 2009, a delegation of RCAF members kicked off the partnership with a 6 day visit to the Idaho Army National Guard Base in Boise Idaho. The National Guard says that unlike their active-duty counterparts, Guard members are able to provide continuity, a critical component of the U.S.-Cambodia relationship.

Some of the recent engagements between the Idaho National Guard and RCAF counterparts include:

September 2012: The CBRN Subject Matter Expert Exchange, led by the Idaho National Guard, a team of CBRN professionals representing the Air Force, Army and Marine Corps met with RCAF soldiers from law enforcement, security and national defense directorates for a week of classroom discussion and hands-on decontamination demonstrations using locally

purchased everyday household products. The event occurred in Phnom Penh.

July 2012: The National Guard and U.S. Army Pacific's 18th Medical Command conducted a Subject Matter Expert Exchange between U.S. medics and RCAF medical personnel.

March 2012: Idaho Army National Guard soldiers assisted with medically treating more than 5,000 Cambodian citizens in a joint Medical Civic Action Program (MEDCAP) during the Angkor Sentinel 2012 exercise, in Kampot Province, Cambodia.

D. Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

The HFA initiative is led by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR). The HFA outlines five priorities for action, and offers guiding principles and practical means for achieving disaster resilience. Its goal is to substantially reduce disaster losses by 2015 by building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters.

The five priorities are:

Priority Action 1:

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority Action 2:

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.

Priority Action 3:

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.

Priority Action 4:

Reduce the underlying risk factors.

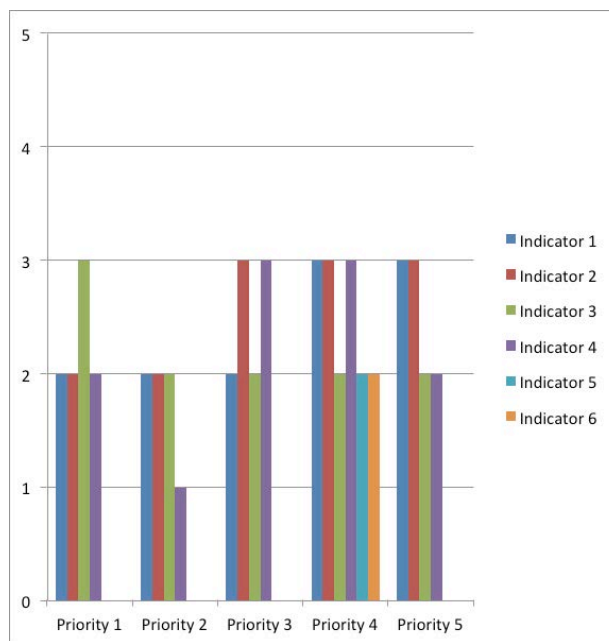
Priority Action 5:

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

HFA Country Progress Report

Below is a summarization of the interim progress report on the implementation of the HFA for Cambodia. The last report was completed in 2009. The full report, “Cambodia: National Progress Report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2007-2009,” is available at: <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/policies/v.php?id=9806&cid=29>

Level of Progress Achieved for HFA Priorities



Future Outlook Area 1: The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Challenges: Lack of funding; Generally low capacity among all levels of DM committees; Lack of feedback committees at all levels; Lack of community-based resources for Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) programs; and lack of risk mapping in community planning.

Future Outlook Priorities: The NCDM will play a key role in the establishment of a national platform for DRR and will need to bring together all stakeholders; Ensure community participation and government linkages; Focus projects more on sustainable livelihoods and strengthening capacity; Mainstream DRR into development planning; Access to more resources and longer funding cycles; and, Address food security issues for rural households when constructing DRR projects.

Future Outlook Area 2: The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Challenges: Capacities of DM committees at all levels are limited; Inconsistent financial and technical support to develop and strengthen institutions, mechanisms, and capacities of DM committees at all levels; and, There is a need for DRR trainers within the country.

Future Outlook Priorities: The government continues to support mechanisms for effective DRR from all levels of authority. Collaboration and building solid partnerships with regional institutions has significantly played a big part in helping the country towards achieving its goals under the HFA. With continued regional and international support, it is likely that development in Cambodia will continue to improve.

Future Outlook Area 3: The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programs in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Challenges: There are challenges to the implementation of post disaster recovery and rehabilitation projects, due to a lack of knowledge and skill of personnel in DM institutions, and DRR not being fully understood and prioritized by key government agencies and NGOs.

Future Outlook Priorities: NCDM needs to have support to strengthen its own DRR capacity; NCDM needs to have enough support to fully implement the SNAP; and, the DRR country network needs to be maintained.

Future Outlook Area 4: Post 2015 Framework for DRR

Summarization of Cambodia’s National Progress Report on the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2007-2009) – Interim

<i>Core Indicator</i>	<i>Indicator Description</i>	<i>Level of Progress Achieved*</i>
<i>Priority for Action #1: Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation</i>		
1	National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels.	2
2	Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels	2
3	Community Participation and decentralization is ensured through the delegation of authority and re-sources to local levels	3
4	A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.	2
<i>Priority for Action #2: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning</i>		
1	National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.	2
2	Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities.	2
3	Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.	2
4	National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans-boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.	1
<i>Priority for Action #3: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels</i>		
1	Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc.).	2
2	School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.	3
3	Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.	2
4	Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.	3
<i>Priority for Action #4: Reduce the underlying risk factors</i>		
1	Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.	3
2	Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.	3
3	Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities.	2
4	Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.	3
5	Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes.	2
6	Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.	2
<i>Priority for Action #5: Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels</i>		
1	Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.	3
2	Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programs.	3
3	Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.	2
4	Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.	2

***Level of Progress:** 1 – Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy, 2 – Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment, 3 – Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial, 4 – Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/or operational capacities, 5 – Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels



Expected Outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries

Cambodia's challenges in implementing the HFA are:

- Limited understanding of hazards and disaster risks
- Lack of harmonization and coordination mechanism among relevant stakeholders
- Lack of investments for HFA implementation including allocation of budget for DRR at both national and local levels
- The inability to prove the benefit of investing in prevention activities
- The need to improve awareness on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) including early warning and the development of a disaster management information system
- Enforcement of policies and guidelines for implementation of laws

Strategic Goals

The integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning

Development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programs

Cambodia's Priorities for Action

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation
 - Establish a legal framework as basis for disaster-related activities
 - Define roles and responsibilities of key actors
 - Strengthen existing coordination mechanisms at the NCDM
 - Develop an operational platform for DRR within NCDM
 - Strengthen capacity of staff
2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning
 - Improve information systems
 - Improve early warning system and integrate with the traditional way of community
 - Hold workshops and forums to share experiences to identify best practices
 - Establish and operate National Emergency Coordination Center to network with regional, national and international actors
3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels
 - Make disaster management information accessible at all levels
 - Mainstream DRR in school curricula and in the health sector
 - Conduct nationwide public awareness on building a culture of resilience and outreach to both urban and rural communities
4. Reduce the underlying risk factors
 - Develop preparedness and response plans for all hazards
 - Develop scenarios and conduct simulation exercises
 - Create SOP for emergency response
 - Build partnerships with stakeholders to focus on capacity building
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels
 - Build and strengthen capacity of communities to ensure a culture of self-reliance
 - Promote DRR measures through structural and non-structural approaches
 - Integrate DRR and climate change adaptation into national development plan of key sectors
 - Develop guidelines for integration of DRR into local development plans

To address these priorities Cambodia is taking the following action:

Cambodia's lessons learned in implementing the HFA:

Major success factors driving progress of the implementation of the HFA in Cambodia include: Prioritization of disaster risk management in national development strategies; the creation of DRM institutions; Development of legislation and policies such as the draft DM law; Emergency plans; and, the involvement of various stakeholders through DRR forums and other networks has been instrumental.

E. Force Protection

Overview

The threat of terrorism is low in Cambodia; nonetheless, Southeast Asian terror groups may operate in the country and target U.S. citizens or interests. Caution is the watchword, particularly in areas frequented by foreigners. U.S. citizens may be more at risk in getting caught up as a by-stander in a demonstration than from terror groups. Indeed, demonstrations may turn violent, and U.S. citizens should maintain a significant distance from them to avoid injury or implication in illegal activity.

Random violence by criminal gangs is a risk in urban areas, particularly in areas hosting many entertainment spots. There are no indications that this violence targets Americans in particular although it can be a threat to by-standers. Petty and street crimes are far greater risks, and even these can turn violent. Armed robberies have struck both locals and foreign visitors; snatch and grab robberies are quite common, and pickpocketing is rife. In addition, credit card skimming and fraud are growing problems. Although these types of crime are not generally life threatening, they can impede an American visitor's ability to operate comfortably, safely and effectively.

Areas along the Thailand-Cambodia border are considered higher-risk due to the on-going border dispute that reigns there. Violence between the two countries' militaries has erupted sporadically, and mines and unexploded ordnance are a threat to anyone not traveling on cleared or well-traveled main roads. This risk of unexploded ordnance (UXOs) or mines goes also for other remote areas that have not been cleared from the country's conflicts. Non-locals should never walk/trek in forested or unfamiliar rural areas without a local guide.

Public transportation is not always safe. Ferries and boat excursions can be dangerous, and boats have been known to capsize or sink on rivers or off the coast of Sihanoukville. Moreover, the U.S. Embassy cautions against train travel due to two factors: poorly maintained networks and banditry. Moto-taxis and cyclos should never be considered an option due to a lack of safety equipment and ease of robbery by drivers or their

accomplices. City and inter-city buses are moderately safer if travelers maintain vigilance over their surroundings and belongings.

Injuries from vehicle accidents or illness from eating/drinking something contaminated are the most common threats to travelers' lives in Cambodia. Urban health services in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap can handle small-scale emergencies, but major injuries or illnesses will require medical evacuation. Vigilance in selecting transportation, paying attention while a pedestrian or passenger, and being aware of what food/drink one is consuming will go a long way to reducing health risks that could end a trip or business opportunity early.

Flooding is a regular occurrence even in urban areas and at popular tourist spots. Road closures should always be heeded due to the risk of drowning in flooded roads/streams. Local media will often broadcast storm warnings and effects as well as road and airport or other facility closures.

U.S. State Department – Travel Advice

<http://travel.state.gov>, A Service of the Bureau of Consular Affairs

The following additional information is from the U.S. State Department's website. For the most current information, it is advised that you visit the U.S. State Department's website at: <http://travel.state.gov/>

Cambodia Country Specific Information can be found at: http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_1080.html

Travel Alerts are issued to disseminate information about short-term conditions, either transnational or within a particular country, that pose significant risks to the security of U.S. citizens. Natural disasters, terrorist attacks, coups, anniversaries of terrorist events, election-related demonstrations or violence, and high-profile events such as international conferences or regional sports events are examples of conditions that might generate a Travel Alert.

For current Travel Alerts: http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/pa/pa_1766.html

Travel Warnings are issued when long-term, protracted conditions that make a country dangerous or unstable lead the State Department to recommend that Americans avoid or consider

the risk of travel to that country. A Travel Warning is also issued when the U.S. Government's ability to assist American citizens is constrained due to the closure of an embassy or consulate or because of a drawdown of its staff.

For current travel warnings: http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/tw/tw_1764.html

The **American Citizen Services (ACS)** section of the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh also provides current information on political demonstrations, crime, travel warnings, etc. under the Emergency Messages and Public Announcements section of its website: http://cambodia.usembassy.gov/acs_announcements.html

U.S. Embassy Phnom Penh

No. 1, Street 96 (near Wat Phnom)
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: (855-23) 728-000
Fax: (855-23) 728-700

Entry / Exit Requirements for U.S. Citizens:

You will need a valid passport and a Cambodian visa to travel to Cambodia. Tourist and business visas are valid for one month beginning with the date of entry into Cambodia. Cambodia offers on-line visa processing. You may also apply in person at the Cambodian Embassy located at 4530 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20011, tel. 202-726-7742, fax 202-726-8381. Tourists and business travelers may also obtain a Cambodian visa at the airports in Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, and at all major border crossings. Cambodian airports now collect fingerprints upon entry using an inkless, electronic process. You will need two passport-sized (4cm by 6cm) photographs and a passport valid for a minimum of six months beyond the date of entry into Cambodia. Cambodia regularly imposes fines for overstay of an expired visa. If the overstay is 30 days or less, the charge is USD \$5.00 per day; for overstays of more than 30 days, the charge is USD \$6.00 per day. You should contact the nearest embassy or consulate of Cambodia or visit the Embassy of the Kingdom of Cambodia web site for the most current visa information. The U.S. Department of State is unaware of any HIV/AIDS entry restrictions for visitors to or foreign residents of Cambodia.

The Smart Traveler Enrollment Program (STEP): (formerly known as "Travel Registration" or "Registration with Embassies") Travelers

can sign up with the STEP program to receive the latest travel updates and information. Travelers will receive the most current information the Embassy compiles about the country. To sign up go to: <https://step.state.gov/step/>

Medical Facilities and Health Information:

Medical facilities and services in Cambodia do not meet international standards. Both Phnom Penh and Siem Reap have a limited number of internationally-run clinics and hospitals that can provide basic medical care and stabilization. Medical care outside these two cities is almost non-existent. Local pharmacies provide a limited supply of prescription and over-the-counter medications, but because the quality of locally obtained medications can vary greatly, make sure to bring a supply of your medications that is adequate for the duration of your stay in Cambodia. You should be wary of purchasing local medication. Counterfeit medication is readily available, often indiscernible from authentic medication, and potentially lethal.

F. Contact List

Contact Information for Cambodian Ministries and Agencies

Office of the Council of Ministers

Address: #41, Russian Federation Blvd., Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)12 804442
Fax: (855)23 880624
Email: ocm@cambodia.gov.kh
Website: www.ocm.gov.kh

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Address: #200, Norodom Blvd., Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 211351
Fax: (855)23 217320 / 215982
Email: icomaff@camnet.com.kh
Website: www.maff.gov.kh

Ministry of Commerce

Address: #20 A-B, Norodom Blvd., Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 427358 / 725585
Fax: (855)23 426396
Email: kunkoet@moc.gov.kh
Website: www.moc.gov.kh

Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts

Address: #227, Norodom Blvd., Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 217645
Fax: (855)23 725749
Email: mcfa@cambodia.gov.kh
Website: www.mcfa.gov.kh

Ministry of Economy and Finance

Address: #60, Daun Penh Street (Street 92),
Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 428960 / 428634-5
Fax: (855)23 427798 / 430960
Email: mefcg@hotmail.com
Website: www.mef.gov.kh

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

Address: #80, Norodom Blvd., Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 210705 / 210211
Fax: (855)23 215096
Email: crsmeys@camnet.com.kh
Website: www.moeys.gov.kh

Ministry of Environment

Address: #48, Sihanouk Blvd., Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 427894
Fax: (855)23 427844
Email: moe-cabinet@camnet.com.kh
Website: www.moe.gov.kh

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

Address: Sisowath, Corner Street 240,
Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 214441 / 212442 / 216146 / 216122
Fax: (855)23 216144
Email: mfaicasean@bigpond.com.kh
Website: www.mfaic.gov.kh

Ministry of Health

Address: #151-153 Kampuchea Krom Blvd.,
Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 722873 / 880261 / 881405 / 881409
Fax: (855)23 426841 / 722873 / 880261
Email: procure.pcu@bigpond.com.kh
Website: www.moh.gov.kh

Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy

Address: #45 Norodom Blvd., Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 723077 / 724477
Fax: (855)23 428263
Email: mine@cambodia.gov.kh
Website: www.mine.gov.kh

Ministry of Information

Address: #62 Monivong Blvd., Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 724159 / 426059 / 723389
Fax: (855)23 427475
Email: information@cambodia.gov.kh
Website: www.information.gov.kh

Ministry of Interior

Address: #275 Norodom Blvd., Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 212707 / 726148 / 726052
Fax:
Email: moi@interior.gov.kh
Website: www.interior.gov.kh

Ministry of Justice

Address: #240 Sothearos Blvd., Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 360327 / 363204 / 360421 / 360329 /
212693
Fax: (855)23 364119
Email: moj@cambodia.gov.kh
Website: www.moj.gov.kh

**Ministry of Land Management,
Urban Planning and Construction**

Address: #771-773 Monivong Blvd., Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 215660 / 215659 / 215278 / 217035
Fax: (855)23 217035 / 215277
Email: gdlmup-mlmupc@camnet.com.kh
Website: www.mlmupc.gov.kh

Ministry of National Defense

Address: Confederation de la Russie, Corner
Street 175, Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 883184 / 428171
Fax: (855)23 366169
Email: info@mond.com.kh
Website: www.mond.gov.kh

**Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
and Inspection**

Address: Jawaharlal Nehru (street 215), Phnom
Penh
Tel: (855)23 884261 / 884254
Fax: (855)23 884264
Email: mnasrl@cambodia.gov.kh
Website: www.mnasrl.gov.kh

Ministry of Planning

Address: #386 Monivong Blvd., Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 212049 / 720901 / 720902 / 212055 /
215071
Fax: (855)23 210698 / 210944
Email: mop@cambodia.gov.kh
Website: www.mop.gov.kh

Ministry of Post and Telecommunication

Address: Ang Eng (Street 13), corner Street 102,
Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 426510 / 724809 / 724311 / 724724
Fax: (855)23 426011
Email: mptc@cambodia.gov.kh
Website: www.mptc.gov.kh

Ministry of Public Works and Transport

Address: #106 Norodom Blvd., Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 427845 / 724213 / 723093
Fax: (855)23 427852 / 723093
Email: mpwt@mpwt.gov.kh
Website: www.mpwt.gov.kh

Ministry of Religions and Cults

Address: Sisowath, Corner Street 240,
Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 725099 / 722699 / 724499 / 725699
Fax: (855)23 725699
Email: morac@cambodia.gov.kh

Website: www.morac.gov.kh

Ministry of Rural Development

Address: Jok Dimitrov, Corner Of Street 169,
Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 426850 / 884639 / 426552
Fax: (855)23 366790 / 426823
Email: mrd@cambodia.gov.kh
Website: www.mrd.gov.kh

**Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour, Voca-
tional Training and Youth Rehabilitation**

Address: #68 Norodom Blvd., Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 725191 / 724091 / 725891
Fax: (855)23 427322 / 217322
Email: mosalvy@cambodia.gov.kh
Website: www.mosalvy.gov.kh

Ministry of Tourism

Address: #3 Monivong Blvd., Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 214483
Fax: (855)23 426107 / 426364 / 217503
Email: info@mot.gov.kh
Website: www.mot.gov.kh

**Ministry of Water Resources
and Meteorology**

Address: #47 Norodom Blvd., Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 724289 / 724327
Fax: (855)23 426345
Email: mowram@cambodia.gov.kh
Website: www.mowram.gov.kh

Ministry of Women Affairs and Veteran

Address: #3, Norodom Blvd., Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 428965
Fax: (855)23 428965
Email: mwva.cabinet@online.com.kh
Website: www.mwva.gov.kh

Municipality of Phnom Penh

Address: #69 Preah Monivong Blvd.,
Sangkat StrahChak, Khan DaonPenh
Tel: (855)23 722045 / 722726 /
724126 / 724545 / 722825
Fax: (855)23 426101 / 466185 / 724126 / 725626
Email: phnompenh@phnompenh.gov.kh
Website: www.phnompenh.gov.kh

**National Information Communication
Technology Development Authority**

Address: Russian Federation Blvd, Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 880635 Extension 246
Fax: (855)23 880637

Email: leewood_phu@nida.gov.kh
Website: nida.gov.kh

Secretariat of Civil Aviation

Address: #62 Norodom Blvd., Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 360617 / 427141
Fax: (855)23 426169 / 725938 / 211019
Email: civilaviation@cambodia.gov.kh
Website: www.civilaviation.gov.kh

Secretariat of Public Service

Address: #409-411 Monivong Blvd., Boeung
KengKang3, Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)23 210071
Email: sspf@cambodia.gov.kh
Website: www.sspf.gov.kh

Source: http://www.cambodiatips.com/useful_contact/ministries.asp

G. Abbreviation List

A

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations

C

CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosives
CCCO	Cambodia Climate Change Office
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CDHS	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey
CDRI	Cambodia Development Resource Institute
CHDR	Cambodia Human Development Report
CMAC	Cambodian Mine Action Center
CoM	Council of Ministers
CRC	Cambodia Red Cross

D

DBM	Department of Budget Management
DCDM	District Committee for Disaster Management
DHRW	Department of Hydrology and River Works

DHTE	Department of Higher and Technical Information
DM	Disaster Management
DMHA	Disaster Management Humanitarian Assistance
DoD	Department of Defense (U.S.)
DoM	Department of Meteorology

F

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FHA	Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (U.S.)

G

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
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H

HADR	Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response
HDI	Human Development Index
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HSP2	Second Health Sector Strategic Plan

I

IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICJ	International Court of Justice
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IO	International Organization

IETWG	Infrastructure and Regional Integration Technical Working Group	MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)
		MRC	Mekong River Commission
		MRCS	Mekong River Commission Secretariat
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MCDM	Municipal Committee for Disaster Management	MWAV	Ministry of Women's Affairs and Veterans
MCRA	Ministry of Cults and Religious Affairs	MWRM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
MDG	Millennium Development Goals		
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance	N	
MEK-WATSAN	Mekong Region Water and Sanitation Initiative	NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
MEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport	NCDM	National Committee for Disaster management
MFAIC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
MINF	Ministry of Information	O	
MND	Ministry of National Defense	ODC	Office of Defense Cooperation
MOE	Ministry of Environment	OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
MOH	Ministry of Health	OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
MoWRAM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology		
MIME	Ministry of Industry, Mines, and Energy	P	
MINT	Ministry of Interior	PAS	Sihanoukville Autonomous Port
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction	PCDM	Provincial Committee for Disaster Management
MOI	Ministry of Interior	PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
MOSALVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Labor, Vocational Training, and Youth Rehabilitation	R	
MOT	Ministry of Tourism	RCAF	Royal Cambodian Armed Forces
MPT	Ministry of Posts and telecommunications	RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia

S

SSCA Secretary of State, Civil Aviation
SNAP Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction

U

UN United Nations
UNAIDS United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS
UNAKRT United Nations Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials
UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund
UNDP United Nations Development Program
UNEP United Nations Environment Program
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIAP United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
UNRCO Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRCO)
UNV United Nations Volunteers
UNWOMEN United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the

Empowerment of Women

USAID United States Agency for International Development
USDAO United States Defense Attaché Office
USG United States Government

W

WB World Bank
WFP World Food Program
WHO World Health Organization

H. Useful References

List of Humanitarian Resource Documents

The following list of resources was compiled by staff from the Center for Excellence:

1) Affected Populations

- a. Refugees (<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49da0e466.html>)
 - i) 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (<http://www.unhcr.org/3b66c2aa10.html>)
- b. Internally Displaced Persons (<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c146.html>)
 - i) Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (2001) (<http://www.unhcr.org/43ce1cff2.html>)
- c. Stateless Persons (<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c155.html>)
 - i) Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954) (<http://www.unhcr.org/3bbb25729.html>)

2) Civil-Military Coordination

(Generally, <http://www.unocha.org/what-we-do/coordination-tools/UN-CMCoord/publications>)

- a) In Disaster Response (<http://www.unocha.org/what-we-do/coordination-tools/UN-CMCoord/publications>)
 - i) Guidelines on the Use of Foreign Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief – “Oslo Guidelines,” Revision 1.1, OCHA, November 2007 (English: [http://ochanet.unocha.org/p/Documents/Oslo%20Guidelines%20ENGLISH%20\(November%202007\).pdf](http://ochanet.unocha.org/p/Documents/Oslo%20Guidelines%20ENGLISH%20(November%202007).pdf)) .
 - ii) Asia-Pacific Regional Guidelines for the Use of Foreign Military Assets in Natural Disaster Response Operations, Draft Version 8.0, developed through series of Asia Pacific Conferences on Military Assistance to

Disaster Relief Operations (APC-MADRO), 23 November 2010 ([http://ochanet.unocha.org/p/Documents/APC-MADRO%20Draft%20Guidelines%20V8.0%20\(23%20November%202010\).pdf](http://ochanet.unocha.org/p/Documents/APC-MADRO%20Draft%20Guidelines%20V8.0%20(23%20November%202010).pdf)) .

- b) In Conflict (Generally, <http://www.unocha.org/what-we-do/coordination-tools/UN-CMCoord/publications>)
 - i) Civil-Military Relationship in Complex Emergencies – An IASC Reference Paper, June 2004 (http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/BF9A102F314266F-1C125740F004C00A9-iasc_jun2004.pdf) .
 - ii) Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets to Support United Nations Humanitarian Activities in Complex Emergencies – “MCDA Guidelines” - Rev. 1, January 2006 (<http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/pageloader.aspx?page=content-products-products&productcatid=8>)
 - iii) Use of Military or Armed Escorts for Humanitarian Convoys – IASC Discussion Paper and Non-Binding Guidelines, September 2001 (<http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/pageloader.aspx?page=content-products-products&productcatid=8>) .
 - iv) Guidelines for Relations Between U.S. Armed Forces and Non-Governmental Humanitarian Organizations in Hostile or Potentially Hostile Environments, United States Institute of Peace (USIP), 2007 (<http://www.usip.org/publications/guidelines-relations-between-us-armed-forces-and-nghos-hostile-or-potentially-hostile-envi>) .
 - v) Civil-Military Coordination in UN Integrated Peacekeeping Missions (UN-CIMIC), UN DPKO, October 2010 (https://transnet.act.nato.int/WISE/EIIS/files/Reference/2010_UNCIM/file/_WFS/DPKO%20Civil%20Military%20Coord%20in%20UN%20Inegrated%20Peacekeeping%20Missions%20UN-CIMIC%2001%202010%5B1%5D.pdf) .
- c) Civil-Military Coordination Officer Field Handbook (ver. E 1.0, March 2008) (<http://www.unocha.org/what-we-do/coordination-tools/UN-CMCoord/publications>)

d) Country- and Area-specific guidance (<http://www.unocha.org/what-we-do/coordination-tools/UN-CMCoord/publications>):

- i) Afghanistan
 - (1) Guidelines for the Interaction and Coordination of Humanitarian Actors and Military Actors in Afghanistan, 2008
 - (2) ISAF Humanitarian Assistance / Disaster Relief Response Standard Operating Procedure, HQ-00310 (12 June 2011) (<http://ochanet.unocha.org/p/Documents/ISAF%20Humanitarian%20Assistance-%20Disaster%20Relief%20Response.pdf>)
- ii) Chad – Reference Document: Humanitarian Civil-Military Liaison Arrangements and Coordination Mechanisms during the Mandate of EUFOR TCHAD/RCA (2009).
- iii) Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) – Guidelines for Interaction between MONUC Military and Humanitarian Organizations, 2006.
- iv) Haiti – Guidelines for Civil-Military Coordination in Haiti, 2011.
- v) Horn of Africa – Guidance on the Use of Foreign Military and Civil Defence Assets (MCDA) to Support Humanitarian Operations in the Context of the Current Food Security Crisis in the Horn of Africa, 28 July 2011.
- vi) Iraq – Guidelines for UN and other Humanitarian Organizations on Interacting with Military, Non-State Armed Actors and Other Security Actors in Iraq, 2008.
- vii) Liberia – Guidance for Civil-Military Coordination in Liberia (2006).
- viii) Libya/North Africa – Guidance on the use of Military Air / Sea Craft to Support the Evacuation of Third Country Nationals (TCN) in the Context of the Current Crisis in North Africa, 3 Mar 2011.
- ix) Libya/North Africa – Guidance on the Use of Foreign Military Assets to Support Humanitarian Operations in the Context of the Current Crisis in North Africa, 25 Mar 2011.
- x) Pakistan – Draft Guidelines for Civil-Military Coordination in Pakistan, 2010.
- xi) Sudan – United Nations Civil-Military Coordination Guidelines for Sudan, 2008.

3) Department of Defense Publications

(http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/new_pubs/jointpub_operations.htm)

- a) Department of Defense Joint Publications
 - i) JP 3-07.3 Peace Operations (17 Oct 2007)
 - ii) JP 3-08 Interorganizational Coordination During Joint Operations (24 June 2011)
 - iii) JP 3-29 Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (03 January 2014)
 - iv) JP 3-57 Joint Doctrine for Civil-Military Operations (8 July 2008)

4) Disaster Management

- a) U.S. All-hazards Response Frameworks and Guidelines
 - i) US National Incident Management System (2008) -Department of Homeland Security (<http://www.fema.gov/national-incident-management-system>)
 - ii) US National Response Framework (2008) - Department of Homeland Security (<http://www.fema.gov/national-response-framework>)
 - iii) IS-100.b : Introduction to the Incident Command System (<http://emilms.fema.gov/IS100b/index.htm>)
 - iv) Disaster Response Staff Officer's Handbook 11-07 (2010) - US Army, Center for Army Lessons Learned (<http://usacac.army.mil/cac2/call/docs/11-07/index.asp>)
- b) International Disaster Response
 - i) Interagency Standing Committee Guidance note on using the Cluster Approach to strengthen Humanitarian Response – 2006 (<http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/pageloader.aspx?page=content-products-products&productcatid=18>)
- c) Disaster Risk Reduction
 - i) Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters (<http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/1037>)
 - ii) Words into action: a guide to implementing

the Hyogo Framework (<http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/594>)

Programme (<http://iaemeuropa.terapad.com/resources/8959/assets/documents/UN%20DMTP%20-%20Logistics.pdf>)

5) Health Security

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I. Country Background

Sourced directly from: Central Intelligence Agency, "The World Factbook," <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cb.html>

Cambodia

Background:

Most Cambodians consider themselves to be Khmers (pronounced Kah-mai), descendants of the Angkor Empire that extended over much of Southeast Asia and reached its zenith between the 10th and 13th centuries.

Attacks by the Thai and Cham (from present-day Vietnam) weakened the empire, ushering in a long period of decline. The king placed the country under French protection in 1863, and it became part of French Indochina in 1887. Following Japanese occupation in World War II, Cambodia gained full independence from France in 1953. In April 1975, after a five-year struggle, Communist Khmer Rouge forces captured Phnom Penh and evacuated all cities and towns. At least 1.5 million Cambodians died from execution, forced hardships, or starvation during the Khmer Rouge regime under POL POT. A December 1978 Vietnamese invasion drove the Khmer Rouge into the countryside, began a 10-year Vietnamese occupation, and touched off almost 13 years of civil war. The 1991 Paris Peace Accords mandated democratic elections and a ceasefire, which was not fully respected by the Khmer Rouge. UN-sponsored elections in 1993 helped restore some semblance of normalcy under a coalition government. Factional fighting in 1997 ended the first coalition government, but a second round of national elections in 1998 led to the formation of another coalition government and renewed political stability. The remaining elements of the Khmer Rouge surrendered in early 1999. Some of the surviving Khmer Rouge leaders have been tried or are awaiting trial for crimes against humanity by a hybrid UN-Cambodian tribunal supported by international assistance.

Elections in July 2003 were relatively peaceful, but it took one year of negotiations between contending political parties before a coalition government was formed. In October 2004, King Norodom SIHANOUK abdicated the throne and his son, Prince Norodom SIHAMONI, was selected to succeed him. Local elections were held in Cambodia in April 2007, with little of the pre-election violence that preceded prior elections. National elections in July 2008 were relatively peaceful, as were commune council elections in June 2012.

Geographical Description: Southeastern Asia, bordering the Gulf of Thailand, between Thailand, Vietnam, and Laos

Geographic coordinates:

Latitude: 12.43, Longitude: 105

Total Area:	181,035 sq. km
Land:	176,515 sq. km
Water:	4,520 sq. km
Coastline:	443 km

Land boundaries: total: 2,572 km with border countries being Laos 541 km, Thailand 803 km, Vietnam 1,228 km

Maritime claims:

Territorial sea:	12 nm
Contiguous zone:	24 nm
Exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
Continental shelf:	200 nm

Climate: tropical; rainy, monsoon season (May to November); dry season (December to April); little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: mostly low, flat plains; mountains in southwest and north

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Gulf of Thailand 0 m
highest point: Phnum Aoral 1,810 m

Natural resources: oil and gas, timber, gemstones, iron ore, manganese, phosphates, hydro-power potential

Land use:

Arable land:	22.09%
Permanent crops:	0.86%

Other: 77.05% (2011) (male 2,428,507/female 2,397,327)

Irrigated land: 3,536 sq. km (2006)

Total renewable water resources:
476.1 cu km (2011)

**Freshwater withdrawal
(domestic/industrial/agricultural):**
Total: 2.18 cu km/yr. (4%/2%/94%)
Per capita: 159.8 cu m/yr. (2006)

Natural hazards: monsoonal rains (June to November); flooding; occasional droughts

Environment - current issues: illegal logging activities throughout the country and strip mining for gems in the western region along the border with Thailand have resulted in habitat loss and declining biodiversity (in particular, destruction of mangrove swamps threatens natural fisheries); soil erosion; in rural areas, most of the population does not have access to potable water; declining fish stocks because of illegal fishing and overfishing

Environment - international agreements party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, and Whaling. International agreements signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Geography - note: a land of paddies and forests dominated by the Mekong River and Tonle Sap (Southeast Asia's largest freshwater lake)

People and Society

Ethnic groups: Khmer 90%, Vietnamese 5%, Chinese 1%, other 4%

Languages: Khmer (official) 95%, French, English

Religions: Buddhist (official) 96.4%, Muslim 2.1%, other 1.3%, unspecified 0.2% (1998 census)
Population: 15,205,539 (July 2013 est.)

Age structure:

- 0-14 years: 31.7%

- 15-24 years: 21.2%
(male 1,597,990/female 1,627,161)
- 25-54 years: 38.2%
(male 2,828,752/female 2,985,226)
- 55-64 years: 4.9%
(male 287,073/female 464,991)
- 65 years and over: 3.9%
(male 221,356/female 367,156) (2013 est.)

Median age: total: 23.7 years male: 23 years female: 24.4 years (2013 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.67% (2013 est.)

Birth rate:
24.88 births/1,000 population (2013 est.)

Death rate:
7.88 deaths/1,000 population (2013 est.)

Life expectancy at birth of total population:
63.41 years

Net migration rate: -0.33 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2013 est.)

Population in main cities:

City Name	Population as of 2008
Phnum Penh	1,416,582
Siem Reap	168,662
Bat Dambang	140,533
Paoy Pet	89,549
Preah Seihanu	89,447
Ta Khmau	80,141
Sisophon	61,631

Urbanization:

- urban population:
20% of total population (2011)
- rate of urbanization:
2.13% annual rate of change (2010-15 est.)

Major urban areas - population: PHNOM PENH (capital) 1.55 million (2011)

Health expenditures: 5.6% of GDP (2010)

Physician's density:
0.23 physicians/1,000 population (2008)

Hospital bed density:
0.84 beds/1,000 population (2010)

- total population: 77.6%

- male: 85.1%

- female: 70.9% (2008 census)

Child labor - children ages 5-14: total number:
1,345,269 percentage: 39 % (2001 est.)

Drinking water Source:	Improved (% of population)	Unimproved (% of population)
Urban	87	13
Rural	58	42
Total	64	36
Sanitation Facility Access:		
Urban	73	27
Rural	20	80
Total	31	69

HIV/AIDS:

- **Adult prevalence rate:** 0.5% (2009 est.) country comparisons to the world: 69
- **People living with HIV/AIDS:** 63,000 (2009 est.) country comparisons to the world: 52
- **Deaths:** 3,100 (2009 est.) country comparisons to the world: 45

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk is very high

Food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

Vector borne diseases: dengue fever, Japanese encephalitis, and malaria

Highly pathogenic H5N1 avian influenza has been identified in this country as of 2013; it poses a negligible risk with extremely rare cases possible among U.S. citizens who have close contact with birds

Literacy: definition:
age 15 and over can read and write

Government:

Country name:

- Conventional long form: Kingdom of Cambodia
- Conventional short form: Cambodia
- Local long form: Preahreacheanachakr Kampuchea (phonetic pronunciation)
- Local short form: Kampuchea

Government type: multiparty democracy under a constitutional monarchy

Capital: Phnom Penh

- **Geographic coordinates:** 11 33 N, 104 55 E
- **Time difference:** UTC+7 (12 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions: 23 provinces (khet, singular and plural) and 1 municipality (krong, singular and plural)

- **Provinces:** Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Kampot,

Kandal, Kep, Koh Kong, Kratie, Monduliri, Oddar Meanchey, Pailin, Preah Vihear, Prey Veng, Pursat, Ratanakiri, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville, Stung Treng, Svay Rieng, Takeo

- **Municipality:** Phnom Penh (Phnum Penh)

Independence: 9 November 1953 (from France)

National holiday: Independence Day, 9 November (1953)

Constitution: promulgated 21 September 1993

Legal system: civil law system (influenced by the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia) customary law, Communist legal theory, and common law

International law organization participation: accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction with reservations; accepts ICC jurisdiction

Executive branch: chief of state: King Norodom SIHAMONI (since 29 October 2004)

Head of Government: Prime Minister HUN SEN (since 14 January 1985) [co-prime minister from 1993 to 1997]; Permanent Deputy Prime Minister MEN SAM AN (since 25 September 2008); Deputy Prime Ministers SAR KHENG (since 3 February 1992); SOK AN, TEA BANH, HOR NAMHONG, NHEK BUNCHHAY (since 16 July 2004); BIN CHHIN (since 5 September 2007); KEAT CHHON, YIM CHHAI LY (since 24 September 2008); KE KIMYAN (since 12 March 2009)

Cabinet: Council of Ministers named by the prime minister and appointed by the monarch

Elections: the king chosen by a Royal Throne Council from among all eligible males of royal descent; following legislative elections, a member of the majority party or majority coalition named prime minister by the Chairman of the National Assembly and appointed by the king

Legislative branch: bicameral, consists of the Senate (61 seats; 2 members appointed by the monarch, 2 elected by the National Assembly, and 57 elected by parliamentarians and commune councils; members serve five-year terms)

and the National Assembly (123 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms.

Elections: Senate - last held on 4 February 2012 (next to be held in February 2018); National Assembly - last held on 27 July 2008 (next to be held on 28 July 2013)

Election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - CPP 77.8%, SRP 22.2%; seats by party - CPP 46, SRP 11; National Assembly - percent of vote by party - CPP 58%, SRP 22%, HRP 7%, NRP 6%, FUNCINPEC 5%, others 2%; seats by party - CPP 90, SRP 26, HRP 3, FUNCINPEC 2, NRP 2

Judicial branch: highest court(s): Supreme Court (organized into 5- and 9-judge panels and includes a court chief and deputy chief); Constitutional Court (consists of 9 members)

Note that in 1997, the Cambodian Government requested UN assistance in establishing trials to prosecute former Khmer Rouge senior leaders for crimes against humanity committed during the 1975-1979 Khmer Rouge regime; the Extraordinary Chambers of the Courts in Cambodia were established and began hearings for the first case in 2009

Judge selection and term of office: Supreme Court and Constitutional Court judge candidates recommended by the Supreme Council of Magistracy, a 9-member body chaired by the monarch and includes other high-level judicial officers; judges of both courts appointed by the monarch; Supreme Court judge tenure NA; Constitutional Court judges appointed for 9-year terms with one-third of the court renewed every 3 years

Subordinate courts: municipal and provincial courts; appellate courts; military court

Political parties and leaders:

- Cambodian People's Party or CPP [CHEA SIM]
- Cambodian National Rescue Party or SRP [SAM RANGSI also spelled SAM RAINSY]
- National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia or FUNCINPEC [KEV PUT REAKS-MEI]

- Nationalist Party or NP former Norodom Ranariddh Party or NRP [SAO RANY] note: the NRP is a merger between the former Human Rights Party or HRP [KHEM SOKHA, also spelled KEM SOKHA] and the Sam Rangsai Party or SRP

Political pressure groups and leaders:

- Cambodian Freedom Fighters or CFF
- Partnership for Transparency Fund or PTF (anti-corruption organization)
- Students Movement for Democracy
- The Committee for Free and Fair Elections or Comfrel
- Other: human rights organizations; vendors

Diplomatic representation in the U.S.:

Chief of mission: Ambassador HENG HEM
 Chancery: 4530 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20011
 Telephone: [1] (202) 726-7742
 FAX: [1] (202) 726-8381

Diplomatic representation from the U.S.:

Chief of Mission: Ambassador William E. TODD
 embassy: #1, Street 96, Sangkat Wat Phnom, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh
 Mailing address: Box P, APO AP 96546
 Telephone: [855] (23) 728-000
 FAX: [855] (23) 728-600

Economy:

Since 2004, garments, construction, agriculture, and tourism have driven Cambodia's growth. GDP climbed more than 6% per year between 2010 and 2012. The garment industry currently employs more about 400,000 people and accounts for about 70% of Cambodia's total exports. In 2005, exploitable oil deposits were found beneath Cambodia's territorial waters, representing a potential revenue stream for the government, if commercial extraction becomes feasible. Mining also is attracting some investor interest and the government has touted opportunities for mining bauxite, gold, iron and gems. The tourism industry has continued to grow rapidly with foreign arrivals exceeding 2 million per year since 2007 and reaching over 3 million

visitors in 2012. Cambodia, nevertheless, remains one of the poorest countries in Asia and long-term economic development remains a daunting challenge, inhibited by endemic corruption, limited educational opportunities, high income inequality, and poor job prospects.

Approximately 4 million people live on less than \$1.25 per day and 37% of Cambodian children under the age of 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition. More than 50% of the population is less than 25 years old. The population lacks education and productive skills, particularly in the impoverished countryside, which also lacks basic infrastructure. The Cambodian government is working with bilateral and multilateral donors, including the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank and IMF, to address the country's many pressing needs; more than 50% of the government budget comes from donor assistance. The major economic challenge for Cambodia over the next decade will be fashioning an economic environment in which the private sector can create enough jobs to handle Cambodia's demographic imbalance.

GDP (purchasing power parity): \$37.25 billion (2012 est.) country comparison to the world: 108

- \$34.99 billion USD (2011 est.)
- \$32.68 billion USD (2010 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP): \$2,400 (2012 est.) country comparison to the world: 184

- \$2,300 USD (2011 est.)
- \$2,200 USD (2010 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:

- agriculture: 36%
- industry: 24.3%
- services: 39.7% (2012 est.)

Labor force: 7.9 million (2011 est.) country comparison to the world: 61

Labor force - by occupation:

- agriculture: 55.8%
- industry: 16.9%
- services: 27.3% (2010 est.)

Population below poverty line: 20% (2012 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

- lowest 10%: 3%
- highest 10%: 37.3% (2007)

Agriculture - products: rice, rubber, corn, vegetables, cashews, cassava (manioc), silk

Industries: tourism, garments, construction, rice milling, fishing, wood and wood products, rubber, cement, gem mining, textiles

Industrial production growth rate: 9.8% (2012 est.)

Current account balance: -\$1.508 billion (2012 est.)

Exports: \$5.794 billion (2012 est.) clothing, timber, rubber, rice, fish, tobacco, footwear

Exports - partners: US 32.7%, UK 8.4%, Germany 7.7%, Canada 7.7%, Singapore 6.6%, Vietnam 5.8%, Japan 4.7% (2012)

Imports: \$7.837 billion (2012 est.) commodities: petroleum products, cigarettes, gold, construction materials, machinery, motor vehicles, pharmaceutical products: Thailand 27.2%, Vietnam 20%, China 19.5%, Singapore 7.1%, Hong Kong 5.9%, South Korea 4.3% (2012)

Debt - external: \$4.446 billion (31 December 2012 est.) \$4.336 billion (31 December 2011) Exchange rates: riels (KHR) per US dollar -4,033 (2012)

Energy:

Electricity:

Production: 1.019 billion kWh (2011)

Consumption: 2.573 billion kWh (2011)

Imports: 1.83 billion kWh (2011)

Installed generating capacity: 390,900 kW (2009 .)

From fossil fuels: 95.2% of total installed capacity (2009)

From nuclear fuels: 0% of total installed

capacity (2009)

From hydroelectric plants: 3.3% of total installed capacity (2009)

From other renewable sources: 1.5% of total installed capacity (2009)

Crude oil - production: 0 bbl./day (2011)

Refined petroleum products - consumption: 39,350 bbl./day (2011)

Refined petroleum products - imports: 34,340 bbl./day (2008)

Natural gas - production, consumption, export, and import, proved reserves

Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy: 3.59 million Mt (2010)

Communications:

Telephones - main lines in use: 530,000 (2011)

Telephones - mobile cellular: 13.757 million (2011)

General assessment: adequate fixed-line and/or cellular service in Phnom Penh and other provincial cities; mobile-cellular phone systems are widely used in urban areas to bypass deficiencies in the fixed-line network; mobile-phone coverage is rapidly expanding in rural areas

Domestic: fixed-line connections stand at about 4 per 100 persons; mobile-cellular usage, aided by competition among service providers, is increasing rapidly and stands at 92 per 100 persons

International: country code - 855; adequate but expensive landline and cellular service available to all countries from Phnom Penh and major provincial cities; satellite earth station - 1 Intersputnik (Indian Ocean region) (2011)

Broadcast media: mixture of state-owned, joint public-private, and privately owned broadcast media; 9 TV broadcast stations with most operating on multiple channels, including 1 state-operated station broadcasting from multiple locations, 6 stations either jointly operated or privately owned with some broadcasting from several locations, and 2 TV relay stations - one relaying a French TV station and the other relaying a Vietnamese TV station; multi-channel cable

and satellite systems are available; roughly 50 radio broadcast stations - 1 state-owned broadcaster with multiple stations and a large mixture of public and private broadcasters; several international broadcasters are available (2009)

Internet country code: .kh

- Internet hosts: 13,784 (2012)
- Internet users: 78,500 (2009)

Transportation:

Airports: 16 (2012)

With paved runways: total: 6
2,438 to 3,047 m: 3
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2012)

With unpaved runways: total: 10
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 7
Under 914 m: 1 (2012)

Heliports: 1 (2012)

Railways: total: 690 km
narrow gauge: 690 km 1.000-m gauge note:
under restoration as of 2010

Roadways: total: 39,618 km

paved: 2,492 km

unpaved: 37,126 km (2009)

Waterways: 3,700 km mainly on Mekong River (2012)

Merchant marine: total: 544

- by type: bulk carrier 38, cargo 459, carrier 7, chemical tanker 4, container 4, liquefied gas 1, passenger 1, passenger/cargo 6, petroleum tanker 8, refrigerated cargo 11, roll on/roll off 4, vehicle carrier 1
- foreign-owned: 352 (Belgium 1, Canada 2, China 177, Cyprus 4, Egypt 4, Estonia 1, French Polynesia 1, Gabon 1, Greece 2, Hong Kong 10, Indonesia 2, Ireland 1, Japan 1, Lebanon 5, Russia 50, Singapore 3, South Korea 10, Syria 22, Taiwan 1, Turkey 15, UAE 2, UK 1, Ukraine 35, Vietnam 1) (2010)

Ports and terminals: Phnom Penh, Sihanoukville (Kampong Saom)

Military :

Military branches: Royal Cambodian Armed Forces: Royal Cambodian Army, Royal Khmer Navy, Royal Cambodian Air Force (2013)
Military service age and obligation: 18 is the legal minimum age for compulsory and voluntary military service (2012)

Manpower available for military service:

- males age 16-49: 3,883,724
- females age 16-49: 4,003,585 (2010 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

- males age 16-49: 2,638,167
- females age 16-49: 2,965,328 (2010 est.)

Manpower reaching militarily significant age annually:

- male: 151,143
- female: 154,542 (2010 est.)

Military expenditures: 2.4% of GDP (2012)

Transnational Issues:

International disputes: Cambodia is concerned about Laos' extensive upstream dam construction; Cambodia and Thailand dispute sections of boundary; in 2011 Thailand and Cambodia resorted to arms in the dispute over the location of the boundary on the precipice surmounted by Preah Vihear Temple ruins, awarded to Cambodia by ICJ decision in 1962 and part of a planned UN World Heritage site; Cambodia accuses Vietnam of a wide variety of illicit cross-border activities; progress on a joint development area with Vietnam is hampered by an unresolved dispute over sovereignty of offshore islands

Illicit drugs: narcotics-related corruption reportedly involving some in the government, military, and police; limited methamphetamine production; vulnerable to money laundering due to its cash-based economy and porous borders.

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Center for Excellence in Disaster Management & Humanitarian Assistance
456 Hornet Avenue, Joint Base Pearl Harbor - Hickam, Hawaii 96860-3503