

# DIPECHO Southeast Asia

## CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS NOVEMBER – DECEMBER 2007 IN

LAO PDR (12/11)

**CAMBODIA (15-16/11)**

VIETNAM (29-30/11)

THE PHILIPPINES (13-14/12)

INDONESIA (17-18/12)

Information Sessions for Applicants

EUROPEAN COMMISSION



Humanitarian Aid



# DIPECHO NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE MEETING

15-16 November 2007,  
Phnom Penh

Co-chaired by: EC/ DIPECHO SEA and NCDM

## Agenda



Time	Day 1	
08:30 – 09:00	Registration	DIPECHO SEA
<b>Opening Remarks</b>		
09:00 – 09:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opening Remarks by Daniel Costa Llobet, Representative of European Commission Delegation to Cambodia</li> <li>Opening Remarks by HE Dr. Nhim Vanda, Senior Minister, First Vice President of the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) or His Representative</li> <li>Meeting's orientations</li> </ul>	NCDM & EC Delegation  DIPECHO
9:30-	(in parallel) Joint Press Conference NCDM/EC	
<b>Session 1: Strategic DRR framework, key recommendations, messages and lessons learned</b>		
9:30-12:00 (incl. coffee break)	<p>A: Overview of DRR strategy in Cambodia (Government perspective)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Snapshot on the status of Disaster Risk Reduction Initiatives, Progress of HFA implementation by the Royal Government of Cambodia, focusing on trends, priorities, and gaps, key recommendations for the period 2006 – 2010</li> <li>Snapshot: donors' perspectives, integration of disaster risk reduction into national poverty alleviation / sustainable development policy and planning.</li> </ul> <p>B: Joint presentation by DRR Forum agencies: key messages and lessons learned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>main programme orientations, lessons learned</li> <li>key problems/issues faced (advocacy messages)</li> </ul> <p>C: Review of DIPECHO interventions in Cambodia 1998 – 2007 and proposed orientations for 2008-2011; donors' perspective</p> <p>Discussions &amp; wrap up</p>	A: NCDM  B: ADPC  C: DIPECHO
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch	
<b>Session 2: Thematic Discussions for the 6<sup>th</sup> DIPECHO Action Plan for South East Asia</b>		
13:15 -- 17:30 (include tea break)	<p>A: Integration of DRR at local level (CCDM) &amp; harmonisation of approaches</p> <p>Presentation by NCDM/Ministry of Planning, and by CCDM/implementing agencies on key issues faced and priorities</p> <p>Discussion &amp; wrap up</p> <p>B: Thematic Working Groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WG 1 &amp; 2: Integration of DRR at local level (CCDM) – follow-up of recommendations</li> <li>WG 3: EWS (drought and flood management)</li> <li>WG 3: Partnership, networking, information sharing and DM information systems</li> <li>WG 4: Health preparedness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Priority Needs / Strategic Gaps identified</li> <li>Compilation of main issues addressed (each working group) and recommendations for improved natural disaster risk reduction in Vietnam, including mainstreaming</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Discussion and Conclusions</p>	A : MoP, CCDMs & ZOA

## Day 2

### Session 3: Information for DIPECHO Applicants

09:00 – 14:00  
(incl.  
coffee break  
& lunch)

*Session for staff members of interested applicants and their counterparts who will be involved in the preparation of the projects*

DIPECHO SEA

- Recap first day
- Programming issues: priority hazards, sectors and areas; indicators, harmonisation of approaches; regional components; joint initiatives.
- Practical information for applicants: review of lessons learned from past application process, new FPA, guidelines, programming timetable, Q&A

During the afternoon, the DIPECHO team will be available for further discussions if necessary.



National Strategy for Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction  
by  
Peou Samy  
Secretary General, NCDM-Cambodia



National Committee For Disaster Management

## Scope

- I. Disaster Situation
- II. Background
- III. Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy
- IV. Strategy Objective
- V. Strategic Action Plan



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## I. Disaster Situation

Major Disasters in Cambodia include :

- Natural Disasters : Flood, drought, storms, climate change...
- Human Induced Disasters : Urban fire, plane incident, traffic accident, environment degradation, epidemics, Avian and Human influenza .....
- Flood of 2000 most seriously reported in the history had heavy impact on Social, economic sectors and public infrastructure.
- Challenges : rural exodus of people, change of land use, Development versus risk, climate change, poverty alleviation.



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HE **Nhim Vanda** 1<sup>st</sup> Vice President and HE **Peou Samy** Secretary General : field assessment to the flood situation in Kratie, Prey Veng, and Pursat provinces ( 2000 )



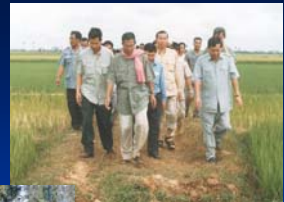
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Flash Flood situation in North-Eastern provinces ( Ratanakiri and Preah Vihear )



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**Samdech Prime Minister Hun Sen** : field assessment on affected drought areas in late 2004



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## II. Background

Previous NCDM Strategy : 2001 – 2006.

- To upgrade Human and institutional Resource development of NCDM
- To elevate legal frame work from Sub-decree to Royal decree in 2002.
- To ensure an effective DM inter-ministerial coordination system.
- To improve EWS and Raise Public Awareness and Education at the community level and School children.
- To mainstream DRR into Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction program.

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## III. DM and DRR strategy : 2008-2012

### a). Rationale

- Every year, Natural Disasters continue to cause serious impact on vulnerable communities, encountering the development process of the country and retarding the poverty alleviation program.
- Together with climate change, the threat of AHI has been emerging across the region. In this regard, NCDM has been granted a new mandate to deal with this issue, specially in the field of Pandemic Preparedness and Response.

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### b). Vision

- As a leading agency, NCDM needs to build a resilient community to natural disasters in line with HFA on DDR.

### c). Mission

- NCDM is to implement its role of inter-ministerial coordination toward an effective DM system, including disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Rehabilitation.

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### d). Expected outputs

- Political support of the RGC
- Strengthen the spirit of ownership, accountability, self-reliance with qualified staff.
- Global and Sustainable contribution of NCDM's partners on bilateral or multilateral basis : UN agencies, IOs, NGOs, financial institution.
- Build resilient communities to natural disasters through CBDRM programs associated with AHI action plan.
- Develop a SNAP for Cambodia according to HFA.

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## IV. Strategy Objective

The Priorities of Strategic Action Plan ( 2008 - 2012 ) are given to 5 objectives :

1. Human Resource Development
2. Develop National Policy on DM and Dissemination
3. Develop the Contingency Plan for Disaster Preparedness and Response
4. Develop the DM Information System
5. Integrating with Effectiveness the CBDRM into Social and Economic Development Plan at all levels.



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### Objective 1 : Human Resource Development

- Ensure qualification, skill and commitment of NCDM staff to work with other Ministries / Institutions, UN agencies, IOs, NGOs.
- Develop criteria to select staff with capacity & qualification.
- Trained staff are oriented and upgraded for awareness of DRR principle, accountability on Humanitarian affairs and DM.



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### Objective 2 : Develop National Policy on DM and Dissemination

NCDM urgently needs an official National Policy on DM to be used as :

- Guidelines for Disaster Preparedness, Prevention and Mitigation, Emergency Response and Rehabilitation.
- Guidelines for the statement of Emergency.
- Emergency Coordination with UN, IOs, NGOs, and donors.
- Guidelines of Damage and need assessment for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction.
- Wide disseminates of the National Policy on DM.
- Orientation of DM teams under the leadership of Ministries / Institutions.



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### Objective 3 : Develop the Contingency Plan for Disaster Preparedness and Response

- To improve the contingency plan for Disaster Preparedness and Response.
- Develop the training standard for Emergency, Preparedness and Response plan.
- Define the coordinating role and communication.
- Crucial roles of NCDM's partners to contribute to DRR and Emergency Response and Poverty Reduction through various projects.
- Open DRR forum with all stakeholders.
- Develop a Pandemic Preparedness and Response Plan at national and provincial level.



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Simulation Exercise  
on flood rescue in  
ASEAN Region  
Level ( ARDEX-06 )



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### Objective 4 : Develop the DM Information System

- Improve the information collection, analysis and dissemination.
- Improve the EWS and adapt with the traditional way of community.
- Develop the report format of Damage and need assessment.
- Develop format of Situation Report on Disasters.
- Develop the stockpile system of Data / Information.
- Establish and operate the National Emergency Coordination Center and equip it with material, technology to share and link with other national and regional centers.



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Objective 5 : Integrating with effectiveness the CBDRM into Social Economic Development Plan at all Levels

- CBDRM programs are very crucial to build resilient communities to natural disasters.
- Identify and recognize the best practitioners of CBDRM
- Open DRR forum, nationwide and region-wide to exchange lessons learnt and experiences.
- Integrate AHI into CBDRM program.
- Link CBDRM with poverty eradication strategy of the RGC.



V. Strategic Action Plan

a). Human Resource Development :

1. Upgrade the capacity of NCDM staff from national down to community level.
2. Assess institutional legal frame work of NCDM, General Secretariat Structure to ensure effectiveness and efficiency.
3. Conduct orientation and raise awareness on DRR.
4. Exchange experience, lessons learnt and transfer technology of DM.



b). Develop National Policy on DM and Dissemination

1. Finalize the formulation of National Policy on DM.
2. Conduct a series of consultative meetings with government agencies and stakeholders to provide more inputs for the formulation of the policy.
3. Organize National Workshop to discuss the draft policy on DM.
4. Launch of National Policy on DM upon approval by the RGC.
5. Wide dissemination of National Policy across the country.
6. Draft the DM law of Cambodia.



c). Develop Contingency Plan for Disaster Preparedness and Response

1. Reassess the capacity, capabilities and develop National Standby Arrangement for Emergency Response.
2. Develop training program standard for Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response, including Pandemic inter-sectoral coordination.
3. Select pilot provinces for development of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response Plan, including Pandemic Preparedness and Response Plan.
4. Conduct National Simulation Disaster exercise related to specific crisis.



d). Develop the DM Information System

1. Build and strengthen Data / Information collection, analysis and disseminate system.
2. Improve EWS on flood and drought hazard.
3. Create NCDM website to link with regional and international centers.
4. Operate the National Emergency Coordination Center.



e). Integrate with Effectiveness the CBDRM into Social and Economic Development Plan at all levels

1. Identify other target areas for the implementation of CBDRM.
2. Build and strengthen the capacity of Communities to ensure culture of self-reliance and learn how to cope with natural disasters.
3. Collect Data / Information on CBDRM program in line of HPA.
4. Conduct DRR forum and workshop to exchange experience on DRR.
5. Monitor and assess the practice of CBDRM.
6. Integrate Pandemic Preparedness and Response into CBDRM program.









**ការរៀបចំបង្កើតផែនការសកម្មភាព នៃយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រជាតិសម្រាប់ការ  
កាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ នៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា**

**Formulation and Development of a Strategic  
National Action Plan for Disaster Risk  
Reduction in Cambodia**

National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM)  
and Ministry of Planning (MOP)

Supported by

ADPC

DIPECHO

UNISDR

គ្រោះមហន្តរាយកើតមានឡើងនៅក្នុងប្រទេស គឺបានបង្កឱ្យមានភាពងាយរង  
គ្រោះខាងផ្នែកសង្គមសេដ្ឋកិច្ចរបស់ប្រជាជន និងបង្កើននូវភាពក្រីក្រដែលមាន  
ស្រាប់ ហើយក៏ជាឧបសគ្គដ៏ធំផងដែរ សំរាប់ការអភិវឌ្ឍប្រទេសជាតិ

Disaster events in the country raises the vulnerability of socially  
and economically marginalized people, accelerating the existing  
cycle of poverty and is an even greater challenge to the country's  
development

**ផលប៉ះពាល់ នៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ**

- ដល់កិច្ចខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែង ដើម្បីសម្រេចបានគោលដៅអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សហស្សវត្សរ៍
- ដល់ផ្នែកហិរញ្ញវត្ថុសាធារណៈ ( បាត់តុល្យភាពចំណូល-ចំណាយ ឱនភាពពាណិជ្ជកម្ម )
- ដល់ការចំណាយបន្ថែមរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល ជួយដល់គ្រោះមហន្តរាយ សំរាប់ការកសាង  
ហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធឡើងវិញ
- ដល់សហគមន៍ និងជីវភាពរស់នៅ ( ភាពក្រីក្រ ) ដោយផ្ទាល់

**Impact of Disasters**

- Undermine efforts to achieve the country's Millennium Development Goals (MDG)
- Disasters can affect public finances in the short run (Balance of payments, trade deficits...)
- Additional government expenditure on disaster assistance, infrastructure reconstruction
- Reallocation of resources from development to emergency assistance
- Direct impact on communities and livelihoods (poverty)

**គោលបំណង**

- រៀបចំបង្កើតផែនការសកម្មភាព នៃយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រជាតិសំរាប់កាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះ  
មហន្តរាយរបស់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ដែលព្រមព្រៀងឡើងដោយគ្រប់អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធទាំងអស់ដែលបាន  
ផ្តួចផ្តើមឡើងនូវយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ កសាងសមត្ថភាពទាក់ទងនឹង DRR និងផែនការសកម្មភាពដែល  
ស្របជាមួយនឹងតំរូវការអាទិភាពនៃក្របខណ្ឌសកម្មភាពរបស់ប្រទេស (HFA) និង ត្រៀមរៀប  
ចំដើម្បីអនុវត្ត
- ពង្រឹងនូវការងារផ្តួចផ្តើមនៃការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយតាមផែនការដែលមាន  
ស្រាប់បញ្ចូលទៅក្នុងកម្មវិធីគ្រប់គ្រងគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយសំរាប់រយៈពេលវែង និងផ្សារភ្ជាប់  
ការងារនេះទៅនឹងផែនការសំរាប់ការអភិវឌ្ឍជាតិទាំងមូល

**OBJECTIVE**

To develop a Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction for  
Cambodia agreed by all stakeholders; that builds upon existing DRR capacity  
building strategies and action plans; is aligned with the priority themes of the  
HFA; and is ready for implementation.  
Consolidating all current and planned disaster risk reduction initiatives into one  
long-term cohesive disaster risk management program and link this to the overall  
national development plan.

**គុណប្រយោជន៍សក្តានុពល**

- គោលដៅយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ ជាមួយនិងគោលនយោបាយដ៏ល្អ នៃអភិវឌ្ឍន៍មានការសម្របសម្រួល និងការ  
គ្រប់គ្រងដ៏ល្អមួយ
- បង្កើននូវប្រសិទ្ធភាពនៃការបែងចែក និងការប្រើប្រាស់ធនធាន ក្នុងការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះមហន្តរាយតាម  
រយៈកាលដោយសកម្មភាព និងលទ្ធផលច្បាស់លាស់ដែលបានកំណត់រួចហើយនៅក្នុងកម្មវិធីរួមគ្នាមួយ
- ផ្តល់លទ្ធភាពដល់ម្ចាស់ជំនួយធានា ជំនួយរៀបរាប់ឆ្នាំជាមួយនិងដៃគូអនុវត្តនិងទំនាក់ទំនង ដែលស្ថិតនៅ  
ក្រោមការគ្រប់គ្រងត្រួតពិនិត្យនៃក្រសួងពាក់ព័ន្ធ
- រួមចំណែកដល់ការយល់ជ្រួតជ្រាបជាទូទៅ ចំណេះដឹង ពុទ្ធិ និងការលើកទឹកចិត្តដល់ការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះ  
ភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ

**POTENTIAL BENEFITS**

- Strategic approach with harmonised policies enables better coordination and management
- Improve the efficiency of resource allocation and utilisation in disaster reduction through clearly defined objectives, activities and outputs in one integrated programme.
- Enables multi-donor, multi-year funding, with several implementing partners placed under single management control within relevant ministries
- Contributes to common understanding, knowledge, awareness and appreciation of disaster risk reduction

**សកម្មភាពសំខាន់ៗ**

១. ការបង្កើតគោលនយោបាយសំខាន់ៗ សំរាប់ការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ
២. ការអនុវត្តនូវការបង្កើតឱ្យមានការពិភាក្សា យោគយល់គ្នាឱ្យបានទូលំទូលាយជាមួយអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ  
សំខាន់ៗ
៣. ការជ្រើសរើសនូវវិស័យសំខាន់ៗ ( ក្រសួង ) ដើម្បីបញ្ចូលការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះ  
មហន្តរាយ (DRR) និងផ្តួចផ្តើមនូវផែនការអនុវត្តន៍អាទិភាព (PIP)
៤. ការប្រមូលនូវសេចក្តីត្រូវការនៃការអភិវឌ្ឍសមត្ថភាព ( តម្រូវការបណ្តុះបណ្តាល ) សំរាប់ការ  
កាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ
៥. ការបង្ហាញឱ្យឃើញពីផែនការសកម្មភាព នៃយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រជាតិសំរាប់ការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះ  
មហន្តរាយនៅកម្ពុជា

**KEY ACTIVITIES**

- Establish a National Platform (NP) for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Conduct extensive consensus building consultations with key stakeholders
- Selection of two key sectors (ministries) to mainstream DRR and initiate a Priority Implementation Plan (PIP)
- Capacity development needs assessment (training needs) for disaster risk reduction
- Launch the Strategic National Action Plan for DRR in Cambodia

**១. ការបង្កើតគោលនយោបាយសំខាន់ៗសំរាប់ការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ**

- ការបង្កើតនូវក្រុមការងារ
- ការកែលម្អផែនការការងារ
- ការបំពេញប្រមាណគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ ភាពងាយទទួលបានគ្រោះ និងសមត្ថភាព
- ការវិភាគការខ្វះខាតនោះ ដែលកំណត់ និងត្រួតពិនិត្យផ្តល់ការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះមហន្តរាយទៅតាមផែនការដែលមានស្រាប់ នៃអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ ( ដោយនរណា នៅកន្លែងណា ហើយតើអ្វីទៅ)
- ការកំណត់អាទិភាពនៃសកម្មភាព DRR សំខាន់ៗ (HFA) ដែលត្រូវបានគេគិតថាជាអាទិភាពសំរាប់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា
- ការបង្កើតផែនការបង្ហាញផ្លូវ ដែលត្រូវបង្ហាញពីគោលបំណង និងទស្សនៈទានសំរាប់រយៈពេល ៥ ឆ្នាំទៅមុខ

**1. Establish a National Platform (NP) for Disaster Risk Reduction**

- Creation of Task Force
- Develop a Work Plan
- Assessment of disaster risks, vulnerability and capacity
- Gap analysis that identifies and maps out existing and planned disaster reduction initiatives of stakeholders (by whom, where and what).
- Prioritization of key DRR activities (HFA) that are considered as the priority for Cambodia (i.e., achievable, with adequate relevant resources and capacity for implementation over at least the next 3 years or longer)
- A "road map" indicating objectives and visions for the next 5 yrs or so.

**២. ការអនុវត្តនូវការបង្កើតឱ្យមានការពិភាក្សាយោគយល់គ្នាឱ្យបានទូលំទូលាយជាមួយអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធសំខាន់ៗ**

ការពិភាក្សាគ្នាអំពីការស្វែងរកការពិត សិក្ខាសាលា និង/ឬ កិច្ចប្រជុំនានាដែលនឹងផ្តល់នូវមូលដ្ឋានសំរាប់អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធទាំងអស់ដើម្បីចូលរួម អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ យល់ព្រម ដំណើរការសំរាប់គាំទ្រដល់ការអនុវត្តផែនការសកម្មភាពនៃយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រជាតិសំរាប់ការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ

**2. Conduct Extensive Consensus Building Consultations with Key Stakeholders**

A series of fact-finding consultations, workshops and/or meetings that will provide the basis for all relevant stakeholders to participate, develop, agree/approve, resource and proceed to support implementation of the Strategic National Action Plan for DRR

**៣. ការជ្រើសរើសនូវវិស័យសំខាន់ៗពីរ (ក្រសួង) ដើម្បីបញ្ចូលនូវការងារ DRR និងផ្តួចផ្តើមនូវផែនការអនុវត្តជាអាទិភាព (PIP)**

- ការអប់រំ-ការបញ្ចូលទៅក្នុងកម្មវិធីសិក្សារបស់សាលា
- ហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ-ប្រព័ន្ធតម្រូវធានា ដែលទំនាក់ទំនងនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ ( ឧ. ផ្លូវថ្នល់, ស្ពាន...)
- កសិកម្ម - ប្រព័ន្ធជាំដុះ
- ការបំពេញប្រមាណនៃបរិស្ថាន
- ផែនការសំរាប់ទីក្រុង - ធ្លាប់ប្រើប្រាស់ដីធ្លី ដែលស្របគ្នាជាមួយនឹងផែនការគ្រោះភ័យមុនសព្វគ្រោះថ្នាក់
- បញ្ចូល DRR ទៅក្នុងផែនការអភិវឌ្ឍ ( ឧ. កម្មវិធីជាតិ, MDGs, កម្មវិធីសកម្មភាពនៃការបំប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ សំរាប់ថ្នាក់ជាតិ...)

**3. Selection of Two 2 Key Sectors (Ministries) to Mainstream DRR and Initiate a Priority Implementation Plan (PIP)**

- Education - integration into school curriculum
- Infrastructure – disaster resilient transport systems (e.g., roads and bridges...)
- Agriculture – cropping systems
- Environmental Assessment
- Urban Planning – land use laws consistent with hazard risk maps
- Mainstreaming DRR into development planning (e.g. Country Programming, MDGs, National Adaptation Programs of Action ...)

**៤. ការបំពេញប្រមាណនូវសេចក្តីត្រូវការនៃការអភិវឌ្ឍសមត្ថភាព ( តម្រូវការបណ្តុះបណ្តាល) សំរាប់ការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ ( បញ្ចូល DRR ទៅក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍ.....)**

- ការបំពេញប្រមាណតម្រូវការ
- ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាល, សិក្ខាសាលា

**4. Capacity development needs assessment for DRR (e.g., mainstreaming DRR into development, etc...)**

- Needs assessment
- Training, seminar or workshop

**៥. ការបង្ហាញនិងផ្សព្វផ្សាយពីផែនការសកម្មភាពនៃយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រជាតិសំរាប់ការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយនៅកម្ពុជាក្នុងសិក្ខាសាលាជាតិ**

**5. Presentation and launching of SNAP in a National Workshop**

**ជំហានបន្ទាប់**

- បញ្ចប់នូវសកម្មភាពការងារ (TOR) ដល់ក្រុមការងារបច្ចេកទេសអន្តរស្ថាប័ននិងបង្កើតនូវរចនាសម្ព័ន្ធការគ្រប់គ្រងមួយ
  - ◆ ជ្រើសរើស និងបង្កើតឡើងនូវរចនាសម្ព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងបន្ទាប់ ( ដូចជា ក្រុមការងារស្នូល ក្រុមគ្រប់គ្រង ក្រុមការងារបច្ចេកទេស...)
  - ◆ បង្កើតនូវបណ្តាញ នៃដៃគូសហប្រតិបត្តិការ រួមមាន ADPC, ADRC, UN,IFRC/CRC, តំណាង NGO

**The Next Steps**

- Finalize TOR for Inter-Institution Task Force members and establish a management structure
  - Select and establish a sub-management structure/s (e.g., core working group, management team, technical working groups...)
  - Establish a network of collaborating partners. – ADPC, ADRC, UN, IFRC/ CRC, NGO representatives

**ជំហានបន្ទាប់ (ត)**

- ពិភាក្សា និងបញ្ចប់នូវផែនការការងារសំរាប់ក្រុមការងារ
  - ◆ អនុវត្តនូវសំហាត់ សំរាប់ស្វែងរកឱ្យឃើញនូវសកម្មភាព, កំរោង, និងកម្មវិធី DRR នានាដែលត្រូវបានអនុវត្តឡើង រឺក៏ត្រូវបានរៀបចំដោយអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធទាំងអស់
  - ◆ កំណត់ និងរៀបចំកម្មវិធីពិភាក្សាជាមួយអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ ( អាជ្ញាធរមូលដ្ឋាន, NGOs, គ្រឹះស្ថានឧត្តមសិក្សា Academic, សារព័ត៌មាន ... ។ល ។ )
- ការជ្រើសរើសក្រសួងពីរ សំរាប់បញ្ចូលការងារ DRR

**The Next Steps (Cont...)**

- Discuss and finalize proposed Task Force workplan
  - Conduct stock taking exercise to map out the various DRR activities, projects and programs being implemented or planned by all stakeholders
  - Identify and schedule stakeholder consultation/s (local government units, NGOs, academe, media, etc...)
- Selection of two ministries to mainstream DRR

**អរគុណ!**

**THANK YOU!**



**ការរៀបចំបង្កើតនូវផែនការសកម្មភាព នៃយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រជាតិសំរាប់ការ  
កាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ នៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា**

**Formulation and Development of a Strategic National  
Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction in Cambodia**

**គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិគ្រប់គ្រងគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ**

**គ.ជ.គ.ម**

គ្រោះមហន្តរាយកើតមានឡើងនៅក្នុងប្រទេស គឺបានបង្កឱ្យមានភាពងាយ  
រងគ្រោះខាងផ្នែកសង្គមសេដ្ឋកិច្ចរបស់ប្រជាជននិងបង្កើននូវភាពក្រីក្រ  
ដែលមានស្រាប់ ហើយក៏ជាឧបសគ្គដ៏ធំធេងដែរសំរាប់ការអភិវឌ្ឍប្រទេស

**ផលប៉ះពាល់ នៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ**

- ដល់កិច្ចខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែង ដើម្បីសំរេចឱ្យបានគោលដៅអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សហស្សវត្សរ៍
- ដល់ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុសាធារណៈ (បាត់បង់រូបិយភាពចំណូល-ចំណាយ, ឱនភាពពាណិជ្ជកម្ម)
- ដល់ការចំណាយបន្ថែមរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល ជួយដល់គ្រោះមហន្តរាយ សំរាប់ការកសាង  
បេដ្ឋានធនាសម្ព័ន្ធឡើងវិញ
- ដល់សហគមន៍ និងជីវភាពរស់នៅ (ភាពក្រីក្រ) ដោយផ្ទាល់

**គោលបំណង**

- រៀបចំបង្កើតផែនការសកម្មភាព នៃយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រជាតិសំរាប់កាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យ  
នៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយរបស់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ដែលព្រមព្រៀងឡើងដោយគ្រប់អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ  
ទាំងអស់ដែលបានផ្តួចផ្តើមឡើងនូវយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ កសាងសមត្ថភាពទាក់ទងនឹង DRR  
និងផែនការសកម្មភាព ដែលស្របជាមួយនឹងគំរោងជាអាទិភាពនៃក្របខណ្ឌ  
សកម្មភាពរបស់យូហ្គា (HFA) និង ត្រៀមរៀបចំដើម្បីអនុវត្តន៍
- ពង្រឹងនូវរាល់ការផ្តួចផ្តើមនៃការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយតាម  
ផែនការដែលមានស្រាប់បញ្ចូលទៅក្នុងកម្មវិធីគ្រប់គ្រងគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះ  
មហន្តរាយសំរាប់រយៈពេលវែងនិងផ្សារភ្ជាប់ការងារនេះទៅនឹងផែនការសំរាប់ការ  
អភិវឌ្ឍជាតិទាំងមូល

**គុណប្រយោជន៍សក្តានុពលភាព**

- គោលដៅយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ ជាមួយនិងគោលនយោបាយដ៏រឹងមាំ អាចធ្វើឱ្យមានការសម្រប  
សម្រួលនិងការគ្រប់គ្រងដ៏ល្អមួយ
- បង្កើននូវប្រសិទ្ធភាពនៃការបែងចែក និងការប្រើប្រាស់ធនធាន ក្នុងការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះ  
មហន្តរាយតាមរយៈទិសដៅសកម្មភាពនិងលទ្ធផលច្បាស់លាស់ដែលបានកំណត់រួច  
ហើយ នៅក្នុងកម្មវិធីរួមគ្នាមួយ
- ផ្តល់លទ្ធភាពដល់ម្ចាស់ជំនួយធានា ជំនួយរៀនរាល់ឆ្នាំជាមួយនិងដៃគូអនុវត្តន៍ដទៃទៀត  
ដែល ស្ថិតនៅក្រោមការគ្រប់គ្រងត្រួតពិនិត្យនៃក្រសួងពាក់ព័ន្ធ
- រួមចំណែកដល់ការយល់ជ្រួតជ្រាបជាទូទៅ ចំណេះដឹង ពុទ្ធិ និងការលើកទឹកចិត្តដល់ការ  
កាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ

**សកម្មភាពជាគន្លឹះ**

១. ការបង្កើតគោលនយោបាយសំខាន់មួយ សំរាប់ការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ
២. ការអនុវត្តន៍នូវការបង្កើតឱ្យមានការពិភាក្សា យោគយល់គ្នាឱ្យបានទូលំទូលាយជាមួយនិងអ្នក  
ពាក់ព័ន្ធសំខាន់ៗ
៣. ការជ្រើសរើសនូវវិស័យសំខាន់ៗពីរ ( ក្រសួង) ដើម្បីបញ្ជ្រាបការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃ  
គ្រោះមហន្តរាយ (DRR) និងផ្តួចផ្តើមនូវផែនការអនុវត្តន៍ជាអាទិភាព (PIP)
៤. ការបង្កើនប្រមាណនូវសេចក្តីត្រូវការនៃការអភិវឌ្ឍសមត្ថភាព ( តម្រូវការបណ្តុះបណ្តាល) សំរាប់  
ការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ
៥. ការបង្ហាញឱ្យឃើញពីផែនការសកម្មភាព នៃយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រជាតិសំរាប់ការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃ  
គ្រោះមហន្តរាយនៅកម្ពុជា

**១. ការបង្កើតគោលនយោបាយសំខាន់ៗ សំរាប់ការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ**

- ការបង្កើតនូវក្រុមការងារ
- ការកែលម្អនូវផែនការការងារ
- ការបំពេញប្រមាណគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ ភាពងាយទទួលបានគ្រោះ និងសមត្ថភាព
- ការវិភាគការខ្វះខាតនោះ ដែលកំណត់ និងត្រួតពិនិត្យនូវផែនការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះមហន្តរាយទៅតាមផែនការដែលមានស្រាប់ នៃអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ (ដោយឧទាហរណ៍ នៅកន្លែងណា ហើយតើអ្វីទៅ)
- ការកំណត់អាទិភាពនៃសកម្មភាព DRR សំខាន់ៗ (HFA) ដែលត្រូវបានគេគិតថាជាអាទិភាពសំរាប់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា
- ការបង្កើតផែនការបង្ហាញផ្លូវ ដែលចង្អុលបង្ហាញអំពីគោលបំណង និងទស្សនៈទានសំរាប់រយៈពេល ៥ ឆ្នាំទៅមុខ

**២. ការអនុវត្តនូវការបង្កើតឱ្យមានការពិភាក្សាយោគយល់គ្នាឱ្យបានទូលំទូលាយជាមួយអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធសំខាន់ៗ**

ការពិភាក្សាគ្នាអំពីការស្វែងរកការពិត សិក្ខាសាលា និង/ឬ កិច្ចប្រជុំនានាដែលនឹងផ្តល់នូវមូលដ្ឋានសំរាប់អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធទាំងអស់ដើម្បីចូលរួម អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ យល់ព្រម ដំណើរការសំរាប់គាំទ្រដល់ការអនុវត្តផែនការសកម្មភាពនៃយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រជាតិសំរាប់ការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ

**៣. ការជ្រើសរើសនូវវិស័យសំខាន់ៗ (ក្រសួង) ដើម្បីបញ្ជូនបន្ទុកការងារ DRR និងផ្តួចផ្តើមនូវផែនការអនុវត្តជាអាទិភាព (PIP)**

- ការអប់រំ-ការបញ្ជូនទៅក្នុងកម្មវិធីសិក្សារបស់សាលា
- បេដ្ឋាវចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ-ប្រព័ន្ធតមនាគមន៍ ដែលទំនាក់ទំនងទៅនឹងគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ (ឧ. ផ្លូវថ្នល់, ស្ពាន...)
- កសិកម្ម - ប្រព័ន្ធជាំដុះ
- ការបំពេញប្រមាណនៃបរិស្ថាន
- ផែនការសំរាប់ទីក្រុង - ច្បាប់ប្រើប្រាស់ដីធ្លី ដែលស្របគ្នាជាមួយនឹងផែនការគ្រោះភ័យមុខសញ្ញាគ្រោះថ្នាក់
- បញ្ជូន DRR ទៅក្នុងផែនការអភិវឌ្ឍ (ឧ. កម្មវិធីជាតិ, MDGs, កម្មវិធីសកម្មភាពនៃការបម្រើបំរុងអាកាសធាតុ សំរាប់ថ្នាក់ជាតិ...)

**៤. ការបំពេញប្រមាណនូវសេចក្តីត្រូវការនៃការអភិវឌ្ឍសមត្ថភាព (តម្រូវការបណ្តុះបណ្តាល) សំរាប់ការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ (បញ្ជូន DRR ទៅ ក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍ.....)**

- ការបំពេញប្រមាណតម្រូវការ
- ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាល, សិក្ខាសាលា

**៥. ការបង្ហាញនិងផ្សព្វផ្សាយពីផែនការសកម្មភាពនៃយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រជាតិសំរាប់ការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយនៅកម្ពុជាក្នុងសិក្ខាសាលាជាតិ**

- 5. Presentation and launching of SNAP in a National Workshop

**ជំហានបន្ទាប់**

- បញ្ចប់នូវលក្ខខណ្ឌការងារ (TOR) ដល់ក្រុមការងារបច្ចេកទេសអន្តរស្ថាប័ននិងបង្កើតនូវវេទនាសម្ព័ន្ធការគ្រប់គ្រងមួយ
  - ◆ ជ្រើសរើស និងបង្កើតឡើងនូវវេទនាសម្ព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងបន្ទាប់ (ដូចជា ក្រុមការងារស្នូល ក្រុមគ្រប់គ្រង ក្រុមការងារបច្ចេកទេស....)
  - ◆ បង្កើតនូវបណ្តាញ នៃដៃគូសហប្រតិបត្តិការ រួមមាន ADPC, ADRC, UN, IFC/CRC, តំណាង NGO

**ជំហានបន្ទាប់ (គ)**

- ពិភាក្សា និងបញ្ចប់នូវផែនការការងារសំរាប់ក្រុមការងារ
  - ◆ អនុវត្តន៍នូវសំណត់ សំរាប់ស្វែងរកឱ្យឃើញនូវសកម្មភាពគំរោង និងកម្មវិធី DRR នានាដែលត្រូវបានអនុវត្តឡើង ឬក៏គ្រោងឡើងដោយអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធទាំងអស់
  - ◆ កំណត់ និងរៀបចំកម្មវិធីពិភាក្សាជាមួយអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ ( អាជ្ញាធរមូលដ្ឋាន, NGOs, គ្រឹះស្ថានឧត្តមសិក្សា Academic, សារព័ត៌មាន ... ។ល។ )
- ការជ្រើសរើសក្រសួងពិរ សំរាប់បញ្ជូនការងារ DRR

**អរគុណ!**

**THANK YOU!**

**STRATEGIC DRR FRAMEWORK**  
**Key Recommendations and Lessons learned**  
**For Cambodia**

**Joint Presentation by DRR Forum Agencies**

DipECHO National Consultative Meeting  
 15-16 November 2007  
 Phnom Penh, Cambodia

**Main Programs**

- Community Based Natural Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation
- Development programs that integrate disaster risk reduction have already been initiated
- Capacity Building of National and Local Disaster Management Offices in development and implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction

**Main Programs**

- Significant efforts are being exerted to mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in the development planning process at the local level (village and commune).
- Strengthening national capacity in formulation and development of national DRR strategies (Development of NCDM strategy and Policy, SNAP, CBDRR Strategy)
- Partnership and Networking on Disaster Risk Reduction at national and provincial level (CBDRR Forum, PDRSEA)

**Common Focus and Approaches**

- Focused on local based disaster risk reduction (multi-hazard) with components on community based disaster preparedness (especially in relation to flood risk) and on both structural & non-structural mitigation; primarily in relation to flood & drought risks)
- Facilitation to analyse hazards, vulnerabilities, and capacities to lead towards the generation of local disaster risk reduction plans comprised of preparedness & mitigation measures (structural & non-structural).
- Use of participative approaches - in vulnerability and capacity assessment, the planning process, selection of most vulnerable households and communities
- Moving towards integration of DRR into local development plans (i.e., inclusion of mitigation measures in local development plans)

**Common Focus and Approaches**

- Focusing more on Disaster Risk Reduction than response
- Looking beyond Flood as disasters, - multi hazards and localized mini-hazards are becoming part of the commune's agenda
- Capacity building on DRR strengthens the local leadership and the governance system
- NGOs/INGOs involved in DRR work take the lead / uses this opportunity to influence with the PSDD program at local level (provinces and commune level)
- Strong Preference for local governments that demonstrate willingness to
- Increasing synergy at the district and provincial level

**Lesson Learnt**

- Building wider partnership and networking between government disaster management offices, line ministries/departments, development agencies and respective donors is a leaded forward integration DRR in programming, development and planning
- There is much effort from DRR agencies toward integration DRR in national and local development plans, but the efforts have not been widely reached and in line with schedule and agenda of national and local development framework
- Building capacity of DRR agencies, government disaster management offices (Provincial, District, and Commune level) and development agencies on DRR is an innovative approach to ensure the in integration DRR in programming, development and planning
- There is requirement to have national sectoral principle guidelines for integration DRR in their programming, planning and policies

## Lesson Learnt

- Chronic vulnerability, significant unmet development needs and relative frequency of exposure to flood & drought hazards (in particular) mean that disaster risk reduction and development are strongly inter-twined
- For the main hazards (flooding & drought) the overwhelming concern relates to food security and thus to a great extent are related to natural resource management issues
- In times of disaster and disaster recovery, access to and use of common property resources has been a vital component of people's disaster-related coping strategies.
- A significant proportion of the population live on or are just above the poverty line so are highly vulnerable to even small-scale disasters (e.g., a serious health crisis in a household often enough to send a household into a vicious circle of poverty and debt from which they are unlikely to fully recover).

## Key problems/issues faced (advocacy messages)

- Linking of programming, planning and implementation of DRR at different levels are not practices yet
- Local Disaster Management Offices (PCDM, DCDM and CCDM) and development agencies have limited perspective and skills on DRR
- Integration or mainstreaming of DRR into development at the village and commune level is simple – villagers and lower level authorities clearly perceive little or no distinction between development and disaster-related needs and interests.
- Integration or mainstreaming of DRR with development gets increasingly more challenging when moving from sub-national to national level. Indeed by far the greatest obstacle to integration or mainstreaming of DRR with development is at national level.

## Recommendations

- RGC line department budgets at sub-national level should include a % allocation towards disaster risk reduction – including preparedness and response for preparedness Recommendation
- DRR project designs & especially exit strategies must embed mechanisms for on-going follow-up and monitoring by the NCDM structures and/or relevant RGC ministries & line departments. There MUST be much stronger commitment, demonstrated by appropriate budget allocation, by RGC to ensure this. Otherwise the positive impacts, especially in terms of improved community organising & mobilisation, genuine increased community resilience and from sustainable non-structural risk reduction measures, will disappear within a few years – at precisely the time when the next major hazard event might occur. Recommendation
- Proactive initiative and taking a leading role by NCDM with other line ministries /departments and NCDD /PSDD process is needed
- Consolidation of experiences of the different players in the DRR sector, dissemination of those learning's while scaling up the reach (National and Provincial DRR Forum)

## Recommendations

- National level support system, co-ordination mechanism and resources to be ensured-local disaster management offices (PCDM, DCDM, and CCDM) look for more support and resources from national level.
- More human resources to facilitate the process at national and local level is needed
- Perspective building capacity, partnership, and networking of various government line departments and NGOs working on disaster risk reduction and development are needed for a wider reach
- Better co-ordination among the line ministries/departments and between National and local disaster management offices and Civil society organization is needed
- Identify the emerging trends and patterns at the district and province level, based on commune planning process and develop policies and programmes at address the larger concerns and issues. Eg. Depletion of water table, shrinking paddy cultivation, increasing Eucalyptus cultivation, increased migration to cities in certain period

## Recommendations

- DRR should be a cross-cutting issues of national development framework (Agriculture, Social Affaires, Natural Resource Management, Administrative & Security, and Gender)
- Strong and active involvement, cooperation and coordination between DRR agencies and development agencies in the processes of programming, planning, and implementation is necessarily needed. This is to ensure that DRR and development work are permanently implemented
- Linking of programming, planning and implementation of DRR at different levels are need
- Government Disaster Management Offices at local levels (Provincial, District, and Commune) is key players in taking parts of implementation of DRR projects, they are not considered as just the coordination actors.
- Making use of existing government structures, systems and mechanisms as much as possible to ensure the long term sustainability



**Views  
on the Relationship between  
Commune Development Plan,  
Commune Investment Program  
and Disaster Risk Reduction**

( Provide Awareness / Made Prevention is better than Respond ? )

**Kingdom of Cambodia  
[ General Information ]**

- ▶ Total Geographic : 181,035 Km<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ No of Cities & Provinces : 24
- ▶ No of Districts & Khan : 185
- ▶ No of Communes & Sangkat : 1,621
- ▶ No of villages : 13,890
- ▶ Total Population : 13,80 millions [ year 2005]
- ▶ Population Growth rate : 1.81 [ year 2004]
- ▶ Literacy rate {15-24 yrs} : 83.4% [ year 2005]

**Kingdom of Cambodia  
[ General Information ]**

- ▶ GDP growth rate : 10.8% in 2006 [ estimated]
- Sector share : Agri.= 28.1%, Indust.= 28.7%,  
Serv.= 38.2%
- ▶ GDP per capita : us\$ 513 in 2006
- ▶ Poverty line : 47%<sub>[1993]</sub> – 35%<sub>[2004]</sub>
- By zone : - High land : 52%  
- Tonle Sap : 43%  
- Mekong Plain : 32%  
- Coastal : 28%

**Kingdom of Cambodia**

[ Planning System & Disaster Management Network ]

- PS - National Plans {NSDP,.....}
  - Provincial Plans {PSDP, PDIP,.....}
  - District Plans [ in pilot ]
  - Commune Plans { CDP, CIP} CPB, CWC, CCDM
- DMN - NCDM
  - PCDM
  - DCDM
  - CCDM ✨

**A. Form / Content of Commune  
Development Plan ( 5 years )**

Preface

Introduction

Chapter I. Commune Social-economic situation

- 1.1 Key Commune information
- 1.2 Commune Map
- 1.3 Current Commune Situation and Constraint
  - 1.3.1 Economic
  - 1.3.2 Social
  - 1.3.3 Natural resources & Environment

**A. Form / Content of Commune  
Development Plan ( 5 years ) Cont.**

1.3.4 Administrative & Security

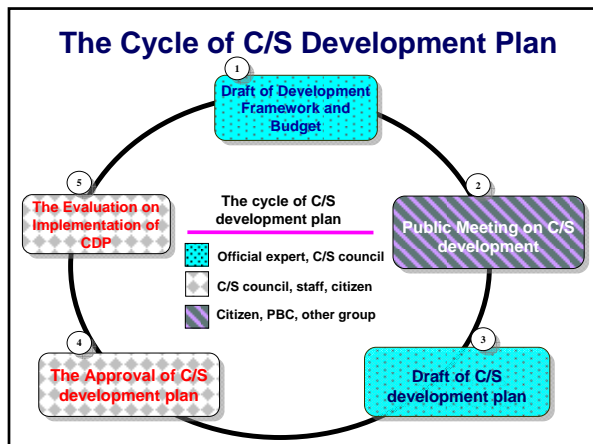
1.3.5 Gender

Chapter II. Development Framework

- 2.1 Development needs
- 2.2 Development Goals
- 2.3 Development Strategies
- 2.4 Prioritized Activities & Estimated Cost

Chapter III . Monitoring & Evaluation

Appendix



### B. Form / Content of Commune Investment Program

Preface  
 Introduction  
 Commune Map  
 Chapter I . Current Development situation

- 1.1. The information on activities implemented in year.....(last year)
- 1.2 . Current Commune situation Analysis
  - 1.2.1 . Economic
  - 1.2.2 . Social
  - 1.2.3 . Natural Resources & Environment

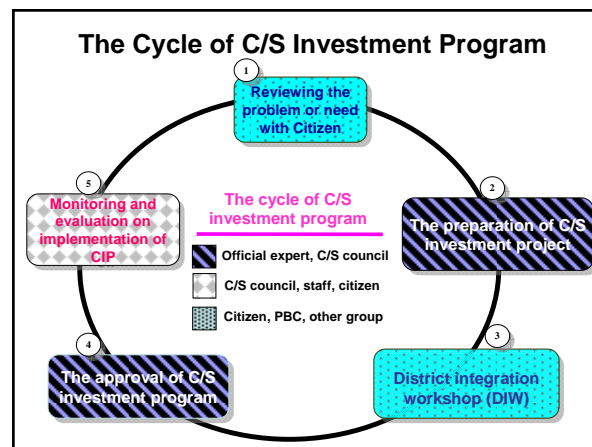
### B. Form / Content of Commune Investment Program Cont.

- 1.2.4 . Administrative & Security
- 1.2.5 . Gender

Chapter II. Investment Framework and Project

- 2.1. Investment Framework
- 2.2. Investment Project
  - 2.2.1 . Investment Budget by Sources
  - 2.2.2 . Committed Projects with Committed Fund
  - 2.2.3 . Investment Project without Committed Fund

Appendix



- ### The Basic Concepts of National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP)
- Cambodia Millennium Development Goal
  - Rectangle Strategy
  - National Poverty Reduction Strategy
  - Strategic Framework on Decentralization and De-concentration Reform

- ### Cambodia Millennium Development Goal (CMDG)
- 1- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
  - 2- Achieve universal primary education
  - 3- Promote gender equality and empower women
  - 4- Reduce child mortality
  - 5- Improve maternal health
  - 6- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
  - 7- Ensure environmental sustainability
  - 8- Develop a global partnership for development
  - 9- Move towards zero victims and a country without mines

## Rectangle Strategy

**Core : Good Governance**

**First side:** Enhancement of Economic Sector

**Second side:** Further rehabilitation and construction physical infrastructure

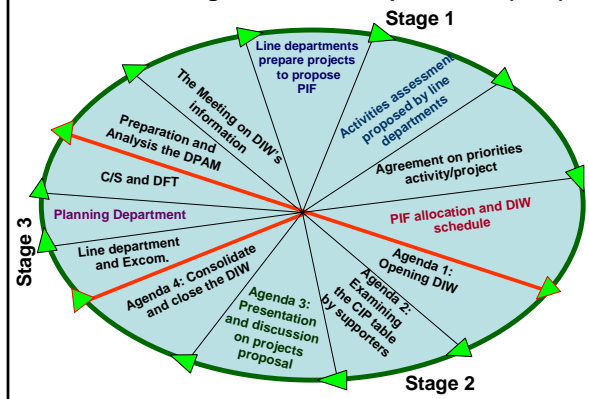
**Third side:** Private sector development and employment generation

**Fourth side:** Capacity building and human resource development

## Remarks

- Usually, C/S proposes infrastructure projects (hard project);
- NGOs, Donors support a little of hard projects, many of soft projects;
- C/S believed that line departments will do, then C/S do not propose;
- The information between line departments, NGOs and Donors is low;
- Some line departments have not budget to support or organize, they do not participate.

## 3- District Integration Workshop Process (DIW)



## Suggestion

- FMMP is a heart of MRC Strategy Plan / MRC Mission
- Promote the out-come ( Cost effective ) of existing and future out-put
- DRR is a heart/ Requirement/ Need of :
  - » Livelihood Improvement/ Improving people' s lives
  - » the sustainable development
  - » the successful poverty alleviation

**Thank for Your Attention**



## DIPECHO National Consultative Meeting

15-16 November 2007, Phnom Penh

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## Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction ( DRR ) into the Local Planning Process ( LPP )

Combined presentation compiled from inputs from  
DiPECHO partners & other DM actors in Cambodia  
Presented by Mrs. Bun Nim  
(CCDM from Kampong Speu)

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### Harmonization of approaches of DRR agencies

#### What we have in common:

- All agencies work closely with the government's LPP (through the PSDD).
- Integration of DRR into the LPP is a key component of all DRR agencies strategies.

#### Variations in approaches:

- Some agencies focus more on the Commune Council (CC) and others more on the CCDM (mainly because the CC has been longer established).

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### Integrating DRR into LPP – Positive impacts noted to date

- CCDMs (led by the CC leader) have been actively involved in HVCAs, which increased their understanding of DRR.
- CCDMs now have input into the Commune Development Plan (CDP) – this can ensure DRR is not forgotten when making the CDP.
- The Commune Councils understand the CBDRM process and continue to conduct further public awareness activities in their communities and apply CBDRM in the CDP.
- The process of integration of DRR into CDPs and Commune Investment Program is moving forward.
- CCs actively participated in training and awareness raising about DRR and have interest and commitment to mobilize resources to response to and mitigate disaster impacts.

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### Integrating DRR – Positive impacts ( cont'd )

- Good cooperation between villages, CCs, CCDMs and DCDMs has ensured greater ownership over DRR project implementation.
- Since DRR is a crosscutting issue, this has helped bring together a large variety of local stakeholders (e.g. line departments as well as civil society) – with increased information sharing and potential for cooperation.
- Due to the use of participatory electoral process in selection of VDMCs (whose plans feed through the CCDM), this has increased the gender balance inputs into the CDP.
- DRR assessments, using HVCA tools, encourages high participation of women – therefore gender perspectives related to DRR are more balanced, which leads to greater gender balance in the CDP.

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### Constraints faced to date

- No standard policy from national level to guide the integration of DRR into LPP.
- LPP administrative structure (from Ministry level downwards) have little knowledge about the HFA, Cambodia's alignment with it and how it affects their own tasks and responsibilities.
- Limited budget for Commune Development Plans, and pressure to implement infrastructure works, leaves little scope to deal with disaster preparedness and non-structural mitigation activities.
- Limited knowledge and skills on proposal writing, networking, coordination and information sharing at commune and district level.

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### Key lessons learnt to date

1. Currently DRR is only being integrated into the LPP in a very limited number of target areas (where agencies are specifically & actively promoting the CBDRR concept).
2. Good cooperation and support from local authorities is essential for linking DRR with the LPP.
3. Amongst key provincial line department staff & local authorities at all levels, their understanding of CBDRM, and how it can help protect their own development efforts, is generally low.

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### Key lessons learnt to date (cont'd)

4. Successful integration of DRR with the LPP relies on excellent coordination and multi-sectoral collaboration alongside the promotion of, & commitment to, share & mobilize local resources. This has worked best to-date where government stakeholders clearly understood the roles & responsibilities of the PCDM-DCDM-CCDM structure & their own position within that structure.
5. The integration of CBDRM within a "holistic" community development process creates good synergy for genuine sustainable development by helping to protect hard-earned development gains from the negative impact of hazards & disasters.

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### Recommendations

1. Need to promote integration/mainstreaming of DRR into LPP on a wider scale, country-wide.
2. A clear format for integrating DRR into the Commune Development Plan (& LPP) should be developed at national level and appropriately disseminated to sub-national levels.
3. Raise awareness at all levels about the HFA – from Ministry level down to commune level.
4. Alongside its efforts in Disaster Response and DM coordination, the NCDM should take a strong & active role in promoting a Sustainable Development concept that incorporates DRR

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### Recommendations (cont'd)

5. National budgeting process should specify a % of the total to be used for DRR – both at commune level and at national level (for key line ministries – e.g. Agriculture, Rural Development, Water Resources).
6. Following additional capacity building of CCs on CBDRM, CC monthly meetings should include a mandatory topic about DRR.
7. Encourage and follow up CCs to ensure they understand that the inclusion of the village disaster plans in the CDP is a key to future sustainable commune development.
8. Capacity building to CCs on CBDRM should be continued, to ensure they can understand the role of the CCDM and cooperate together.

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### Recommendations (cont'd)

9. Key line ministries and local authorities at all levels require training on CBDRM.
10. Orientation & follow-up trainings for (newly formed) CCDMs require good CBDRM materials for long-term use. Materials need to be updated periodically to reflect the increasing knowledge & experience gained by CCDMs over the coming years.
11. Good practices and lesson learned must be widely shared through discussion meetings and workshops

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**THANK  
YOU**

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# ការប្រជុំពិគ្រោះយោបល់ថ្នាក់ជាតិ

**កម្មវិធីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍បណ្តុះបណ្តាលនៃការងារការងារកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយនៃការិយាល័យជំនួយបណ្តុះបណ្តាលនៃអង្គការសហគមន៍អឺរ៉ុប**

ថ្ងៃទី ១៥-១៦ ខែ វិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៧ ភ្នំពេញ

# ការបញ្ចូលការងារកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយនៅក្នុងដំណើរការនៃការធ្វើផែនការនៃមូលដ្ឋានសហគមន៍

អង្គការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលនៃអង្គការដល់អង្គការងារកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយនៃមូលដ្ឋានសហគមន៍ - នៅប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

បណ្ឌិតជ័យ លោកស្រី មុន ឆឹម អ្នកប្រឹក្សាបច្ចេកទេស (ទេសាភិបាល)

### វិធីសាស្ត្របណ្តុះបណ្តាលនៃអង្គការងារកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយនៃមូលដ្ឋានសហគមន៍

**វិធីសាស្ត្រជ័យជំនះ:**

- អង្គការទាំងអស់ធ្វើការងារយ៉ាងជិតស្និទ្ធជាមួយនឹងដំណើរការនៃការធ្វើផែនការនៃមូលដ្ឋានសហគមន៍របស់រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល **នៃកម្មវិធីតំរូវការកំណត់តម្រូវការ និង សហប្រតិបត្តិការ។**
- ការបញ្ចូលការងារកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ ក្នុងដំណើរការធ្វើផែនការនៃមូលដ្ឋានសហគមន៍គឺជាផ្នែកមួយដ៏សំខាន់នៃយុទ្ធសាស្ត្ររបស់អង្គការទាំងអស់។

**វិធីសាស្ត្រស្របច្របូកច្របល់:**

- អង្គការខ្លះផ្តោតការងារកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ និងអង្គការដទៃទៀត ផ្តោតការងារកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ (ដោយសារតែក្រុមប្រឹក្សាបច្ចេកទេសបង្កើតឡើងយូរជាង)
- អង្គការខ្លះធ្វើការងារកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយនេះ ចាប់តាំងពីដំណាក់កាលដំបូងប្រមូលស្តីពីការងារនៅថ្នាក់ក្នុងមូលដ្ឋានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាបច្ចេកទេស តែគ្មានប្រើប្រាស់នៅថ្នាក់ប្រជាជន ។

### ឥទ្ធិពលនៃវិធីសាស្ត្រនៃការងារកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយនៅក្នុងដំណើរការនៃការធ្វើផែនការនៃមូលដ្ឋានសហគមន៍

- គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ ដែលដឹកនាំដោយប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាបច្ចេកទេសយ៉ាងសកម្មក្នុងការវិភាគអំពីមុខសញ្ញាគ្រោះថ្នាក់ ភាពងាយរងគ្រោះ និងសមត្ថភាព ដែលអាចជួយបង្កើតការយល់ដឹង ដល់ពួកគេអំពីការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ។
- បច្ចុប្បន្ននេះគណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ បានចូលរួមក្នុងដំណើរការរៀបចំផែនការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ប្រជាជននៃការងារកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ មិនត្រូវបាន បំភ្លេចនៅពេលធ្វើផែនការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ប្រជាជន។
- ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាបច្ចេកទេស យល់ពីដំណើរការនៃការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយនៅមូលដ្ឋានសហគមន៍ និងបន្តធ្វើសកម្មភាពបង្កើតការយល់ដឹងជាសាធារណៈ នៅក្នុងសហគមន៍ ព្រមទាំងប្រើប្រាស់ចំណេះដឹងនេះក្នុងការងារផែនការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ប្រជាជន។

- ការបញ្ចូលការងារកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ ទៅក្នុងផែនការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ប្រជាជន និងកម្មវិធីវិនិយោគ គឺកំពុងមានដំណើរការឆ្ពោះទៅមុខ។
- ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាបច្ចេកទេសយ៉ាងសកម្ម ក្នុងការបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និងការបង្កើតការយល់ដឹងអំពីការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ ព្រមទាំងមានការចាប់អារម្មណ៍ និងការប្តេជ្ញាចិត្តដើម្បីរៀបចំផែនការដើម្បីប្រយោជន៍ដល់ការងារយុវជន និង កាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ។
- កិច្ចសហការរវាងក្រុមប្រឹក្សាបច្ចេកទេស គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ និងស្រុក ធានាបាននូវភាពជាម្ចាស់ការដ៏ធំធេងចំពោះការអនុវត្តន៍កំណត់តម្រូវការនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយនៅមូលដ្ឋានសហគមន៍។
- ដោយសារបញ្ហាការងារកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ គឺជាបញ្ហាដែលទាក់ទងគ្នានឹងបញ្ហាដទៃទៀត វាជួយជំរុញឱ្យភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធផ្តោយផ្ទាល់ប្រើប្រាស់ប្រយោជន៍ (ឧ. មន្ទីរសុខាភិបាល និងសង្គមស៊ីវិល) ដោយបានបង្កើតការចែកចាយព័ត៌មាន និងជាសក្តានុពលសំរាប់កិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការនាពេលអនាគត។

- ការប្រើប្រាស់នូវដំណើរការនៃការបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសរើស គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ ដោយមានការចូលរួម (ផែនការរបស់គេត្រូវបានបញ្ចូល តាមរយៈគណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ) វាអាចបង្កើតទស្សនៈ សមភាពយេនឌ័រ ទៅក្នុងផែនការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ប្រជាជន។
- ការជំរុញប្រមូលស្តីពីការងារកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ ដោយប្រើប្រាស់វិភាគអំពីមុខសញ្ញាគ្រោះថ្នាក់ ភាពងាយរងគ្រោះ និងសមត្ថភាព ជួយលើកទឹកចិត្តឱ្យស្ត្រីចូលរួមចំណែក ដូច្នេះទស្សនៈអំពីសមភាពយេនឌ័រ ត្រូវបានបញ្ចូលយ៉ាងខ្លាំងនៅក្នុងការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ ដែលជាកត្តាដ៏សំខាន់នៃការងារយេនឌ័រកាន់តែខ្លាំងជាមុននៅក្នុងផែនការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ប្រជាជន។





**រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា**



**គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការប្រយុទ្ធនឹងគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ**

**វេទិកា នៃការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យ**  
**នៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ នៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា (CDRR)**

- ឧស្ស័ទ្ធនាទស្សន៍នៃវេទិកានៃការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យ នៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយនៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា**
- ចាប់តាំងពីឆ្នាំ២០០៣មក DIPECHO និងភ្នាក់ងារកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យ នៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ បានពិភាក្សាគ្នាអំពីតំរូវការ សំរាប់បង្កើននូវការសម្របសម្រួលឱ្យបានតែជ្រុងប្រសើរ និងធ្វើការផ្លាស់ប្តូរនូវបទពិសោធន៍ ស្តីអំពីការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យ នៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយនៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា តាមលក្ខណៈជាប្រព័ន្ធ ។
  - ក្នុងឆ្នាំ ២០០៥ ដៃគូរបស់ DIPECHO នៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា បានសំរេចបង្កើតឡើងនូវវេទិកានេះ ។

- វេទិកា នៃការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យ នៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយនៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា**
- គោលដៅដំបូង**
- បង្កើននូវការផ្លាស់ប្តូរបទពិសោធន៍ នៃការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យ នៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ រវាងអ្នកអនុវត្តនៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា
  - បង្កើននូវការសម្របសម្រួល នៃសកម្មភាពរបស់ភ្នាក់ងារកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យនៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ
  - បង្កើននូវការយល់ដឹង នៃការងារការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យ នៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយឱ្យបានទូលំទូលាយ នៅក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍របស់សហគមន៍

- ការរៀបចំ**
- យ៉ាងហោចណាស់ឱ្យបានរៀបរាល់ ៣-៤ ខែម្តង
  - ការរៀបចំធ្វើជាប្រធានវេទិកា ត្រូវតែផ្លាស់ប្តូរគ្នានៅក្នុងចំណោមភ្នាក់ងារដែលបានចូលរួម ហើយចាប់ផ្តើមឡើងនេះក្នុងឆ្នាំ ២០០៧ នេះ ដោយមានគណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិគ្រប់គ្រងគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ (គ.ជ.គ.ម) ធ្វើជាសហប្រធាន

- រង្វង់ឆ្ងាយ នៃវេទិកា នៃការកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យ**  
**នៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយនៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា**
- សមិទ្ធផល / ការប្រកួតប្រជែង / បទពិសោធន៍ដែលទទួលបាន**
- តម្រូវឱ្យមានការកែលម្អ នៃរបាយការណ៍ និងឯកសារ របស់វេទិកា
  - តម្រូវឱ្យមានការបង្កើននូវការចូលរួម ពីបុគ្គលិកនៅតាមសហគមន៍ដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការងារកាត់បន្ថយគ្រោះភ័យ នៃគ្រោះមហន្តរាយនៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ព្រមទាំងពិសោធន៍អង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាលប្រចាំនៅក្នុងតំបន់នោះផងដែរ
  - តម្រូវឱ្យមានការបញ្ចូលនូវទស្សនកិច្ចសិក្សាបន្ថែមទៀត ជាមួយនិងវេទិកា

- មានកិច្ចពិភាក្សាគ្នា លើយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ CBDRM និងយន្តការ CCDM
- មានការសម្របសម្រួល និងបណ្តាញទាក់ទងគ្នា រវាង គ.ជ.គ.ម. អាជ្ញាធរមូលដ្ឋាន និងអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការងារគ្រប់គ្រងគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ និងកិច្ចការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍
- គ.ជ.គ.ម បានបង្កើននូវតួនាទីដឹកនាំ ក្នុងការសម្របសម្រួល និងការចែករំលែកនូវព័ត៌មាន




ថ្ងៃចាប់ផ្តើមប្រតិបត្តិការ DRR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
កាលបរិច្ឆេទ	01-Aug-05	01-Sep-05	01-Jan-06	01-Feb-06	14-Feb-07	27-Mar-07	23-Jun-07	01-Oct-07
ភ្នាក់ងារ/អង្គការដឹកនាំគម្រោង	CRC	LWF & CWS	ACF	ZOA	ZOA NCDM	ADPC NCDM	Oxfam GB NCDM	ActionAid NCDM
ទីកន្លែង	P Perh	P Perh	K Cham	OMC	P Perh	P Perh	P Perh	P Perh
លេខប្រតិបត្តិការ ឬលេខ DIPECHO ប្រតិបត្តិការ	6	4	7	5	7	6	8	
IOs, NGOs, CBOs ដទៃទៀត					4	13	15	
NCDM / PCDM / DCDM	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	
គ្រូបង្រៀន/អ្នកបង្រៀនប្រចាំខ្លួន					1	1	0	
ចំនួនប្រជាជន / គ្រួសារ	7	5	6	6	14	22	26	
ប្រភេទ	13		13	15	19	29	30	
ប្រភេទ	4		2	4	2	7	10	
ចំនួនប្រជាជន/គ្រួសារសរុប	17	43	15	19	21	36	40	




**DIPECHO**  
**National Consultative Meeting**  
**Cambodia**



European Commission  
 Humanitarian Aid department  
 Cecile Pichon, Thearat Touch


**Meeting's Orientations**

- Multi-stakeholder strategic dialogue
- DRR advocacy
- Presentation and dissemination of lessons learned
- Discussions on DIPECHO's proposed orientations in Cambodia for 2008-2011
- Identifications of priorities, gaps and actions
- Information for applicants







**DIPECHO**

- **Natural** Disaster Preparedness Programme of ECHO
- Work through EU-NGOs, IOs/UN, Red Cross
- Hyogo Framework of Action context
- DIPECHO in 2007 = about €20 mln (7 for SEA)
- Focus on preparedness measures and demonstrative small-scale mitigation work, in particular through CBDRR
- Promotes regional & international DRR.
- Complements other ECHO actions (DP mainstreaming into humanitarian aid), links with other EC instruments and other donors.


**Lessons Learned DIPECHO**

- Formulate a DRR strategy for DIPECHO over several cycles
  - Looking at orientations & trends over 2 cycles
- DIPECHO as a component of larger development, environment or natural resource management programmes?
- Complement other stakeholders' programme where feasible
  - Part of today's dialogue; depends on implementing agencies; increased awareness and dialogue within EC but still more to do


**Lessons Learned DIPECHO**

- DIPECHO funding of DP and DRR was instrumental in **promoting the practice of DRR** in the region
- But: need to promote the **scaling up and replication** of pilot activities to achieve widespread and more significant impact at national and regional levels to ensure a return on the investment
- **Documentation and dissemination** of DRR lessons learnt by DIPECHO and its partners have not yet been adequate



## Lessons Learned DIPECHO

- Short term nature of DIPECHO and gaps = challenge for implementation
- Limited some partners from linking DRR with longer term development activities
- However, in spite of follow-up phases, funding not always optimised (annual planning).
- Overly ambitious goals and project objectives involving too many activities.
- Weak impact monitoring (absence of baseline information + short-term funding).  
 > Find compromises on both sides, adapt programming and projects, set clearer goals



## Lessons Learned DIPECHO

- DIPECHO generated numerous replicable DRR strategies and **community based** projects, including methodologies, tools and processes that enabled communities to better prepare for and mitigate natural disasters.
- In all programme areas **awareness of DRR** has increased progressively, community DP plans were developed and response teams established (although quality varied).



## Lessons Learned DIPECHO

- Leverage by implementing agencies insufficient to influence major stakeholders to include DRR in their policy, strategy, legislation and long term development plans.
- Improved linkages between pilot activities and **local government planning** processes is another promising avenue for scaling up.
- Develop a realistic set of **impact indicators** for various DRR interventions



## Lessons Learned DIPECHO

- Focus more on **local actors**
- Continue to support DRR projects for primary school **children** and young people
- Continue to promote **gender** relations and equality
- Expand projects directed at the environment and **climate change**; use the issue of climate change adaptation as an advocacy tool to support the promotion of DRR.

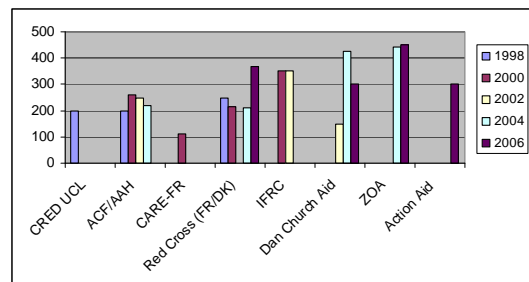


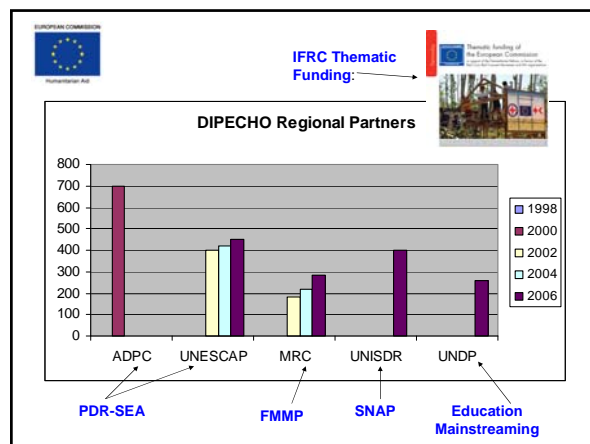
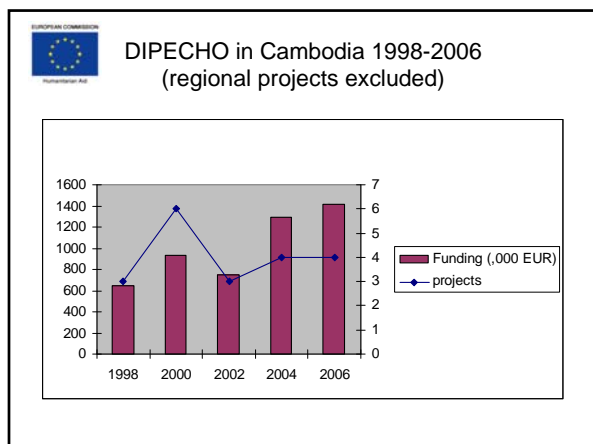
## DIPECHO in Cambodia

- More than 12 partners since 1998
- 11 programmes, some of them with several phases
- +/- 6 million euro, 28% of total funding
- Some gaps in-between projects (DIPECHO), but relative continuity



## DIPECHO partners in Cambodia (regional partners excluded)





- Lessons Learned DIPECHO in Cambodia
- Significant impact, in particular because targeted extremely poor rural areas
  - Models for flood preparedness and mitigation firmly established and demonstrated.
  - Included enhancement of safe areas, replicable and cost-efficient community flood early warning system, ongoing efforts towards development of well-defined institutional community-based strategies.
  - Impact on food security in areas facing seasonal agricultural drought has been improved

- Lessons Learned DIPECHO in Cambodia
- Projects introduced DP/DRR in the mindsets of local actors and produced direct, tangible benefits to local populations
  - 700 Red Cross Volunteers recruited and trained
  - Flood early warning system: returns on investment not completely done in terms of replication and sustainability. But good perspectives.

- Lessons Learned DIPECHO in Cambodia
- Focus on flood and drought is relevant
  - All actions relate to water management and environmental degradation. In this context, integration of DRR in broader water and natural resource management interventions is highly relevant and promising. Can more effectively address multiple hazards.
  - Still much more to be done: effectiveness and impact of work needs to be measured
  - Potentials of working with commune councils for leverage and scaling up of DRR exist, even if constraints

- Lessons Learned DIPECHO in Cambodia
- Last few years, focus on partners with ongoing long term development programmes, with good perspectives
  - There is still a place for stand-alone projects particularly in the piloting of innovative project approaches
  - Newer DRR agencies are benefiting from the experience



## Learning points

- Need to look at designs and timing for a “phase-out or exit” from DIPECHO projects.
- Need for a consolidation of initial results and lessons learned from initiatives, to be shared with all stakeholders
- Include activities to proper process documentation, dissemination and institutional linkages for replication
- Good potentials for DIPECHO to continue taking a facilitative role in the integration of DP/DRR into development programmes of implementing agencies.



## Since 2005: EC & DRR

- In 2007-2013 strategic document: very few (if any) references to DRR apart from DIPECHO but importance of poverty alleviation measures
- Increased awareness of EC staff members (training, more prominent issues, ECHO focal points)
- In EU/EC: more awareness, more importance. Soon a DRR Policy.
- At the moment, integration of DRR in rural development, food security, environment: by partners, (in calls for proposals?) = a two-way process
- *Quid* with new assistance priorities?
- Opportunities or deliberate strategies?



## Snapshot Donors

- Poverty reduction, social development, income generation for rural poor
- Education
- Public financial management, good governance, aid effectiveness
- Community empowerment
- Decentralisation and deconcentration
- Water, environment, natural resource management
- Disaster Risk Reduction (WB, ADB)
- Infrastructure
- Avian Influenza
- Agriculture and rural development, land management
- Development of private sector
- Gender
- Flood management



## Snapshot Donors

- Numerous programmes and orientations where DRR can easily be referred to or integrated.
- No mention of DRR does not mean no integration.
- But: need to improve linkages an sharing of knowledge



## Some Observations

- Key donors - ADB, DFID, WB and the United Nations Development System are working together in preparing their country plans/strategies.
- Donor country strategies more deliberately made to align with country priorities - National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), Poverty Reduction Strategy, MDGs
- Increasing number of donors formulating their own DRR policies and strategies
- Need to continue building the institutional capacities of government agencies if to promote further development
- Role of the UN in terms of pushing forward the DRR agenda in the country?



## Follow-up Donors?

- Few present today = how to address donors?
- How to promote better the experience developed so far to them?
- Ad hoc project or action? Advocacy measures? Training? Visits?
- Opportunity: the Government's new DRR framework
- Opportunities: climate change?



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## DIPECHO Orientations 2008 - 2011

- Continue actions in Cambodia for at least 2-3 cycles
- Keep more or less same level of funding in proportion to total budget
- Try to avoid gaps in programming
- Complement longer term programmes through ad hoc or focused actions (in particular for drought preparedness)
- Consolidation of actions, scaling up at higher administrative levels
- Support the NCDM structures (incl. at commune level)
- Support the continued development of a DRR framework and its implementation at all levels

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## DIPECHO Orientations 2008 - 2011

- Document, disseminate experience
- Advocate DRR integration measures to specific target groups (donors, government)
- Capacity-building of local structures and agencies
- Improve complementarities between national, sub-regional and regional actions
- Continue networking and information management

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## Priority Actions (general)

- **Local Disaster Management components:** EWS, mapping & data computerisation, local capacity building, training
- **Institutional linkages:** advocacy, facilitation of coordination, institutional strengthening
- **Information, education, communication:** public awareness raising
- **Small scale infrastructure and services**
- **Stock building of emergency and relief items**

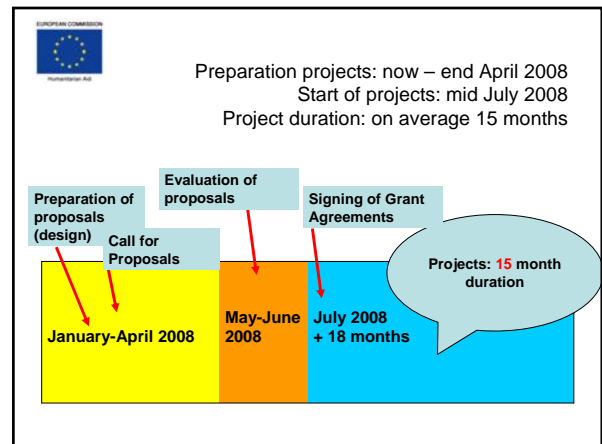
➤ For Cambodia: all

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## Priority Hazards and Areas

- Natural hazards: justify severity, recurrence, trends, impact (floods, multi-hazard; drought?)
- Areas: justify vulnerabilities, selection criteria
- Justify complementarities of DP actions into a development framework
- Look at dissemination of experience, upscaling and integration into longer term mechanisms

➤ Interest less in "where/which hazard", than in "how it will be done and promoted further"





## Information for applicants

- Reports from Consultative Meetings (on ADPC website in December 2007)
- Information sessions
- Through DIPECHO mailing list
- Cecile Pichon ([ta02@echo-bangkok.org](mailto:ta02@echo-bangkok.org)) and Thearat Touch ([program01@echo-bangkok.org](mailto:program01@echo-bangkok.org))
- On ECHO website (call for proposals, new FPA)  
: [http://ec.europa.eu/echo/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/index_en.htm)
- Call for Proposals: early March 2008

## World Bank (WB)

### Priority Areas

Country Assistance Strategy is based on the priorities embedded in the Government's Rectangular Strategy and the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP). Includes the following planned projects for 2005 to 2008:

1. Education Sector Support Project
2. Trade Facilitation and Competitiveness Project
3. Public Financial Management Project
4. Poverty Reduction Support Operations I & II
5. Land Allocation for Social and Economic
6. Demand for Good Governance
7. Contribution to Regional GMS Energy Project
8. Rural Investment and Local Governance Program II
9. Community Empowerment in Siem Reap
10. Provincial and Peri-urban Water and Sanitation Project II
11. Contribution to Regional Water Resource Management

### Other Initiatives

- Youth Program
- Small Grants Program
- Trust Funds
- Public Information Center

### Special DRR Facility

- Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) – in partnership with UN/ISDR system Managing multi-donor funding to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in high risk countries

### Disaster related

- "Flood Rehabilitation of small-scale community infrastructure" - US\$25M during the period 1999 - 2005 through the Cambodia Social Fund Project
- "Flood Emergency Rehabilitation Project" - rehabilitation of economic and social infrastructure damaged by the 2000 floods and formulation of a long-term strategy for flooding. US\$ 37.5 Million for the period 2001 – 2005 through the Ministry of Planning
- "Avian and Human Influenza Control and Preparedness Emergency Project" - in the pipeline for US\$11 Million through the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Health

## Asian Development Bank (ADB)

### Priority Areas

- Governance - anti-corruption, public financial management, decentralization and deconcentration, transparency and accountability
- Sustainable Economic Growth – transport, cross-border trade and transport regulations, telecom sector policy reform
- Energy - power generation, transmission and distribution system including to rural and poor areas.
- Tourism - improved transport (roads and airports), regional tourism within the GMS.
- Agriculture - productivity, diversification, agriculture-based enterprise, commercialization, export promotion, quality and safety standards, price information, and water management

- Private Sector Development - small medium enterprises, banking and insurance
- Inclusive Social Development - enhancing livelihoods and reducing vulnerability of poor, rural water supply and sanitation, secondary education, vocational training facilities, decentralized education.
- Environmental Sustainability - environment and natural resource management with focus on the Tonle Sap basin, environmental sustainability in all sector projects.
- Gender and Development
- Regional Cooperation - regional transport links, power transmission, tourism, telecommunications (GMS), and community-based HIV/AIDS prevention, flood management and mitigation.

### Disaster related

- Comprehensive assistance to a "Tonle Sap Lowland Stabilization Project"
- ADB Technical Assistance (TA) grant to help develop a basin-wide flood management and mitigation program for the Mekong River – US\$1M in 2004
- Donor to MRC's Flood Management and Mitigation Programme (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam), US\$ 20 Million (multi-donor for 5 years commencing 2005), including the following:
  - Mekong River Programme for Flood Management and Mitigation
  - Emergency response and recovery, capacity building and technology transfer
  - Capacity Building for Flood Hazard Mapping
  - Annual Flood Management and Mitigation (FMM) meeting
  - Continuing Improvement in MRC Flood Forecasting and EWS (FFEWS)
  - Flood Management and Mitigation Program of the Mekong River Commission. Ongoing 2005-2010
  - GMS Flood Management and Mitigation Loan Project, in pipeline for 2009
  - Improvement of Survey and Forecast System, proposed for 3 years in Cambodia and Lao
  - Erosion Protection Measure in Lower Mekong River Bank, proposed 2003 to be confirmed



### Department for International Development (DFID)

By 2011, DFID expects to work entirely through multilateral donors or through joint donor offices.

#### Priority Areas

- **Poverty and Hunger** – core donor of Siela programme. Will provide £6 million for 2007-2008 to support the follow up programme
- **Health** – supports child mortality, maternal health, family planning (£7.5m), HIV/AIDS (£15.6M for 5 year program), and malaria (\$1.24m) primarily by co-financing (with the ADB, WB, UNFPA, WHO) "Health Support Project"(HSP) of the government. DFID's contribution is £15.4m from 2003 to 2007.
- **Environmental sustainability** - contributing £13 million to five year rural livelihoods programme managed by Danida.
- **Global partnership** - increase aid effectiveness, enhance resource mobilization, resource allocation effectiveness and delivery of public systems and institutions.
- **Gender** – is a cross cutting issue in all programs

#### Disaster related

- N.A.

### European Commission

#### Priority Areas

- Focal Sector 1 - Support to the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP)
- Focal Sector 2 - Support to Basic Education
- Additional Actions: Trade Related Assistance and Support to EC-Cambodia Cooperation and Dialogue in the field of Governance and Human Rights
- Cross-cutting Issues
  - Good governance and human rights
  - Gender
  - Environmental issues

#### Regional and Thematic Programmes

- Democracy and Human Rights
- Non-State Actors in Development (assistance to NGOs in strategic sectors)
- Security, Migration and Asylum
- Human and Social Development
- Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources
- Food security

#### Disaster related

- Disaster Preparedness ECHO (DIPECHO) projects

### Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

#### Priority Areas

- Good governance
- Creation of an environment conducive to economic growth,
- Consolidation of the economic and social infrastructure,
- Strengthening of the health and medical care framework,
- Strengthening of the education system,
- Agriculture and rural development,
- Clearing of antipersonnel mines and aid for the disabled
- Management of environmental resources.

#### Disaster related

- N.A.

### German Development Assistance (GTZ)

#### Priority Areas

- Rural development (Kampot and Kampong Thom provinces)
- Land Management Project
- Health, family planning and HIV/AIDS (government adviser in field of nutrition)
- Economic reform and development of the market system
- Sustainable Watershed management in the lower Mekong Basin

Note: The obligatory environmental appraisal for each approved project includes an assessment of natural disaster risk and caters for preventive measures.

#### Disaster related

- Second biggest donor to MRC - Sustainable Watershed management in the lower Mekong Basin (Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand) Euro 10 M for 10 years

### Australian AID (AusAID)

#### Priority Areas

- Increase productivity and incomes of the rural poor
- Reduce vulnerability of the poor (in particular through food security, mine action and disaster preparedness activities)
- Strengthen rule of law (criminal justice system, democratic participation, electoral processes and financial management)
- Integrated Mine Action

#### Disaster related

- Integrating DRR into Rural Development – through CARE's "Integrated Rural Development & Disaster Mitigation Program"
- Food aid, relief, reintegration – one of the largest donors of food aid to Cambodia (\$4 million a year through the WFP since the early 1990s).

#### Emerging Priorities

- Australia is ready to help address the natural and human disasters in the country. Supported responses to SARS and Avian Influenza, in partnership with local authorities and multilateral organisations including UNICEF, WHO and FAO
- Just concluded a review of AusAID support to DRR in Southeast Asia (2007)

### US Agency for International Development (USAID)

#### Priority Areas

- Governance (anti-corruption)
- Strengthen key political rights and civil liberties
- Private sector competitiveness and the enabling environment for investment;
- Strengthen national health systems
- Improve basic education

#### Disaster related (USAID/OFDA)

- "Asia Flood Network (AFN)" - strengthening the capacity of regional and national hydro meteorological institutions in climate, weather, and hydrological forecasting
- "Drought Preparedness in Southeast Asia" (Cambodia, east Timor, Vietnam) – through CARE, community-based drought preparedness planning. In FY 2007, USAID/OFDA provided \$500,000, and the total provided to date is \$1,200,000.
- "Provision of Flood Early Warning to Flood-Vulnerable Communities in the Lower Mekong River Basin, Phase I: Cambodia and Lao PDR" - through the Cambodian Red Cross (CRC), American Red Cross (ARC), and Action Contre la Faim (ACF), MRC and Cambodian NMHS. US\$ 1.3 Million for the period 2003 - 2007
- "Avian Influenza Preparedness" - AI containment activities in the region, pre-positioned 10,000 sets of personal protective equipment (PPE) in the countries most at risk, through the American Red Cross (AmRC) with host-country Red Cross societies

# List of Participants for DIPECHO NCM in CAMBODIA

15-Nov-07

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