

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA



Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC)

CAMBODIA COUNTRY REPORT

Visiting Researcher Program FY2025

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ADRC VR FY2025
CAMBODIA COUNTRY REPORT

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ABBREVIATIONS:

| | |
|--------|---|
| NCDM | National Committee for Disaster Management |
| PCDM | Provincial Committee for Disaster Management |
| DCDM | District Committee for Disaster Management |
| CCDM | Commune Committee for Disaster Management |
| VDMT | Village Disaster Management Team |
| UN | United Nation |
| UNICEF | the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, |
| UNCCD | United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification |
| UNCHR | UN Commission on Human Rights |
| WFP | World Food Program |
| FOA | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| UNDP | United Nation Development Program |
| WV | World Vision |
| CBDRM | Commune-Based Disaster Risk Management |
| CamDi | Cambodia Disaster Damages and Loss Information System |
| PIN | People In Need |
| PRISM | Platform for Real-Time Impact and Situation Monitoring |
| INGO | International Non-Governmental Organization |
| LNGO | Local Non-Governmental Organization |
| PDC | Pacific Disaster Center |
| CPDP | Capital/Provincial Development Plan |
| CPIP | Capital/Provincial Investment Program |
| H.E | His Excellency |

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF CAMBODIA

1.1 Geography

Cambodia means the land of gold or the golden land where the places of gold, mines, marbles, and other valued resources underground of the country. The country is full of the mountainous areas with natural resources in the mainland of Southeast Asian. The country borders to Lao, Vietnam, and Thailand and it is approximately 181,035 km² (69,898 sq mi). The geographic features of Cambodia are low lying central plain that including the Tonle Sap basin, the lower Mekong River floodplains and the Bassac River plain surrounded by the mountain ranges to the north, east, in the south-west and south. The Mekong River is the longest river which at 486 km (302mi) in Cambodia and it crosses the Tonle Sap basin in the city of Phnom Penh called triangle-river (Chakto Mok River). In the middle of the country, there is a biggest lake in South Asian, and it is called the Tonle Sap basin where is the most essential natural resources for the entire country and the Asian countries.



Figure 1: Map of Cambodia

1.2 Climate

Tropically humid, the climate is dominated by monsoon with two seasons: rainy monsoon season from May to October and dry season from November to April. The average temperature is averaging around 27°C (80°F) to 28°C year-round. The months with the lowest temperature are December and January while the months with the highest temperatures are in April and May. In February is the driest month of the nationwide while the September to October is the wettest month with the heaviest rainfall. By the annual weather, the climate is also changed which causes the

country receiving the flood, droughts, lightning, gusts, and others affecting the lives of farmers and people.

1.3 Population

According to the 2019 census, the population in Cambodia is 15.29 million people and the annual growth is around 1.2% to 1.4%. The estimation of the population growth in 2024 to 2025 is approximately 17.4 to 17.9 million people around the country. The median age is around 26.2 years with the population density is about 101 people per square kilometer. The population in urban areas is roughly 26 to 29% while the population in rural areas is from 71 to 74%. With this population, the country has been comprised of Khmer 90 per cent and other 10 per cent including the minorities such as Cham, Chinese, Vietnamese, and indigenous and mountainous tribes.

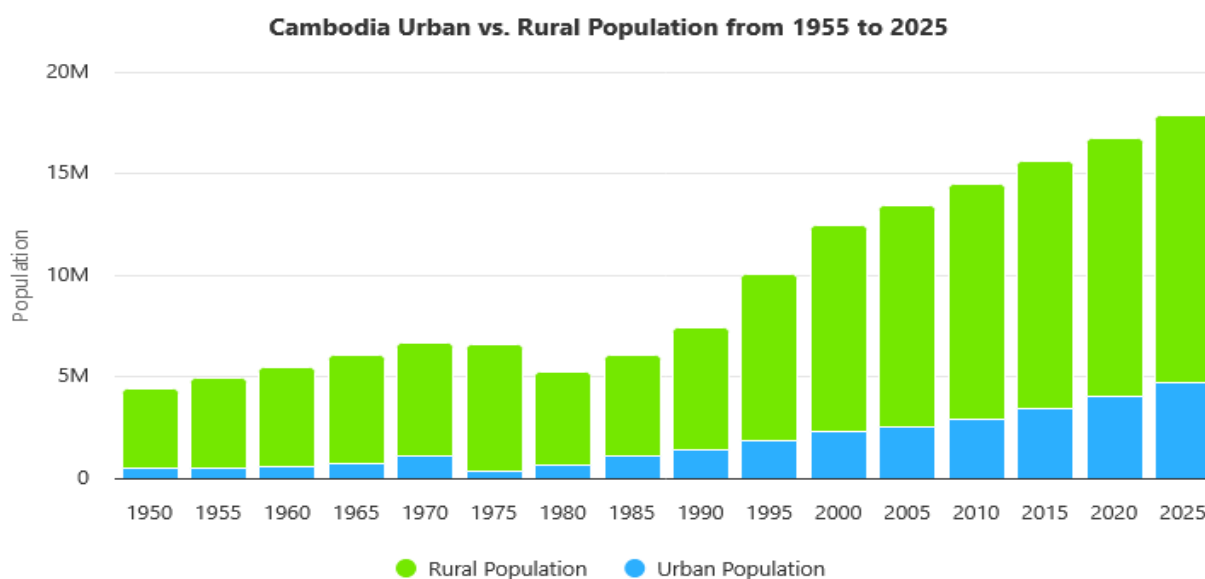


Figure 2: Cambodia Urban Population (Source: worldometer)

1.4 Religion

Buddhism is the state religion of Cambodia. The religion in Cambodia (2024 census), the Cambodian population is approximately 96.5 percent following the Theravada Buddhism and other religion such as Islam (2.6%), Christianity (0.30%), and other (0.60%). There were two main religions in the history of Cambodia which was Brahman religion and Buddhist. Today these both religions have been combined for some reasons for living society. The Angkor Wat is a Hindu-Buddhist temple complex and largest religious structure in the world. The harmonization of religion in Cambodia has been corresponded which staying together at the temples or the Buddhist pagoda.

1.5 Government

Cambodia is Constitutional Monarchy and has adopted Parliamentary Representative Democracy. The Prime Minister is elected in majority vote among 125 members of the National Assembly, who are elected every five years in the general election and officially appointed by the king. The Prime Minister of Cambodia is the head of government while the King is the head of state. The current king is **His Majesty King Norodom Sihamoni**, who has reigned since October 14, 2004, and

he serves as a symbol of national unity and stability and generally remains above active politics, fulfilling a largely ceremonial role. He is the Head of State.

The current Prime Minister is Samdech Moha Borvor Tepady **Hun Manet**, who was sworn into the office for a five-year term on his role since August 22, 2023. He leads a new cabinet including Deputy Prime Ministers and various Ministers. He has officially launched on implementing the Royal Government's "Pentagonal Strategy" for the national development strategy which includes priorities such as economic diversification, human capital development, and the development of the digital economy. The government structure has been classified by the national levels including all ministries and the sub-national levels. For the senate, it is an upper house of the country and there are 62 members who are indirectly elected by the commune councils and the national assembly while 2 nominated by the king and another 2 by the national assembly. The President of the Senator is the former of Prime Minister, **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padey Decho Hun Sen** who will be in the role of the Head of State when the Monarch is absent in the country.



Photo 1: **Samdech Tepady Hun Manet**, Prime Minister of Cambodia

1.6. Administrative Division in Cambodia

According to the documents of the General Department of Administration, Ministry of Interior (as of October 2024), The first-level administrative units is a total of 25 province-capital (Autonomous Municipality) that consists of 209 of Second-level administrative units (equally 14 Khans "Sections", 33 cities/municipalities, and 163 districts), 1,652 of Third-level administrative units (equally 274 Sangkats "Quarters" and 1,383 communes), and 14,577 villages.



Figure 3. Administration map shown by provinces

The Phnom Penh Capital divided into 14 Khans, equally 105 Sangkats and 958 villages while the 24 provinces divided into 33 cities/municipalities (equally 169 Sangkat and 1,175 villages) and 163 districts (equally 1,383 communes and 12,444 villages). There are 28 government ministries in Cambodia as the national level and the sub-national levels are counted from the provincial administration, municipalities / districts administration, the commune councils and the village heads.

1.7 Economy

Cambodian currency is Khmer Riel (1 USD~ 4000 Riels). Cambodian economy largely relies on agriculture production such as rice, rubber, fish, corn, wood, vegetables, cashew nuts..., tourism sector, light industry (textiles & shoes production) and construction. In addition, there are more investments in wood products, gem mining, cement, garment factories, vehicle assembly factories, and services. The GDP growth in 2025 is 4.0% which is divided by sectors such as agriculture: 25.3%, industry: 32.8%, and service: 41.9%. In 2017, the unemployment rate was 0.3% and the poverty line was USD3.2 per day.

2. HAZARD CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COUNTRY

Disasters are inseparable from economic, social and environmental features of Cambodia. The country experiences almost all types of hydro-meteorological hazards such as floods, drought, heavy storms (or typhoon), fire incidents and epidemics. Most geographical regions of the country (i.e. Riverine Central Plains, coastal ecosystems and Dangrek mountain range in the north and Cardamom mountains in the southwest) are exposed to one or more of these hazards. Additionally, climate change is expected to increase the frequency, intensity and severity of these extreme natural events. As most Cambodians are farmers and their livelihoods mainly depend upon subsistence agriculture, the vulnerability of people living in rural areas is very high and may continue to rise, requiring improved preparedness and planning.

The mighty Mekong River that enters the country from Laos and Great

Tonle Sap Lake in the middle created the unique flooding feature, and most

typhoons originate from the South China Sea towards the south and southeast across Vietnam and Southern China. With this context, Cambodia has normally been affected by the natural disasters including flash flood, drought, wildfire, gust, storms, typhoon, and lightning strike. According to the NCDM from 1996 to 2023, the hazards often appear in Cambodia are 25% of storm/gust, 23% of forest fire / wildfire, 29% of flood from rain, 11% of drought, 8% of lightning, and 1% of others.



Photo 2: Flood in Pursat province in 2023
(Source: Pursat Provincial Administration)

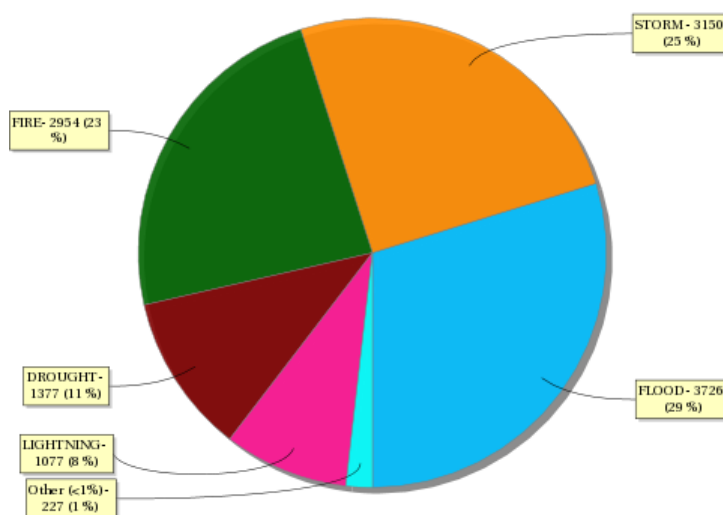


Figure 4. Drought record from 1996 to 2016 in Cambodia
(Source: <http://camdi.ncdm.gov.kh>)

2.1. Flood / Inundate

The rainy season or moon soon naturally is from June to October which causes lots of rainfall in Cambodia. These have caused flooding in some provinces around the Tonle Sap River and others along the Mekong River. Cambodia is one of the five countries located along the Mekong River, and its landscape consists of rolling plains and lowland. During the monsoon season, Cambodia experiences flash floods usually after heavy rainfall. The provinces of Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Kampot, Kandal, Pursat and Rattanakiri are regularly hit by flash flooding. The second type of flood, the much slower but prolonged flooding, is caused by the overflow of Tonle Sap River and

Mekong tributaries, inundating the provinces of Kampong Cham, Kratie, Kandal, Prey Veng, Stung Treng, Svay Rieng and Takeo.

In 2000, there was one of the worst floods in Cambodia history which was affected to 22 of 24 province around the country. According to the report, there were killing 347 people which was 80% children and it impacted 3.4 million people which was causing \$161

million in total damages to the lives, infrastructure, economics, agriculture and others.

In 2011, the Typhoons Nesat and Nalgae was the devastating floods in Cambodia and there were affected to 18 of 24 provinces around the country. It impacted over 1.5 million people with killing approximately 250 people and it caused the huge damages of infrastructure. The floods also affected 350,000 households (over 1.5 million people) and 52,000 households were evacuated. The 4



Photo 3: The Access road affected by flood in Kandieng District of Pursat Province in 2025

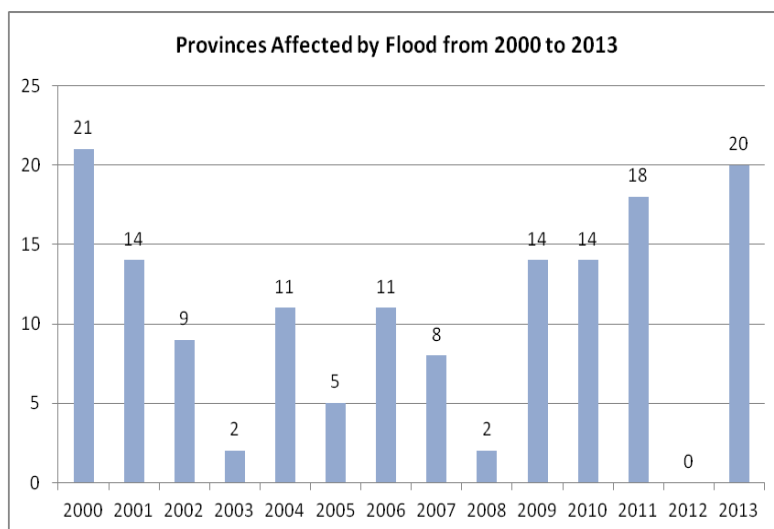


Figure 5: Source from NCDM

provinces along Mekong River and Tonle Sap were worst hit. 23 people sustained injuries in the floods. Agriculture productivity was affected by over 431,000 hectares of transplanted rice fields with 267,000 hectares of rice fields were damaged. In addition, 925 kilometers of the national, provincial and urban roads were affected, and 360 kilometers of the roads were damaged. The estimated cost of the flood damage for the financial loss was 630 million USD for the whole country.

In 2013, floods affected 20 of 24 provinces, 377,354 households and claimed 168 lives and forced 31,314 households to evacuate themselves to safe areas. Comparing to floods in 2011, floods in 2013 appear to have been less extensive in scale, although in some provinces the impact – including number of evacuated families, damaged crops, damaged infrastructure – was more significant due to a combination of factors such as: unexpected gravity of the floods, both in extent and intensity, longer time for waters to recede, repeated floods and flash floods, limited preparedness undertaken in advance and limited early warning.

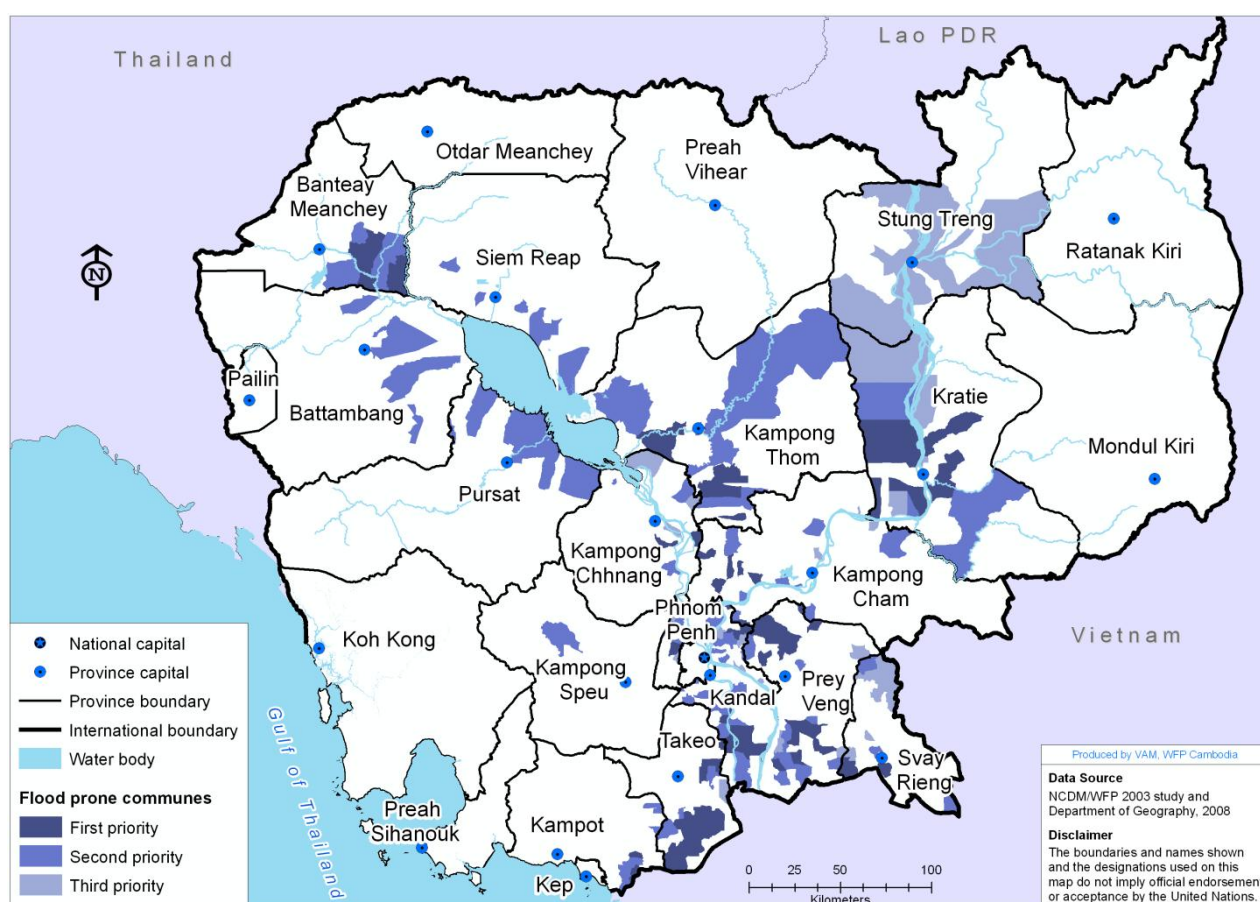


Figure 6: Provinces Affected by Flood (Source: NCDM)

In 2020, there were several floods which was a tropical storm caused flash floods in Cambodia that affected to 19 of 25 provinces in Oct 2020. There were 800,000 people affected and 11 people, leading to fatalities. People target for assistance was 237,000 people approximately 52,861 households. The impact of the flood reached 439 state schools which closed the operation and it also affected to 137,160 hectares of rice fields, 67,490 hectares of subsidiary crops, and many access roads, bridges, canals flooded and damaged.

Flood Impact Breakdown from 4 August – 3 October 2023 by Province*

| Province | Districts affected | Communes affected | Households affected | People affected | Households evacuated | People evacuated | Death | House affected | School affected | Length of rural road affected (meter) | Agricultural land affected (hectare) | Report date by PCDM |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Kampong Thom | 7 | 30 | 6,247 | 23,728 | 213 | 243 | 2 | 3,725 | 46 | 64,785 | 3,756 | 03-Oct |
| Kratie | 5 | 27 | 1,622 | 10,317 | - | - | - | 279 | 5 | 53,230 | 150 | 03-Oct |
| Preah Vihear | 6 | 10 | 727 | 1,478 | 35 | - | - | 150 | - | 1,599 | 957 | 03-Oct |
| Pursat | 4 | 25 | 9,169 | 1,885 | 1,379 | 2,887 | - | 8,108 | 10 | 6,092 | 7,199 | 03-Oct |
| Tboung Khmum | 3 | 11 | 700 | - | 72 | - | - | - | - | - | 343 | 03-Oct |
| Monduliri | 3 | 5 | 115 | 50 | - | - | - | 81 | - | - | 82 | 04-Aug |
| Koh Kong | 2 | 5 | 152 | 100 | 21 | - | - | 130 | - | - | - | 04-Aug |
| Keap | 2 | 5 | 2,558 | - | - | - | - | 2,558 | - | - | 648 | 04-Aug |
| Kampot | 3 | 18 | 6,770 | 3,000 | - | - | - | 5,762 | - | - | 8,748 | 04-Aug |
| Rattanakiri | 3 | 7 | 329 | 400 | - | - | - | 67 | - | - | 211 | 04-Aug |
| Kampong Speu | 1 | 4 | 84 | - | - | - | - | 96 | - | 1,300 | 174 | 29-Sep |
| Siem Reap | 7 | 27 | 5,450 | - | - | - | - | 3,338 | - | - | 7,244 | 03-Oct |
| Stung Treng | 3 | 8 | 322 | 815 | - | - | - | 215 | - | 200 | 151 | 29-Sep |
| Battambang | 9 | 34 | 6,117 | 9,800 | 200 | 300 | 1 | 6,117 | 15 | 16,980 | 3,034 | 03-Oct |
| Banteay Meanchey | 1 | 2 | 52 | - | - | - | - | 52 | - | - | 174 | 03-Oct |
| Odor Meanchey | 3 | 4 | 10 | 42 | - | - | - | 10 | - | 52 | 5 | 29-Sep |
| Kandal | 3 | 9 | 518 | - | - | - | - | 222 | - | - | 73 | 03-Oct |
| Total | 65 | 226 | 40,942 | 51,615 | 1,920 | 3,430 | 3 | 30,910 | 76 | 144,238 | 32,949 | |

* Data presented above are the latest available from the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) and Provincial Committees for Disaster Management (PCDMs) through regular reporting mechanisms and Platform for Real-Time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM). Due to the time lag in reporting and the evolving situation the flood impact data is subject to change.

Figure 7: Provinces Affected by Flood (Source: NCDM)

Moreover, the tropical storm ETAV caused heavy rainfall and claimed the lives of at least 43 people according to the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM). There were more than 792,000 people affected by flooding and needed humanitarian assistance, in which there were 388,000 people who were recognized as poor identity and vulnerable households.



Photo 4: Villages and access road inundated by flood in 2023 in Kandieng district of Pursat Provinces

From August – September 2023, the floods caused by the combination of prolonged, heavy monsoon rains that influenced by the low-pressure systems and typhoons. An estimated 40,942 households in 17 of 25 provinces were reported to be affected by floods, with houses, infrastructure

(roads, schools, health centers) and agricultural land inundated. The affected provinces and the latest flood impact data are captured in the Situation Report No. 1 based on available data from the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) and Provincial Committees for Disaster Management (PCDMs) through regular reporting mechanisms and the Platform for Real-Time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM).

The report from Humanitarian Respond Forum (HRF), there were 226 villages in 65 districts of 17 provinces affected by the floods. 40,942 households equally 51,615 people were affected and 3,430 people evacuated. 76 state schools, over 144 km of local road lengths, and 32,949 hectares of rice fields were affected.

In 2025, the floods significantly occurred in Cambodia from particularly July to November which caused by the heavy monsoon rainfall and tropical storms. The Mekong River was flooded by tropical storms and rainfall water increased its basin valium that affected some provinces along the Mekong River such as, Steung Trieng, Kratie, Kamponh Cham, Tbong Khmom, and Kandal. This rainfall delayed over the country, and it additionally caused the floods flowing down from the mountainous areas into the Tonle Sap River. The pressure of this river from Mekong River to that caused the Tonle Sap River to increase. The water pressure from Mekong River, Tonle Sap River, and other main rivers from the mountainous sources seriously caused flooded 12 provinces along the Mekong River and around the Tonle Sap River. There were over 35,000 families affected and thousands of forces evacuated to the safe areas. In addition, the floods inundated over 12,000 houses, 62 state schools, and numerous pagodas and health centers. The agriculture land was also inundated and damaged by floods as well. There were approximately 20,600 hectares affected across 12 provinces.



Photo 5: H.E Khoy Rida, Provincial Governor of Pursat Responded to flood in 2025

2.2 Drought

In Cambodia context, drought is one of the eight hazards, and this caused of lacking rainfall or water sources. Compared to floods, drought is arguably less understood and researched, making it difficult to generate national and international response. The drought condition – primarily a result of erratic rainfall – is exacerbated by limited coverage of irrigation facilities (the current coverage is around 20%).

According to the report in 2019 of United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), El Niño conditions were noted in the Pacific in late 2014. By June 2015, Cambodia had begun experiencing higher than average temperatures and less than average rainfall, and by March 2016, conditions had worsened to the point of a drought being declared. Almost every province was affected, but the provinces that were most impacted were Kampot, Battambang, Kampong Speu, and Banteay Meanchey where almost no rain fell between October 2015 and June 2016. River levels dropped by 50-70% below average. An estimated 2.5 million people suffered some effects of water shortage. There was significant crop damage as many poor communities depend on precipitation-fed water for irrigation. Health centers also reported increased cases of illnesses.

The situation triggered a nationwide response. RGC began targeted distribution of drinking water with up to 5 million liters (1.3 million gallons) of water delivered per day to the most affected provinces. UN agencies, NGOs and the CRC also provided water distribution to communities, affected health care centers, and schools, and they redirected routine development programming towards affected communities, with a focus on rehabilitation of water sources such as wells and community ponds. World Food Program (WFP), UNICEF, and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in collaboration with the NCDM and Provincial Committees followed up the emergency response with nationwide household surveys to understand how impacted households were recovering. Initial survey results found that 37% of households had experienced water shortages, rice and cassava production had dropped by 22%, households took on an average of US\$1,282 in additional loans to cover agricultural costs, 62% of households had lost income, 11% of the population reported hunger, and 60% of children were suffering some level of malnutrition.



Photo 6. Drought in rural areas of Pursat province in 2023



Photo 7. Authorities delivered water to villagers in 2023

In 2009, 13 provinces out of 24 provinces were affected by severe droughts. 57,965 hectares of rice crops were affected and 2,621 hectares were destroyed. In 2010, 12 provinces out of 24 provinces were affected by severe droughts. 14,103 hectares of transplanted rice were affected by droughts; 3,429 hectares of transplanted rice seedlings and 5,415 hectares of subsidiary crops were damaged. In 2011, drought affected 3804 hectares of rice fields and destroyed 53 hectares. In 2012, drought hit 11 out of 24 provinces, affected 14,190 hectares of rice fields and destroyed 3151 hectares.

In 2023, the climate change from heat wave caused Cambodia and other countries with temperatures range from 38.5°C to 42°C and it made the water sources problem with lacking water for human and animals. According to the statement of Pursat Provincial Governor, H.E Khoy Rida said that in early May 2023, there were 7,576 households affected by the heat wave and they were facing water shortage in some districts of Pursat province. He added that he ordered all local authorities to intervene in this issue by supporting rural families.

2.3 Typhoons

Tropical cyclones are the costliest meteorological disasters affecting East Asia and the Pacific with, on average, 27 tropical cyclones affecting some parts of the region each year (Chan 2008, quoted in WB 2013). Some typhoons and tropical depressions that reach Indochina do not weaken over the land and produce torrential rainfall and extensive flooding in Cambodia. Typhoon becomes most damaging when it hits during the flooding season (September-October) as it causes heavy precipitation events. On 29 September 2009, Cambodia was hit by Typhoon Ketsana. 14 out of 25 provinces were hit by the typhoon, and it affected 180,000 households, killed 43 people and injured 67 people.



Photo 8: Family affected by typhoon Ketsana in 2009

2.4 Lightning Strikes

Lightning strikes claim human lives and livestock and destroyed houses and facilities mainly in the rural areas. In 2011, Lightning strike killed 165 and injured 149 and 101 people deaths and injured 72 people in 2012.

According to the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) stated that the lightning strikes killed 50 people and injured 43 others during the first eight months of 2024 – a year after nearly 130 people died after getting hit by lightning. To avoid lightning strikes, farmers and others should remember to avoid taking refuge under tall trees, it said. They should also stay away from water sources during storms. Lightning current is strong enough to cause heart attacks; skin burns and damage people's nervous systems. Most of the lightning strikes this year have occurred in Siem Reap, Battambang and Banteay Meanchey provinces in the country's northwest and Prey Veng and Tbong Khmum provinces in the east, according to the NCDM.



Photo 9: Lightning strikes a roof on the outskirts of Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Aug. 21, 2016

2.5 Wildfire / forest fire

Wildfire / forest fire has been happened every year in Cambodia which is cost a lot of money for prevention and replantation of the loss trees. There are different types of tree areas in the mountainous areas for wildlife and others around the Tonle Sap River covering the fish nets and wildlife. According to the date source from Global Forest Watch (GFW) organization from 2001 to 2024, Cambodia lost 28 thousand hectares of tree cover by fires and another 2.9 million hectares lost from other factors. During this period, the worst year of losing forest by fire is in 2009 with 3.2 thousand hectares. In this matter, the observation was marked that Battambang province had the highest rate of tree cover loss due to fires, and it was 260 hectares per year in the average. The



Photo 10: Wildfire Around Tonla Sap Lake



Photo 11: Wildfire on the mountains

reasons for forest fire are 90% from the human factor that is associated to the traditional and economical activities including the agricultural clearing by the farmers after their harvest reasons, the forest degradation, negligence and accidents, illegal logging and development. The last factor of the forest fire is from the environmental factor which causes from the dry season, drought and precipitation, and the wind speed.

2.6 Gust / Storm

Gust has commonly happened in Cambodia during rainy season from May to October from typhoon remnants that caused strong winds and rain together. There are hundreds and hundreds of houses collapsing or falling apart from it every year around Cambodia, especially in the rural areas or the fields without strong and big trees.



Photo 12: The gust was destroyed the tree and house of villager in 2023 (By DCDM)







3. DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Royal Government of Cambodia considers disaster management as a key component of its social and economic planning. Floods and droughts have caused serious damage and loss to Cambodia and endanger the Royal Government's efforts to enhance the economy and well-being of Cambodian society. Cambodia's resources are very limited, and these must be shared across a wide range of development programs such as roads and bridges, and relief for affected communities. Natural calamities have worsened poverty in Cambodia and thus effective disaster management would be an important contribution to poverty reduction.

NCDM Mechanism structure has been established from the national level down to the commune and village levels in conformity with Sub-decree No. 30 ANKR.BK, dated April 09, 2002 on the Organization and Functioning of the National and Sub-National Committees for Disaster Management; Sub-decree No. 61 ANKR.BK, dated June 29, 2006 on the establishment of the Commune Committee for Disaster Management (CCDM); Direction No. 315 NCDM, dated July 21, 2010 on the establishment of the Village Disaster Management Team (VDMT) for the implementation of CBDRM.

3.1. National Mechanism Structure:

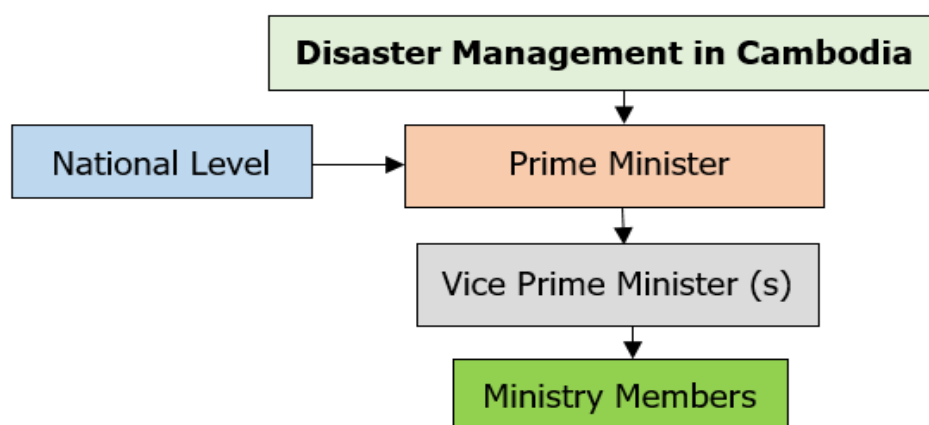


Figure 9: Structure of disaster management at the national level

Ministry level agency, chaired by the Prime Minister that formed to assist the Royal Government in leading the Disaster Management in the Kingdom of Cambodia. With this important mission, the national level has its functions and responsibilities as below:

- Manage data of disaster risk and develop report on the disaster situation.
- Proposal on reserves of resources for Disaster intervention in Emergency Response.
- Capacity Building and human resource development on disaster management.
- Coordination in implementation of disaster management policies.
- Exchange and share information.
- Coordination and mobilization of resources for disaster response.

The disaster management mechanism structure at the national level has established the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) which the Prime Minister is the President of NCDM while H.E Kun Kim, the Senior Minister has appointed as the First Vice President of NCDM. Under the bottom lines of this structure, all ministries of Cambodia have played roles as the supporters or co-workers to ensure the NCDM operation has been accomplished for disaster

management as the country body. Each ministry/ institution has established the Disaster Working Group of the Ministry/Institution to boost the spirit of self-reliance in participating in and solving disaster. It is responsible for coordinating all activities involving Disaster Preparedness, Response and Rehabilitation.

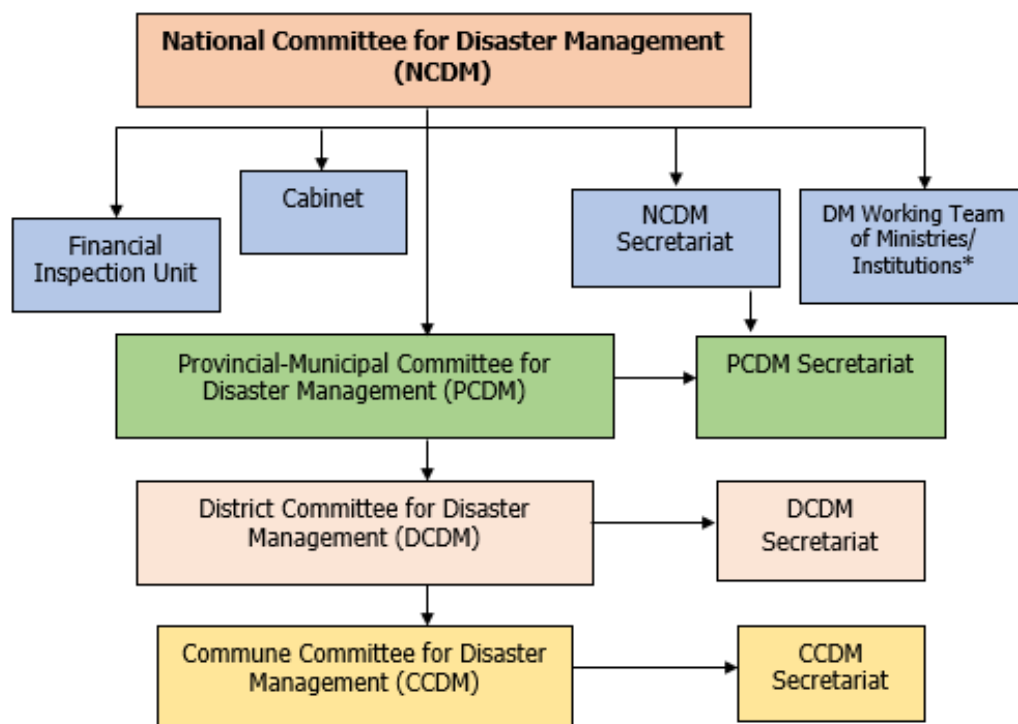


Figure 10: NCDM Management Structure

The NCDM has designed the Secretariat General Organization for its operation which are forming up from five departments such as, Department of administration and finance, Department of Information and relations, Department of Emergency Response and Rehabilitation, Department of Preparedness and Training, and Department of Search and Rescue.

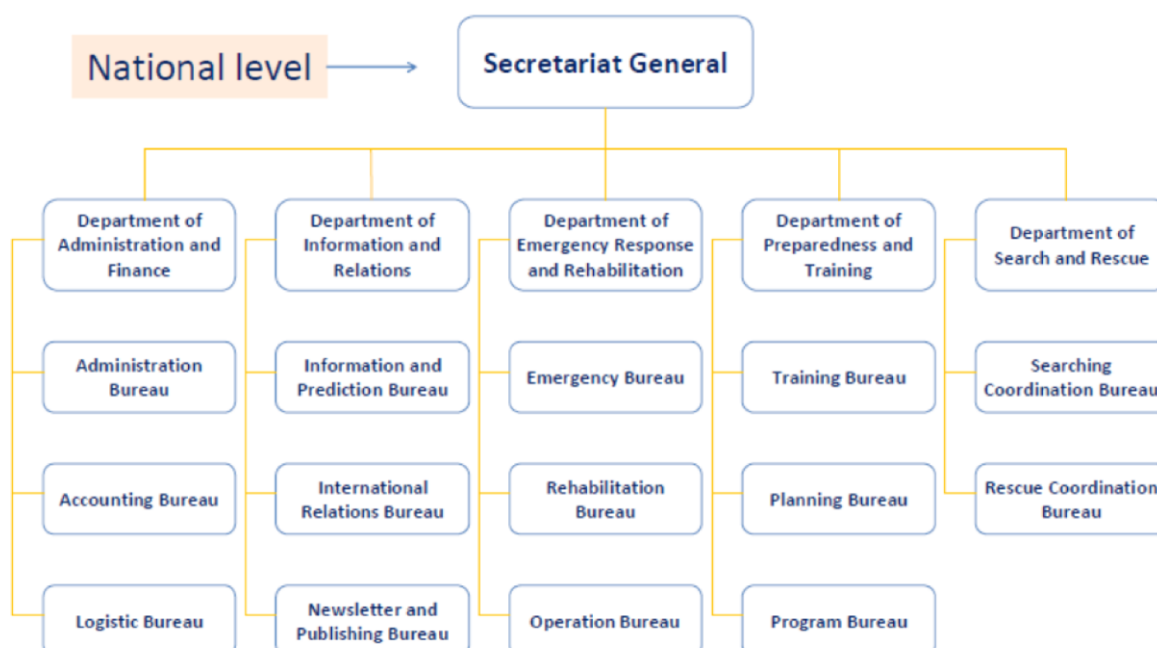


Figure 11: NCDM Secretariat General Organizational National Level

A. NCDM General Secretariat has the following roles and responsibilities

- To ensure the continuity and functioning of the National Committee for Disaster Management administration
- To conduct research into the flood, drought, storm, wildfire, epidemics prone areas and other hazards and prepare Preparedness and Emergency Response plans.
- To instruct the provincial/municipal, district, commune, committee for Disaster Management and relief communities about work and technical skills that are the basis for collection of disaster data for damage and need assessment and prepare rehabilitation and reconstruction programs of damaged infrastructure in co-ordination with institutions, UN agencies, IOs, and NGOs concerned
- To formulate technical skill training programs for officials who serve Disaster Management functions in provinces, municipalities, districts, precinct, and relief communities within the framework of training in and out of the country
- To coordinate work with Ministries/Institutions concerned, local authorities, UN agencies, IOs, and NGOs to evacuate vulnerable people to have and to provide them with security, public education, Emergency Response and other programs
- To give opinion on the documents related to Disaster Management and the letters of consent.
- To sum the report up and submit it to the National Committee for Disaster Management.

B. Each department has followed its roles and responsibilities

1). Department of Administration and Finance

- To administer and circulate the National Committee for Disaster Management administrative documents
- To sum up the National Committee for Disaster Management work and other activities
- To govern the National Committee for Disaster Management civil servants
- To collect the needs, formulate a budget proposal, plan a program of expense, tract and remind of its execution
- To coordinate the National Committee for Disaster Management budget line and expenses
- To administer immovable property, movable object, stock of goods and its inventory

2). Department of Information and Relations

- To follow weather information, and meteorology and hydrology situation
- To write and compile disaster news
- To issue information regarding various disasters occurring in and out of the country through bulletin and broadcasting system
- Producing disaster posters and leaflets
- To prepare report on hydrology and meteorology situations in collaboration with specialized Ministries/ Institutions and broadcast the warning of the emergency, needs and measures
- To communicate with foreign countries and IOs regarding disaster work.

3). Department of Emergency Response and Rehabilitations

- To establish a command structure in emergency operation according to the National Policy for Disaster Management upon receiving information on disaster predictions

- To prepare a prevention/ mitigation/ emergency relief plan, and labor rehabilitation and rehabilitation programs.
- To coordinate the research into hazards, services, emergency relief, safety, security, evacuation, and shelters with Ministries/ Institutions concerned, UN agencies, IOs, and NGOs
- To conduct damage and needs assessment and lead the operation when emergency happens

4). Department of Preparedness and Training

- The responsibilities of the Department of Preparedness and Training shall be:
- To prepare equipment, materials and supplies for emergency responses
- To formulate plans and programs for training human resources who serve Disaster Management function at the National/ Local level
- To choose the candidates who participate in the training course in and out of the country
- To educate and disseminate Disaster Preparedness to the local communities and the affected people
- To publish pictorial documents related to Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation.

5). Department of Search and Rescue

- To coordinate work with the Secretariat of State for Civil Aviation and Ministries/Institutions concerned to conduct the activities in conformity with the organized legislative procedure
- To prepare a plan and submit it to the High-Command of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces regarding the use of means and SAR intervention forces
- To receive and dispatch information on aircraft/ ship accident and request principles, implementing regulations and instructions from the National Committee for Disaster Management related to the coordination of search and rescue
- To issue official announcement of the crash site when the information is double checked
- To prepare modality and conduct the SAR operation in collaboration with the neighboring country according to agreement on Search and Rescue
- To collaborate with Emergency Coordination Center of State Secretariat of Civil Aviation and identify SAR mission.

3.2. Sub-National Mechanism Structure:

Under the bottom lines of NCDM, the committees have been established by provincials, districts, communes, and village levels. The ranges of the sub-national levels are Provincial Committee for Disaster Management (PCDM), District Committee for Disaster Management (DCDM), and Commune Committee for Disaster Management (CCDM) while the village level has been integrated into the commune levels. Each committee level has its own secretariat for implementing the activities of disasters.

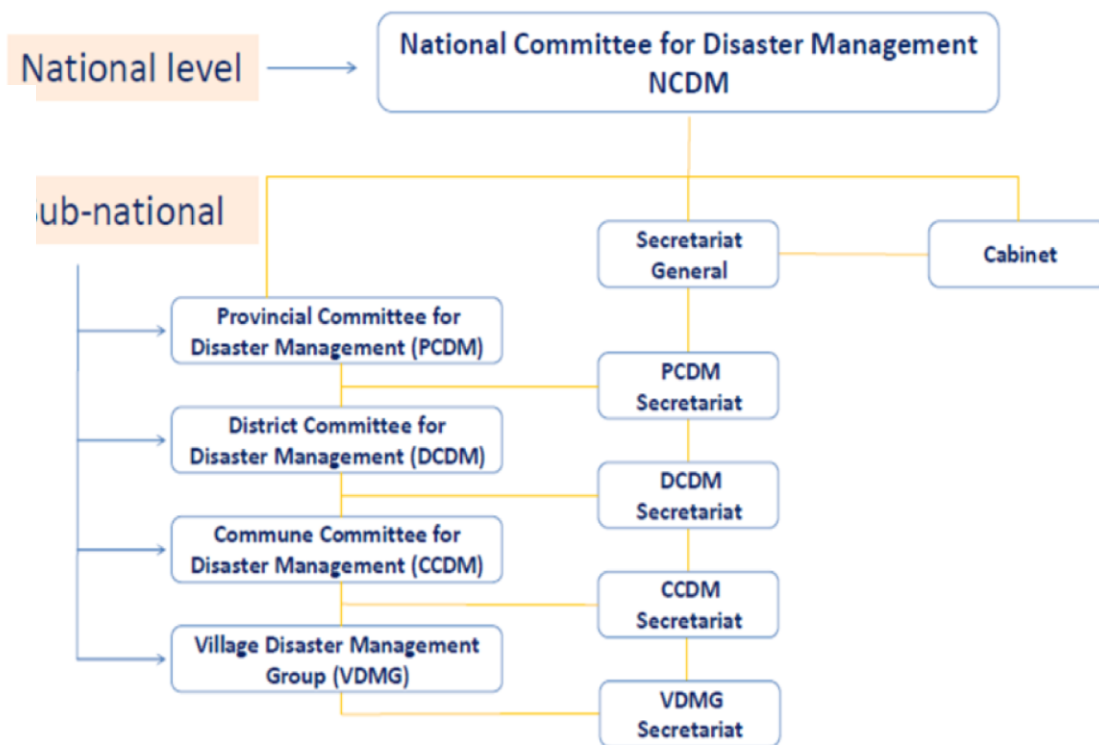


Figure 12: NCDM Mechanism of Sub-National Level

3.2.1 Provincial Committee for Disaster Management (PCDM)

At the PCDM level, all provincial departments that are in line with the ministries have been as a member of Provincial Committee for Disaster Management and it includes all types of forces at the provincial level. The Provincial Governor is appointed to be a chairman of the PCDM, and the Deputy Provincial Governor is appointed to be a vice chairman and the chief of the Provincial Permanent Secretariat. At this sub-national level, the government committee has consisted of 11 officials which one is a Provincial Governor and other 10 are Provincial Deputy Governor. The Provincial Deputy Governors have delegated the roles and responsibilities into each committee structures to assess the Provincial Governor in responding to the emergency cases at the provincial level.

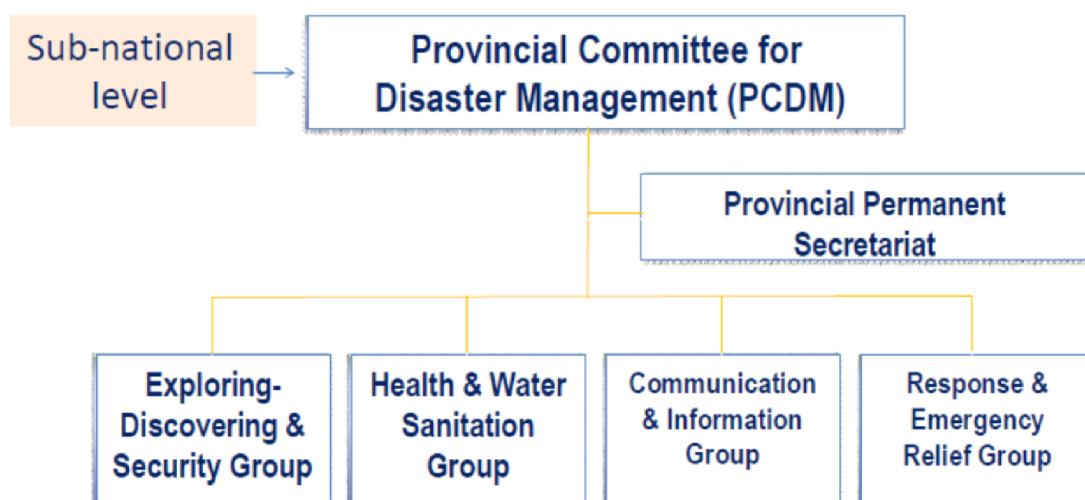


Figure 13: PCDM Mechanism Structure

3.2.2 District Committee for Disaster Management (DCDM)

The district level is part of the sub-national level too. The District Committee for Disaster Management (DCDM) has been structured according to the guidelines of the national level to run smoothly the responding of the emergencies happening in their own management. The DCDM is led by the District Governor for the district operation on emergency cases and there are six District Deputy Governors in each district of the province. One of the Deputy District Governor has assigned to be a chief secretariat of DCDM to lead the operation activities while others have duties to support into the four groups of the fields. It is also under the instructions of the provincial level.

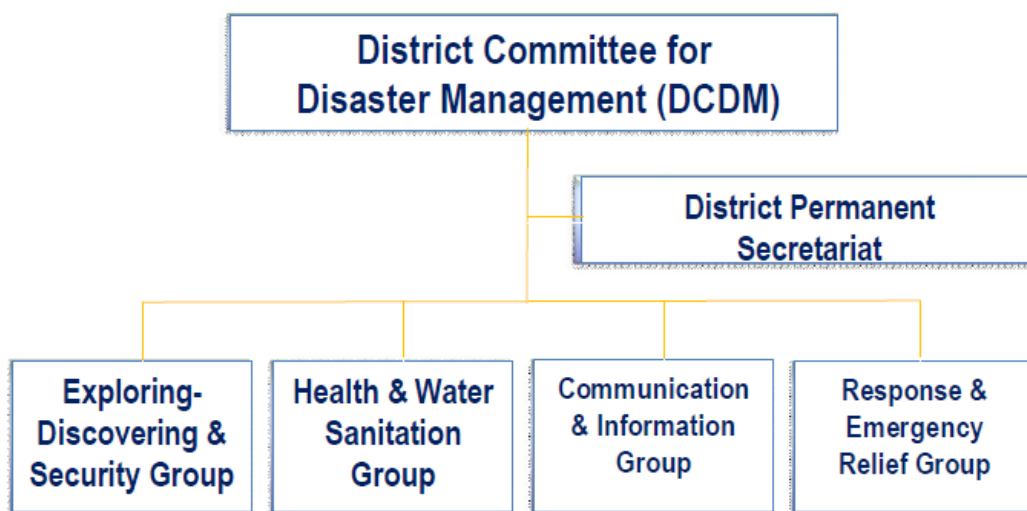


Figure 14: DCDM Mechanism Structure

3.2.3 Commune Committee for Disaster Management (CCDM)

The commune level is part of the sub-national level and established by the instruction of the district. With support from the above sub-national level, the committee has formed as the Commune Committee for Disaster Management (CCDM) and it has been gathering from all relevant sectors at the commune level including all villages and villagers.

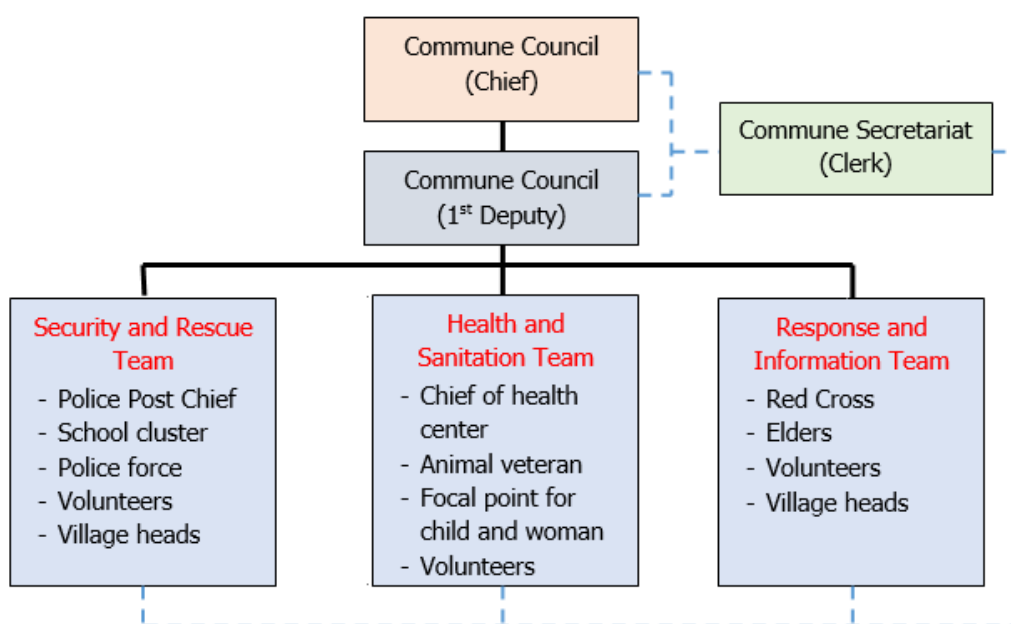


Figure 15: CCDM Mechanism Structure

3.3 Disaster Management Plan, Policy and Strategy

3.3.1. Legal System and Framework

To have the clear road map of the implementation for NCDM, the Royal Government of Cambodia has developed and issued rules and regulations as below:

- Sub-decreed No. 30 ANKR.BK, dated April 09, 2002, on the Organization and Functioning of the National and Sub-National Committees for Disaster Management.
- Sub-decree No. 61 ANKR.BK, dated June 29, 2006, on the establishment of the Commune Committee for Disaster Management (CCDM).
- Direction No. 315 NCDM, dated July 21, 2010, on the establishment of the Village Disaster Management Team (VDMT) for the implementation of Community Based Disaster Risk Management.
- Law on Disaster Management has been enacted by National Assembly on the 30th of June 2015.
- National Strategy Development Plan (NSDP) 2009-2013 and 2014-2018 (NSDP).
- National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2014-2018 (drafted & adopted by 2014); Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (SNAP) 2008-2013.
- National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (NAP) 2014-2018.
- Cambodia endorsed the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in 2005 that provides a systematic and strategic approach to reduction of vulnerability and risk to disasters.

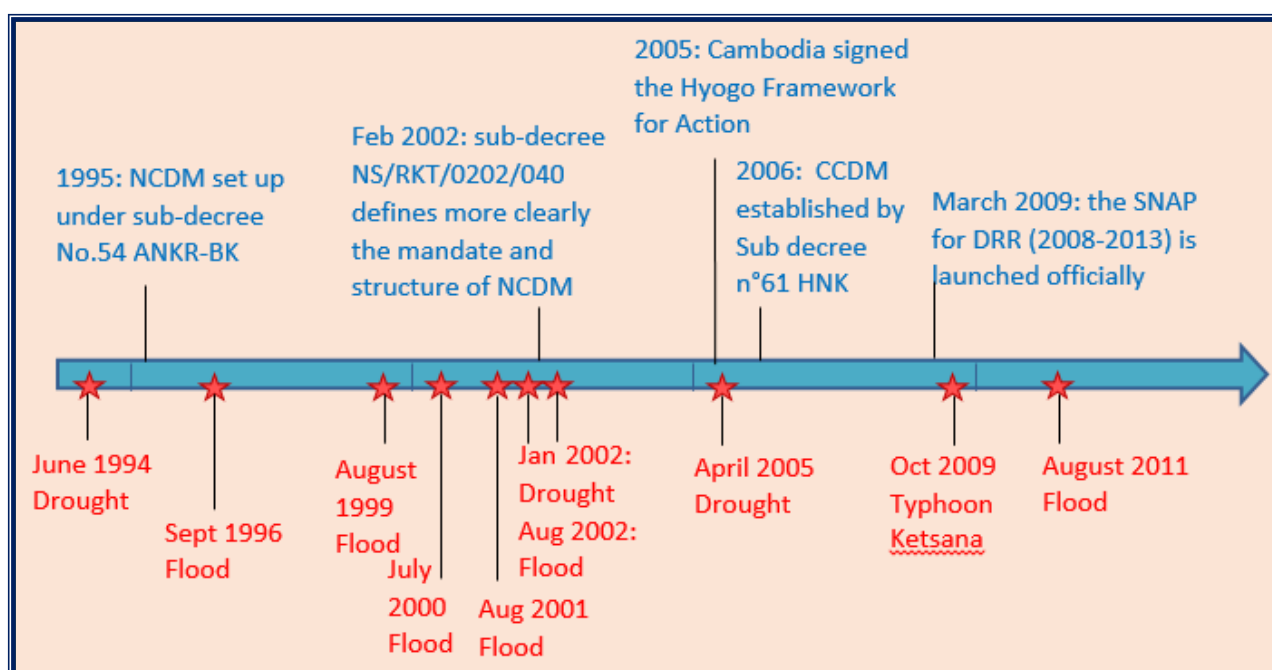


Figure 16: Disaster period and national intervention by NCDM

3.3.2. Mainstreaming DRR in Development Plan and Investment Program:

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) has been mainstreamed into guidelines, the process, development plan, and investment program at 3 tiers of sub-national administration including City/Province, Municipality/District/Khan, Commune/Sangkat which are listed as below:

- Development Plan and Investment Program for city/province planning process and guideline 2014
- Development Plan and Investment Program for Municipality/District/Khan planning process and guideline 2014

- Development Plan and Investment Program for training cpdp&cpip (2014)

3.3.3. Efforts to mainstream DRR in sustainable development planning:

A. Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)

- It is a strategy that builds upon existing capacities and coping mechanisms of communities to collectively design and implement appropriate and doable long-term risk reduction and disaster preparedness plans.
- Involves the participation of local actors, particularly vulnerable communities, who actively work to identify causes of vulnerability and actions to mitigate the impact of vulnerability from these natural disasters.
- Empowers communities towards long-term capacity to adapt. With recurrent drought and flooding and threats from other natural disasters in Cambodia.
- Seen as the way forward in minimizing enormous loss of life, property and livelihood.
- In Cambodia, the government considers CBDRM as an integral part of its rural development program to alleviate poverty

B. Recent major projects on disaster risk reduction

- Project Implementation and Bird Flu Prevention (Avian and Human Influenza Control and Preparedness Emergency Project -AHICPEP)
- Implementation of Post-Ketsana Reconstruction Project
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Cooperation for 2013-2015 between NCDM and Caritas Cambodia
- Strengthening National and Sub-national Capacity to Implement Disaster Management towards Increased Community Resilience
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Forum

4. PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED ON DRR

4.1. Project Implementation and Bird Flu Prevention (Avian and Human Influenza Control and Preparedness Emergency Project -AHICPEP)

This project was funded by the World Bank and implemented by three institutions with different responsibilities, but with the same purpose and goal of supporting implementation of the national plan on Avian and Human Influenza. The three involved institutions are comprised of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, responsible for animal health, the Ministry of Health, responsible for human health and NCDM, responsible for inter-ministerial cooperation for preparedness and prevention of epidemics and pandemics and coordination of implementation of the common plan. The project came into effect on 06 August 2008 and was concluded on 31 December 2011.

4.2 Implementation of Post-Ketsana Reconstruction Project

The Ministry of Rural Development and NCDM implemented the post ketsana, immediate restoration and reconstruction project (World Bank loan). The goal of the project was the restoration of the physical infrastructure damaged by Ketsana storm in 2009, including rural roads, bridges, culverts, hand pump wells and lavatories in the provinces of Siem Reap, Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom and Kampong Chhnang for the period of five years,

starting from 2011 to 2014, implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development. The project also dealt with capacity in disaster management of the Royal Government of Cambodia, regarding effective prevention, emergency response and reconstruction after disasters, implemented by NCDM.

4.3 Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Cooperation for 2013-2015 between NCDM and Caritas Cambodia

The project was aimed at promoting disaster risk reduction and strengthening the preparedness, prevention, emergency response and rehabilitation as well as in building capacity of the committee's officials at sub-national level.

4.4 Strengthening National and Sub-national Capacity to Implement Disaster Management towards Increased Community Resilience

Funded by the European Commission Directorate General for Humanitarian aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO), the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) in collaboration with Plan International Cambodia (Plan) and World Vision Cambodia (WVC) are currently implementing the CONSORTIUM PROJECT "Strengthening National and Sub-national Capacity to Implement Disaster Management towards Increased Community Resilience" (Project Duration: 1st of June 2012 to the 30th of November 2013). The goal of the project is to increase resilience of vulnerable people including children and women living in the most disaster-affected areas in Cambodia. The project's main objective is to contribute to an "Enhanced coordination and increased collaboration among NCDM and partners resulting from the development of partnership guidance (ToR, Action Plan, etc.) and disaster management related documents".

4.5 Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Forum

Coordinated and chaired by NCDM and attended by various stakeholders working in the field of disaster management, DRR forum is held quarterly, aiming to enhance disaster management in Cambodia through improved information sharing, coordination of initiatives and joint action to promote the highest possible standards and disaster risk reduction practices to reduced suffering and losses of the affected population from disaster.

5. DATABASE SYSTEM OF NCDM

NCDM has connected and built plenty of networks for disaster information including international and national systems. In addition, the working development partners including UN Agencies, INGOs, LNGOs and private sectors have contributed into disaster fields in Cambodia. From years on, climate change as global has been concerns to countries around the world for preparing themselves to mitigate and response to natural disasters. In this context, emergency system alerts are significantly important to keep people receiving the information urgently to escape or evacuate their families on time from dangers or fatalities. For NCDM Cambodia, the database management system has been officially recorded and used as below:

- PDC/Global: Disaster Alert system in global around the world
- Cambodia Disaster Damages and Loss Information System (CamDi) supported by United Nation Development Program (UNDP)

- Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring System (PRISM) supported by World Food Program (WFP)
- Early Warning System 1294 supported by People in Need (PIN)

6. ADRC COUNTERPART

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Photo 16: H.E Kim Virak, Secretary General of NCDM

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