

3rd National Forum on Climate Change

5 – 7 November 2013, Cambodia

“Taking Action for Sustainable Development in the Changing Climate”

Climate Change



Climate Change Strategic Plan for Disaster Management

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CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE



Outline

1. Disaster risks due to climate change in Cambodia
2. Disasters due to climate change in Cambodia
3. Climate change strategic plan for Disaster Management

1. Disaster risks due to climate change in Cambodia

- Climate change is a major threat and becomes increasingly severe and causes substantial social, economic and environmental impacts, threatening the national existence, prosperity and sustainability
- Natural disasters not experienced in the past have now occurred and spread everywhere on earth in the last few years and countries face challenges as disasters bring about large scale damage to development, economy human life and livelihood thus make people fall in poverty trap.

- **Climate hazards:** flood, drought, storm; lightning, disease outbreak;



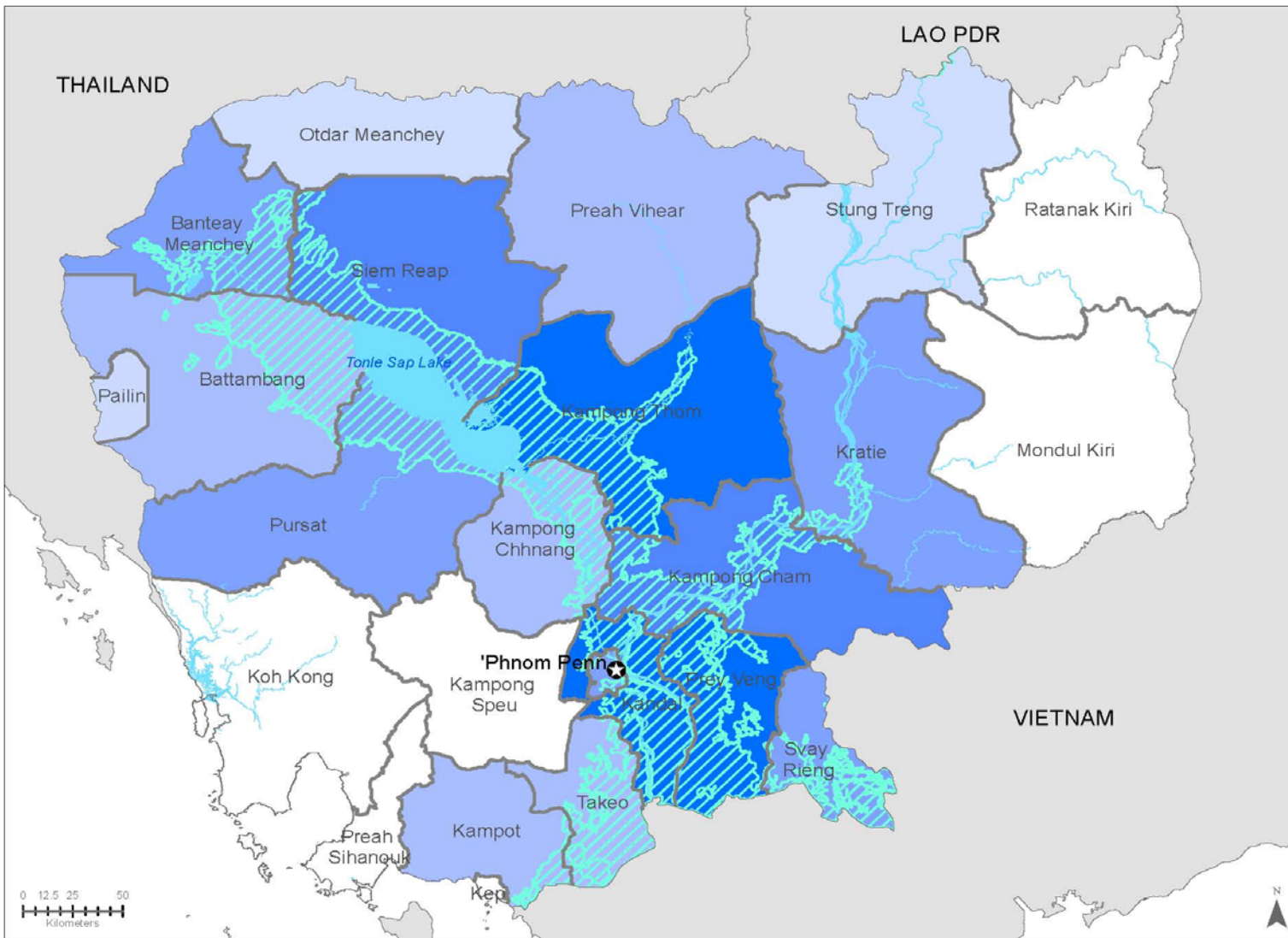
- Vulnerability: 90% of people live in remote and rural area.

2. Disasters caused by CC in Cambodia



Flood 2011

CAMBODIA : Flooding (as of 27th October 2011)



- National capital
- Provincial boundary
- Extent of Tonle Sap lake during dry season (Nov to Apr)
- Estimated extent of 2011 floods
- Affected Households (NCDM)**
- No affected households reported
- 1 - 4,999
- 5,000 - 9,999
- 10,000 - 19,999
- 20,000 - 39,999
- 40,000 +

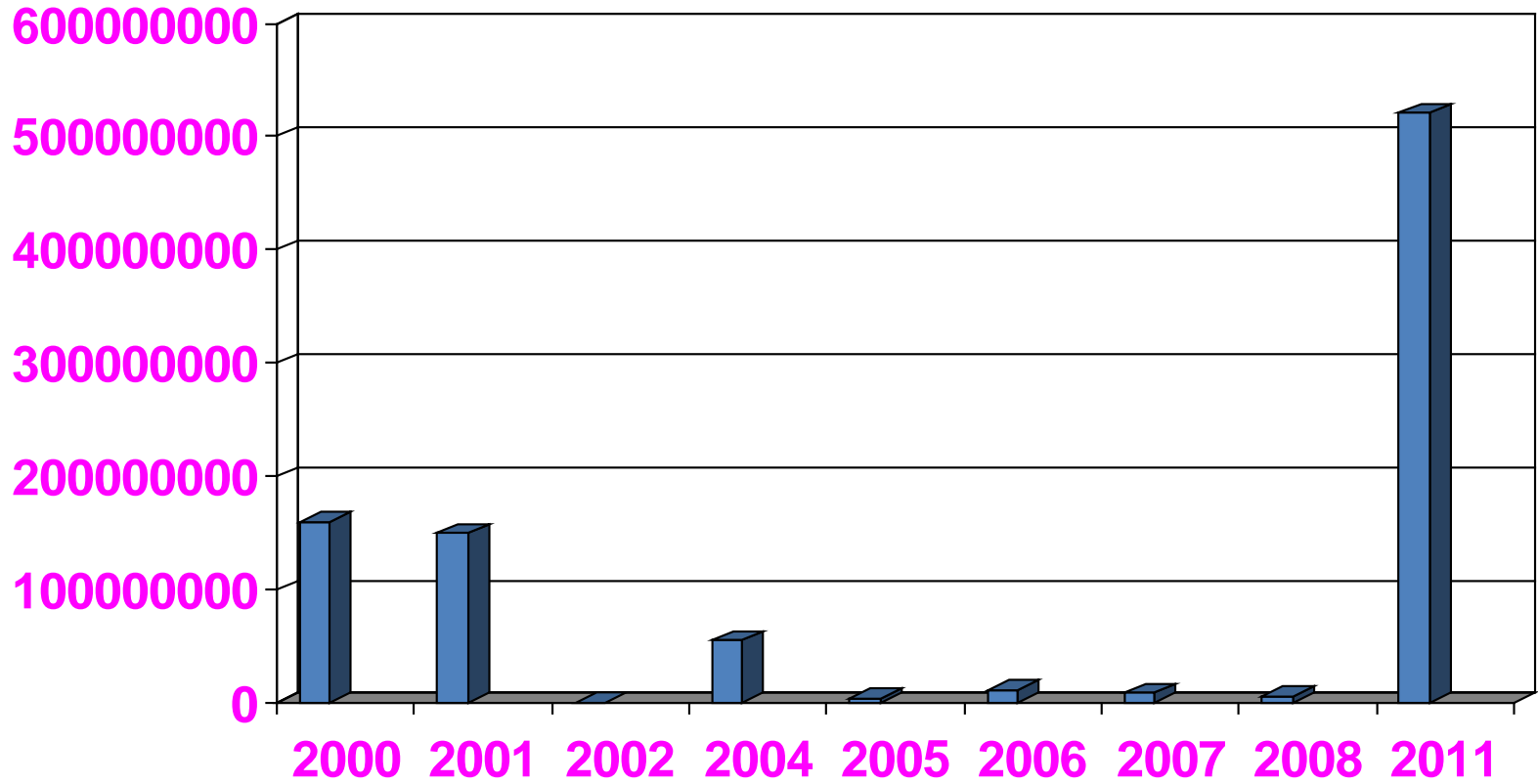
Map Doc Name: AFIPop_Cam_27102011
 Creation Date: 27 October 2011
 Web Resources:
 Map Data Source(s): NCDM, GAUL

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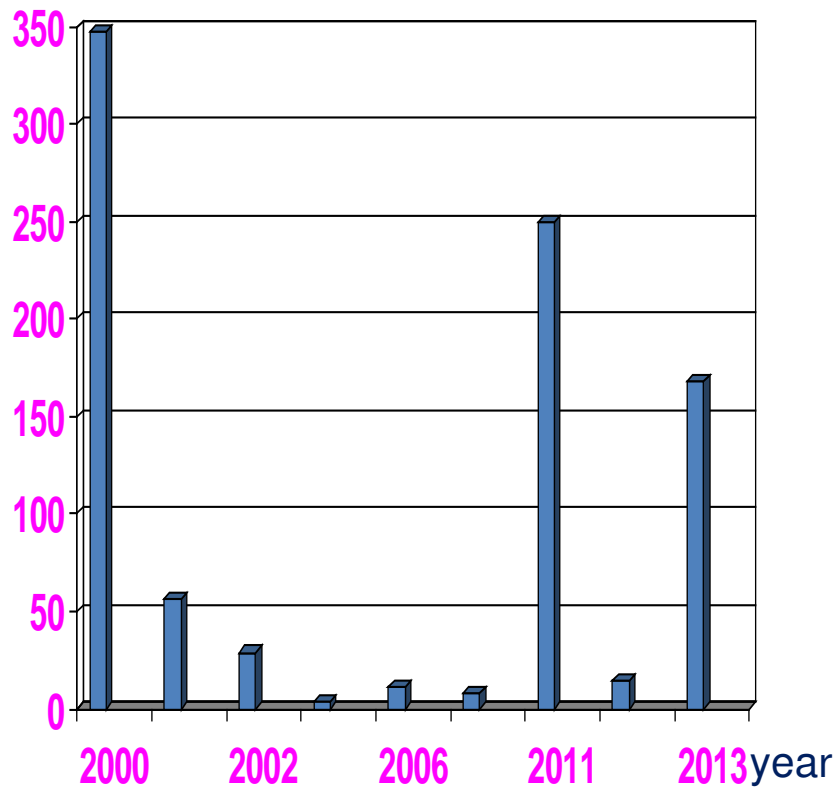


Economic loss due to floods between 2000-2011

USD

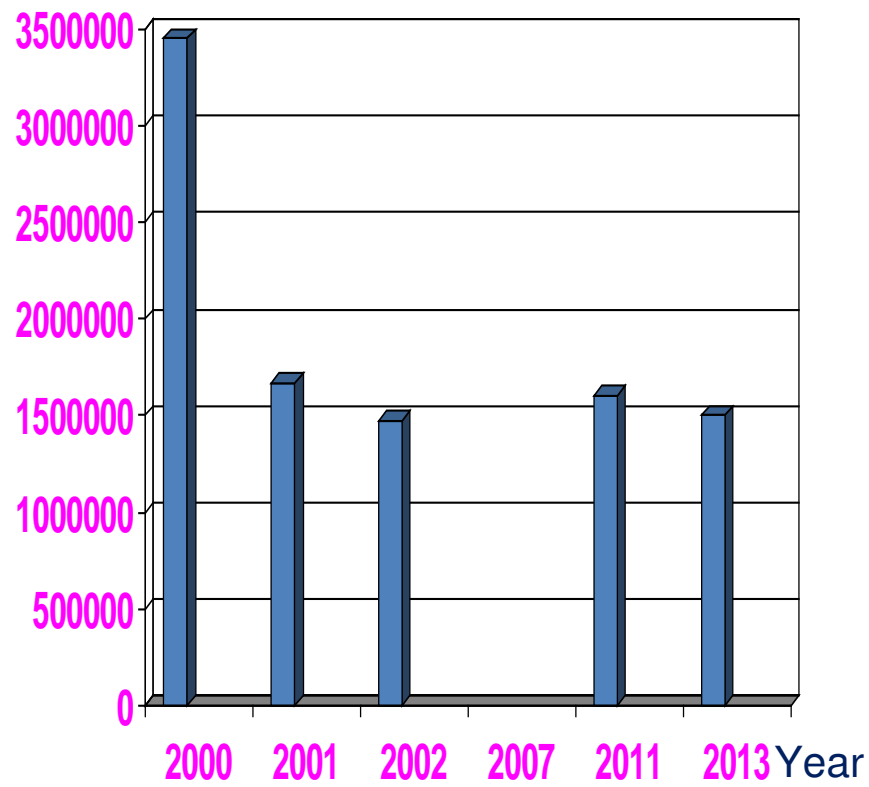


people



Loss of human life due to floods between 2000-2013

people



Number of people impacted by floods between 2000 and 2013



Drought occurred in 1997, 1998 and recurred in 2001, 2002, 2004 and 2005

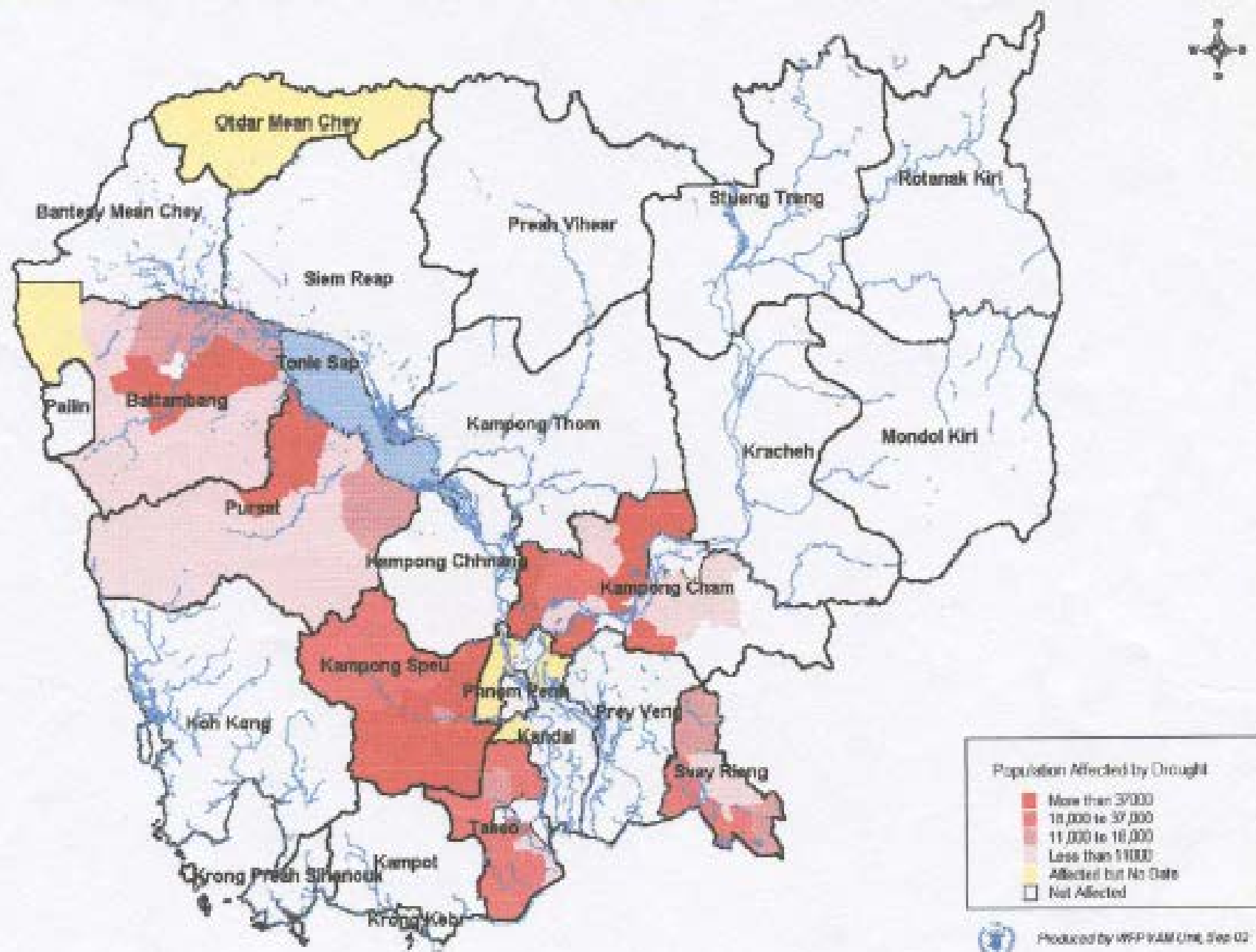
Drought in 2002



Official reports show that the event:

- Impacts 8 provinces and 43 districts;
- 2,017,340 people from 442,419 households affected;
- People 154,069 households face food shortage;
- 134,926ha of rice crop, 41,490ha planted areas, and 15,441 rice nursery affected;
- The direct loss is USD9 mill.

Population Affected By Drought 2002



Ketsana and flush flooding





Disasters impact

- Effort to achieve MDGs
- Public finance (change the balance of revenue, trade deficit)
- Government contribution, for victim relief, recovery and rehabilitation;
- Community and their livelihood, poverty.

Disasters – impacts on development processes

- Resource for development is drawn for use to respond to the needs by victims and for post disaster recovery;
- Development outcomes are damaged or destroyed;
- Development programme is constrained, delayed or cancelled;
- Development becomes non-sustainable, need for redevelopment, waste of efforts, resources and time;
- Development programme becomes ineffective;

3. CCSP for DM sector

(Capacity building from national to the community level)

DRR as well as CC adaptation is not an issue unique to any sector but crosscutting and has to be addressed through all relevant sectors in the country. CCSP for DM sector is to contribute to CC adaptation and must be addressed at the community level as climate hazards are felt first by the community thus with awareness raised at the community level there will be recognition that DRR and CC adaptation at the commune level would be critical to achieving poverty reduction in the country.

1. Policy and strategy to respond to CC

1.1 Mainstreaming with key policies and strategies

1.2 Framework for gender responsiveness

2. Response to climate change and climate hazards

2.1 Vision

Building a community resilient to climate hazards and disasters.

2.2 Mission

Adoption of Hugo Framework of Action (HFA) and knowledge for DRR and adaptation to Climate Change.

2.3 Goal and targets

Strategic plan sets out specific targets as follows:

1. Establish linkages and complement between DRR and adaptation to CC;
2. Emphasis more on DRR to ensure increasing effort is paid on critical issues, vulnerability, underlying causes and poverty;
3. Highlight the benefits of capacity improvement for long term community adaptation to climate change and promote long term ownership to risks to CC;
4. Clarify on management of extreme events and uncertainty to CC.

2.4 Strategy

Strategy 1. Linking between CC adaptation to DRR

Strategy 2. Promote access to early warning information;

Strategy 3. Use knowledge to build capacity resilient to disasters and adaptation to CC at all levels;

Strategy 4. To ensure risks are taken in to account in development.

2.5 Activity for DRR in response to CC

- 2.5.1 Development of law and policy;
- 2.5.2 Strengthening institutional capacity for DR management to contribute to adaptation to CC;
- 2.5.3 Building capacity to prepare for response to disaster;
- 2.5.4 Improvement of access to early warning information;
- 2.5.5 Strengthening the community based disaster management;
- 2.5.6 Building capacity and knowledge on disaster management and CC;
- 2.5.7 Improvement of public awareness on DRR and CC;
- 2.5.8 Ensuring scientific and technical processes for DR management;
- 2.5.9 Strengthening vulnerable community and their livelihood security.

Thank You !

Contact Detail

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Ministry of
Environment

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