

Guidance Notes on Humanitarian Assistance



Strengthening Emergency Response Capacity of Humanitarian NGOs in Cambodia



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AADMER	ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response
ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
AHA	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance
CCDM	Commune Committee for Disaster Management
CDP/CIP	Commune Development Plan/ Commune Investment Plan
CHF	Cambodian Humanitarian Forum
CRC	Cambodian Red Cross
DCDM	District Committee for Disaster Management
DIPECHO	Disaster Preparedness Programme of the European Commission Humanitarian Aid department
DHRW	Department of Hydrology and River Works
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAT	Emergency Assessment Team
ECC	Emergency Coordination Center
EPRP	Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
ERT	Emergency Response Team
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HRF	Humanitarian Response Forum
IASC	Inter Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JAG	Joint Action Group
MoWRAM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
MRC	Mekong River Commission
NCDM	National Committee for Disaster Management
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NECC	National Emergency Coordination Center
NFI	Non Food Item
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OCHA ROAP	OCHA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
PADEK	Partnership for Development in Kampuchea
PCDM	Provincial Committee for Disaster Management
PECC	Provincial Emergency Coordination Center
RCRC	Red Cross Red Crescent
RUPP	Royal University of Phnom Penh
SNAP	Strategic National Action Plan
ToT	Training of Trainer
UNDMT	United Nations Disaster Management Team
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID/OFDA	USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
VDMG	Village Disaster Management Group

WASH
WFP
WHO

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
World Food Programme
World Health Organisation

PART 1: INTRODUCTION





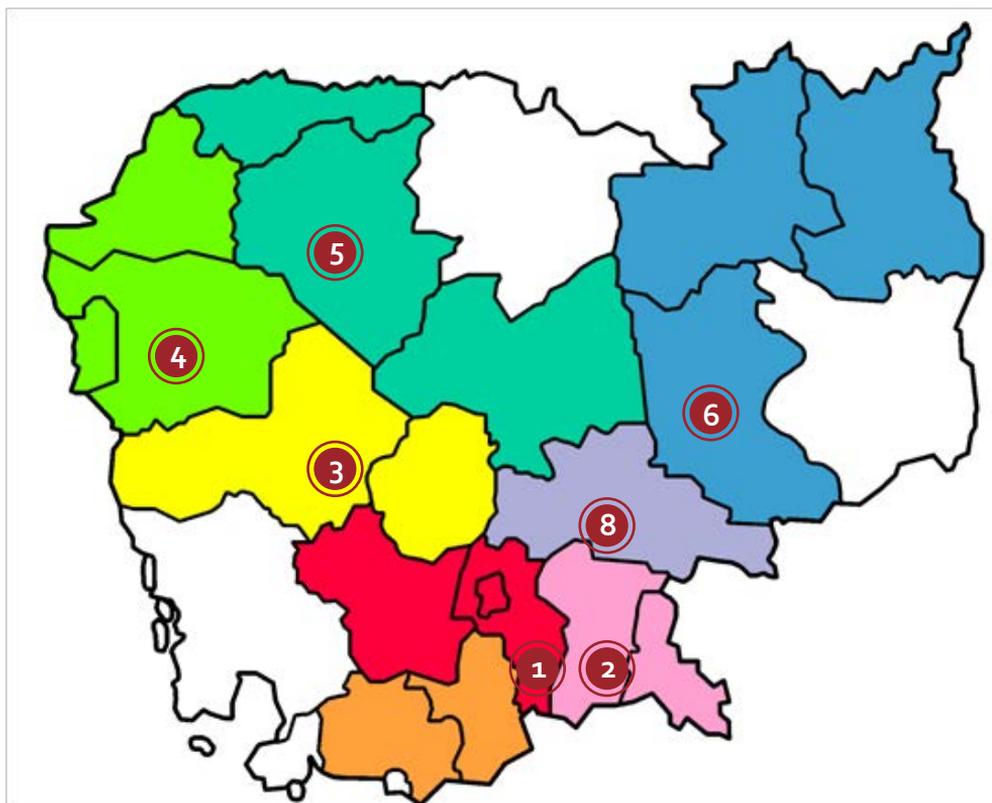
PART 1. INTRODUCTION

Part 1 presents the objectives of the guidance note on humanitarian assistance and summarizes the main information on Disaster Risk Management, specifically in the Cambodian context.

1. The Cambodian Humanitarian Forum (CHF) Initiative and Guidance Note on Humanitarian Assistance

The development of a guidance note on humanitarian assistance for the local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in Cambodia is one of the outputs of the project “Strengthening Emergency Response Capacity of Humanitarian NGOs in Cambodia”, funded by USAID/OFDA, which was implemented from May 2012 to April 2014. The Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) coordinated this project with in-country partners, Partnership for Development in Kampuchea (PADEK), the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) and the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP).

One of the first outputs of the project was the establishment of the Cambodian Humanitarian Framework (CHF) network in September 2012. The establishment of CHF network aims at strengthening the capacity of the civil society in Cambodia to respond to main disasters by addressing key issues such as humanitarian coordination, preparedness for response and information management among the CHF members.



At the end of April 2014, the CHF network comprised 93 local NGOs in 20 of the 25 Cambodian provinces (in fact, Kampong Cham was officially divided in two provinces in January 2014). For a more effective management of the CHF network, eight zones have been set up, one zone covering between two and three provinces.

The main objectives of the guidance note on humanitarian assistance are:

- To ensure a better understanding among the CHF members of the national Disaster Risk Management (DRM) framework and of the main stakeholders involved in disaster response and/or disaster preparedness in the country;
- To support a collaborative disaster response of the CHF members to any major emergency at provincial, zone or country level, through improved preparedness, more effective communication (internally and with partners) and the use of common tools;
- To clarify the roles and responsibilities of the CHF secretariat, the zone and province coordinators, before, during and after a major emergency in Cambodia.

2. DRM Key Notions

2.1. Disaster Terminology and Formula



$$D = \frac{H \times V}{Mc}$$



Disasters (D) are often described as a result of the combination of the exposure to an extreme hazard (H); the conditions of vulnerability (V) that are present; and insufficient capacity (Mc) or measures to reduce or cope with the potential negative consequences.

Hazard (H): A potentially damaging phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

Vulnerability (V): A set of conditions and processes resulting from physical, social, economical or environmental factors, which increase the susceptibility of a community, or system, to the impact of hazards.

Capacity (Mc): The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within a community, society or organization that can be used to achieve agreed goals (such as reducing negative impact of extreme natural hazards).

Disaster (D): A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which

Disaster Response: The provision of assistance or intervention during or immediately after a disaster to meet the life preservation and basic subsistence needs of the people affected. The first responders in any emergency are disaster-affected people, the civil society and the government. When governments request international humanitarian support to respond to disasters, national legal systems are the main regulatory frameworks to ensure the protection of disaster-affected people. There are also a wide range of international humanitarian guidelines and laws that facilitate the assistance provided to the persons in need (see section 2.3).

Disaster Recovery: The restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors; ideally leading to “build back better”.

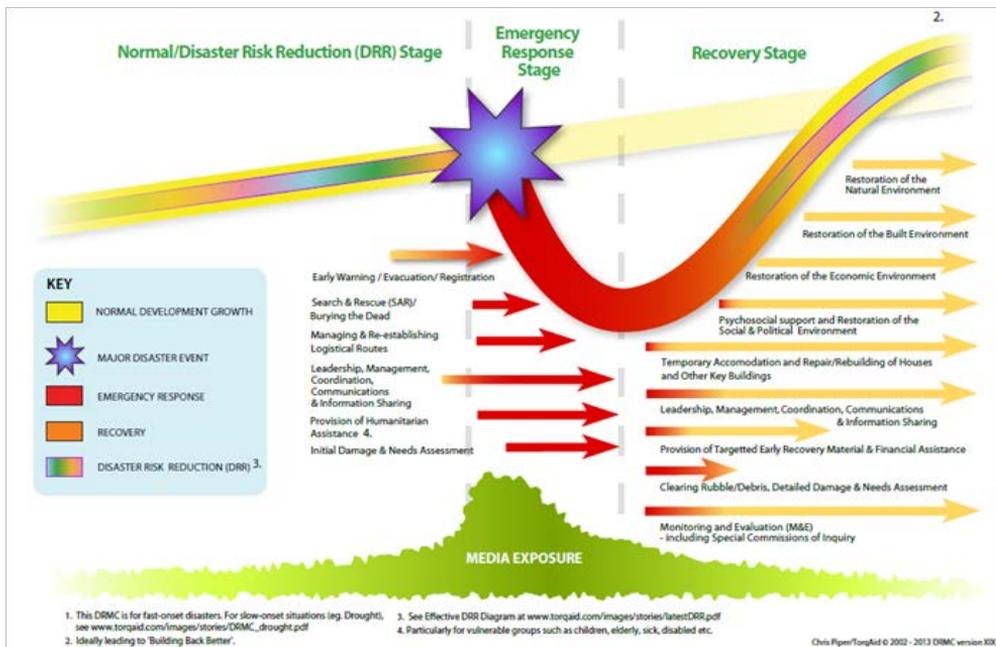
Disaster Risk Reduction: The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.

2.2. Disaster Continuum Model

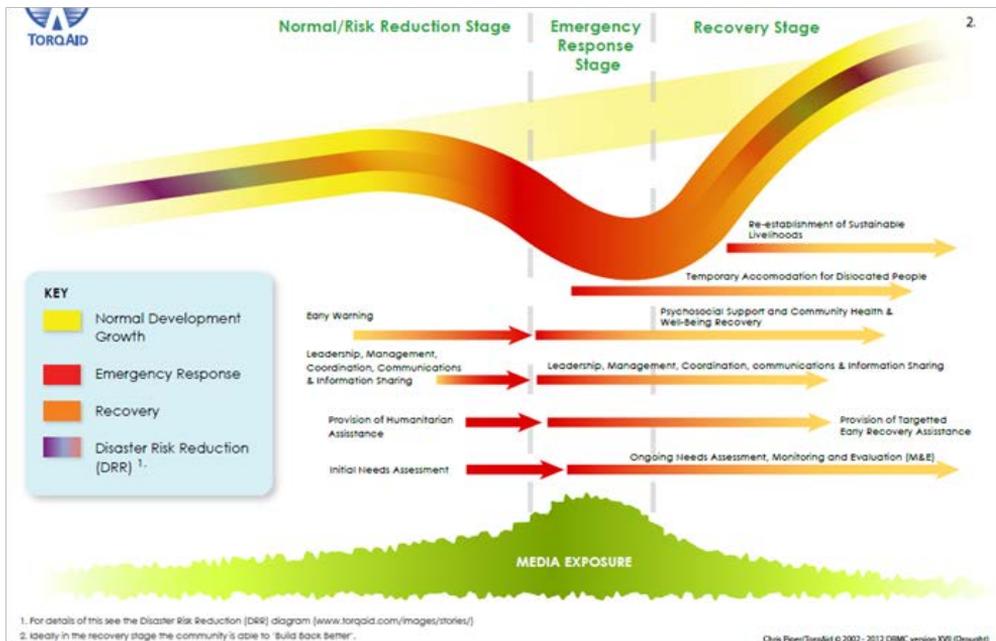
While figure 1 presents the general chain of actions before and after a disaster, it is important to differentiate the actions that will be undertaken in the case of a fast onset disaster (such as cyclone, earthquake, flash flood) from those that will be considered in case of a slow onset disaster (such as a flood, or drought).

The main differences between fast onset and slow onset disasters are:

- A fast onset disaster (fig 2) is the result of an extreme natural or man-made event which manifests itself in a short period of time with an immediate impact on a society. Apart from the earthquakes and fires, most of the fast onset disasters are predictable and an early warning can be provided in advance; in the case of cyclones, preparations can generally be made a few days before their arrival.
- In the case of slow onset disasters (fig 3), the impact of the natural or man-made hazard is progressive and the warning can be provided only when the impact of the natural hazard is serious enough and has crossed a pre-definite threshold. For slow onset disasters, the emergency response stage is not clearly differentiable from the recovery stage and can sometime consist of successive emergency responses if the crisis is not addressed rapidly.



●● Fig 2: DRM Cycle for Fast-onset Disasters (Source: TorqAid)



●● Fig 3: DRM Cycle for Slow-onset Disasters (Source: TorqAid)

2.3. Humanitarian Assistance Principles and Guidelines

Humanitarian action is regulated by binding and non-binding international humanitarian and human rights law, as well as the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.

Humanity	Human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found. The purpose of humanitarian action is to protect life and health and ensure respect for human beings
Neutrality	Humanitarian actors must not take sides in hostilities or engage in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature
Impartiality	Humanitarian action must be carried out on the basis of need alone, making no distinctions on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religious belief, class or political opinions
Independence	Humanitarian action must be autonomous from the political, economic, military or other objectives that any actor may hold in relation to areas where humanitarian action is being implemented

■ Table 1: Humanitarian Assistance Principles

The **ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)** is a legally-binding regional multi-hazard and policy framework for cooperation, coordination, technical assistance and resource mobilization in all aspects of disaster management in the 10 ASEAN Member states². The objective of AADMER is to provide an effective mechanism to achieve substantial reduction of disaster losses in lives and in social, economic and environmental assets, and to jointly respond to emergencies through concerted national efforts and intensified regional and international cooperation. The AADMER Work Programme for the period of 2010-2015 translates the intent and spirit of AADMER into a comprehensive and holistic action plan.

Through its Standard Operating Procedure for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations (SASOP), the AADMER enables ASEAN Member States to mobilize and deploy resources and for emergency response. It was signed by ASEAN Member States in 2005 and entered into force in December 2009.

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 46/182

This resolution defines the role of the United Nations (UN) in coordinating international humanitarian assistance when a government requests external support. It also states: "Sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of states shall be fully respected in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. In this context, humanitarian assistance should be provided with the consent of the affected country and in principle on the basis of a request by the affected country."

² Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam

A series of voluntary guidelines are also contributing to reinforce the emergency response interventions of the humanitarian community, which include:

- **The Code of Conduct for the Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief**, which is a voluntary code adhered to by the RCRC Movement and participating NGOs. It lays down 10 points of principle to which signatory agencies commit in their disaster response work and describes the relationships they should seek with affected communities, donor governments, host governments and the UN system.
- **The Sphere Handbook / Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response** is an internationally recognized set of common principles and universal minimum standards for the delivery of humanitarian assistance. It aims to improve the quality of assistance provided to people affected by disasters, and to improve the accountability of humanitarian actors to their constituents, donors and affected people. Sphere standards guide humanitarian action across four primary areas: 1) water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion; 2) food security and nutrition; 3) shelter, settlement and non-food items; and 4) health action.
- **HAP Standards in Humanitarian Accountability** is another set of voluntary standards to improve the quality of humanitarian action. The HAP set of standards includes a complementary system of certification for humanitarian agencies that allows them to demonstrate compliance with proven good practices in humanitarian action.
- **Management of Dead Bodies after Disasters Field Manual** is a technical guide produced jointly by the ICRC, IFRC, Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and WHO, which outlines the proper and dignified management of dead bodies after a disaster. The manual covers a range of specific tasks related to the management of dead bodies including infectious disease risks, body recovery, storage, identification, and disposal of dead bodies. The field manual also includes a number of identification and inventory forms among other useful resources.

In DRR, several documents also provide guidance on how to reinforce capacities of communities and countries to face the threats of extreme natural hazards and benefiting de facto to a stronger and more effective humanitarian assistance:

- **The Inter Agency Contingency Planning guidelines for humanitarian assistance** provides practical guidance for humanitarian country teams, composed of UN Agencies and other international organizations, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGO representatives, who are embarking on a process of inter-agency contingency planning in order to increase their level of preparedness and enhance their ability to respond to emergencies.
- **The IASC Government Emergency Simulation Facilitator's Guidelines** provides instructions and documentation needed to support facilitators in the design and delivery of the Integrated Approach to Emergency Simulation, an emergency preparedness and response simulation exercise and follow-up debriefing workshop.

- The **Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)** is the key document that guides efforts of governments and international humanitarian community in DRR.

THE HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION (HFA)

At the World Conference on Disaster Reduction held from 18 to 22 January 2005 in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, led to the adoption of the HFA (2005-2015) with the following five priorities of action:

- 1) Governance: organizational, legal and policy frameworks;
- 2) Risk identification, assessment, monitoring and early warning;
- 3) Knowledge management and education;
- 4) Reducing underlying risk factors (also called mitigation);
- 5) Preparedness for effective response and recovery.

3. DRM in Cambodia

3.1. Disaster Risks in Cambodia & Foreseen Impact of Climate Change

With 80 percent of its territory lying in the Mekong River and Tonle Sap basins, Cambodia is highly exposed to the fluctuations of the water level between the dry and wet seasons. Historically, the main disasters that occur in Cambodia are floods and droughts (see table 2), however the recent Ketsana Storm (in October 2009) has raised more consciousness among the DRM stakeholders in Cambodia around this emerging risk.

Disaster	Date	Total No Affected
Drought	June 1994	5,000,000
Flood	July 2000	3,448,624
Flood	August 2001	1,669,182
Flood	August 2011	1,640,023
Flood	August 2002	1,470,000
Flood	September 1996	1,300,000
Flood	August 1991	900,000
Drought	January 2002	650,000
Drought	April 2005	600,000
Flood	August 1999	535,904

■ ■ Table 2: Main Disasters in Cambodia in Terms of People Affected (www.em-dat.net)

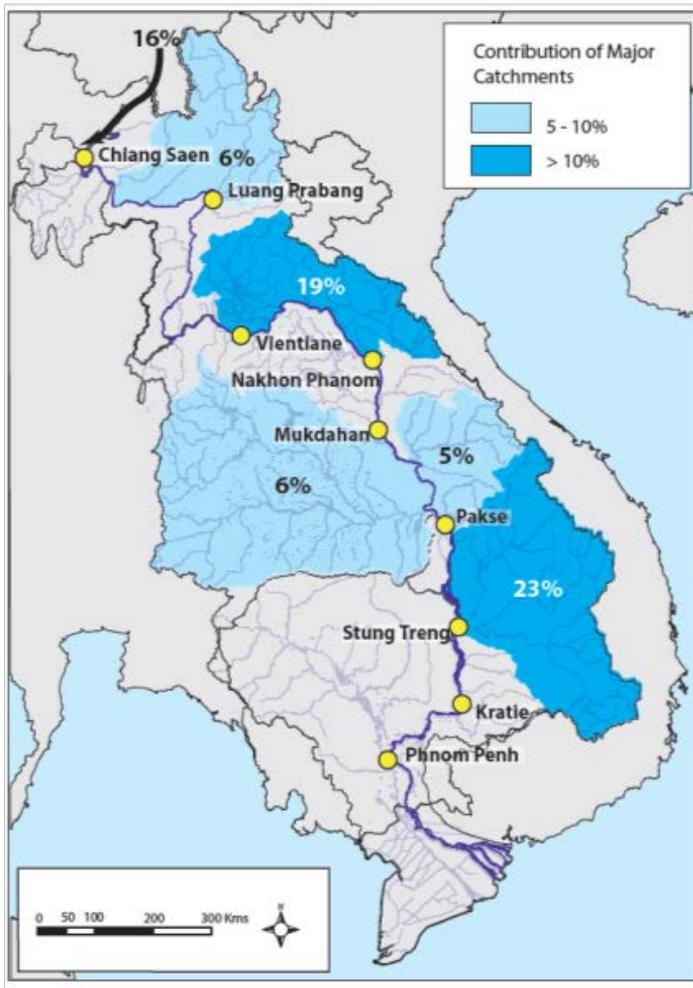
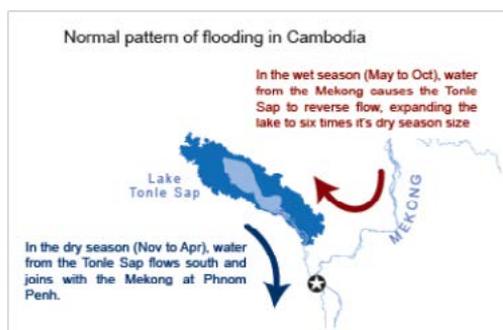


Fig 4: Hydrology of the Lower Mekong Basin
(Source: MRC)

The southwest monsoon which is responsible for three quarters of the country's annual rainfall, begins around mid-May and lasts until the end of October. This also corresponds with the Himalayan snow melting which contributes to a significant share of the Mekong river flow – whereas the two major "left bank" tributaries from Vientiane to Nakhon Panhom and from Pakse to Stung Treng contribute together to more than 40% of the flow of the Mekong River. As a result, floods along the Mekong River, the Tonle Sap Lake, and the tributaries are recurrent during the wet season.

The Mekong's influence on the Tonle Sap follows a very unique pattern.



For part of the year, the lake flows into the Mekong River, but during the wet season, the Mekong pushes water back into the lake. Water spreads into the wetlands between the Mekong and the Tonle Sap and builds up in the lake itself, which will see its area multiplied by six and its depth increasing from one meter to between six and nine meters.

This seasonal increase of water creates wetland habitats and draws nutrients from land into the river to feed a diverse fish population, which is one of the main natural resources for the population. Although the floods can damage crops, they also lay down nutrient-rich soil that naturally fertilizes fields, and maintains surface water supply. The Mekong River Commission (MRC) estimates that while the annual flood causes 60 to 70 million United States Dollars (USD) in damage, it brings 8 to 10 billion USD into the economies of Southeast Asia. Nevertheless, excessive flooding often results in many deaths, destruction of infrastructures, and loss of livelihoods.

Tropical storms and typhoons in the Pacific Ocean can also make a significant contribution to rainfall during the later parts of the wet season (August to early October). Hence, it is the combination of a series of tropical storms and heavy monsoon rains in 2011 that led to the worst flood season on the lower Mekong River since 2000 (see fig 5), affecting 18 of the 24 Cambodian provinces.

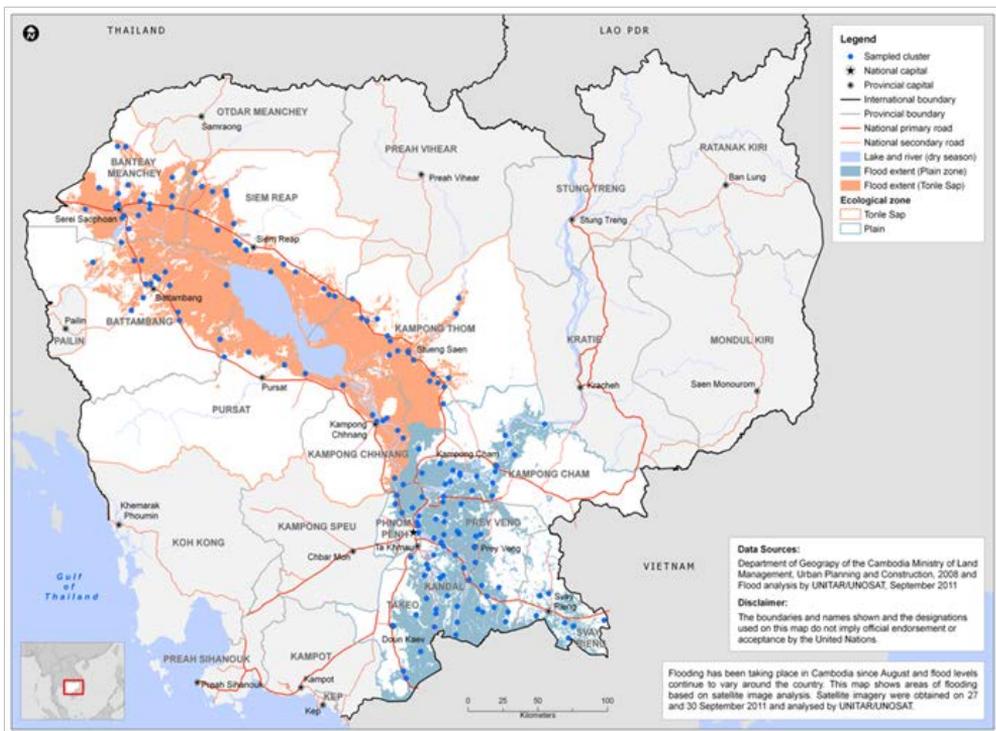


 Fig 5: September 2011 Flood Map
(Source: OCHA)

The other main natural hazard that could lead to a major disaster in Cambodia is drought. Delays or early ending of the monsoon rains and erratic rainfalls (volume and period) contribute to severe agricultural droughts that can affect large geographic area and impact severely impact a great number of people (see table 1). While droughts may be localized, it is often the compounded effect on consecutive crises year after year, or floods following

droughts in particularly vulnerable areas, which becomes unsustainable for the families and throws them into a downward spiral of indebtedness.

Finally, although storm hazards are less likely to impact Cambodia due to the protection provided by the surrounding mountain ranges, typhoon Ketsana was the first tropical storm to directly impact the country in October 2009. It affected 180,000 people (directly or indirectly) in 14 of the 24 Cambodian provinces, and resulted in the death of 43 people.

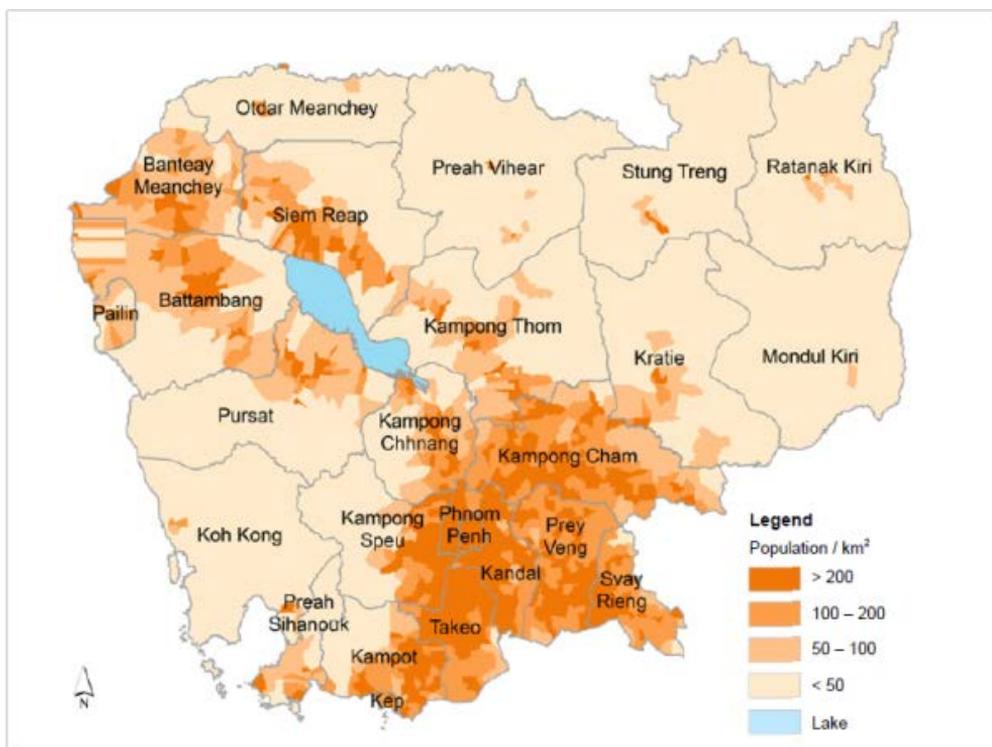


Fig 6: Population Density per Commune (Census 2008)

Whereas a great number of provinces are susceptible to floods, droughts or storms, the risk³ that such hazard will lead to a disaster is not the same everywhere. It will depend on various factors such as:

- The density of population (see fig 6);
- The poverty rate;
- The degradation of environment;
- The level of preparedness of the population and the governmental agencies;
- The percentage of the population dependent on livelihoods that are prone to natural hazards.

³ Risk maps for flood, drought and storm are currently being developed by the ADPC under the framework of the KEERP Project.

While some of these vulnerabilities can be reduced, it must be noted that the country's exposure to extreme natural hazards is expected to rise with the long-term impacts associated with climate change. The impact of climate change in Cambodia will vary from one province to another, for example the increase of rainfall expected to be higher in the lowlands than in the highlands, the sea level rise may affect the coast line and the floods will likely affect the central plains of the country.

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Regarding the long-term impacts associated with climate change, Cambodia is expected to witness:

- (i) An increase in mean annual temperature, highest in the north of the country;
- (ii) An increase in mean annual rainfall, with the most significant increase experienced in the wet season, and perhaps simultaneous decreases in the dry season (especially in southern catchments);
- (iii) Increases in annual run-off and average Mekong flows, and much higher probability of extreme flooding events;
- (iv) Increases in the seasonal fluctuation of the Tonle Sap lake area, as well as its average minimum and maximum levels;
- (v) Increases in mean sea levels along the coastline of Cambodia; and
- (vi) An higher number of cyclone of category 4-5 in the Pacific.

3.2. Cambodian DRM Framework

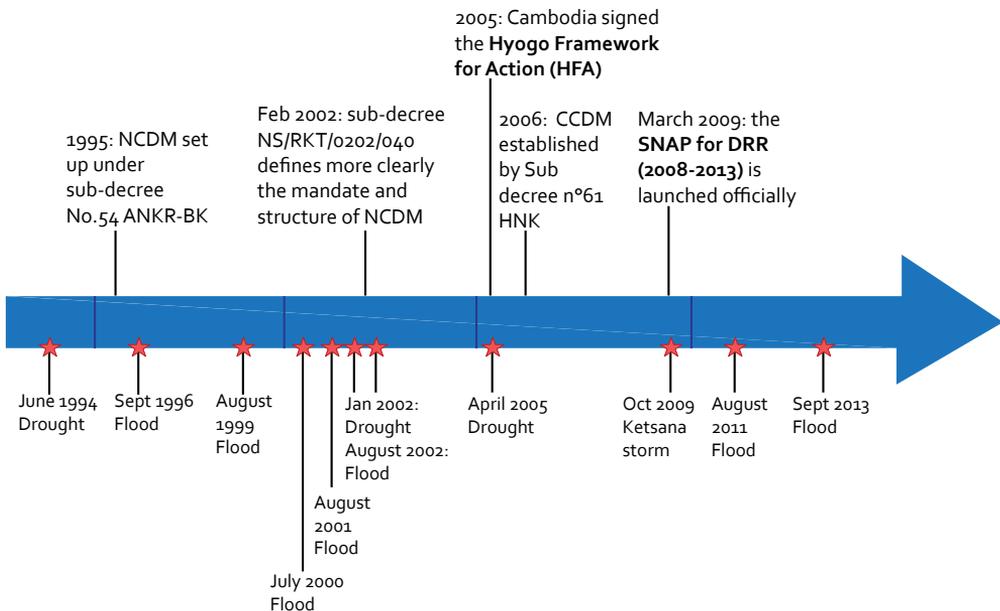


 Fig 7: Disaster Risk Management History in Cambodia
(Source: Damien Riquet)

With regards to DRR and disaster response, the main government mandated structure in Cambodia is the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) which is headed by the Prime Minister and consists of 22 members from various governmental ministries, as

well as representatives of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, Cambodian Red Cross and Civil Aviation Authority.

The NCDM was established by a sub-decree⁴ in 1995 to facilitate the coordination of inter-ministerial response to emergency and disaster events. After experiencing devastating floods in 2000 and 2001, a Royal Decree⁵ was issued in February 2002 to strengthen the NCDM by more clearly defining its mandate, structure and composition. As per the royal decree, the NCDM must meet at least two times per year in order to “monitor, assess, collect, analyze and manage data on danger arising from disasters and compile reports on disaster situations to recommend the Royal Government set up guidelines, policies ... and other measures for disaster management”. In addition to the regular meetings, NCDM should gather in case of emergency in order to provide coordination to the relief actors. To do so, the NCDM shall meet at the national Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) at the NCDM secretariat.

The NCDM secretariat is managing the day-to-day operations of the NCDM. The secretariat consists of around 70 staffs, 40 of them being volunteers, and is divided into five departments: 1) Department of Emergency Response and Rehabilitation, 2) Department of Preparedness and Training, 3) Department of Information and Relations, 4) Department of Search and Rescue, 5) Department of Administration and Finance. Each department is further divided in several bureau. It also hosts the NECC that will serve in case of a major emergency situation. The NCDM secretariat is de facto **main interlocutor for disaster management in the country**. One of the main tools of the NCDM secretariat to ensure the coordination of disaster management follows the Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) for DRR developed in 2008 which was revised in 2013 and later called afterwards National Action Plan (NAP) for DRR 2014-2018.

At sub-national level, the Provincial Committee for Disaster Management (PCDM), District Committee for Disaster Management (DCDM) and Commune Committee for Disaster Management (CCDM)⁶ were set up progressively to address pre and post disaster needs at a decentralized level. Those structures are generally headed by the provincial governor, the district governor and the chief of the commune, and consist of representatives from line ministries at decentralized level.

The lowest level of coordination is not formalized at this stage but can be designated as the Village Disaster Management Group (VDMG) and stand for any structure set up at the village level (such as Village DM committees or Village DM teams) or for any local association involved in DRR and/or disaster response.

The main ministries involved in DRR and members of the NCDM are the Ministry of Planning (MoP) which was involved in the preparation of the SNAP 2008-2013; the Ministry of Health (MoH) which has already established Rapid Response Teams (RRT) in each province and is planning to create an Emergency Operation Center (EOC) at the ministry; the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM) which is mandated to provide hydro meteorological early warning and is involved in flood and drought management; the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS) which has been involved in several initiatives for

⁴ Sub decree n°54 ANKR-BK

⁵ NS/RKT/0202/040

⁶ Sub decree n°61 HNK date June 29, 2006

the integration of DRR into the school curriculum; the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) which is currently preparing a Priority Framework for Action in CCA and DRR, with support from FAO.

The Cambodian Red Cross (CRC), also member of the NCDM, was established in 1955 and is officially recognized by the Royal Government as an auxiliary to the public authorities in humanitarian services. The CRC has a comprehensive network of 24 branches covering all provinces in the Kingdom, with a network of more than 5,700 Red Cross Volunteers (RCV) and 5,300 Red Cross Youth (RCY) all working to deliver services and implement programs to meet the needs of those most vulnerable. The Disaster Management Department of the CRC was established in 1994. The CRC is the de facto relief and response mechanism in the country as most government assistance is channeled through the CRC rather than directly to national or sub-national DM committees.

The UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) is acting as a coordination body for the UN agencies closely involved in supporting the Royal Government of Cambodia in dealing with disaster situations. It is composed of the UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, WFP and is co-chaired by WFP and the Resident Coordinator (RC) Office. Following the 2011 floods, the UNDMT took the initiative of establishing the Cambodian **Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF)** to ensure sound coordination and communication on emergency preparedness, humanitarian and early recovery response in Cambodia between the United Nations (UN), NGOs and international organizations. The HRF is meant to assist the NCDM in responding to main humanitarian crises in the country and is composed of six sectors for a better preparedness and response among the concerned actors: 1) WASH, 2) Health, 3) Food security and Nutrition, 4) Protection, 5) Education, 6) Shelter.

Several international NGOs are also involved in DRR and disaster response. Most of them are members of the Joint Action Group (JAG) which is a network of NGOs involved in disaster management (currently counting 12 active members) and is intending to reinforce the standardization of DRR activities, to share information, promote best practices, plan activities around DRR. In the event of a disaster, the JAG will also act as a coordinating body in order to improve the response of its members.

Still today, the involvement of the private sector in disaster management in Cambodia remains a challenge although it is considered as a factor of success for DRR activities⁷. For instance, discussions were held between Oxfam in Kampong Thom and rice seed suppliers in the province on a possible price discount for farmers in case of a major emergency.

7 Source: Report of Cambodia's Inputs to the Post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA 2)

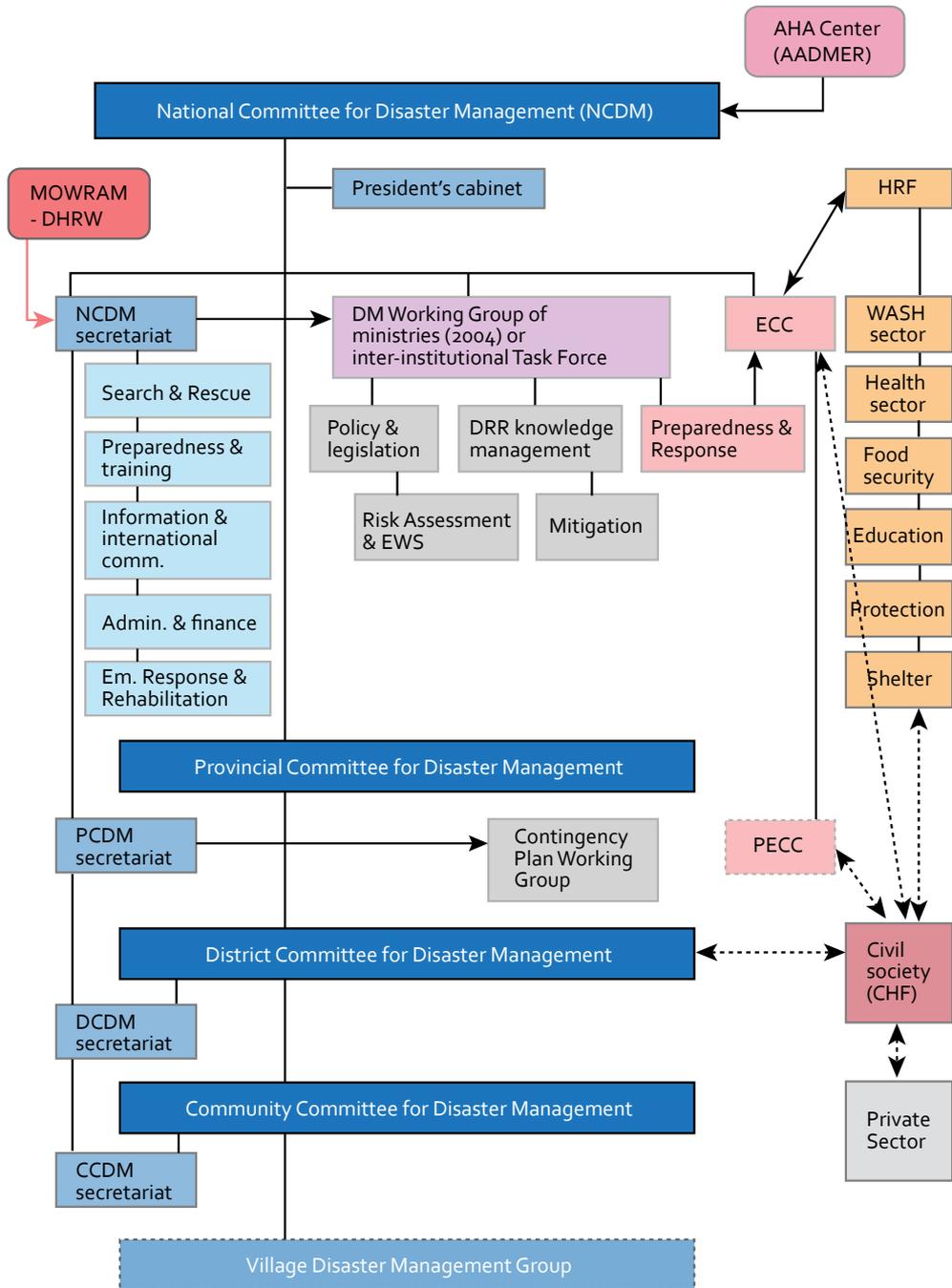


Fig 8: Cambodian DRM Framework
 (Source: Damien Riquet)

With regards to regional arrangements, it should also note that in 2009 Cambodia signed the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER). This legally binding agreement between ASEAN member nations sets regional policies, operational and logistical mechanisms to enable ASEAN member states to seek and extend assistance in time of disaster and carry out collaborative undertakings in disaster mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. Within this framework, the AADMER has set up the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance⁸ (AHA centre) and established Emergency Rapid Assessment Team (ERAT). Thus, it is expected that in case of major emergency in Cambodia, the AHA centre would send a team to assist the NCDM in coordinating the response.

3.3. Status of Contingency Planning in Cambodia

The Prime Minister approved a National Contingency Plan (NCP) in 2011, which addresses the flood and drought risks. However, it has not been formally finalized or disseminated by the NCDM secretariat. Previously, an Avian Flu Response Plan was developed (in 2006) with the support from the UNDMT.

Following the recent severe flooding event in 2011, the UNDMT set up the Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF) with six specific sectoral groups (education, health, food and nutrition, WASH, protection and shelter), in line with the NCP. Each sector has prepared a brief sectoral response plan that addresses the minimum preparedness needs. The HRF is currently preparing a contingency plan, which is meant to be activated in exceptional circumstances when local/national capacities are not sufficient to respond to the needs of the affected population; it addresses the risks from floods, droughts and storms.

Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) guidelines have been prepared with support from UNICEF to assist the development of contingency plans at provincial level and the identification of necessary preparedness activities. The NCDM Secretariat formally launched the guidelines in August 2013. At the end of 2013, provincial EPRPs were already finalized in 10 provinces (see table 3) with the support from international partners.

Finally, several INGOs (Oxfam, Action Aid, DCA etc.) have also supported the sub-national contingency planning process with the preparation of district and community contingency plans, and the identification and/or the building of safe relocating areas at community level.

- If those documents are already developed, CHF members should request to the concerned authorities the provincial, district and community Contingency Plans in their areas.

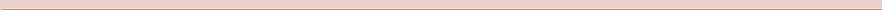
⁸ <http://www.ahacentre.org/>

	Province			Source	Comment
1	Banteay Mean Chey	Tonle Sap	Yes	HFA report (2009-2011) / developed by Action Aid in 2012 and reviewed in 2013	
2	Oddar Mean Chey		?		
3	Preah Vihear		Not yet	Oxfam to update EPRP in 2013	
4	Stung Treng	Mekong	Yes	HFA report (2009-2011) – Oxfam	
5	Ratanakiri		Not yet	CARE	UNICEF support
6	Pailin		?		
7	Battambang	Tonle Sap	Not yet		UNICEF support
8	Siem Reap	Tonle Sap	Yes	HFA report (2009-2011)	
9	Kampong Thom	Tonle Sap	Yes	HFA report (2009-2011) + Oxfam to update EPRP in 2013	Climate change hotspot
10	Kratie	Mekong	Yes	HFA report (2009-2011)/ Developed by Oxfam in 2012 and to be reviewed by Action Aid in 2013	
11	Mondolkiri		?		climate change hotspot
12	Pursat	Tonle Sap	Not yet	HFA report (2009-2011)/ Concern	training on EPRP completed in August 2012
13	Kampong Chhnang	Tonle Sap	Yes	HFA report (2009-2011) + dropbox	
14	Kampong Cham	Mekong	Yes	dropbox	
15	Koh Kong	Gulf coast	?		
16	Kampong Speu		Not yet		UNICEF support
17	Phnom Penh	Mekong	?		
18	Prey Veng	Mekong	Yes	confirmed by CARE + dropbox	UNICEF support
19	Preah Sihanouk	Gulf coast	?		
20	Kampot	Gulf coast	?		

21	Kep	Gulf coast	?		
22	Takeo	Mekong	Yes	HFA report (2009-2011) – Oxfam	Rachana to support EPRP update in 2014
23	Kandal	Mekong	Yes	WVC project officer in Kandal	UNICEF support
24	Svay Rieng	Mekong	Not yet		To be developed by ActionAid
TOTAL (confirmed)			10		

■ ■ ■ Table 3: Status of Preparedness at Provincial Level
(Source: Damien Riquet)

PART 2: **CHF ROLES AND** **RESPONSIBILITIES**





PART 2. CHF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Part 2 presents the CHF network structure and how the CHF members can intervene collectively, in a coordinated manner, before, during and after a major emergency in Cambodia.

1. CHF Structure

1.1. The CHF Steering Committee

The main objective of the steering committee is to provide regular support to the CHF secretariat in leading the CHF Network, in close coordination with the ADPC. The CHF steering committee has five members, which are elected for a period of two years. Every two years, there is an election to select new members of the steering committee. Each member can be elected up to two times (2 years x 2).

As of April 2014, the members of the steering committee are representatives from the following organisations:

- Partnership for Development in Kampuchea (PADEK)
- Kampuchea Women's Welfare Action (KWWA)
- Cambodian Community Development (CCD)
- Support Organisation for Rural Farmers (SORF)
- National Prosperity Association NAPA

The main role and responsibilities of the steering committee are to:

- Provide comments and strategic advice around the CHF Network activities, such as for the training modules development or for project proposal development in disaster preparedness;
- Lead and chair the annual CHF meeting including preparing meeting agenda and preparing meeting minutes;
- Participate in any meeting with government agencies on behalf of the CHF network;
- Communicate with international agencies for the benefit of CHF;
- Advocate for the benefit of poor people towards the government in Cambodia;
- Share any important information with the CHF secretariat; and
- Work in close cooperation with the CHF secretariat in planning, decision making and capacity building initiatives for CHF members.

In case of emergency, the CHF steering committee can also:

- Provide coordination support to the CHF network during disaster response by interacting with any key national or international stakeholders as required by the CHF secretariat;
- Provide support to the CHF secretariat in proposal development as well as in fund raising for the CHF emergency response and recovery interventions.

1.2. The CHF Secretariat

At the end of April 2014, the secretariat of the CHF network is being housed by the

organization PADEK and consist of three staff: the national project coordinator, the CHF coordinator and the national project assistant. In terms of coordination, the CHF secretariat can rely on eight Zone coordinators and a total of 20 Province coordinators (each zone coordinator supervising between two and three provinces).

The main objective of the CHF secretariat is to enhance the capacities of the CHF members (with sharing of information, trainings and appropriate mentoring) in order to eventually strengthen their engagement within the national humanitarian framework, in particular for responding to major national emergencies.

To reinforce the capacities of the CHF members in humanitarian assistance, the secretariat is expected to²:

- Provide technical guidance to CHF zone and province coordinators in conducting hazards identification, mitigation, preparedness, as well as in emergency response and recovery;
- Provide coordination support to the CHF members by participating in key national (and when possible regional) meetings, and by keeping the CHF members informed of the discussions held around DRM at national level;
- Promote stronger synergies between humanitarian and development stakeholders in Cambodia by advocating for the needed improvements in the national (and regional) DRM framework(s);
- Identify funding opportunities, collaborations and possible emerging needs in disaster management that could be of interest for CHF members.

As part of its missions, the CHF secretariat should specifically:

- Communicate regularly with the CHF steering committee to validate key strategic decisions and actions that will benefit the CHF network;
- Participate in NCDM and HRF coordination meetings, and in any other strategic meetings related to DRM in Cambodia (for example the JAG meetings, sectoral meetings etc.);
- Establish a real-time monitoring mechanism to detect emerging crisis in Cambodia and mobilize the CHF members in time;
- Sign appropriate agreements with the MoWRAM and the NCDM for dissemination of early warning messages and develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for disseminating early warning messages within the CHF Network;
- Set up a robust and rapid information-sharing mechanism between the CHF secretariat and CHF members (including the use of CHF website), with the involvement of the zone and province coordinators;

² See Annex 1 for the full Terms of Reference of the CHF Secretariat

- Establish a database of available expertise among the CHF members that could be used in case of an emergency situation in any of the CHF zones (for **Multi sector needs assessment** or as part of a **Surge Technical Assistance Team**);
- Establish an Emergency Assessment Team (EAT) roster, with 30-40 persons to be trained on the assessment tools; and develop clear SOPs for the deployment of CHF assessment team;
- Prepare a detailed CHF contingency plan³ that clarifies what the CHF secretariat and CHF members should do before, during and after a disaster, taking into consideration the **three possible scenarios** (see box below);
- Plan and deliver additional trainings⁴ for the CHF members, based on identified needs or specific requests from the CHF members.

Three Possible Disaster Situations to be Considered by the CHF Network:

Scenario 1: One or two provinces in the zone are severely affected by a disaster; the CHF Province manager handles the coordination of the response, with a possible additional assistance from the CHF members in other provinces.

Scenario 2: All the provinces of the zone are affected; the responsibility of the coordination is transferred to the CHF zone manager, with a possible surge assistance from the CHF members in other zones.

Scenario 3: Several zones are affected by a disaster; the CHF secretariat should take the lead of the coordinated CHF response. In order to improve the assistance provided to the CHF members in such scenario, the secretariat should consider mobilizing additional resources (additional staff, equipment, funding), in close coordination with the CHF steering committee and the ADPC.

1.3. The CHF Zone Coordinator

With the setting up of eight zones covering 20 of the 25 Cambodian provinces (see map of the zones p4), the CHF zone coordinator plays the key liaison role between the CHF secretariat (national level) and the province coordinators (provincial level).

The main objectives of the CHF zone coordinator are to⁵:

- Ensure that the DRR and disaster response interventions of the CHF members in the zone in-charge are coordinated and that sharing of experience is effective between them;

³ The following project, starting in May 2014 is expected to cover this activity.

⁴ In 2012-2013 a series of 10 trainings has been organized by the ADPC to provide common background knowledge on DRM to selected staff of the CHF members. Rolling out of those trainings could be covered by the following project.

⁵ Cf. Annex 2 for the full Terms of Reference of the CHF zone coordinator

- Assist the DRM work of the CHF province coordinators in the zone in-charge, in particular for identifying hazards, for mitigation, preparedness, as well as in emergency response and recovery (for **scenario 1**);
- If all the provinces in the zone are affected (**scenario 2**), take the responsibility of coordinating the CHF members' emergency response in the zone, including the needs assessment and the resource mobilization;
- Compile and centralize all information related to DRM in the zone in-charge and share with the CHF province coordinators in the zone and with the CHF secretariat.

More specifically, the CHF zone coordinator should:

- Regularly Update the emergency contacts' directory at zone level;
- Review provincial CHF Emergency Preparedness and Response plans (EPRP) in the zone in-charge;
- Organize an annual meeting with the CHF province managers for mapping (i.e. who is doing what and where (3W) and invite the concerned PCDM in the zone);
- Communicate regularly with the province coordinators in the zone in-charge on the needed support (training, funding, equipment, human resources) and inform the CHF secretariat;
- Share all important information coming either from the CHF secretariat or from the other CHF zone coordinators with the province coordinators.

As a liaison between the secretariat and the province coordinators, the CHF zone coordinator plays a key facilitating role. Hence, exchange of experience and information between the different CHF zone coordinators should be reinforced.

1.4. The CHF Province Coordinator

As of April 2014, 20 CHF province coordinators are in charge of assisting between 6 and 14 CHF members each.

The main objectives of the CHF province coordinator are to⁶:

- Coordinate DRM activities with main stakeholders in the province such as provincial authorities (PCDM, relevant line departments) and NGOs, in particular for identifying hazards, for mitigation, preparedness, emergency response and recovery (**scenario 1**);
- Coordinate the preparation of a provincial CHF Emergency Preparedness and Response plan (EPRP) and update regularly;

⁶ See Annex 3 for the full Terms of Reference of the CHF Province Coordinator

- Compile and centralize all information related to DRM in the province in-charge and share with the zone coordinator.

More specifically, the CHF province coordinator should:

- Work closely with government partners (PCDM), CHF members and any other stakeholder involved in disaster management within the province in-charge;
- Participate in PCDM coordination meetings on behalf of the CHF network;
- Communicate regularly with the CHF members in the province in-charge in order to evaluate needs in assistance (funding, equipment, human resources), in particular during an emergency situation, and refer the needs to the CHF zone coordinator;
- Provide regular reports (preparedness, assessment report, response situation reports, other) to CHF zone coordinator;
- Share all important information related to disaster management coming either from the CHF zone coordinator or from any other source in the province, with the CHF member in the province in-charge.

Being at the forefront of the CHF coordination, the CHF province coordinator should ensure that the CHF members in the province are prepared and know what to do in case of a major emergency. In particular, the provincial EPRP should be disseminated to all CHF members in the province, and the CHF provincial response plan (when available) should be tested through regular simulation exercises.

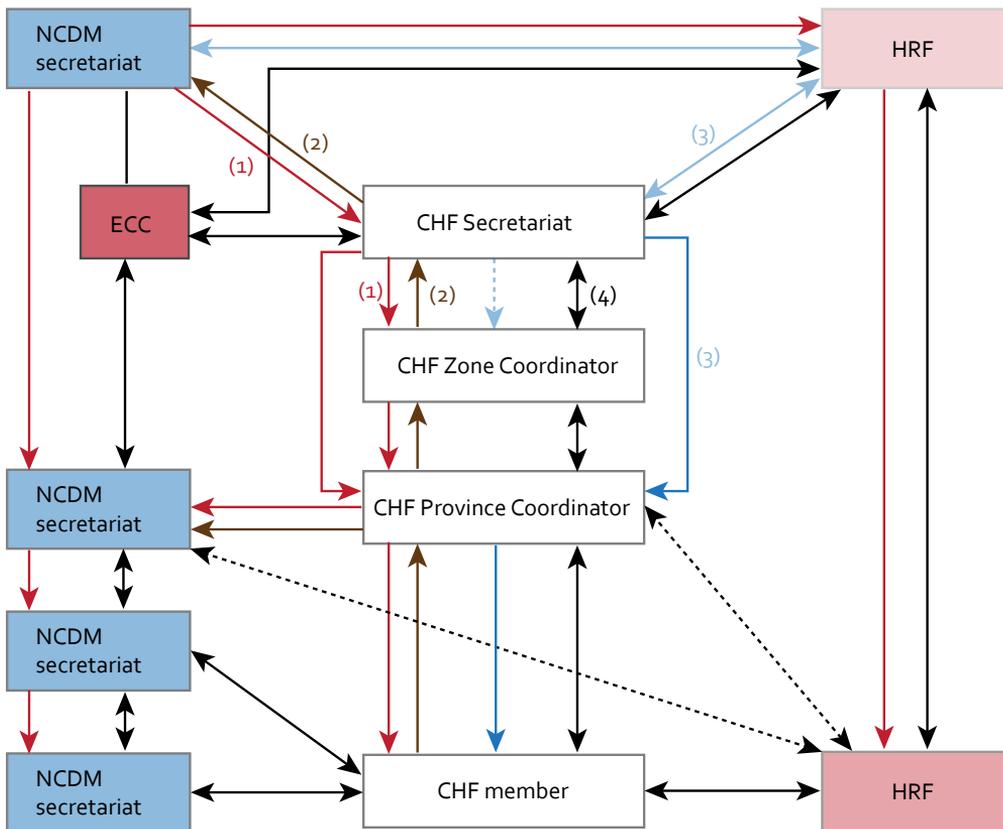
2. Communication and Reporting Procedures

2.1. Summary of CHF Possible Disaster Response Stages

	EWS	Preventive evacuation	Rapid assessment	Relief	Recovery
Slow onset flood			x	x	x
Flash Flood	x	x	x	x	x
Drought			x	x	x
Storm	x	x	x	x	x

■ Table 4: Main Areas of Intervention of the CHF Network

2.2. Communication Channels



In red/ brown: Early warning from national to local level/ and from local to national level
 In blue: Launching of a joint multi-sector rapid assessment
 In black: Response and recovery

 Fig 9: Main Communication Channels for the CHF Network

For Early Warning (in particular for flood and storm):

- The CHF secretariat must: 1) disseminate NCDM (or MoWRAM) early warning to CHF zone and province coordinators at the same time, with the appropriate recommendations (see section 3.1);
or 2) review warning messages sent by zone coordinators, then consult NCDM on the possible crisis situation for confirmation. If confirmed, warning message should be sent to CHF zone and province coordinators.
- The CHF zone coordinator can: 1) receive warning from CHF secretariat and disseminate to province coordinators;
or 2) receive warning from CHF province coordinator, then send to CHF secretariat;
or 3) receive warning from a different source and cross check with CHF secretariat. If confirmed, the warning messenger should be sent to CHF province coordinators.
- The CHF Province coordinator can: 1) receive warning from CHF secretariat and

disseminate to all CHF members in the province, with copy to PCDM;
or 2) receive warning from CHF member(s) then cross-check with PCDM, and when confirmed inform CHF zone coordinator and all CHF members in the province;
or 3) receive a warning from another source(s) then cross-check with PCDM, and when confirmed inform CHF zone coordinator and all CHF members in the province.

For joint multi sector rapid assessment:

- Once a joint multi-sector rapid assessment has been agreed between HRF and the NCDM secretariat, the CHF secretariat will 4) inform the concerned zone coordinator(s) of the planned multi-sector rapid assessment in their zone(s); and shall coordinate the deployment in the affected area(s) of the CHF Emergency Assessment Team (EAT) members in liaison with the CHF province coordinator(s).
- The CHF province coordinator(s) in the affected area(s) must support the CHF EAT deployment in coordination with HRF and the NCDM, and keep the CHF zone coordinator(s) informed of the progress.

For response and recovery:

- The CHF secretariat shall coordinate the response and recovery activities with the NCDM and the HRF, and should 5) keep the zone coordinators informed of any decision taken at coordination meetings; if possible, the CHF secretariat should also post any relevant information with regards to the CHF response to the crisis on the CHF website.
- The CHF zone coordinators shall disseminate information from CHF secretariat to CHF provincial coordinators, and from CHF province coordinators to CHF secretariat;
- During the first week after disaster, the CHF province coordinators must call a meeting for all CHF members in the province (and invite PCDM) to compile any initial assessment available and then send initial assessment report to CHF zone coordinator.
Generally, CHF province coordinators should coordinate with the PCDM, communicate regularly with the CHF members in their province and report frequently to CHF zone coordinators.
- The CHF members are communicating primarily with partners such as INGOs, DCDM or CCDM while they keep CHF province coordinator aware of their interventions and their immediate needs.

3. CHF Response to Emergencies

3.1. Early Warning Messages for CHF Members

- **Comment:** This section is only indicative of the messages the CHF secretariat could disseminate within the CHF network as the national Early Warning System (EWS) is still under development⁷. However, when the warning levels are established, the CHF

⁷ The EWS is being developed with support from ADPC under the Ketsana project.

contingency plan could be updated accordingly.

- **Comment:** As mentioned in Part 1, slow onset floods and droughts are progressive phenomena and it is expected that there will be a warning only when the situation is serious enough, meaning that there might not be any advisory in both cases.

For Flood:

- If a Flood Advisory is issued by NCDM (in particular for Flash Flood):
 - CHF members must check their emergency contacts directory;
 - CHF members should inform their staff to remain on stand-by and be prepared for supporting preventive evacuations in coordination with PCDM;
 - Check if boats and life jackets are available for immediate use;
 - Report to CHF province coordinator on preparedness status.
- If a Flood Warning is issued:
 - CHF members should ensure that their staff are in a safe place;
 - CHF members should start immediate assessments, before CHF province coordinator calls for a provincial coordination meeting.

For Drought:

- If a warning is issued by NCDM:
 - CHF members must start immediate evaluations of drought impact in their traditional areas of intervention;
 - Report to CHF provincial coordinator of first assessments and wait for a coordination meeting to be held to decide the CHF intervention strategy at the province level.

For Storm:

- **Yellow warning** (advisory) - The threat is clearly identified but no danger for the country within the next 24 hours.
 - CHF members should check their emergency contacts directory;
 - CHF members must inform their staff of the possible threat and check their plan for supporting preventive evacuations in coordination with PCDM;
 - Report to CHF province coordinator regarding preparedness status.
- **Orange warning** - The threat is confirmed and the cyclone will affect at least part of the country in less than 24 hours.
 - CHF members should contact PCDM and propose support for the evacuation of the most vulnerable;
 - Report to CHF province coordinator of preparedness status.

- **Red warning** - The storm/cyclone will affect the country in less than six hours.
 - CHF members should ensure safety of their staff and wait for the end of the red warning to start single-agency assessments.
 - Wait for CHF province coordinator to call for a coordination meeting to decide CHF intervention strategy at provincial level.

3.2. Preventive Evacuations and Safe Areas

When an early warning message is provided for a risk of flood or cyclone, CHF members should support the PCDM, DCDM and CCDM to undertake preventive evacuations of the most vulnerable population in their area in order to reduce the negative impact of such extreme natural event.

- **Comment:** Droughts are not expected to cause significant impact on people accommodations. Therefore, it is not usually necessary to evacuate the most vulnerable population.



- Photo 1: Impact of storm in Pursat province (Source: CHF)

- **Comment:** It is important for CHF members to know in advance in their province/ district, as well as which households should have priority during the evacuation. This work should be done with PCDM at an early stage.

There are two types of safe evacuation areas, formal and informal. Formal safe areas are located in a school, an elevated area with two one-storey building structures, or in former agricultural lands made higher by additional land filling. Minimum facilities include toilets, wells, and water tank for rain harvesting. Both livestock and humans are evacuated to

these safe areas. Informal safe areas are natural high grounds where locals would run to depending on their location.

- List of identified safe evacuation areas (both formal and informal) should be compiled with all CHF members in the province and centralized by CHF province coordinators.

3.3. Rapid Needs Assessments

In a humanitarian context, a needs assessment is a **systematic process for determining the needs of populations affected by crisis**. The purpose is to:

- Provide an estimate of the scale and severity of a crisis;
- Assess how the crisis is evolving and if there is risk of a worsening situation;
- Identify the affected and therefore target population of an emergency response;
- Identify the type of needs (by sector), scale and urgency/priority of needs of the affected population
- Consider appropriate means of assistance delivery.

Single-agency or separate assessment(s) can be considered by CHF members in the first 72 hours in the aftermath of a rapid onset disaster. This is particularly relevant in the case of a localized disaster (scenario 1: one or two provinces severely affected) and can also be done by several CHF members in a same province.

In a context of a sizeable disaster that covers a wide area (i.e. scenario 3: several zones), a **Joint Multi-sector Needs Assessment** should be considered. It should be planned and carried out **jointly** between a number of humanitarian actors, covering one or more sectors, using a standardized assessment tool, and should be shared with the broader humanitarian community to identify the needs of affected populations.

- **Comment:** A CHF Emergency Assessment Team is expected to be constituted in the future with trained staff involved in a joint multi-sector needs assessment in case of a major disaster event. See in Annex 4 the HRF assessment form.

- In order to rapidly evaluate the impact of a disaster, CHF members should collect baseline information on the population in their traditional area of intervention. This will allow CHF members to immediately compare the post disaster situation with the initial situation.

- Baseline information that could be collected include:
 - Number of villages / households;
 - Access to basic services available (water, health, schools, etc.);
 - Main infrastructures in the area (shelters, roads);
 - Main sources of income of the households;
 - Primary source of food (location of markets, prices);
 - Number of children enrolled in school.

3.4. Relief Phase

In line with the national contingency plan, there are six main sectors of intervention for emergency response in Cambodia:

1. Food security and Nutrition
2. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
3. Health
4. Shelter/ Non Food Items
5. Education
6. Protection

Depending on the severity of the crisis, from one or two provinces affected (**scenario 1**) up to several zones impacted (**scenario 3**), and depending on the natural event leading to the emergency situation, CHF members may need to be involved in several intervention sectors.

For the Food Sector: Lead WFP / Oxfam

- If the disaster has a serious impact and if food stocks available, CHF members can start distribute food in the most affected areas;
- The CHF secretariat should ensure that the food assistance is effectively coordinated between the CHF network and partners in the affected areas, by sending a representative to sectoral coordination meetings;
- There must be an agreement at the coordination meeting on criteria for food distribution, which should start with the most vulnerable and most affected (children, pregnant women, displaced people);
- There is a need to review and adopt a minimum assistance package (ration/cash value, in line with Sphere and other standards) or agricultural assistance.

For the WASH Sector: Lead UNICEF

- Based on the context, decide the best means of providing safe drinking water to the affected population (water container, water trucking to fill community tanks, bottles of water, etc.);
- To ensure appropriate coordination of the WASH intervention, CHF secretariat must send a representative to sectoral coordination meetings;
- Agree on criteria to access WASH support which should be based on vulnerability and

limited access to safe water and sanitation;

- Agree with other organizations on the standard packages that should be distributed (safe water, hygiene kits and hygiene information), in line with WASH standards.

In sanitation, consider the provision of portable toilets, facilitate use of communal toilets and construct basic latrines.

In one commune in Kampong Chhnang Province, water purification supplies were given only to households in which flood waters reached floor level, and not based on household access to safe water (source: Sitrep 30 Oct 2013).

For the Health sector: lead WHO

- Depending on the impact of the disaster, CHF members can logistically support the intervention of mobile health teams;
- CHF members should provide information to the affected population on accessibility and availability of public health services;
- CHF members can also facilitate the monitoring of disease outbreaks by reporting any suspicious cases to the public health services.

For the Shelter Sector: Lead IOM / UN Habitat

- Assist the displaced population with temporary shelter solutions (tent, community buildings, etc.);
- Provide non-food items (appropriate clothing, blankets, cooking sets, firewood or fuel for cooking, stoves, lighting, tools and fixing) where necessary;
- Coordinate with public health division and health sector for any required distribution of mosquito nets.

For the Education Sector: Lead UNICEF, Save the Children

- Organize temporary learning spaces as per the MoEYS guideline in “safe areas” or other areas identified as suitable, within two days of the response plan being finalized until children can return to schools
- Identify losses and damages in teaching and learning materials
- Provide education kits to students who have lost their learning materials, as well as teaching materials for teachers.

For the Protection Sector: Lead UNICEF, Save the Children

- Support set up of Child-friendly spaces in safe evacuation areas and in areas of displacement in collaboration with education, WASH and shelter partners
- Ensure family tracing and reunification systems are in place including children in residential care institutions.

- The CHF secretariat should identify focal points for the six main sectors of intervention that could be representing the CHF network in sectoral coordination meetings.

3.5. Early Recovery

Once the immediate needs are covered, CHF members should ensure that the affected population is able to come back to a normal situation. The recovery phase should focus on “building back better”.

In the food sector, CHF members should assess the needs for livelihood recovery activities

as soon as possible (e.g. distribution of seeds, small agricultural utensils, small livestock to target groups, veterinary assistance, cash for work and other activities).

In the shelter sector, CHF members can provide materials for repairing damaged houses.

In the WASH sector, CHF members can assess status of wells and water sources and needs for repairing, or disinfection. Construction of new water reservoirs could also be considered in safe areas which are not equipped appropriately.

4. Post Disaster Intervention

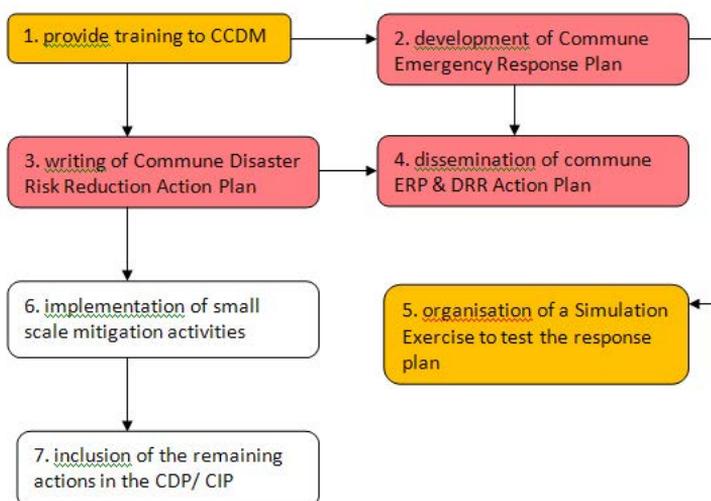
4.1. Capitalization and Advocacy

The CHF network response process should be documented once the interventions are completed and the situation is back to normal. CHF province coordinators should centralize information at the province level and send to CHF zone coordinators. CHF zone coordinators must compile information from the province(s) that are involved in the emergency response and then send to the CHF secretariat.

The review of CHF response to a disaster should be shared by the CHF secretariat with key partners (NCDM, HRF, INGOs) and the CHF steering committee in order to gather feedback. The possibility of having an external evaluation of major CHF response could be considered as it would be an opportunity to involve also the beneficiaries in the review.

4.2. Basic Preparedness Intervention in Affected Areas

For the CHF members involved in preparedness, they can systematically consider the following process in the affected communes, in collaboration with the concerned CCDM:



Such process has been tested by several organizations with DIPECHO funding. The CHF secretariat could coordinate with the JAG Network, the NCDM and the NCDD, the writing of a common methodology that could be used at commune level for disaster preparedness.

Training Course
on
Strengthening Emergency Response
Capacity of Humanitarian NGOs in Cambodia
Kompong Thon, Cambodia, March 18-27, 2014

Organized By
Cambodian Humanitarian Forum, PADEK, and ADPC
in Collaboration with NCDM, RUPP
and USAID



PART 3:

ACCESS TO FUNDING



PART 3. ACCESS TO FUNDING

Part 3 presents the main sources of funding for emergency response in Cambodia, and the key information the CHF secretariat should gather in order to facilitate strategic partnerships between the CHF members and the international NGOs and UN agencies involved in the country.

1. “Fast money” Funding Mechanisms

1.1. Summary

At country level, various funding mechanisms are available to respond to a sudden onset crisis. “Fast money” is a critical tool in kick-starting response at the onset of a disaster. The purpose of these mechanisms is to disperse funds quickly based on initial assessments and response plans, while in-depth assessments and strategic planning are organized to mobilize larger sums of money for longer-term recovery (see Flash Appeal in section 2).

The following table summarize the main funding mechanisms in Cambodia.

Fund	Dispersed within	Who are the funds for?	Who initiates the process?
OCHA Emergency cash grant	10 days	UN RC or HC, but may be transferred to national authorities or to local NGOs	UN RC or HC, OCHA field office or regional office, or affected governments (through permanent mission)
CERF	10 days or 2 weeks	UN agencies and IOM only. NGOs can access CERF funding indirectly through sub-grants from CERF grant recipients	UN RC and/or HC
ECHO	72 hours	UN agencies, international NGOs, Red Cross movement	ECHO
USAID	72 hours	International NGOs which are registered with USAID	USAID, in liaison with US Embassy in the country
IFRC DREF	24 hours	Red Cross national societies	National societies and IFRC
UNDP TRAC 1.1.3	7 days	UNDP	UN RC

■ ■ Table 5: Summary of fast money funding mechanisms

1.2. UN Funding Mechanisms

In Cambodia, there are two “fast money” funding mechanisms managed by UN-OCHA: the Emergency Cash Grants and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

OCHA Emergency Cash Grants

Amount available	Up to USD 100,000
Purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grants are intended to provide immediate support for relief operations responding to natural, environmental and technological disaster situations including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Local purchases of relief items such as blankets, plastic sheeting etc. to assist victims of a disaster. 1.2. Logistical support for the relief operation, e.g. rental of aircraft for search and rescue operations, equipment for road clearance, tools/equipment needed to assist in the disaster response, etc. 1.3. For short-term recruitment of personnel to assist the RC/HC in relief coordination, in cases where UNDP funding does not cover this particular need. 2. Grants cannot be authorized for reconstruction and rehabilitation of physical infrastructure.
Eligible organizations	Funds can be requested by the RC/HC Office. Implementation can be through an implementing partner such as government, UN Agency, RC/RC movement organization, NGO.
Application process	<p>Requests for Emergency Cash Grants can be initiated from different sources including the Office of the RC/HC, the OCHA Country or Regional Office, or in the case of Cambodia through the HRF.</p> <p>At a minimum, the request includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The nature of the disaster; and (ii) An outline of the assistance required. <p>OCHA notifies the RC/HC of the Emergency Cash Grant approval (standard memorandum), which outlines the terms and conditions of the grant. The RC/HC, in collaboration with the HRF, prepares a basic cost plan to indicate the planned outputs for the grant. The cost plan should reach OCHA regional office within 10 days of the initial request. Applications are accepted throughout the year.</p>

Approval criteria	<p>OCHA reviews the request along with balances of the Emergency Cash Grant Fund to determine</p> <p>(i) Whether the request meets the criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When disaster exceed the local response capacity of the country and the country requests international support or welcomes it and/or • When the RC/HC in coordination with the national authorities responsible for the emergency management considers it necessary. <p>(ii) And if the grant amount is in line with the magnitude and impact of the disaster, as well as local resources and capacities.</p>
Implementation timeframe	<p>The implementation timeframe of the Grant is two months from the date of the release of the financial authorisation.</p> <p>The RC/HC may request an extension of the implementation period if supported by significant justification. This request needs to be formally approved by the OCHA Coordination and Response Division and be communicated to AO with a formal memorandum.</p>

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) was launched on 9 March 2006 and represents an important international multilateral funding instrument. It is an OCHA-managed UN fund intended to kick start emergency humanitarian assistance.

Amount available	<p>Two thirds of CERF's allocations come from the rapid response envelope. A maximum of USD 30 million rapid response funds can be allocated to a crisis.</p>
Purpose	<p>Rapid response funding was initiated by the General Assembly in 2005. It provides funding for three types of situations: (a) sudden-onset emergencies, (b) a rapid or significant deterioration of an existing humanitarian situation, (c) time-critical interventions</p>
Eligible organizations	<p>UN organizations (excluding OCHA) and IOM. <u>NGOs cannot request rapid response funding</u> but can access CERF funding indirectly through sub-grants from CERF grant recipients</p>
Application process	<p>Flash appeals (see section 2) and CERF applications should be developed in parallel. A rapid response allocation is a collaborative process and is managed by a country's RC and/or HC. Following consultations with the humanitarian country team, an RC/HC will solicit in-country applications for rapid response funds. Applications are accepted throughout the year; the process requires the RC/HC to draft a cover letter to the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC)¹ and provide a completed CERF application. The CERF secretariat will review the application and the ERC will make the final decision.</p>

¹ Valerie Amos began the role of OCHA's USG/ERC on 7 September 2010.

Approval criteria	<p>Rapid response applications will include humanitarian projects that are critical to a country's emergency. Projects should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond to the needs of a sudden-onset emergency, rapid deterioration of an existing crisis, or time-critical intervention; • Be based on recent, coordinated needs assessments, demonstrate access/capacity to implement, be essential for the humanitarian response, and prioritized by the HCT and the RC/HC through a consultative process; • Comply with the guidance on CERF Life-Saving Criteria and any sectoral guidelines set by the Emergency Relief Coordinator at the time of allocation; and • Jump-start or initiate an emergency response. Funds should not be used to support a previously existing emergency response. CERF will not fund 100 per cent of an emergency's project requirements except in rare circumstances.
Implementation timeframe	<p>Funds should be committed and project activities completed within six months of the date that CERF disburses funds (CERF disburses funds directly to a recipient agency's headquarters). In situations where agencies expense funds before CERF disburses funds, the agency may request an earlier disbursement date. However, this date must not be six weeks prior to CERF's intended disbursement date and should not be before the emergency actually occurs.</p>

1.3. ECHO

The European Commission's mandate for humanitarian aid is defined in Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96. The main objectives of the humanitarian aid operations funded by the Commission are:

- To save and preserve life during emergencies and their immediate aftermath in man-made or natural disasters outside the EU;
- To provide assistance and relief to people affected by longer-lasting crises such as civil wars;
- To finance the delivery of aid, working to ensure that aid is accessible to those for whom it is intended;
- To assist refugees or displaced people wherever they find sanctuary and to help them resettle if they return home;
- To support short-term rehabilitation and reconstruction work to help victims regain a minimum level of self-sufficiency, taking long-term development objectives into account where possible;
- To ensure preparedness for natural disasters by setting up early-warning systems and financing disaster prevention projects in high-risk regions.

The European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO) does not implement humanitarian projects itself but funds actions that are implemented through partner relief organizations. These include approximately 200 European NGOs that have signed a

Framework Partnership Agreement (FPA)² with ECHO Brussels, specialized UN agencies (like UNICEF, WFP, OCHA) and members of the Red Cross/Crescent movement.

The commission adopts humanitarian aid financing decisions throughout the year on the basis of needs assessments and specific proposals made by partners. Its quickest way to respond to sudden crises is the fast-track "primary emergency decision". This unique tool allows the commission to provide funds of up to 3 million Euros almost immediately (a decision must be adopted within 72 hours of the event that provoked the crisis). At the same time, ECHO dispatches rapid response coordinators to ensure that vital assistance such as food, shelter materials, blankets and medicines can be provided as speedily as possible.

Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 concerning humanitarian aid clearly states that the sole aim is to prevent or relieve human suffering and that humanitarian aid decisions "must be taken impartially and solely according to the victims' needs and interests". EU humanitarian aid "must not be guided by, or subject to, political considerations".

In Cambodia:
- € 11.1 million were provided to assist victims of natural disasters since 2009;
- € 2.5 million provided in response to typhoons Wutip and Nari in 2013;
- € 100 000 to assist flood victims along the Thai-Cambodia border in 2012;
- € 6.5 million provided to assist flood victims in 2011-2012.

1.4. USAID

USAID, through its office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, responds to an average of 70 disasters in 56 countries every year to ensure aid reaches people affected by rapid on-set disasters such as earthquakes, volcanoes, floods, and slow-onset crises, including drought and conflict. Financial assistance can be disbursed rapidly for a short period of time (six months maximum).

There are three main criteria for the activation of USAID-OFDA funding support:

- (i) The scale of disaster is beyond the capacities of the host nation;
- (ii) The host nation is requesting formally /or informally for international support;
- (iii) It is in the US interest to respond to the disaster.

Those eligible for receiving USAID/OFDA funding are agencies and iNGOs that have demonstrated capacities to respond quickly to disasters, with previous experience in emergency response, and have registered with USAID.

USAID/OFDA has been funding the "Strengthening Emergency Response Capacity of Humanitarian NGOs in Cambodia" project of the ADPC since 2012. The aim is to help local humanitarian NGOs in Cambodia become better equipped to coordinate among one another and respond to disasters. Through this project, ADPC has provided training aimed at strengthening the leadership capacity of local relief organizations and systematizing the local approach to disaster management, and has supported the development of the present guidebook.

2. UN Flash Appeal

UN Flash Appeal is an initial inter-agency humanitarian response strategy and resource mobilization tool based on a rapid appraisal of the disaster situation. The Flash Appeal

² http://ec.europa.eu/echo/partners/humanitarian_aid/fpa_en.htm

identifies the common funding requirements of humanitarian actors for the earliest phase of the response, generally for the first three to six months. In cases where emergency response is required for more than six months or in a protracted emergency, the Flash Appeal is extended and transformed into a Country Action Plan (CAP).

Amount available	N/A
Purpose	<p>The flash appeal is a tool for structuring a coordinated humanitarian response for the first three to six months of an emergency. The UN Humanitarian Coordinator triggers it in consultation with all stakeholders. It contains an analysis of the context and of humanitarian needs (citing whatever specific needs assessments are available), response plans (at the general strategic level as well as sectoral plans including specific proposed projects), and statements on roles and responsibilities. There is neither an exhaustive list of types of emergencies a flash appeal can be used, nor a universal set of thresholds that, when passed, would trigger a flash appeal. The key variable here is whether the needs go beyond the ability of the government and any one agency to respond adequately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The triggering event can either be a sudden-onset emergency, such as a cyclone or hurricane, earthquake, floods, or a complex political crisis. The flash appeal in these circumstances must be issued within a week of the disaster if it is to be credible and effective. • Equally, the triggering event can be a decision made as a result of worsening conditions in an ongoing or slow-onset crisis such as a drought. The appeal in these situations should be issued within a week of the RC/HC deciding to develop it.
Eligible organizations	<p>The flash appeal may include projects from UN agencies, international organizations, national and international NGOs (note that it may include project partnerships with the national Red Cross or Red Crescent Society of the country of operation). Government ministries cannot appeal for funds directly in a flash appeal, but can be partners in UN or NGO projects</p>

Flash appeals and CERF applications should be developed in parallel, with the flash appeal noting the amount committed by CERF (if CERF did so before flash appeal publication), and CERF kick-starting the response to the flash appeal. The CERF request and the flash appeal belong to the same process of coordinated response, and therefore should be mutually consistent. The information required for both is broadly similar, and if the CERF grant request is submitted first, a large part of the information and analysis submitted to support it is easily transferable to the flash appeal.

Experience to date indicates that the following is the ideal sequencing for flash appeals and CERF requests:

- RC/HC triggers a coordinated response to a disaster or emergency, starting with rapid appraisal of scale and severity, and assignment of roles and responsibilities. RC/HC determines as soon as possible whether the event is likely to be of a scale that requires an inter-agency response (exceeding the capacity of any single agency and the government concerned).
- If an inter-agency response is required, the RC/HC consults all relevant partners at the country level, triggers a coordinated response starting with rapid needs assessments, and assigns roles and responsibilities, including designation of cluster/sector leads in consultation with the ERC.
- The RC/HC then triggers a flash appeal. The RC/HC leads the HCT to produce a clear articulation of humanitarian needs, priority sectors for response, sectoral response plans including specific projects, and roles and responsibilities (these are the same as the main components of a flash appeal).
- If funding is likely to be inadequate, the RC/HC may suggest to the ERC that an initial CERF funding "envelope" be provided, based on the best estimate of the scale of the emergency and the immediate funding needs. The provision of CERF funding would be contingent upon the quality of the grant request, which should focus on under-resourced core humanitarian activities.
- Based on this draft response strategy (flash appeal), the HC/RC should determine the CERF funding priorities and request clusters/sectors to review the critical needs and implementation capacity and identify/vet projects that fill the highest priority needs. The highest priority projects should be presented to the RC/HC for approval. The RC/HC should send the selected proposals as a package to the ERC, with a copy to the CERF Secretariat. The grant request should be in line with the allocation announced by the ERC and in accordance with CERF application guidelines.

The process for developing a grant request should be evidence-based, inclusive and transparent. NGOs and other humanitarian partners should be involved.

- The RC/HC immediately sends whichever is ready first – the CERF request to the CERF secretariat, or the flash appeal to CAP Section in Geneva – and completes the other as soon as possible (normally, the CERF request package takes less time to complete than the flash appeal, but this flexible method allows for exceptions).

Approval criteria	<p>On Day one of receiving the final draft:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAP Section circulates final field draft to agency HQs, which have 24 hours to return comments on the document. • Final comments from IASC headquarters due. OCHA-HQ Desk Officer incorporates and reconciles HQs' comments, and returns document to CAP Section. On Day two of receiving the final draft: CAP Section performs final substantive review, style-checks uploads project information onto FTS, and formats the document. Then the appeal is finalized and published: if a launch is planned this takes place at identified time/place(s).
Implementation timeframe	<p>First three to six months of an emergency.</p> <p>The flash appeal may be developed into or succeeded by consolidated appeal, if an interagency response is needed</p> <p>Beyond six months</p>

3. Private Sector

Private sector companies are increasingly involved in disaster response, often as part of their commitment to a corporate social responsibility (CSR) strategy. This involvement can take many forms, including as a donor to the UN, Red Cross Red Crescent Societies, and NGOs and as direct service providers of aid.

Companies like DHL and Ericsson for example have been working to support humanitarian logistics and telecommunications for years and are being joined by a growing number of private sector actors now involved in disaster response. The vast majority of private companies' involvement in disaster relief occurs independently and can be very localized (at provincial or sometimes district level).

- CHF secretariat should identify key private companies at national or provincial level that could be interested to provide support to the affected population in case of major emergency in Cambodia, and discuss the possibility of partnership (in distribution, assessment, etc.).

4. Main Information Needed to Request Funding

At this stage, CHF members can access the main funding mechanisms only through strategic partnerships with UN agencies or international NGOs. Hence, the CHF secretariat should plan to initiate new partnerships between CHF members and UN agencies or iNGOs by centralizing key information from CHF members in emergency situation, such as:

- Brief description of objectives and expected results of planned CHF emergency intervention
- Target population
- Brief description of activities to be carried out
- Description of CHF members involved in the intervention and of the coordination mechanism

■ Estimated timeframe (start/completion date)

■ Budget Breakdown

Description of item	Unit price	Quantity	Total
Grand total			

In case of any major emergency, CHF secretariat should be able to provide this information rapidly at HRF meetings, so that new partnerships can be initiated. At this stage, the CHF secretariat cannot be directly funded for emergency response.



PART 4: **CHF** **PREPAREDNESS** **FOR RESPONSE**





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ដុះចេញពីការសិក្សា

សក្តានុបន្ទូលសរសេរគន្លឹះគំនិត

ការសិក្សា បង្កើន (ក្នុងកម្រិត)

តាមរយៈការសិក្សា (M & E)

គ្រូបង្រៀន/ការងារ

តាមរយៈ / ថវិកា

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PART 4. CHF PREPAREDNESS FOR RESPONSE

Part 4 proposes the next steps that CHF Network and CHF members can consider in order to reinforce their capacities in humanitarian assistance in Cambodia.

1. Developing CHF's Contingency Plan

1.1. Main Steps

Contingency planning is a management tool used to analyze the impact of potential crises and ensure that adequate and appropriate arrangements are made in advance to respond in a timely, effective and appropriate way to the needs of the affected population(s). It's a tool to anticipate and solve problems that typically arise during humanitarian response. Experience confirms that the level of preparedness and planning of responding agencies/ organizations, as well as the capacities and resources available to them heavily influence effective humanitarian response at the onset of a crisis.

As part of a new project expected to start in May 2014, the CHF network planning on developing its own contingency plan that will detail the organization of CHF collective response to any emergency situation. Four stages can be considered:

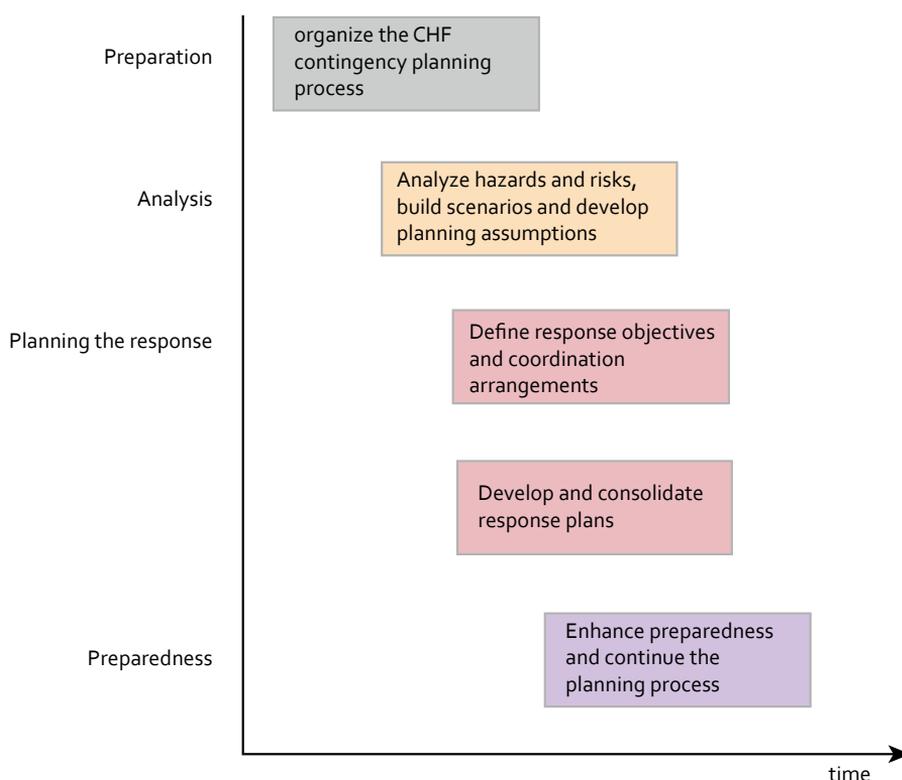


Fig 10: Contingency Planning Process Stages
(Source IASC Contingency Planning Guidelines)

- The preparation stage consists of setting up of a technical working group which could involve CHF secretariat and selected zone coordinators, province coordinators as well as CHF members. The process of contingency planning should also be determined at this stage with the expected timeline and outputs agreed prior to the beginning of the planning work;
- The analysis stage will allow the contingency planning working group to detail the scenario to be considered (see the three main scenarios in Part 2 of the guidance note) and the available capacities within the CHF network, taking into consideration the existing sectoral approach led by HRF;
- It is particularly important in the contingency plan that the CHF secretariat is able to clarify what shall be the trigger of the CHF Network intervention (for scenario 1, 2 and 3).
- The planning stage will identify the objectives of the intervention and the key steps of the response among the CHF members (Part 2 of the guidance note is providing the basis for the development of the Response Plan), detailing in particular the coordination mechanism within the network and the participation to the various national and sectoral coordination meetings (NCDM, HRF, etc.);
- The preparedness stage is key to address the existing gaps of the CHF network preparedness identified during the planning process (e.g. the lack of specific equipment for needs assessment, or the need for collecting the baseline information in the respective CHF target areas).

1.2. Information to be Gathered

To support the development of the CHF Network's Contingency Plan, a number of documents and data need to be collected by the technical Working Group:

- The national and provincial contingency plans;
- The sectoral contingency plans (if existing);
- Risk maps (which will be developed by the Ketsana project);
- EWS procedures (which will be developed by the Ketsana project);
- HRF contingency plan;
- HRF assessment tools;
- List of identified evacuation areas in the provinces covered by the CHF network;
- Baseline information in the provinces covered by the CHF network;
- Emergency contact directory (see annex 5).

2. CHF Members Checklist

For each CHF member, minimum preparedness actions must be undertaken, at least once a year, among others:

CHF member Preparedness Action	yes	no
Review of the CHF contingency plan (when developed)		
Review of the provincial emergency response plan (if existing)		
Participate in a provincial simulation exercise (organized by CHF or PCDM)		
Update and print emergency contacts directory		
Get abreast of the 3W review undertaken by the CHF zone coordinator		
Collect baseline information in the area of regular intervention		
Determine a clear strategy and objectives for the organization with regard to a possible emergency response intervention		
Establish an action plan for reinforcing the capacities of the organization in DRR and Disaster Response		
Inform regularly the CHF province coordinator of the organization's needs and/or progresses in DRM		



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ANNEX





ANNEX 1. ToR CHF SECRETARIAT

1. Goal

To improve the humanitarian response to disasters in Cambodia by enhancing the capacities of the CHF members to better engage in the humanitarian framework through an improved access to information, the delivery of technical trainings, and an appropriate mentoring.

2. Objectives of the CHF Secretariat

Provide a platform and network for information and resource sharing as well as for dialogue to meet the need of the vulnerable;

- Promote mutual understanding between humanitarian and development organization through advocacy for better humanitarian efforts;
- Build and develop capacity for disaster emergency preparedness and response and ensure a greater accountability for all humanitarian action;
- Reinforce the coordination of all humanitarian activities at community level;
- Guide DRM activities of the CHF members and in particular assist the CHF zone and province coordinators in conducting hazard identification, mitigation, preparedness, emergency response and recovery work;
- Establish a database of available expertise among the CHF members that could be used in case of an emergency situation in any of the CHF zones (for **Multi sector needs assessment** or as part of a **Surge Technical Assistance Team**);
- Provide coordination support to the CHF members by participating to HRF and NCDM meetings, and by keeping the CHF zone and province coordinators informed of the discussions held around DRM at national level;
- Advocate at national and regional level for any strategic improvements needed in the DRM framework.

3. Role and Responsibility

- In collaboration with the CHF steering committee and ADPC, determine the actions and technical inputs required to operationalize the CHF network (such as the trainings curriculum and agenda);
- Provide technical guidance to CHF zone and province coordinators in conducting hazard identification, mitigation, preparedness, as well as in emergency response and recovery;
- Provide coordination support to the CHF members by participating to key national (and when possible regional) meetings, and keep the CHF members informed of the discussions held around DRM at national level;
- Assist the CHF steering committee to organize the CHF annual meeting/workshop;
- Advocate the interest of CHF to international organization and donor;
- Effectively implement the work program of the secretariat;
- Regularly communicate with the CHF zone and province coordinators; disseminate early warning messages, when possible;
- If scenario 1 occurs (**1 or 2 provinces in one zone are severely affected**), liaise with the concerned CHF zone coordinator to get regular information on the situation and of any required surge technical assistance;

- If scenario 2 occurs (**all the provinces in one zone are affected**), assist the emergency response intervention of the CHF zone coordinator in charge, in particular for the mobilization of any needed additional resource (equipment, technical assistance, funding);
- If scenario 3 occurs (**several zones are affected**), mobilize additional resources for the functioning of the secretariat (additional staff, equipment, funding) in order to effectively assist the concerned CHF zone coordinators in their respective emergency response;
- Coordinate joint needs assessment with the HRF and the NCDM;
- Review and archive the reports provided by CHF zone coordinators (assessment report, situation reports, etc.).

Before Disaster (Early Warning):

- Disseminate NCDM and MoWRAM early warning messages to CHF zone and province coordinators on time, with appropriate recommendations;
- Review warning messages sent by either zone or province coordinators then consult NCDM on the possible crisis situation for confirmation.

During Disaster:

- Receive initial assessment reports from zone coordinator(s);
- Inform the zone coordinator(s) if there is any planned multi-sector rapid assessment in their zone(s);
- Coordinate surge technical assistance to help zone and province coordinators to develop initial assessment reports;
- If scenario 1 and 2: Receive and review reports of zone coordinator(s) as well as draft proposal(s) from affected province(s) or zone(s) to share respectively with HRF and possible donors;
- If scenario 3: Compile information gathered from the zone coordinators; prepare regular reports and proposals to share respectively with HRF and possible donors.
- Communicate regularly with the concerned zone and province coordinators to know about needed support (funding, equipment, human resources) and to provide information on the on-going national emergency response as well as possible funding opportunities.

After Disaster:

- Compile and archive lessons learnt from the zone(s) and province(s) after the disaster response and recovery is completed; and share with HRF and donors;
- File/ update all information on risk of disasters in the affected zone(s);
- Review joint proposal for DRR in the zone(s); and assist the mapping of who is doing what and where (3W) in each CHF zones;
- Review the provincial CHF contingency plans and needs, and compile.

ANNEX 2. ToR of CHF ZONE COORDINATOR

1. Objectives

- Coordinate DRM activities with CHF province coordinators, in particular for identifying hazards, for mitigation, preparedness, emergency response & recovery;
- Review provincial CHF emergency preparedness and response plans (EPRP) in the zone in charge;
- Facilitate the Provinces' DRR and disaster response interventions in close collaboration with the CHF secretariat.

2. Role and Responsibility

- Communicate regularly with the CHF secretariat and the CHF province coordinators in the zone;
- If **scenario 1 (one or two provinces in the zone are severely affected)**, assist the concerned province coordinator(s) in responding to the emergency situation with any surge technical assistance needed, review of the reports, and with the sharing of regular information with the CHF secretariat;
- If **scenario 2 (all the provinces of the zone are affected)**, coordinate the emergency response intervention of the CHF members in the provinces within the zone, including emergency assessment and resource mobilization;
- Report (assessment report, situation reports, etc.) to CHF secretariat;
- Represent the CHF steering committee within the zone.

3. Specific Role and Responsibilities

Before Disaster (Early Warning):

- Disseminate early warning to all stakeholder on time:
 - Receive warning from CHF secretariat and disseminate to province coordinator(s) and CHF members;
 - Receive warning from CHF province coordinator then send to CHF secretariat;
 - Receive warning from different source and cross check with PCDMs, and CHF secretariat; if confirmed, send to CHF province coordinator(s).

During Disaster(Including Need Assessment):

- Receive initial assessment reports from province coordinator(s), review and compile and send to CHF secretariat;
- Inform the province coordinator(s) if there is any planned multi-sector rapid assessment in their provinces;
- Coordinate surge technical assistance to help province coordinator developing an initial assessment report from another province in the same zone (scenario 1) or if scenario 2, from another zone, in coordination with the CHF secretariat.
- If scenario 1: Receive and compile reports of province coordinator(s) and send to CHF secretariat; coordinate surge technical support based on the needs of the province coordinator(s); review draft proposal(s) from affected province(s), consolidate and send to CHF secretariat;
- If scenario 2: same as scenario 1, however reports and draft proposals are prepared

under coordination of the zone coordinator

- Communicate regularly with the province coordinator(s) and the CHF secretariat on the needed support (funding, equipment, human resources).

After Disaster(Including Capitalization and Preparedness):

- Compile lessons learned from the provinces after the disaster response and recovery is completed and send to CHF secretariat;
- File/ update all information on risk of disasters in the zone;
- Review provinces' preparedness action plan for each province (including training) then send to CHF secretariat;
- Review joint proposal for DRR in the province(s) and send to CHF secretariat;
- Update emergency contacts directory at zone level;
- Review provincial CHF contingency plan (equipment, relief supply, etc.) and send to CHF secretariat.

ANNEX 3. ToR of CHF PROVINCE COORDINATOR

1. Objectives

- Coordinate DRM activities with main stakeholders in the province such as provincial authorities (PCDM, relevant provincial departments) and NGOs, in particular for identifying hazards, for mitigation, preparedness, emergency response and recovery;
- Coordinate the preparation of a provincial CHF Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) and update regularly;
- Ensure that the CHF members' DRR and disaster response activities in the province are aligned with national strategies and programs.

2. Role and Responsibility

- Communicate regularly with the CHF's zone coordinator and the CHF members in the province;
- Provide regular reports (preparedness, assessment report, response situation reports, other) to CHF zone coordinator;
- Assist with the coordination of the CHF members in the province involved in disaster response and preparedness efforts;
- Work closely with government partners (PCDM), CHF members and any other stakeholder involved in disaster management within the province in-charge;
- Facilitate joint preparedness and response activities between the CHF members in the province in-charge.

3. Specific Role and Responsibilities

Before Disaster (Early Warning – for Flood and Storm):

- Disseminate early warning to all stakeholder on time:
 - Receive warning from CHF secretariat and disseminate to all CHF members in the province, with copy to PCDM;
 - Receive warning from CHF member(s) then cross-check with PCDM and CHF secretariat, and when confirmed, inform CHF zone coordinator and all CHF members in the province;
 - Receive a warning from another source(s) then cross-check with PCDM and CHF secretariat, and when confirmed, inform CHF zone coordinator and all CHF members in the province;
- When possible, and if receiving a special request from PCDM or any other partner, coordinate the support from CHF members for preventive evacuations and life saving.

During Disaster (Including Need Assessment):

- Call for a meeting (first week after disaster) with all CHF members in the province, and invite PCDM, to compile any initial assessment information available and then, send initial assessment report to CHF zone coordinator;
- If there is a need of a **surge technical assistance** for preparing the initial assessment report, send request to zone coordinator to facilitate deployment of a CHF member

from another province, either in the same zone (**scenario 1 – one or two provinces in the zone are severely affected**) or from another zone (**scenario 2 – all provinces of the zone are affected**);

- Keep communication with zone coordinator if there is a planned multi-sector rapid assessment in the province then keep CHF members informed about next possible steps;
- Ask for and participate in PCDM coordination meeting(s), then inform zone coordinator and all CHF members informed about the information discussed at meeting(s);
- If scenario 1 (one or two provinces affected): Call for a meeting of CHF members, collect information on immediate response of CHF members to develop a coordinated response program and if needed, draft joint proposal and send to zone coordinator; inform CHF zone coordinator of any **surge sectoral technical assistance** is needed in the province;
- If scenario 2 (all provinces affected in the zone): Zone coordinator will be in charge of preparing draft joint proposal;
- Communicate regularly with zone coordinator on any additional support needed (funding, equipment, human resources).

After Disaster (Capitalization and Preparedness):

- Compile lessons learned from CHF members in the province after disaster response and recovery work is completed and send to CHF zone coordinator;
- File/ update all information on risk of disasters in the province;
- Identify the gaps in the CHF response and develop an action plan for the preparedness of CHF members in the province (including training needs) and send to CHF zone coordinator;
- Identify any technical assistance required for preparedness and mitigation in the province;
- Coordinate any preparedness activity in the province with humanitarian institutions;
- Develop joint proposal if needed for DRR in the province and send to CHF zone coordinator;
- Update emergency contacts directory at province level;
- Develop/update provincial CHF contingency plan (equipment, relief supply etc.).

ANNEX 4. HRF NEEDS ASSESSMENT FORM

Initial Rapid Assessment

Key Informant Tool

Humanitarian Response Forum

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Form 1: Key Informant Tool

សេចក្តីផ្តើមដំបូង Introduction:

“Good morning/afternoon. My name is _____ and I work with _____. We are collecting information here to better understand the situation after _____ (reference crisis - floods/drought/storms etc). I would like to ask you to participate in a one-on-one interview. The information will be kept strictly confidential. Please answer all the questions truthfully and to the best of your ability. There are no wrong answers to the questions that will be asked. There is no direct benefit to you in participating in this assessment and your participation is voluntary. You may refuse to answer any question.”

អាណុស្ត្រី/ទិវាស្រ្តី។ ខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ.....ខ្ញុំធ្វើការជាមួយ.....។ យើងខ្ញុំកំពុងប្រមូលព័ត៌មានទីនេះ ដើម្បីស្វែងយល់អោយបានកាន់តែច្បាស់អំពីស្ថានភាព បន្ទាប់ពី.....(វិបត្តិដែលកើតមាន៖ ទឹកជំនន់ រាំងស្ងួត ខ្យល់ព្យុះ ។ល។) ខ្ញុំសូមអោយអស់លោក លោកស្រីជួយ និងចូលរួមជាមួយខ្ញុំក្នុងការសំភាសន៍នេះ។ រាល់ព័ត៌មានទាំងអស់នឹងរក្សាជាការសម្ងាត់ជូន។ សូមមេត្តាឆ្លើយទៅនឹងសំណួរទាំងអស់អោយបានពិតប្រាកដ ហើយសូមជួយអោយអស់ពីលទ្ធភាព។ សូមជម្រាប ជូនថាមិនមានចម្លើយណាមួយខុសឡើយ ហើយមកសួរឡើងវិញទេ។ ការសំភាសន៍នេះយើងខ្ញុំមិនមានអ្វីផ្តល់ជូនទេ ដល់អ្នកដែលបានចូលរួមក្នុងដំណើរការ ប៉ាន់ប្រមាណនេះ មានន័យថា ការចូលរួមរបស់អស់លោក លោកស្រី គឺជាការស្ម័គ្រចិត្តទាំងអស់។ ក្នុងនោះដើម្បីអោយបដិសេដមិនឆ្លើយនឹងសំណួរណាមួយក៏បាន ប្រសិនបើអស់លោក លោកស្រីមិនចង់ផ្តល់ចម្លើយនឹងសំណួរនោះ។

1. ព័ត៌មានទូទៅ Basic Information: (NB: spell location names as in Commune Database)

1.1. ឈ្មោះសំភាសន៍ Enumerator name ៖				
1.2. ឈ្មោះស្ថាប័នរបស់អ្នកសំភាសន៍ Enumerator organization ៖				
1.3. កាលបរិច្ឆេទធ្វើសំភាសន៍ Date of interview: (dd/mm/yy) ៖				
1.4. ឈ្មោះខេត្ត Province Name ៖				
1.5. ឈ្មោះស្រុក District Name ៖				
1.6. ឈ្មោះឃុំ Commune Name ៖				
1.7. ឈ្មោះភូមិ Village Name ៖				
1.8. អាប់ស៊ីស X (Longitude) ៖			1.9. អេឡីវ៉ាស៊ីយ៉ូន Y (Latitude) ៖	
1.10. កូដអ្នកផ្តល់បទសំភាសន៍ Key Informant (KI) Code:				
1. អភិបាលខេត្ត Province governor, 2 គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគ្រោះមហន្តរាយខេត្ត PCDM, 3 អភិបាលក្រុមប្រឹក្សាស្រុក CRC, 4 អភិបាលស្រុក District governor, 5 គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគ្រោះមហន្តរាយស្រុក DCDM 6 គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគ្រោះមហន្តរាយឃុំ CCDM				

2. ព័ត៌មានពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ Disaster-related information:

2.1. កាលបរិច្ឆេទកើតឡើងគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ Date of Disaster ៖		
2.2. ប្រភេទគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ Type of Disaster ៖		១. រាំងស្ងួត ២. ទឹកជំនន់ ៣. ខ្យល់ព្យុះ
ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (specify)		
2.3. មូលហេតុចម្បងដែលនាំអោយកើតមានគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Main causes/sources of the disaster (specify):		
2.4. តើមានការប្រាប់អោយដឹងជាមុនដែររឺទេ? Any pre-warning?	0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ Yes	
ប្រសិនបើបាទ សូមបញ្ជាក់ពីប្រភព If yes, indicate source:		
2.5. ការវិនិច្ឆ័យទូទៅរបស់អ្នកអំពីស្ថានភាពនិងតម្រូវការ Your overall judgment of the situation and severity of needs?		
2.6. ការវិនិច្ឆ័យរយៈពេលខ្លីអំពីវិបត្តិដែលកំពុងកើតឡើង Short-term outlook - is the crisis getting...		
1= អាក្រក់ Worse; 2= ប្រសើរ Better; 3= ដូចដើម Same		

3. តំបន់ដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ Affected areas: (NB: locations should be spelled in line with Commune Database)

3.1. ចំនួនសរុប Total # in area	ចំនួនប៉ះពាល់ # affected	ចំនួនប៉ះពាល់អាក្រក់បំផុត # worst affected
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GUIDANCE NOTES ON HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

ស្រុក Districts					
ឃុំ Communes					
ភូមិ Villages					
3.2. សូមបញ្ជាក់ឈ្មោះតំបន់ដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់អាក្រក់បំផុត (ស្រុក ឃុំ ភូមិ) Please name the worst affected* areas (list district, communes and/or villages; 1=worst affected)					
3.3. សូមរៀបរាប់ឈ្មោះភូមិដែលបានកាត់ផ្តាច់ និងតំបន់ដែលគេទៅតាំងទីលំនៅ (រួមបញ្ចូលទាំងការតាំងទីលំនៅមិនផ្លូវការ) List names of villages cut off & the communes they are in (include informal settlements)					
3.4. តើមានការខ្វះខាតថាមពលប្រើប្រាស់ដែររឺទេ? Are there any fuel shortages? 0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ Yes					
4. Affected* people: (NB: Population figures should be checked with Commune Database)					
4.1. ចំនួនគ្រួសារសរុប Total No. of families* in area (check against CDB)					
4.2. ចំនួនគ្រួសារស្ត្រីជាមេគ្រួសារ No. of female-headed families* in area (check CDB)					
4.3. តើមានគ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែររឺទេ? How have families* been affected? 0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ Yes		តើមានចំនួនប៉ុន្មានគ្រួសារ How Many families?			
ជម្លៀស / ផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីលំនៅ Evacuated / Displaced		ចំនួន Number		ភាគរយ %	
រស់នៅក្នុងទីកលិច / ផ្ទះខូចខាតដោយផ្នែក Stayed in flooded/partly damaged homes		ចំនួន Number		ភាគរយ %	
ចំណាកស្រុក Migrated		ចំនួន Number		ភាគរយ %	
ផ្សេងៗ Other (Specify)		ចំនួន Number		ភាគរយ %	
4.4. ចំនួនគ្រួសារសរុបដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ Total # of affected* families*		ចំនួន Number		ភាគរយ %	
4.5. ចំនួនមនុស្ស Number of people:		ស្ត្រី Women	បុរស Men	ក្មេងស្រី Girl	ក្មេងប្រុស Boy
អ្នកស្លាប់ Dead					
អ្នករបួស Injured					
អ្នកមានជំងឺ Sick					
អ្នកបាត់ខ្លួន Missing					
អ្នកប៉ះពាល់ Affected*					
4.6 អ្នកដែលប៉ះពាល់ខ្លាំងបំផុត Most affected* people		(ចំណាត់ថ្នាក់លេខ១ ប៉ះពាល់ខ្លាំងបំផុត Rank, 1=most affected)			
ស្ត្រី Women				ចាស់ជរា Elderly	
បុរស Men				ជនពិការ Disabled	
កុមារក្រោម៥ឆ្នាំ Children under 5				គ្រួសារកាន់ប័ណ្ណក្រីក្រ IDPoor HH	
ក្មេងស្រីអាយុចន្លោះពី ៥ ទៅ ១៨ ឆ្នាំ Girls (5-18)				កសិករមានដីតិចជាង០.៥ហិកតា Small-holder farmers	
ក្មេងប្រុសអាយុចន្លោះពី ៥ ទៅ ១៨ ឆ្នាំ Boys (5-18)				ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)	
4.7. តើអ្នកដែលប៉ះពាល់ខ្លាំងបំផុត មានការប៉ះពាល់យ៉ាងដូចម្តេចដែរ? How have the most affected* people been affected?					
4.8 ប្រសិនបើត្រូវបានជម្លៀស/ផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីលំនៅ តើត្រូវទៅកាន់ទីកន្លែងណា? If evacuated / displaced to which location?		0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ Yes	តើមានចំនួនប៉ុន្មានគ្រួសារ How many families?		
a. ទីកន្លែងសុវត្ថិភាព Safe area(s)*			ចំនួន Number		
សូមបញ្ជាក់ទីកន្លែង (Specify locations)					
b. ជំកបណ្តោះអាសន្ន/តាមចិញ្ចើមផ្លូវ Temporary shelters/roadside			ចំនួន Number		

c. រស់នៅជាមួយគ្រួសារផ្សេងទៀត Host families		ចំនួន Number	
d. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)		ចំនួន Number	
4.9. តើការផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីលំនៅកំពុងបន្តមានទៀតដែររឺទេ ? Are displacements ongoing?			
O: 1១ No, 1: ៣១ Yes			
b). បើបាទ តើមានចំនួនប៉ុន្មានក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ If yes, at what rate (#/day)?			
4.10. តើពេលណាដែលអ្នកផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីលំនៅទាំងនោះ ត្រូវរៀបចំមកវិញ ? When are those displaced expected to return?			
4.11. តើមានប្រជាជនប៉ុន្មានភាគរយដែលមិនទទួលបានសេវាខាងក្រោម ? What % of the population has NO access to the following services?			
a. អគ្គិសនី Electricity		d. ទីផ្សារដែលមានដំណើរការ Functioning Market	
b. ទឹកផឹក Drinking water		e. ការផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទឹក Other water supply	
c. ផ្លូវ Road access		f. បណ្តាញទូរស័ព្ទទំនាក់ទំនង Telephone/mobile network	

5. ទឹកស្អែកសុវត្ថិភាព Safe area:

5.1. តើមានអ្វីខ្លះនៅទីកន្លែងសុវត្ថិភាព Are these available in safe area? O: 1១ No, 1: ៣១ Yes			
a. ជំរកមូលដ្ឋាន Basic shelter*		h. ការចែកចាយស្បៀង Food distributions	
b. ប្រភពទឹកកែលម្អ Improved water source*		i. កន្លែងបំបៅដោះកូន Breastfeeding area	
c. សេវាសុខភាព Health services		j. មានប្រភពទឹកនៅក្បែរបង្គន់ Water source near k. toilets for basic hygiene	
d. បង្គន់ Latrines (M/F)		k. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)	
e. សំភារៈសំអាតអនាម័យ Washing facilities (M/F)			
f. ការគាំទ្រផ្នែកចិត្តវិទ្យា Psycho-social support			
g. ទីកន្លែងសុវត្ថិភាព/កុមារមេត្រី Child friendly & safe area*			
5.2. ប្រសិនបើមានបង្គន់ តើជាមធ្យមមានអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ចំនួនប៉ុន្មានអ្នកក្នុងមួយបង្គន់ ? If latrines are available what is the average # of users per latrine?			
5.3. តើមានការរៀបចំបង្គន់ដាច់ដោយឡែកសម្រាប់បុរស រឺ ស្ត្រីដែររឺទេ ? Are there separated and designated male & female latrines?			
5.4. ក. តើមានគ្រួសារប៉ុន្មានភាគរយដែលមានស្បៀងហូបនៅទីកន្លែងសុវត្ថិភាព ? (a). What % of families came with food stocks?			
ខ. តើជាមធ្យមស្បៀងនោះអាចហូបបានប៉ុន្មានថ្ងៃដែរ ? (b). How long will average food stocks last? (Days)			
5.5.(a). តើមានកុមារនៅដាច់ដោយឡែកដែររឺទេ ? Are there separated children?			
O: 1១ No, 1: ៣១ Yes		បើមាន សូមបញ្ជាក់ចំនួន (b). If yes, specify #	
5.6. តើមានគ្រួសារដែលស្ត្រីជាមេគ្រួសារ (មិនមានប្តី) ចំនួនប៉ុន្មានគ្រួសារនៅទីកន្លែងសុវត្ថិភាព ? How many female-headed households (i.e. without husbands) are in the safe area?			
5.7. (a). តើមានកុមារដែលមានសញ្ញាផ្សេងៗបំផុត ឬ តក់ស្លុកដែររឺទេ ? Are any children showing signs of distress or shock?			
O: 1១ No, 1: ៣១ Yes		បើមាន សូមបញ្ជាក់ចំនួន (b). If yes, specify #	

6. ជំរក និងសំភារៈមិនមែនជាស្បៀងអាហារ Shelter and essential Non Food Items (NFIs)

6.1. តើជំរកស្នាក់នៅ មានបញ្ហាដែររឺទេ ? What are the main shelter concerns?			
O: 1១ No, 1: ៣១ Yes			
a. ខ្វះជំរកបណ្តោះអាសន្ន ឬជំរកពាក់កណ្តាលអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ Shortage of temporary or semi-permanent shelter			
b. ជំរកដែលមានស្រាប់/កន្លែងសុវត្ថិភាពដែលមានមនុស្សរស់នៅច្រើនកុះករ Existing shelters/safe areas over-crowded			
c. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)			
6.2. តើអ្វីជាអាទិភាពចាំបាច់សម្រាប់ជំរក និងសំភារៈនានា ? What are the priority needs in terms of shelter and Non-Food Items?			
6.3. តើមានប៉ុន្មានគ្រួសារត្រូវការជំនួយខាងក្រោម ? Number families* needing the following assistance?			
	ចំនួន #	ទីកន្លែង Location	

a. ជំនួយជីវិត Shelter assistance			
b. សំភារៈមិនមែនស្បៀង (ឧ. ភួយ មុង សំណីអនាម័យ) Non-Food Items (e.g. blankets, utensils, mosquito nets)?			
c. ថាមពល (រួមមាន អុស/ធ្យូង សម្រាប់ដុតបំភ្លឺ និងចំអិនអាហារ) Fuel (including wood/charcoal etc for cooking, lighting etc)			
d. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (specify)			
6.4. ចំនួន និងភាគរយផ្ទះដែលប៉ះពាល់ Number & % of houses affected*		ចំនួន #	ភាគរយ %
a. ប៉ះពាល់ (ខូចខាតតិចតួចក្រោម ៣០%) Affected* (minor damages, 0-30%)			
b. ខូចខាតដោយផ្នែក ប៉ុន្តែនៅអាចរស់នៅបាន (ខូចខាតពី៣០% ទៅ ៦០%) Partially damaged* but habitable (30-65%)			
c. ខូចខាតធ្ងន់ធ្ងរ និងមិនអាចរស់នៅបាន (ខូចខាតពី៦៥%ទៅ១០០%) Severely damaged* and uninhabitable (65-100%)			
d. មិនប៉ះពាល់ Unaffected			
6.5. ចំនួន និងភាគរយអ្នកដែលបានត្រឡប់ទៅផ្ទះវិញ? (មានដូចជាសមាជិកគ្រួសារជាបុរស) # & % people* who have returned home (NB: likely male family members)			
6.6. ហេតុអ្វីបានជាពួកគេត្រឡប់ទៅវិញ? (អាចមានចម្លើយច្រើន) Why did they return? (multiple answers possible)		0: ១៩ No, 1: ៣១ Yes	
a. ផ្ទះមានសុវត្ថិភាព Home is safe			
b. ការការពារចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត Protect livelihood			
c. ការការពារផ្ទះ Protect home			
d. គ្មាន ឬ មិនមានជំនួយគ្រប់គ្រាន់នៅទីកន្លែងសុវត្ថិភាព No/insufficient assistance at safe area			
e. លើកទឹកចិត្តជំរុញដោយអ្នកដទៃ Encouraged to return by others			
f. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)			
6.7. តើអ្វីខ្លះដែលជាកត្តារារាំងការវិលត្រឡប់ទៅកាន់ទីលំនៅវិញរបស់អ្នកមួយចំនួនផ្សេងទៀត? What has prevented return for others? (multiple answers possible)		(0=No, 1=yes)	% families
a. ផ្ទះមិនមានសុវត្ថិភាព / បំផ្លិចបំផ្លាញអស់ House unsafe/destroyed			
b. ផ្ទះនៅទឹកលិចនៅឡើយ House still flooded			
c. បារម្ភអំពីសុវត្ថិភាពនៅជុំវិញផ្ទះ Concerned about safety around home			
d. ចំណាកស្រុកបណ្តោះមួយរយៈក្នុងស្រុក/ប្រទេស Temporary internal migration			
e. ចំណាកស្រុកបណ្តោះមួយរយៈទៅក្រៅប្រទេស Temporary international migration			
f. បានផ្ទេរទីលំនៅជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ Moved permanently			
g. កង្វះសេវាមូលដ្ឋាននៅផ្ទះរបស់គាត់ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Lack of basic services at home (specify services)			
h. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (specify)			
6.8. តើពេលណាដែលអ្នកទាំងអស់នោះនឹងត្រឡប់មកកាន់ផ្ទះវិញ? When do you expect others to return home?			

7. ការផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទឹក Water supply

7.1. តើមានបញ្ហាប្រឈមពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទឹកដែរទេ? What are the priority water-related concerns?			
7.2.a. តើមានការសំអាតទឹកដែលមិនស្អាតសម្រាប់ផឹកដែរទេ? Are families treating unclean water used for drinking?			
0: ១៩ No, 1: ៣១ Yes		ប្រសិនបើបាទ តើមានប៉ុន្មានភាគរយ? b. If yes, what proportion (%)?	
c. If no, why not? ប្រសិនបើទេ តើហេតុអ្វី?			
d. If yes, what method is used? ប្រសិនបើបាទ តើប្រើវិធីសាស្ត្រអ្វី?			
1. ទឹកដាំ Boiling		4. ចំពោះ Filters	
2. ដាក់សាច់ដុវ Alum		5. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)	
3. ថ្នាំសំរាប់ធ្វើអោយទឹកថ្លា Water purification tablets			
7.3. តើប្រភពទឹកផឹកសំខាន់ៗមានអ្វីខ្លះ? What are the main sources of drinking water?		0: ១៩ No, 1: ៣១ Yes	

(do not prompt; multiple answers possible)		
a. ទឹកដែលសំអាតរួចរក្សាទុកដោយគ្របជិតល្អ Treated water stored in a closed neck container		
b. ប្រភពទឹកស្អាត (អណ្តូងស្នប់ អណ្តូងល្អ អូរ ឬផ្សេងៗ) Protected water source (borehole, well, spring)		
c. ប្រភពទឹកមិនស្អាត (អណ្តូង អូរ ទឹកពាសវាលពាសកាល) Unprotected water source (well, spring, surface water)		
d. ប្រព័ន្ធប្រមូលស្តុកទឹកភ្លៀង Rainwater catchment system		
e. ទឹកម៉ាស៊ីន Piped water		
f. អាងទឹក Water tanks/tankered water		
g. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)		
7.4.a. តើបរិមាណទឹកស្អាតគ្រប់គ្រាន់សម្រាប់តម្រូវការនៅជាមូលដ្ឋានរបស់សហគមន៍ឬទេ? Do you feel that the quantity of safe water is enough to meet the community's basic needs? O: 1១ No, 1: ៣១ Yes		
បើគ្មាន តើគ្រួសារប៉ុន្មានភាគរយត្រូវការជំនួយទឹកស្អាត? If no, what % of families need assistance to access safe water?		
7.5. តើប្រជាជនទទួលបានសេវាខាងក្រោមដែរទេ? Do people have access to the following?	O: 1១ No, 1: ៣១ Yes	ចំនួនប៉ុន្មានគ្រួសារ # families in need?
a. ធុងសំរាប់យូរទឹក Containers to carry water?		
b. ធុងសំរាប់ស្តុកទឹក Water storage containers?		
c. ឧបករណ៍បន្តុកទឹក Water purification items?		
7.6. តើទឹកនៅក្នុងសហគមន៍ពិតជាស្អាតដែរទេ? Does water in the community appear to be clean*?		O: 1១ No, 1: ៣១ Yes
(check if looks cloudy, polluted)		
7.7.a. តើមានការព្រួយបារម្ភអ្វីពីសន្តិសុខដែរទេនៅពេលទៅដងទឹកនោះ? Are there any security concerns when collecting water?		
O: 1១ No, 1: ៣១ Yes	បើបាទ សូមបញ្ជាក់ b.	
	If yes, specify	
7.8. តើមានចំងាយប៉ុន្មាន ដែលប្រជាជនទៅដងទឹក How far do people have to travel to collect water? (meters)		
7.9. តើត្រូវចំណាយពេលប៉ុន្មាននាទីដើម្បីទៅដងទឹក? How long do people have to travel to collect water? (minutes)		
7.10. តើត្រូវចំណាយពេលប៉ុន្មាននាទីដើម្បីរង់ចាំដងទឹកនៅកន្លែងដងទឹក? How long do people have to wait to collect water at communal water points (minutes)?		
7.11. ប្រសិនបើខ្លះខាតឧបករណ៍បន្តុកទឹក សូមបញ្ជាក់ If there is a shortage of water purification items, specify:		
ប្រភេទគ្រួសារ និងចំនួន Items needed and #		

8. សីលាម័យ Sanitation:

8.1 តើអ្វីខ្លះជាតម្រូវការជាអាទិភាពផ្នែកអនាម័យរបស់ប្រជាជន? What are people's sanitation priority needs?		
8.2.a. តើប្រជាជនទទួលបានសាប៊ូអនាម័យប្រើប្រាស់ដែរទេ? យ៉ាងហោចណាស់ក្នុងកំរិតអប្បបរមានៃសាប៊ូដែលត្រូវប្រើ? Do people have access to at least a minimum of hygiene soap? O: 1១ No, 1: ៣១ Yes		
b. ប្រសិនបើមិនមាន តើមានគ្រួសារចំនួនប៉ុន្មានគ្រួសារ? If not, how many families are in need?	ចំនួនគ្រួសារ # families	ទីកន្លែង Locations
8.3 តើប្រជាជនអាចទៅដងទឹកដូចពីមុនដែរទេ? Are people able to bathe as before? O: 1១ No, 1: ៣១ Yes		
b. ប្រសិនបើមិនមាន តើមានហេតុផលអ្វីខ្លះ? If not what are the reasons?		
8.4.a. តើមានប្រជាជនប៉ុន្មានភាគរយប្រើប្រាស់បង្គន់អនាម័យដូចមុនពេលមានគ្រោះមហន្តរាយកើតឡើង? What is the percentage of families using toilets the same as before the disaster?		
b. ប្រសិនបើមិនមាន តើមានហេតុផលអ្វីខ្លះ? If not what are the reasons?		
8.5. តើមានផលសំបាកអ្វីខ្លះសំរាប់អ្នកដែលមិនប្រើសំភារៈអនាម័យ? For those not using sanitation facilities what are the main barriers?		
8.6. តើមានការគ្រប់គ្រងការប្រមូលនិងបោះចោលសំរាម និងកាកសំណល់ដែរទេ? Is there managed collection and disposal of rubbish?		

9. សន្តិសុខស្បៀង Food Security:

9.1. តើសន្តិសុខស្បៀងមានបញ្ហាអ្វីខ្លះដែរ? What are the main food security concerns?				
9.2. តើមានគ្រួសារប៉ុន្មានភាគរយ មានស្បៀងហូប? What % of families* have access to food stocks*?				
9.3. តើអាចហូបបានប៉ុន្មានថ្ងៃទៀតដែរ? How long will average food stocks last? (Days)				
9.4. តើមានគ្រួសារប៉ុន្មានភាគរយជិតខ្វះខាតស្បៀង? What % of families face imminent food shortage				
9.5. តើអ្នកណាខ្លះដែលប្រឈមនឹងបញ្ហាខ្វះខាតស្បៀងខ្លាំងជាងគេ? Which population groups face the most acute food access problems? (Rank with 1 as most acute problems)				
a. ស្ត្រី Women		f. គ្រួសារកាន់ប័ណ្ណក្រីក្រ IDPoor HH		
b. បុរស Men		g. កសិករមានដីតិចជាង0.៥ហិចតា Small-holder farmers (less than 0.5 ha of land)		
c. កុមារ Children		h. អ្នកផ្ទុកមេរោគអេដស៍ People living with HIV-AIDS		
d. ចាស់ជរា Elderly		i. ស្ត្រីមានផ្ទៃពោះនិងស្ត្រីបំបៅដោះកូន Pregnant & lactating women		
e. ជនពិការ Disabled		h. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)		
9.6. តើមានការផ្លាស់ប្តូរការប្រើប្រាស់ស្បៀងអារហារប្រចាំថ្ងៃដែរទេ? In general has the daily food consumption changed?				
a. រក្សានៅដដែល Remained the same		c. ថយចុះគួរអោយកត់សំគាល់ Decreased significantly		
b. ថយចុះតិចតួច Decreased slightly		d. មិនដឹង Don't know		
9.7. តើសហគមន៍អាចទៅកាន់ផ្សារដែលមានដំណើរការបានដែរទេ? Does community have access to a regular functioning market?				
0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ Yes ប៉ុន្តែមានភាពពិបាក but access is difficult)		ប្រសិនបើបាទ សូមប្រាប់ឈ្មោះផ្សារ If yes, name market	សូមប្រាប់ឈ្មោះផ្សារដែលជាជំរើសផ្សេងទៀត Name alternate functioning market	
9.8. តើមានមុខអាហារខាងក្រោមអាចរកបាននៅទីផ្សារដែរទេ? Are the following food items available in the market?				
a. អង្ករ Rice	d. ត្រីស្រស់ Fresh fish		g. ត្រីងៀត/ប្រហុក Dried/smoked fish	
b. សាច់ Meat	e. ផ្លែឈើ Fruit		h. គ្រឿងផ្សំ (ទឹកស៊ីអ៊ីវ) Seasoning (e.g. Soy sauce)	
c. បន្លែ Vegetables	f. ប្រេងឆា Oil		i. អំបិល Condiments (e.g. salt)	
9.9. តើទីផ្សារបានផ្គត់ផ្គង់អាហារដូចម្តេចដែរ បើប្រៀបធៀបមុនគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ? How does the market food supply compare to before the disaster?				
1. តិចជាង Less	2. នៅដដែល Same	3. ច្រើនជាងមុន More	4. មិនដឹង Don't know	
9.10. តើតម្លៃអាហារនៅទីផ្សារបច្ចុប្បន្ន យ៉ាងដូចម្តេចដែរបើប្រៀបធៀបមុនគ្រោះមហន្តរាយកើតឡើង? How would you compare the food market prices now with before the crisis?				
1. ទាបជាងមុន Lower	2. នៅដដែល Same	3. ថ្លៃជាងមុន Higher	4. មិនដឹង Don't know	
9.11. ប្រភពអាហារសំខាន់ៗ នៅមុន និងក្រោយគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ? What are the 3 top sources of food for the community before & after disaster? (1=top source, 2=second, 3=third)			មុន Before	បច្ចុប្បន្ន Now
1. ផលិតផលខ្លួនឯង Own Production				
2. ទិញពីផ្សារ Purchase at Markets				
3. ធ្វើការប្តូរយកស្បៀងអាហារ Work for food/meals				
4. ខ្ចីគេ ឬ ជំពាក់គេដើម្បីបានស្បៀង Borrowing food/taking on debt for food				
5. អំណោយពីអ្នកជិតខាង/សាច់ញាតិ Gifts from neighbors/relatives				
6. ជំនួយស្បៀង Food Aid				
7. ដោះដូររបស់របរ/សេវាកម្ម Barter or trade of goods/services				
8. ដើររកអាហារ/ស្វែងរកអាហារពីក្នុងព្រៃ Scavenging for food/wild food collection				
9. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)				
9.12. តើស្ថាប័នហិរញ្ញវត្ថុណាមួយដែលប្រើប្រាស់កាតច្រើនជាងគេ? What are the most commonly used financial institutions locally?			0: ទេ No, 1:	សូមបញ្ជាក់ Specify

	បាទ Yes	
1. ស្ថាប័នមីក្រូហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ (វីស៊ីនហ្វោន) Micro Finance Institution - specify name(s) (e.g. Vision Fund)		
2. ធនាគារ សូមបញ្ជាក់ឈ្មោះ Bank -specify name(s)		
3. បើបាទ សូមបញ្ជាក់ Other (please specify)		

10. ភសិកម្ម និងការចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត Livelihood and Agriculture

10.1.a. តើប្រភពចំណូលសំខាន់មុនគ្រោះមហន្តរាយកើតឡើងមានអ្វីខ្លះ? what are the main sources of income before disaster (Rank, 1=main source)	ប្រភពចំណូលសំខាន់ a. Main income source	កំរិតប៉ះពាល់ b. Level affected	
សម្រាប់ប្រភពចំណូលនីមួយៗសូមកំណត់ កំរិតប៉ះពាល់ ដែលបានប៉ះពាល់ (១ មិនប៉ះពាល់, ២ ប៉ះពាល់មធ្យម, ៣ ប៉ះពាល់ខ្លាំង) b. For each of the income sources, define the level to which the income source was affected: (1=not affected, 2=moderately affected, 3=highly affected)	Rank (1=main source)	(1,2,3)	
a. ការដាំដំណាំ Crop Cultivation			
b. ការចិញ្ចឹមសត្វ Livestock Rearing			
c. ប្រាក់កំរៃពីពលកម្មកសិកម្ម Agricultural wage labour			
d. ប្រាក់កំរៃពលកម្មផ្សេងទៀត Other wage labour			
e. ការនេសាទ Fishing			
f. ការធ្វើពាណិជ្ជកម្ម Trade			
g. ប្រាក់ខែ Salary			
h. ប្រាក់គេផ្ញើមកអោយ Remittances			
i. សិប្បកម្ម/ទេសចរណ៍ Handicrafts/Tourism			
j. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)			
10.2. ប៉ាន់ស្មានផ្ទៃដីសរុប ដែលបង្ករបង្កើនផល/ប៉ះពាល់/ខូចខាត Estimates of total area cultivated/affected*/damaged*	ភាគរយដាំដុះ % Cultivated	ភាគរយប៉ះពាល់ % Affected	ភាគរយខូចខាត % Damaged
a. ស្រូវ Rice			
b. ដំណាំរួមផ្សំ Secondary crop			
c. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (specify)			
10.3. ភាគរយទ្រព្យធន/សត្វពាហនៈ ដែលមាន និងបាត់បង់ Estimated % livestock/asset ownership and losses?	ភាគរយគ្រួសារជាម្ចាស់ % of families owning	ភាគរយបាត់បង់ % losses	
a. គោ/ក្របី Cows/buffalo			
b. ផ្លែក ពពួក Pigs			
c. បក្សី Poultry			
d. ឧបករណ៍នេសាទ (ទូក សំណាញ់ ។ល។) Fishing equipment (boats, nets etc)			
e. សំភារៈកសិកម្ម Agricultural equipment			
10.4.a. តើមានជំងឺកើតឡើងក្នុងចំណោមសត្វពាហនៈដែររឺទេ? Any disease incidence amongst livestock?			
0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ Yes	ប្រសិនបើបាទ សូមបញ្ជាក់ b. If yes, specify		
10.5. តើអ្វីដែលចាំបាច់ភ្លាមៗសម្រាប់ការការពារចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត? What are the immediate livelihoods protection/support needs? (do not prompt; multiple answers possible)			
សត្វពាហនៈ: Livestock	ស្រូវ Rice	ទ្រព្យធន Productive Assets	
a ជំរកសត្វ shelter for livestock	a. ប្រពន្ធនៃស្រោចស្រព (ប្រេង, ម៉ាស៊ីនមូមទឹក) Irrigation (Fuel, pumping machine..etc)	a. សកម្មភាពបង្កើនប្រាក់ចំណូល e. Income-generating activities	
b. ចំណីសត្វ fodder		b. ឧបករណ៍កសិកម្ម/នេសាទ (សំភារៈ, ថវិកា, ឧបករណ៍) f. Agriculture/fishing inputs	

			(equipment/cash, tools)	
c. វ៉ាក់សាំង Vaccinations			c. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) g. Other (Specify)	
10.6. តើមានប៉ុន្មានគ្រួសារត្រូវការការគាំទ្រផ្នែកជីវភាពបន្ទាន់? How many families need immediate livelihoods support?				

11. អាហារូបត្ថម្ភ Nutrition:

11.1. ចំនួនប៉ាន់ស្មានស្ត្រីមានផ្ទៃពោះ និងស្ត្រីបំបៅដោះកូន Estimated # of pregnant & lactating women		
11.2. តើអ្វីជាតម្រូវការអាទិភាពចាំបាច់សម្រាប់កុមារអាយុក្រោម៥ឆ្នាំ? What are the priority needs for children aged under 5?		
11.3. តើគ្រោះមហន្តរាយបានបង្កផលប៉ះពាល់ដល់ការចិញ្ចឹមកុមារអាយុក្រោម២ឆ្នាំដែរទេ? Has the disaster had any impact on the feeding practices for children under 2? (do not prompt)		O: 19 No, 1: ៣9 Yes
a. ម្តាយមិនអាចបំបៅដោះកូន Mothers unable to breastfeed		
b. កាត់បន្ថយចំនួនពេល/ដង នៃការផ្តល់អាហារដល់កុមារអាយុក្រោម២ឆ្នាំ Reduced # of times children under 2 are fed		
c. គុណភាពទាបនៃអាហារសំរាប់កុមារអាយុក្រោម២ឆ្នាំ Low quality of food for children under 2		
d. កើនឡើងការប្រើប្រាស់ម្សៅទឹកដោះគោសម្រាប់កុមារអាយុក្រោម២ឆ្នាំ Increase in use of infant formula for children under 2		
11.4.a. តើមានទឹកដោះគោម្សៅ ដបបំបៅទារក ក្បាលដប សំរាប់កុមារត្រូវបានឧបត្ថម្ភ និងចែកចាយនៅក្នុងសហគមន៍ ឬទីកន្លែងសុវត្ថិភាពដែរទេ? Have infant milk products (e.g. milk formula) and/or baby bottles/teats been donated/distributed within the community or "safe area"?		
O: 19 No, 1: ៣9 Yes		ប្រសិនបើបាទ ដោយអ្នកណា? b. If yes, by whom?
11.5. តើមានអន្តរាគមន៍ជួយឧបត្ថម្ភអាហារូបត្ថម្ភនៅក្នុងសហគមន៍ ឬទីកន្លែងសុវត្ថិភាពដែរទេ? Are the following nutrition interventions available in the community or "safe area"?		O: 19 No, 1: ៣9 Yes
a. កម្មវិធីផ្តល់ស្បៀងអាហារបន្ថែមតាមតំបន់គោលដៅ Blanket or Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme		
b. កម្មវិធីចិញ្ចឹមទារក និងកុមារ (ការបំបៅដោះកូន និងការផ្តល់អាហារបន្ថែម) Infant & young child feeding sessions (breastfeeding & complementary feeding)		

12. សុខភាព Health:

12.1. តើអ្វីជាបញ្ហាសុខភាពអាទិភាពរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋនៅពេលនេះ? What are the main health priorities of the population at this time?				
12.2. តើមានជំងឺផ្សេងៗកើតឡើងដែរទេ? Any disease incidence?		O: 19 No, 1: ៣9 Yes	តើមានប៉ុន្មានករណីក្នុងរយៈពេល៧ថ្ងៃកន្លងទៅនេះ? How many cases in last 7 days?	
		0=No, 1=Yes	ក្រោម៥ឆ្នាំ Under-5	លើសពី៥ឆ្នាំ 5+ years
a. ជំងឺរាគ Diarrhea				
b. គ្រុនក្តៅ និងមានកន្ទួល Fever & rash				
c. គ្រុនក្តៅ Fever				
d. រលាកផ្លូវដង្ហើមស្រួចស្រាវ Acute respiratory infections				
e. ជំងឺស្បែក Skin disease				
f. ជំងឺឆ្លងភ្នែក Eye infections				
g. ផលវិបាករបស់ស្ត្រីមានផ្ទៃពោះ Pregnancy-related complications				
h. ស្លាប់ដោយគាំងសន្លាក់ថ្នាំម (តេតាណូស) Death after lock-jaw (tetanus)				
i. ពស់បិក Snake-bite				
j. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)				
12.3. តើប្រព័ន្ធគ្រជាក់មានដំណើរការដែរទេ? Is the cold-chain still functioning?		O: 19 No, 1: ៣9 Yes		
12.4. តើមានផ្ទុះឡើងនូវជំងឺផ្សេងៗដែរទេ? Have there been any disease outbreaks?				

0: ១១ No, 1: ៣១ Yes		សូមបញ្ជាក់លំអិត និងទីកន្លែង? b. Specify detailed symptoms & location?	
12.5. តើមានប្រជាជនប៉ុន្មានភាគរយអត់ទទួលបានការថែទាំបន្ទាន់ ការផ្គត់ផ្គង់សេវាសុខភាព និងត្រូវការជំនួយ? What % of people do not have access to emergency care and/or supplies, and need medical assistance?			
12.6.a. តើមានមណ្ឌលសុខភាពចំនួនប៉ុន្មានបានដំណើរការ? How many functioning health facilities? (Please specify numbers)		មុនគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ Total before disaster (baseline)	ក្រោយគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ After disaster
b. សូមបញ្ជាក់ឈ្មោះ ទីកន្លែង មណ្ឌលសុខភាពដែលបានបិទ? Please specify name & location of health facilities closed			
12.7. តើគ្រប់គ្រឹះស្ថានសុខាភិបាលមានទឹក ភ្លើង ដែរទេ? Do All functioning health facilities have access to water and light? (0=No, 1=Yes)			
12.8. តើមានមណ្ឌលសុខភាពប៉ុន្មានកន្លែងបានខូចខាត? How many health centers have been damaged?		អត្រាខូចខាត Physical damage rating	
ចំនួនមណ្ឌលសុខភាព Number of health centers*?		0-30%	30 - 60% Over 60%
12.9.a. តើគ្រឹះស្ថានសុខាភិបាលមានបុគ្គលិកធ្វើការគ្រប់គ្រាន់ដែរទេ? Are health facilities fully staffed?		0: ១១ No, 1: ៣១ Yes	
b. ប្រសិនបើមិនមាន សូមបញ្ជាក់ពីចំនួនបុគ្គលិកត្រូវការ If no, specify staff requirements			
12.10.a. តើមានថ្នាំពេទ្យ និងគ្រឿងបរិក្ខារពេទ្យប្រើប្រាស់គ្រប់គ្រាន់ដែរទេ? Are sufficient medical supplies available?			
0: ១១ No, 1: ៣១ Yes			
ប្រសិនបើមិនមាន សូមបញ្ជាក់ b. If no, specify requirements			
12.11 តើមានការរំខានដល់ការព្យាបាលយូរស័ក់អ្នកជំងឺរ៉ាំរ៉ៃ (ឧ. អ្នកផ្ទុកមេរោគអេដស៍) ដែរទេ? បើមានសូមបញ្ជាក់ Has there been any interruption of long-term health treatment for people with chronic illnesses (e.g. people living with HIV/AIDS)? (specify)			
12.12. តើវ៉ាក់សាំងជំងឺកញ្ជ្រើល និង DTP3 បានផ្តល់ជាធម្មតាបន្ទាប់គ្រោះមហន្តរាយកើតឡើងដែរទេ? Do routine vaccinations for DTP3 and measles continue to be provided as normal after the disaster? 0: ១១ No, 1: ៣១ Yes			
12.13. តើមានត្រូវការសំភារៈបរិក្ខារពេទ្យដែរទេ? Are there any medical equipment needs (specify)?			
12.14. ចំនួនក្រុមសុខភាពចល័ត Number of mobile health teams available?			
12.15. តើមានសេវាអ្វីខ្លះដែលក្រុមសុខភាពចល័តបានផ្តល់ជូន? What services are the mobile health teams offering?			
12.16. តើប្រជាជនភាគច្រើនទៅកាន់គ្រឹះស្ថានសុខាភិបាលដែលជិតបំផុតដោយប្រើប្រាស់មធ្យោបាយអ្វី? How do most people get to the closest health facility?			
a. ដោយប្រើជើង On foot		c. ដោយម៉ូតូ Motorized Vehicle	d. ដោយជិះទូក Boat
b. ដោយជិះកង់ Bicycle		e. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)	
12.17. តើត្រូវចំណាយពេលជាមធ្យមប៉ុន្មាននាទី ដើម្បីទៅដល់គ្រឹះស្ថានសុខាភិបាលដែលជិតបំផុត? How long does it take on average to get to the nearest health facility (minutes)?			
12.18. តើមានអ្វីខ្លះជាបញ្ហាសុខភាពសំខាន់សម្រាប់ប៉ុន្មានសប្តាហ៍ខាងមុខនេះ? What are the main health concerns in the coming weeks?			

13. វិទ្យាសាស្ត្រ Education:

13.1. សូមបញ្ជាក់ចំនួន (Please specify numbers)	ក្រោយគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ After disaster	
	i. ដំណើរការ Functioning	ii. បិទ Closed
a. ចំនួនសាលាមតេយ្យ Pre-school*?		

b. ចំនួនសាលាបឋមសិក្សា Primary school*?				
c. ចំនួនសាលាមធ្យមសិក្សា Secondary school*?				
13.2. សូមបញ្ជាក់សំភារៈសាលាដែលប៉ះពាល់ (Please specify numbers of school facilities affected)	កំរិតខូចខាតជាប្រយ័ត្នរបស់សាលា School physical damage rating			Comments
	0-30% (Useable/ need minor repairs)	30-60% (Useable/ need major repairs)	60-100% (Unusable with major damage)	
a. ចំនួនអណ្តូង # well				
b. ចំនួនបង្គន់ # latrin				
c. ចំនួនថ្នាក់រៀន # classrooms				
13.3. ចំនួនកុមារចុះឈ្មោះចូលរៀន Numbers of children* enrolled in school	មុនគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ Before disaster		ក្រោយគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ After disaster	
	បុរស Male	ស្ត្រី Female	បុរស Male	ស្ត្រី Female
a. ចំនួនសាលាមតេយ្យ Pre-school*?				
b. សាលាបឋមសិក្សា Primary school*?				
c. សាលាមធ្យមសិក្សា Secondary school*?				
13.4. កត្តាសំខាន់ៗដែលរារាំងការចូលរៀននៅសាលារៀន Main factors preventing access to school (list in order of priority, 1=highest)				
a. សាលារៀនបិទ ដោយសារតែគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ ឬ ខូចខាត School closed due to disaster or damage				
b. ឪពុកម្តាយបារម្ភពីបញ្ហាសុវត្ថិភាព Parents concerned about safety				
c. ទុកកូននៅផ្ទះដើម្បីជួយការងាររើស្វែងរកគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ ឬ ការងារផ្សេងទៀត Children kept home to help respond to disaster/work				
d. មិនមានមធ្យោបាយធ្វើដំណើរ No/limited transport				
e. ផ្លូវមិនអាចធ្វើដំណើរបាន Roads inaccessible				
f. មិនមានគ្រូគ្រប់គ្រាន់ No/insufficient teachers				
g. មិនមានសៀវភៅ/សំភារៈសិក្សា No education materials/books				
h. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)				
13.5. ចំនួនសាលាស្នើសុំគ្រូ ឬ សំភារៈសិក្សា ដើម្បីជំនួសការខូចខាត # of schools requiring teaching or learning materials* to replace those damaged				
13.6. តើមានការពន្យារពេលប៉ុន្មានថ្ងៃពីប្រតិទិនសិក្សា? What is the maximum number of school days lost by schools in the area (note # of days from school that has lost the most days)?				
13.7. ចំនួនគ្រូមិនមានលទ្ធភាពទៅបង្រៀនដោយសារតែគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ # of teachers unable to teach as a result of disaster?				
13.8. តើមានទីកន្លែងរៀនសូត្របណ្តោះអាសន្នចំនួនប៉ុន្មាន? How many Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS)* available?				
a. ចំនួន Number		b. សូមបញ្ជាក់ទីកន្លែង Please specify locations		
c. តើមានកុមារដែលមិនបានចុះឈ្មោះចូលរៀននៅសាលារៀនប៉ុន្មានភាគរយ បានចុះឈ្មោះចូលរៀននៅទីកន្លែងរៀនសូត្របណ្តោះអាសន្ន? % out-of-school children* enrolled in TLS				
13.9. តើមានជំនួយផ្សេងៗដល់សាលារៀនដែរទេ? បើមាន តើមានអ្វី? និងធ្វើដូចម្តេច? Specify any other support to schools or educational needs required?				

14. ការការពារ Protection:

14.1. តើមានបញ្ហាពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងកិច្ចការពារដែរទេ? Are there any major security or protection concerns?	0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ Yes	សូមបញ្ជាក់ចំនួន Specify #	សូមបញ្ជាក់តំរូវការ និងទីកន្លែង Specify needs & location
a. កូនដែលបែកចេញពីគ្រួសារទៅជាសមាជិកគ្រួសារមួយផ្សេងទៀត Unaccompanied children or separated from family members or caregivers			
b. អ្នកដែលមានតំរូវការពិសេស (ពិការភាព ចាស់ជរា គ្រួសារដឹកនាំតែឯង) Persons with special needs (i.e. disabilities, elderly, single-			

headed HH)			
c. ហានិភ័យនៃការជួញដូរមនុស្ស Risk of human trafficking			
d. សកម្មភាពនៃការកេងប្រវ័ញ្ច និងការរំលោភបំពានលើកុមារ Incidents of abuse or exploitation of children			
e. គ្រោះថ្នាក់នៃអំពើហិង្សាផ្អែកយេនឌ័រ Incidents of Gender Based Violence or exploitation of women			
f. ការជម្លៀស និងការប្តូរទីតាំងដោយបង្ខំ Threatened or forced return or relocation			
g. ករណីលង់ទឹក Drowning cases			
h. គ្រោះថ្នាក់នៃអំពើហិង្សាទូទៅ Incidents of violence			
i. ការរំលោភច្បាប់ Breakdown of law & order (e.g. looting)			
j. បញ្ហាសន្តិសុខ សុវត្ថិភាព security concerns			
14.2. តើមានសេវាគាំទ្រដើម្បីទទួលករណីទាំងនោះដែររឺទេ? Are services to register and support abuse cases available?			
a. 0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ Yes		ប្រសិនបើមិនមាន តើហេតុអ្វី? b. If not, why?	
c. តើមានសកម្មភាព/ដំណើរការដើម្បីគ្រប់គ្រងសកម្មភាពទាំងនោះទេ? What is the process/actions that will be taken to manage the cases?			
14.3. សូមឆ្លើយបាទ/ទេ សំរាប់សំណួរខាងក្រោម Please answer yes/no for the below questions and specify			0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ Yes
a. មានឃើញគ្រឿងអាវុធយុទ្ធភ័ណ្ណមិនទាន់ផ្ទុះ Any ERW/UXO found/reported?			Specify #
b. តើវាត្រូវបានគេយកចេញហើយរឺនៅ Has it/they been removed?			
c. Are there any incidents of chemical leakage or hazards found or reported? If not contact Cambodian Mine Action Authority; Mr. Thorn, CMAC Mine Risk Education Coordinator, 088 860 360; Mr. Chreang, CMAC MRE Manager; 012 696 217			
d. តើធ្លាប់មានអ្នករបួសដែររឺទេ? Were there any injuries?			
e. តើធ្លាប់មានអ្នកស្លាប់ដែររឺទេ? Were there any deaths?			
14.4 តើមានកុមារដែលត្រូវបានថែទាំបន្តដោយសាច់ញាតិ ឬ ឪពុកម្តាយចិញ្ចឹមដែររឺទេ? Any unaccompanied children taken to extended relatives/foster parents?			
14.5. តើមានទីសុវត្ថិភាពសម្រាប់កុមារលេងដែររឺទេ? Are there any Child Friendly & Safe Spaces for children?			
a. 0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ Yes		b. ប្រសិនបើមិនមាន សូមបញ្ជាក់ទីកន្លែងដែលត្រូវការ If no, specify locations where needed	
14.6. តើកុមារចំណាយពេលវេលាទំនេរនៅកន្លែងណា? Where do separated children spend their time?			
14.7. តើមានមនុស្សចាស់ណា ទទួលខុសត្រូវចំពោះថែទាំក្រុមកុមារដែរឬទេ? Are any adults supervising these children?			
a. (0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ Yes)		b. Please specify details	

15. តម្រូវការជាអាទិភាព Priority Need

15.1. តម្រូវការអាទិភាពបន្ទាន់សំខាន់៣? (លេខ១ អាទិភាពខ្ពស់) What are the 3 top immediate priority needs? (Do not prompt respondent; Number 1=top priority)			
1. ជីក Shelter		6. សំភារៈអនាម័យ Sanitation facilities	
2. ស្បៀងអាហារ Food		7. សំភារៈមិនមែនស្បៀងផ្សេងៗទៀត Non-Food Items	
3. ទឹកផឹក Drinking Water		8. កិច្ចការពារ Protection	
4. សន្តិសុខ សុវត្ថិភាព Security concerns		9. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (specify)	
5. ថ្នាំពេទ្យ Medicine			
15.2. តម្រូវការអាទិភាពវេលាវេលាវែងសំខាន់៣? (លេខ១ អាទិភាពខ្ពស់) What are the 3 main longer term priority needs? (Do not prompt respondent; Number 1=top priority)			

1. ជំរក Shelter		7. សន្តិសុខ សុវត្ថិភាព Security concerns	
2. អាហារ Food		8. ការស្តារឡើងវិញនូវប្រភពទឹក Water source rehabilitation	
3. គ្រាប់ពូជដំណាំ Seeds		9. ការស្តារឡើងវិញនូវប្រព័ន្ធស្រោចស្រព Irrigation system rehabilitation	
4. ការអប់រំ Education		10. ការជួសជុលផ្លូវ Road rehabilitation	
5. អនាម័យ Sanitation		11. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (specify)	
6. កិច្ចការពារ Protection			

16. ជំនួយដែលបានផ្តល់ Assistance Provided:

16.1. តើមានជំនួយអ្វីខ្លះដែលបានផ្តល់កន្លងមក? (សូមលំអិតជាក់លាក់ ឧ. ប្រភេទ ចំនួន គ្រួសារ ទីកន្លែង ពេលវេលា) What assistance has been provided? (give specific details e.g. type & kg of food) To how many HHs? Where? When?

a. ប្រភេទជំនួយ Type of assistance	b. ចំនួនគ្រួសារ No. of HH	c. អ្នកផ្តល់ Provided by Whom?	d. កាលបរិច្ឆេទជំនួយចុងក្រោយ Last date of assistance

16.2. តើមានជំនួយផ្សេងទៀតនាពេលខាងមុខដែររឺទេ? Any future planned assistance?

a. (0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ Yes)		b. ប្រសិនបើមាន តើមានប្រភេទជំនួយអ្វីខ្លះ? If yes, what kind of assistance?

16.3. តើមានយន្តការចំបាច់អ្វីខ្លះសំរាប់ទំនាក់ទំនងជាមួយប្រជាជននៅមូលដ្ឋានក្នុងពេលមានគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ? What is the best mechanism for communicating locally with people during a disaster?

16.4. សូមបញ្ជាក់ភ្នាក់ងារផ្តល់ជំនួយសង្គ្រោះដែលសកម្មជាងគេ កំពុងបំពេញការងារនៅទីនេះ? List the most active relief agencies working in the area?

17. យោបល់ និងការសង្កេតឃើញផ្សេងៗ Comments and Observations:

17.1. កត្តាប្រឈមអ្វីខ្លះដែលនាំអោយលក្ខខណ្ឌផ្តល់ជំនួយមនុស្សធម៌កាន់តែអាក្រក់ និងលំបាក ឬក៏រារាំង បង្អាក់ដល់ប្រតិបត្តិការសង្គ្រោះបាន? Risk-factors that could worsen humanitarian conditions or impede relief operations? (please list)

0=គ្មាន None, 1=ខ្លះៗ Some, 2=ពាក់កណ្តាល Half, 3=ភាគច្រើន Most, 4=មិនដឹង Don't Know			
3.1.b. តើមានគ្រួសារប៉ុន្មានភាគរយបានត្រឡប់ទៅវិញ? What % have returned?			%
3.2. តើគ្រួសារប្រភេទណាខ្លះដែលងាយរងគ្រោះខ្លាំងជាងគេបំផុតដោយសារគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ? Characteristics of the households most affected by the crisis:			
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
a. គ្រួសារសំខាន់ៗបី ដែលប៉ះពាល់ខ្លាំងជាងគេ (សូមបញ្ជាក់ 2. សកម្មភាពចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត, គ្រួសារជាស្ត្រី ទំហំគ្រួសារ ។ល។) What the 3 main types of households most affected by the crisis (indicate their main characteristics, for example sex of head of households, livelihood activities, etc)?			
b. តើប្រភេទគ្រួសារដែលងាយរងគ្រោះនេះមានប៉ុន្មានភាគរយនៅក្នុងភូមិ ឬ តំបន់នេះ? What proportion (%) of the community do they represent? 1. ច្រើនជាងពាក់កណ្តាល More than half, 2. ប្រហែលពាក់កណ្តាល About half, 3. តិចជាងពាក់កណ្តាល less than half, 4=មិនដឹង DK			
c. តើពួកគេទទួលបានជំនួយដែររឺទេ? Are they receiving assistance? 0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ Yes			
d. ប្រសិនបើបាទ តើមានប្រភេទជំនួយអ្វីខ្លះ? If yes, what type of assistance?			

4. ជំនក់ និងសំភារៈមិនមែនជាស្បៀងអាហារ Shelter and essential Non Food Items (NFIs):

4.1. ហេតុអ្វីបានជាពួកគេត្រឡប់ទៅវិញ? (អាចមានចម្លើយច្រើន) Why have displaced families returned? 0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ Yes (multiple answers possible)	
a. ផ្ទះមានសុវត្ថិភាព Home is safe	d. គ្មាន ឬ មិនមានជំនួយគ្រប់គ្រាន់នៅទីកន្លែងសុវត្ថិភាព No/insufficient assistance at safe area
b. ការការពារចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត Protect livelihood	e. លើកទឹកចិត្តជំរុញអោយត្រឡប់ទៅវិញដោយអ្នកផ្សេង Encouraged to return by others
c. ការពារផ្ទះ Protect home	f. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)
4.2 តើអ្វីខ្លះដែលជាកត្តាពាក់ព័ន្ធគ្រឡប់ទៅកាន់ទីលំនៅវិញរបស់អ្នកមួយចំនួនផ្សេងទៀត? 0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ Yes (multiple answers possible)	
a. ផ្ទះនៅទឹកលិចនៅឡើយ House still flooded	e. ចំណាកស្រុកបណ្តោះមួយរយៈពេលនៅក្នុងស្រុក/ប្រទេស Temporary internal migration
b. ផ្ទះមិនមានសុវត្ថិភាព / បំផ្លិចបំផ្លាញអស់ House unsafe/destroyed	f. ចំណាកស្រុកបណ្តោះមួយរយៈពេលទៅក្រៅប្រទេស Temporary international migration
c. បារម្ភអំពីសុវត្ថិភាពនៅផ្ទះ Concerned about security at home	g. កង្វះសេវាមូលដ្ឋាននៅផ្ទះរបស់គាត់ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Lack of basic services at home (specify)
d. បានដូរទីលំនៅជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ Moved permanently	h. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)
4.3. តើជំនក់ស្នាក់នៅ មានបញ្ហាដែររឺទេ? What are the main shelter concerns? (multiple answers possible) 0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ Yes	
a. ខ្វះជំនក់បណ្តោះអាសន្ន ឬជំនក់ពាក់កណ្តាលអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ Shortage of temporary or semi-permanent shelter	
b. ជំនក់ដែលមានស្រាប់/កន្លែងសុវត្ថិភាពដែលមានមនុស្សរស់នៅច្រើនកុះករ Existing shelters/safe areas over-crowded	
c. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)	
4.4. ប្រសិនបើមានតម្រូវការគាំទ្រអ្វីខ្លះក្នុងរយៈពេល៦ខែបន្ទាប់ដើម្បី ជំនះបញ្ហាប្រឈមទាំងនោះ? What support, if any, is needed to overcome these challenges?	

5. ការផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទឹក Water supply:

5.1. តើជាបញ្ហាប្រឈមចំបងពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទឹកដែររឺទេ? What are the priority water-related concerns?	
5.2.a. តើមានការសម្អាតទឹកដែលមិនស្អាតសម្រាប់ផឹកដែររឺទេ? Are you treating unclean water used for drinking?	
0=គ្មាន None, 1=ខ្លះៗ Some, 2=ពាក់កណ្តាល Half, 3=ភាគច្រើន Most, 4=មិនដឹង Don't Know	

b. ប្រសិនបើមិនមាន តើហេតុអ្វី? If not, why not?	
c. ប្រសិនបើមាន តើប្រើវិធីសាស្ត្រអ្វីខ្លះ? If yes, what method are you using to treat unclean water? 0=គ្មាន None, 1=ខ្លះៗ Some, 2=ពាក់កណ្តាលHalf, 3= ភាគច្រើន Most, 4=មិនដឹង Don't Know	
1. ទឹកដាំ Boiling	2. ចំពោះ Filters
3. ដាក់សាប៊ូរ Alum	4. ថ្នាំសំរាប់ធ្វើអោយទឹកថ្លា Water purification tablets
5. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)	
5.3. តើប្រភពទឹកផឹកសំខាន់ៗមានអ្វីខ្លះ? What is the main source of drinking water? (multiple answers possible) 0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ Yes	
a. ប្រភពទឹកស្អាត (អណ្តូងស្តាប់ អណ្តូងលូ អូរ ឬផ្សេងៗ) Protected water source (borehole, well, spring)	b. ប្រភពទឹកមិនស្អាត (អណ្តូង អូរ ទឹកពាសវាលពាសកាល) Unprotected water source (well, spring, surface water)
c. ប្រព័ន្ធប្រមូលស្តុកទឹកភ្លៀង Rainwater catchment system	d. ទឹកម៉ាស៊ីន Piped water
e. អាងទឹក Water tanks	f. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)
5.4. តើបរិមាណទឹកស្អាតគ្រប់គ្រាន់សម្រាប់តម្រូវការជាមូលដ្ឋានរបស់សហគមន៍ឬទេ? Do you feel the quantity of water available is enough to meet your basic needs? 0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ Yes	
5.5. តើមានចំងាយប៉ុន្មាន ដែលអ្នកទៅដងទឹក? How far do you have to travel to collect water? (meters)	
5.6. តើអ្នកត្រូវចំណាយពេលប៉ុន្មាននាទីដើម្បីទៅដងទឹក? How long do you have to travel to collect water? (minutes)	
5.7. តើអ្នកត្រូវចំណាយពេលប៉ុន្មាននាទីដើម្បីរង់ចាំដងទឹកនៅកន្លែងដងទឹក? How long do you have to wait to collect water (minutes)?	
5.8. a. តើមានការព្រួយបារម្ភពីសន្តិសុខដែរឬទេនៅពេលទៅដងទឹកនោះ? Are there any security concerns when collecting water? 0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ/ចាស Yes	
b. ប្រសិនបើបាទ សូមបញ្ជាក់ If yes, specify	
5.9. តើអ្វីជាបញ្ហាប្រឈមក្នុងការធ្វើអោយប្រសើរឡើងនូវស្ថានភាពនេះ? What are the main challenges to improving the situation?	
5.10. What support, if any, is needed over the next few weeks to overcome these challenges? ប្រសិនបើមានតើមានតម្រូវការគាំទ្រអ្វីខ្លះក្នុងរយៈពេលពីរបីសប្តាហ៍បន្ទាប់ដើម្បី ជំនះបញ្ហាប្រឈមទាំងនោះ?	
5.11. What support, if any, is needed to overcome these challenges in the next 6 months? ប្រសិនបើមាន តើមានតម្រូវការគាំទ្រអ្វីខ្លះក្នុងរយៈពេល៦ខែបន្ទាប់ដើម្បី ជំនះបញ្ហាប្រឈមទាំងនោះ?	

6. ស្អាតម័យ Sanitation

6.1 តើអ្វីខ្លះជាអាទិភាពអនាម័យដែលអ្នកត្រូវការ? What are your sanitation priority needs?	
6.2.a. តើអ្នកអាចទទួលបានសេវាអនាម័យដូចមុនគ្រោះមហន្តរាយដែរឬទេ? Are you able to maintain hygiene as before the disaster (eg. wash hands)? 1. ច្រើនជាងពាក់កណ្តាល More than half, 2. ប្រហែលពាក់កណ្តាល About half, 3. តិចជាងពាក់កណ្តាល less than half	
b. ប្រសិនបើមិនមាន តើដោយសារអ្វី? If not what are the reasons?	
6.3.a. តើអ្នកអាចប្រើប្រាស់បង្គន់អនាម័យដូចកាលពីមុនគ្រោះមហន្តរាយដែរឬទេ? Are you able to use a toilet as before the disaster ? 1. ច្រើនជាងពាក់កណ្តាល More than half, 2. ប្រហែលពាក់កណ្តាល About half, 3. តិចជាងពាក់កណ្តាល less than half	
b. ប្រសិនបើមិនមាន តើដោយសារអ្វី? If not what are the reasons?	

7. សន្តិសុខស្បៀង Food Security:

7.1. តើសន្តិសុខស្បៀងមានបញ្ហាអ្វីខ្លះដែរ? What are the main food security concerns?			
7.2. តើមានប៉ុន្មានគ្រួសារនៅក្នុងភូមិបច្ចុប្បន្ន មានស្បៀងហូប? How many families in the village currently have food stocks? 0= គ្មាន None, 1= ខ្លះៗ Some, 2= ពាក់កណ្តាល Half, 3= ភាគច្រើន Most, 4= មិនដឹង DK			
7.3. ជាមធ្យម តើគ្រួសារនីមួយៗអាចហូបបានប៉ុន្មានថ្ងៃទៀតដែរ? On average, how long will household food stocks last? 1. ១ ទៅ២ថ្ងៃ 1-2 Days, 2. ៣ ទៅ៦ថ្ងៃ 3-6 Days, 3. ៧ ទៅ១៤ថ្ងៃ 7-14 Days, 4. ១៥ ទៅ៣០ថ្ងៃ 15-30 Days, 5. ច្រើនជាង៣០ថ្ងៃ >30 Days			
a. អង្ករ Rice	<input type="text"/>	b. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)	<input type="text"/>
7.4. តើប្រភពស្បៀងសំខាន់ៗបានមកពីណា? What is the main source of stock of your key food items?			
1. ផលិតផលខ្លួនឯង Own production; 2. ជំនួយស្បៀង Food Aid; 3. ទិញ Purchase 4. មិត្តភក្តិ/អ្នកជិតខាង Friend/neighbours; 5. ធ្វើការប្តូរយកស្បៀងអាហារ Work for food; 6. ខ្ចី ឬជំពាក់គេ Borrow; 7. ដោះដូរជាទំនិញប្រសេវាកម្ម Barter/trade goods/services; 8. ដើរកាអាហារ/ប្រមូលអាហារពីក្នុងព្រៃ Forage for food; 9. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify): _____			
a. Rice អង្ករ	<input type="text"/>	b. Other(Specify) ដំណាំផ្សេង(បញ្ជាក់)	<input type="text"/>
7.5 ជាមធ្យម តើមានការប្រែប្រួលបរិមាណស្បៀងសរុបដែលប្រើប្រាស់ដែរទេ? On average has the total amount of food you consume changed?			
a. រក្សានៅដដែល Remained the same	<input type="text"/>	b. ថយចុះបន្តិចបន្តួច Decreased slightly	<input type="text"/>
		c. ថយចុះគួរអោយកត់សំគាល់ Decreased significantly	<input type="text"/>
7.6 តើតម្លៃស្បៀងអាហារនៅពេលនេះធៀបនឹងមុនគ្រោះមហន្តរាយកើតឡើងខុសគ្នាយ៉ាងដូចម្តេចដែរ? How would you compare food prices now with before the crisis?			
a. ថោកជាង Lower	<input type="text"/>	b. ដូចពីមុន Same	<input type="text"/>
		c. ថ្លៃជាងមុន Higher	<input type="text"/>
		d. មិនដឹង Don't Know	<input type="text"/>
7.7. តើមានប្រភេទស្បៀងដូចខាងក្រោមនៅក្នុងទីផ្សារដែរទេ? Are the following food items available in the market?			
a. អង្ករ Rice	<input type="text"/>	b. ត្រីស្រស់ Fresh fish	<input type="text"/>
d. បន្លែ Vegetables	<input type="text"/>	e. ផ្លែឈើ Fruit	<input type="text"/>
g. គ្រឿងផ្សំ (ឧ. ទឹកស៊ីអ៊ីវ) Seasoning (e.g. Soy sauce)	<input type="text"/>	h. ប្រេងឆា Oil	<input type="text"/>
		c. សាច់ Meat	<input type="text"/>
		f. ត្រីងៀត/ប្រហុក Dried/smoked fish	<input type="text"/>
		i. អំបិល Condiments (e.g. salt)	<input type="text"/>
7.8. តើអ្នកអាចទៅកាន់ផ្សារដែលដំណើរការដែរទេ? Do you have access to a functioning market? 0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ/ចាស Yes			
7.9. ប្រសិនបើបាទ តើផ្សារនោះមានចំងាយប៉ុន្មានគីឡូម៉ែត្រ? If yes, what is the distance to markets? (Kilometers)			
<input type="text"/>			

8. កសិកម្ម និងការចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត Livelihood and Agriculture:

8.1.a. តើប្រភពចំណូលសំខាន់មុនគ្រោះមហន្តរាយកើតឡើងមានអ្វីខ្លះ? what are the main sources of income before disaster (Rank, 1=main source)	a. ប្រភពចំណូលសំខាន់ (១ = ប្រភពសំខាន់ជាងគេ) Main income source Rank (1=main source)	b. កំរិតប៉ះពាល់ (១, ២, ៣) Level affected (1,2,3)
b. សម្រាប់ប្រភពចំណូលនីមួយៗសូមកំណត់ កំរិតប៉ះពាល់ ដែលបានប៉ះពាល់ (១ មិនប៉ះពាល់, ២ ប៉ះពាល់មធ្យម, ៣ ប៉ះពាល់ខ្លាំង) For each of the income sources, define the level to which the income source was affected: (1=not affected, 2=moderately affected, 3=highly affected)		
a. ការដាំដំណាំ Crop Cultivation	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
b. ការចិញ្ចឹមសត្វ Livestock Rearing	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
c. ប្រាក់កំរៃពីពលកម្មកសិកម្ម Agricultural wage labour	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
d. ប្រាក់កំរៃពលកម្មផ្សេងទៀត Other wage labour	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
e. ការរនសាទ Fishing	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
f. ការធ្វើពាណិជ្ជកម្ម Trade	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
g. ប្រាក់ខែ Salary	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
h. ប្រាក់គេផ្ញើមកអោយ Remittances	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
i. សិប្បកម្ម/ទេសចរណ៍ Handicrafts/Tourism	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

j. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)					
8.2. តើបញ្ហាប្រឈមសំខាន់ៗខ្លះដែលបន្តរារាំងដល់ ការកម្រិតចំណូលពីមុខរបរទាំងនេះក្នុងរយៈពេល៦ខែខាងមុខនេះ? What are the main challenges to continue making an income from your 3 main activities in the next 6 months?					
a. ប្រភេទចំណូល Type of Income source			b. បញ្ហាប្រឈមពាក់ព័ន្ធ Related challenges		
1 st មុខរបរទី១					
2 nd មុខរបរទី២					
3 rd មុខរបរទី៣					
8.3. ប៉ាន់ស្មានផ្ទៃដីសរុប ដែលបង្ករបង្កើនផល/ប៉ះពាល់/ខូចខាត Estimates of total area cultivated/affected*/damaged* (Hectares)			ភាគរយដាំដុះ (ហិចតា) Cultivated (ha)	ភាគរយប៉ះពាល់ (ហិចតា) Affected (ha)	ភាគរយខូចខាត (ហិចតា) Damaged (ha)
a. ស្រូវ Rice					
b. ដំណាំរួមផ្សំ Secondary crop					
c. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (specify)					
8.4.a. តើមានប៉ុន្មានអ្នកក្នុងចំណោមអ្នកទាំងអស់គ្នា ដែលមានទ្រព្យធនកសិកម្ម និងសត្វពាហនៈ? How many of you own livestock/ agricultural assets?			a. ភាគរយគ្រួសារជាម្ចាស់ % of families owning		b. ភាគរយបាត់បង់ % losses
b. ប៉ុន្មានភាគរយដែលបានបាត់បង់ ដោយសារគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ? Of those approximately what % have you lost due to the disaster?					
a. គោ/ក្របី Cows/buffalo					
b. ជ្រូក Pigs					
c. បក្សី Poultry					
d. ឧបករណ៍នេសាទ (ទូក សំណាញ់ ។ល។) Fishing equipment (boats, nets etc)					
e. សំភារៈកសិកម្ម Agricultural equipment					
8.5. តើមានបញ្ហាប្រឈមចម្បងៗខ្លះដែលរារាំងក្នុងការកែលម្អស្ថានភាពពេលបច្ចុប្បន្នឱ្យប្រសើរឡើងវិញ? What do you see as the main challenges to improving the situation?					
8.6. តើអ្វីដែលចាំបាច់ភ្លាមៗសម្រាប់គាំទ្រការចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតឡើងវិញ? What are the immediate needs for livelihoods recovery? (multiple answers possible)					
a. ផ្តល់ពូជដំណាំ Seeds		b. ការចិញ្ចឹមសត្វ Livestock		c. វ៉ាក់សាំង Vaccinations	
d. ការស្តារឡើងវិញប្រព័ន្ធស្រោចស្រព Irrigation recovery		e. សកម្មភាពបង្កើនប្រាក់ចំណូល Income-generating activities		f. ឧបករណ៍កសិកម្ម/នេសាទ (សំភារៈ, ថវិកា, ឧបករណ៍) Agriculture/fishing inputs (equipment/cash, tools)	
g. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (specify)					
8.7. តើអ្នកកំពុងធ្វើអ្វីខ្លះដើម្បីបំពេញតំរូវការខ្លះខាតរបស់អ្នក? សូមកុំប្រញាប់ឆ្លើយ What are you doing to meet your needs/cope? (Don't prompt) 0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ/ចាស Yes					
a. បញ្ជូលកូនទៅធ្វើជាកម្មករ Send children as casual labourer					
b. ខ្ចីបុល/គេ/យកកំបីពីកន្លែងណាមួយ Take on debt/take out loan					
c. ទិញសំភារៈកសិកម្មតិចតួច Purchase less agricultural inputs					
d. កាត់បន្ថយការចំណាយ Reduce all expenses					
e. បង្ខំលក់ពេលប្រមូលផលដំបូង ទាំងខាត Forced to sell harvest early at a loss					
f. បញ្ជូលសមាជិកគ្រួសារយ៉ាងតិច១នាក់ទៅធ្វើការខាងក្រៅ Send at least one family member away to work					
g. លក់ទ្រព្យធនដែលមិនមានផលិតភាព (សំភារៈផ្ទះ) Sell non-productive assets (house materials)					
h. លក់ទ្រព្យធនដែលមានផលិតភាព (សត្វពាហនៈញី, ដី ។ល។) Sell productive assets (female livestock, land etc)					

i. មិនចំណាយលើអប់រំ/សុខភាព Stop education/health expenditure		
j. ផ្លាស់ប្តូររបបអាហារប្រចាំថ្ងៃ Change diet (e.g. eat cheaper food)		
k. កាត់បន្ថយបរិមាណសាច់ដែលហូប ឬ កាត់បន្ថយការហូបសាច់តែម្តង Reduce amount eaten at meals or reduce meals		
l. ទទួលជំនួយគាំទ្រពីក្រៅ Get support from others		
m. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)		
8.8. តើអ្វីទៅជាប្រភពកំចីដែលមានប្រជាប្រិយភាពបំផុត ? What's the most popular source of loans? (Don't prompt)		
	0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ/ចាស Yes	b. ប្រសិនបើមាន សូមបញ្ជាក់ If yes specify
1. ពីអ្នកចងការប្រាក់ក្នុងតំបន់ Local money lenders		
2. ពីម្ចាស់ហាង/អ្នកធ្វើពាណិជ្ជកម្ម Traders/business owners		
3. ពីគ្រឹះស្ថានមីក្រូហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ Microfinance Institution		
4. ពីធនាគារ Bank		
5. ពីក្រុមសន្សំប្រាក់ Savings group		
6. ពីមិត្តភក្តិ/បងប្អូន Friends / relatives		
7. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (specify) _____		
8.9. ប្រសិនបើមាន តើមានតម្រូវការគាំទ្រអ្វីខ្លះដើម្បីជំនះបញ្ហាប្រឈមទាំងនោះ ក្នុងរយៈពេល៦ខែខាងមុខ ? What support, if any, is needed to overcome these challenges in the next 6 months?		
1 st		
2 nd		
3 rd		

9. អប់រំ Education:

9.1. តើស្ថានភាពសាលារៀនដែលអ្នកបានបញ្ជូនកូនរបស់អ្នកទៅរៀនយ៉ាងដូចម្តេចដែរ? What is the situation of the schools where most of you send your children?		
9.2. Are children going to school? 0= None, 1= Some, 2=Half, 3= Most		
តើកូនរបស់អ្នកបានទៅរៀនដែរទេ? 0=គ្មាន, 1= មួយចំនួន, 2=ប្រហែលពាក់កណ្តាល, 3=ភាគច្រើន		
9.3. កត្តាសំខាន់ៗអ្វីខ្លះដែលរារាំងការចូលរៀននៅសាលារៀន (រៀបរាប់តាមលំដាប់លំដោយអាទិភាព, ១ អាទិភាពខ្ពស់បំផុត) Main factors preventing access to school (list in order of priority, 1=highest)		
a. សាលារៀនបិទដោយសារតែទឹកជំនន់ School closed due to disaster		
b. ឪពុកម្តាយបារម្ភពីសុវត្ថិភាព Parents concerned about safety		
c. ឪពុកម្តាយទុកកូននៅផ្ទះដើម្បីជួយការងារផ្ទះឬឆ្លើយតបគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ Children kept home to help respond to disaster		
d. មិនមាន/មធ្យោបាយមានកំណត់ No/limited transport		
e. ផ្លូវមិនអាចធ្វើដំណើរ ឬ តភ្ជាប់ Roads inaccessible		
f. មិនមាន/គ្រូមិនគ្រប់គ្រាន់ No/insufficient teachers		
g. មិនមានសៀវភៅ/សំភារៈអប់រំ No education materials/books		
h. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)		
9.4. តើកន្លែងណាដែលគួរប្រើសំរាប់បង្កើតកន្លែងរៀនសូត្របណ្តោះអាសន្ន ? What locations could be used to set up temporary learning spaces (TLS)?		
a. សាលារៀន School	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. ដីទួល High ground
b. វត្ត Pagoda	<input type="checkbox"/>	e. ផ្ទះឯកជន Private house
c. មណ្ឌលសុខភាព ឬ សាលារៀន Health center/Commune Hall	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other(Specify)
9.5.a. តើមានគ្រូ ឬ អ្នកស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អាចបង្រៀនកន្លែងរៀនសូត្របណ្តោះអាសន្ន ? Are there any teachers or volunteers who could teach in TLS?		
		0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ/ចាស Yes

b. ប្រសិនបើបាទ សូមបញ្ជាក់លម្អិត If yes, please provide their details.

10. អាហារូបត្ថម្ភ Nutrition:

10.1. តើគ្រោះមហន្តរាយបានបង្កផលប៉ះពាល់ដល់ការចិញ្ចឹមកុមារក្រោមអាយុ២ឆ្នាំដែររឺទេ? Has the disaster had any impact on the feeding practices for children under 2? (do not prompt)	0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ/ចាស Yes
a. ម្តាយមិនអាចបំបៅដោះកូន Mothers unable to breastfeed	
b. កាត់បន្ថយចំនួនពេល/ដង នៃការផ្តល់អាហារដល់កុមារអាយុក្រោម២ឆ្នាំ Reduced # of times children under 2 are fed	
c. គុណភាពទាបនៃអាហារសំរាប់កុមារអាយុក្រោម២ឆ្នាំ Low quality of food for children under 2	
d. កើនឡើងការប្រើប្រាស់ម្សៅទឹកដោះគោសម្រាប់កុមារអាយុក្រោម២ឆ្នាំ Increase in use of infant formula for children under 2	
e. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)	
10.2. តើអ្វីខ្លះជាតំរូវការដ៏អាទិភាពសំរាប់កុមារអាយុក្រោម៥ឆ្នាំ? What are the priority needs for children aged under 5?	

11. សុខភាព Health:

11.1. តើអ្នកជួបបញ្ហាសុខភាពសំខាន់ៗអ្វីខ្លះ និងបានដោះស្រាយវាដូចម្តេច? What are your main health problems and solutions?				
11.2. តើមានជំងឺណាមួយកើតឡើងដែររឺទេ? Any disease incidence?	តើមានប៉ុន្មានករណីក្នុងរយៈពេល៧ថ្ងៃកន្លងទៅនេះ? How many cases in last 7 days?			
	0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ Yes	ក្រោម៥ឆ្នាំ Under-5	លើ៥ឆ្នាំ 5+ years	សរុប Total
a. ជំងឺរាគ Diarrhoea				
b. គ្រុនក្តៅ និងមានកន្ទួល Fever & rash				
c. គ្រុនក្តៅ Fever				
d. រលាកផ្លូវដង្ហើមស្រួចស្រាវ Acute respiratory infections				
e. ជំងឺស្បែក Skin disease				
f. ជំងឺឆ្លងភ្នែក Eye infections				
g. ផលវិបាករបស់ស្ត្រីមានផ្ទៃពោះ Pregnancy-related complications				
h. ស្លាប់ដោយរឹងថ្គាម (តេតាណូស) Death after lock-jaw (tetanus)				
i. ពស់ចិក Snake-bite				
j. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)				
11.3. តើអ្នកទៅកាន់គ្រឹស្ថានសុខាភិបាលដោយប្រើប្រាស់មធ្យោបាយអ្វី? How do you get to the closest health facility? 0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ Yes				
a. ដោយប្រើជើង On foot		c. ដោយម៉ូតូ Motorized Vehicle		d. ដោយជិះទូក Boat
b. ដោយជិះកង់ Bicycle		e. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)		
11.4. តើត្រូវចំណាយពេលជាមធ្យមប៉ុន្មាននាទី ដើម្បីទៅដល់គ្រឹស្ថានសុខាភិបាលដែលជិតបំផុត? How long does it take on average to get to the nearest health facility (minutes)?				
11.5. ចាប់តាំងពីមានគ្រោះមហន្តរាយកើតឡើង តើអ្នកបានទទួលវ៉ាក់សាំងជាប្រចាំដែររឺទេ? Have you been able to get routine vaccinations for your children since the disaster?				
11.6. តើអ្វីខ្លះឧបសគ្គរារាំងដល់ការទៅកាន់មណ្ឌលសុខភាព? What are the barriers of access to health care?				

12. ការការពារ Protection:

12.1. តើមានបញ្ហាពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងកិច្ចការពារដែរទេ? Are there any major security or protection concerns?		a. 0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ/ចាស Yes	b. សូមបញ្ជាក់ចំនួន Specify #
a. កូនដែលបែកចេញពីគ្រួសារទៅជាសមាជិកគ្រួសារមួយផ្សេងទៀត Unaccompanied children or separated from family members or caregivers			
b. អ្នកដែលមានតម្រូវការពិសេស (មានដូចជា ពិការភាព ចាស់ជរា គ្រួសារដឹកនាំតែឯង) Persons with special needs (i.e. disabilities, elderly, single-headed HH)			
c. ហានិភ័យនៃការជួញដូរមនុស្ស Risk of human trafficking			
d. សកម្មភាពនៃការរកងប្រញាំ និងការរំលោភបំពានលើកុមារ Incidents of abuse or exploitation of children			
e. គ្រោះថ្នាក់នៃអំពើហិង្សាផ្អែកយេនឌ័រ Incidents of Gender Based Violence			
f. ស្លាប់ដោយសារលង់ទឹក Death by drowning			
g. គ្រោះថ្នាក់នៃអំពើហិង្សាទូទៅ Incidents of violence			
h. ការជម្លៀស និងការប្តូរទីតាំងដោយបង្ខំ Threatened or forced return or relocation			
i. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)			
12.2. តើមានទីសុវត្ថិភាពសម្រាប់កុមារលេងដែរទេ? Are there any Child Friendly and Safe Spaces for children?		0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ/ចាស Yes	
12.3		a. 0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ/ចាស Yes	b. សូមបញ្ជាក់ចំនួន Specify #
a. មានឃើញគ្រឿងអាក្រក់ណាមួយទុកស្តុកទុកទុក? Any ERW/Unexploded Ordinance found/reported?			
b. តើវាត្រូវបានដកចេញហើយនៅ? Has it/they been removed?			
If not contact Cambodian Mine Action Authority; Mr. Thorn, CMAC Mine Risk Education Coordinator, 088 860 360; Mr. Chreang, CMAC MRE Manager; 012 696 217			
c. តើធ្លាប់មានអ្នករបួសដែរទេ? Were there any injuries?			
d. តើធ្លាប់មានអ្នកស្លាប់ដែរទេ? Were there any deaths?			

13. តម្រូវការដោយអាទិភាព Priority Needs:

13.1. តម្រូវការអាទិភាពបន្ទាន់សំខាន់ៗ៣? (លេខ១ អាទិភាពខ្ពស់) What are your 3 top immediate needs? (Do not prompt; Number 1=top priority)			
1. ជំរក Shelter		6. សំភារៈអនាម័យ Sanitation facilities	
2. ស្បៀងអាហារ Food		7. សំភារៈមិនមែនស្បៀងផ្សេងៗទៀត Non-Food Items	
3. ទឹកផឹក Drinking Water		8. កិច្ចការពារ Protection	
4. សន្តិសុខ សុវត្ថិភាព Security concerns		9. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (specify)	
5. ថ្នាំពេទ្យ Medicine			
13.2. តម្រូវការអាទិភាពយូរពេលយូរសំខាន់ៗ៣? (លេខ១ អាទិភាពខ្ពស់) What are your 3 main longer term priority needs? (Do not prompt respondent; Number 1=top priority)			
1. ជំរក Shelter		6. អនាម័យ Sanitation	
2. អាហារ Food		7. ការស្តារឡើងវិញនូវប្រភពទឹក Water source rehabilitation	
3. គ្រាប់ពូជដំណាំ Seeds		8. ការស្តារឡើងវិញនូវប្រព័ន្ធស្រោចស្រព Irrigation system rehabilitation	
4. ការអប់រំ Education		9. ការជួសជុលផ្លូវ Road rehabilitation	
5. កិច្ចការពារ Protection/security		10. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (specify)	

14. ជំនួយដែលបានផ្តល់ Assistance Provided:

14.1. តើមានជំនួយអ្វីខ្លះដែលបានផ្តល់កន្លងមក? (សូមលម្អិតជាក់លាក់ ឧ. ប្រភេទ ចំនួន គ្រួសារ ទឹកនៃឯក ពេលវេលា) What assistance has been provided? (give specific details e.g. type & kg of food)
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a. ប្រភេទជំនួយ Type of assistance	c. ផ្តល់ដោយអ្នកណា Provided by Whom?	b. កាលបរិច្ឆេទជំនួយចុងក្រោយ Last date of assistance

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ



វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាល
ស្តីពី

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on

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Capacity of Humanitarian

Prey Veng Province, Janu



ANNEX 5. EMERGENCY PHONE DIRECTORY

No	Location of LNGOs	Name of LNGOs	NGOs Abbreviation	Name	Zone Coordinator	Provincial Coordinator	Phone number	E-mail
ZONE I: Phnom Penh, Kandal & Kampong Speu								
1	Phnom Penh	Royal University of Phnom Penh	RUPP	Prof. Yin Soriya			012 867 117	yinsoriya@yahoo.com
2	Phnom Penh	Partnership for Development in Kampuchea	PADEK	Mr. KEP Kannaro	PADEK	PADEK	023 216 224	padekdirector@padek.org
3	Phnom Penh	Agronomes et Veterinaires sans frontieres	AVSF	Mr. MEANG Savoeurn			023 215 037	savoeurnlay@yahoo.com
4	Phnom Penh	Evangelical Fellowship of Cambodia	EFC	Mr. Ma Ravuth			023 885 241	ravuthma@gmail.com
5	Phnom Penh	NGOs Disability and Development Partnership	NDDP	Mr. Chhim Kim Hean			012 703 710	info@nddp.org.kh
6	Phnom Penh	Society for Community Development in Cambodia	SOFDEC	Mr. Khun Leang Hak			012 612 699	sofdec@camintel.com
7	Phnom Penh	Cambodian Children's Fund	CCF	Mr. Chhor Sokly			017 336 526	soklychhor@cambodianchildrensfund.org
8	Phnom Penh	Cooperation Committee for Cambodia	CCC	Mr. Soeung Saroeun			023 214 152	saroeun.soeung@ccc-cambodia.org
9	Phnom Penh	Prajnha Consulting Group	Prajnha	Mr. HEP Sokhannaro			092 790 555	sokhannaro@gmail.com
10	Phnom Penh	Women Organization for Modern Economy and Nursing	WOMEN	Mr. Peagn Virak			023 633 3062	women@womencambodia.org
11	Phnom Penh	Cambodia Women's Development Agency	CWDA	Ms. Hun Phanna			012 995 199	phannahun@gmail.com
12	Phnom Penh	Community Development Organization	CODO	Mr. Nheb Boral			012 255 440	codopm@yahoo.com
13	Phnom Penh	Japan League on Developmental Disabilities	JLDD	Ms. Chea Rahom			092 936 751	chea_rahom@yahoo.com
14	Phnom Penh	Phum Baitong (Green Village)	PB	Ms. Em Sokchea			012 658 707	sokchea.em@gmail.com
15	Phnom Penh	STAR KAMPUCHEA	SK	Ms. Chet Charya			012 802 460	charyachet@gmail.com

16	Phnom Penh	Khmer Youth for Education Fund/ Khmer Youth Association	KYEF/KYA	Mr. Ha ChenDa			092 174776	kyefdirector@gmail.com
17	Kampong Speu	National Prosperity Association	NAPA	Ms. Ang Chamroeun		NAPA	016 838 387	napa9396@yahoo.com

ZONE II: Prey Veng & Svay Rieng

18	Prey Veng	Cooperation For Alleviation of Poverty	COFAP	Mr. Yim Buntheng			043 699 9953	y_bunthengcofap@yahoo.com
19	Prey Veng	Society for Action and Chang for Rural Education and Development	SACRED	Mr. Keo Sareth	SACRED		012 867 404	sarethsacred@gmail.com
20	Prey Veng	Partnership for Development in Kampuchea	PADEK			PADEK		
21	Prey Veng	New Indicative for Livelihoods and Health	NILH	Mr. KUCH BUNREY			012521077 / 015953815	nilhbunrey@yahoo.com
22	Prey Veng	Ponleu Ney Kdey Sangkhum	PNKS	Mr. Chan Tino			012 204569	chan.tinopv@gmail.com
23	Svay Rieng	ChildFund Cambodia	CF	Mr. Lay Vibol			044 715 234/ 715 235	layvibol@childfund.org.kh
24	Svay Rieng	Ruarl Aid Organization	RAO	Ms. Prum Bopha			081 805 912/ 092 805 912	prumbopha@gmail.com
25	Svay Rieng	ADIFE	ADIEF	Mr. Suon Saray		ADIFE	016 705 464	suon_saray1@yahoo.com

ZONE III: Kampong Chhnang & Pursat

26	Kampong Chhnang	Bright Hope Institute	BHI	Mr. Yan Piseth			026 6905 104	piseth.yan@yahoo.com
27	Kampong Chhnang	Chulkiri Disabled People Development Organization	CHDDO	Ms. Lak Sok Meng			012 383 580 / 097 258 7227	N/A
28	Kampong Chhnang	Phnom Neang Kangrei Association	PNKA	Mr. Uk Samet	PNKA		092 903 908	uksametpnka@gmail.com
29	Kampong Chhnang	Action for Environment and Community	AEC	Ms. Sor Sath		AEC	017 655 526	aecbodia@yahoo.com
30	Kampong Chhnang	Association for Human Resource Development and Health Education	AHRDHE	Mr. Ly Pheara			016 55 66 13	ahrdhe@yahoo.com
31	Kampong Chhnang	Children and Youth Development	CYD	Mr. Kong Sedth			012 968 354	kongsedth@gmail.com
32	Kampong Chhnang	Support Rural Children Organization	SRCO	Ms. Kong Chandy			012 524 561	kongchandy@gmail.com

33	Pursat	Support Organization for Rural Farmers	SORF	Mr. Him Saroeurn			017 707 296	pcsorf@gmail.com
34	Pursat	Alliance Association of Rural Restoration	AARR	Mr. Hak Kiry		AARR	012 673 167	aarr_kiry@yahoo.com
35	Pursat	Anakot Kumar	AK	Mr. Khem Sokhon			012 583 862	anakotkumar@gmail.com
36	Pursat	COHD	COHD	Mr. Kim San			012 723 853	cohdpursat@yahoo.com
37	Pursat	Environment Protection and Development Organization	EPDO	Mr. Samreth Uth			092 157 006/ 097 786 0091	epdocambodia@gmail.com
38	Pursat	Promvihearthor Organization	PVT	Mr. Khoun Narin			012 581 022	promvihearthor@yahoo.com
39	Pursat	Vocational Training for Alleviation of Poverty and Social Development	VAPSD	Mr. Sarun Thong,			012 787 549	sarunvapsd@yahoo.com
40	Pursat	Initiative for Sustainable Agriculture, Biodiversity, Environment and Livelihood	ISABEL	Mr. Khieng Sokhoeun			015 715 700	sokhoeun.isabel@gmail.com

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44	Battambang	Khmer Welfare Family Rural Association	KWRA	Mr. Ros Sarun			012 970 438	kwra_sarun2@yahoo.com
45	Battambang	Hope Association for Development	HAD	Mr. Mao Sophea			012 768 498	hadoffice@ymail.com
46	Battambang	Development Association Resource Economic	DARE	Mr. Hy Sros			012 483 134	organizationdare@yahoo.com
47	Banteay Meanchey	Tek Dey Sovan Phum	TDSP	Mr. Hean Sovandara	TDSP		054 710 071/ 054 710 125	info@tdsp-khmer.org
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49	Banteay Meanchey	Khmer Buddhist Association	KBA	Mr. Ros Monichoth		KBA	097 673 9922 /012 428 771	monichothros@yahoo.com

50	Pailin	Women Association for Community Development	WACD	Ms. Chao Kimeng			088 825 5997	NA
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53	Kampong Thom	Rural Development Association	RDA	Mr. ly khom			012 734467	lykhom@yahoo.com
54	Kampong Thom	Action For Development	AFD	Mr. Rith BunRoeun	AFD		012 928 553	"rithbunroeun_afd@yahoo.com roeun@afd-cambodia.org"
55	Kampong Thom	DAIKOU KAKSIKOR	DKK	Mr. By Kim Oeurn		DKK	092 931 450	dkk.org@gmail.com
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57	Kampong Thom	Development Khmer Community	DKC	Mr. Eang Phakdey			012202456/ 097 742 4 242	dkc_vdc@yahoo.com
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60	Siem Reap	Nearly Khmer	NK	Mr. Chan Then			012 728 068	nearlykhmer.srp@gmail.com
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Strengthening Emergency Response Capacity of Humanitarian NGOs in Cambodia

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