

CAMBODIA

SHELTER SECTOR ON THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE FORUM

GSC Annual Meeting – Country Update

07 October 2020

Mr. Jonas Cordova Gomez – IOM Cambodia
Ms. Chanthida Dum – IOM Cambodia

Agenda

1. Cambodia Profile
2. Coordination Mechanism
3. Shelter Sector
 - 3.1 Overview
 - 3.2 Responses
 - 3.3 2020
 - 3.4 Challenges
 - 3.5 Needs and Gaps
4. Q&A

1. Cambodia Profile

Key Figures¹

15.8 million
population (2016)



51.2%

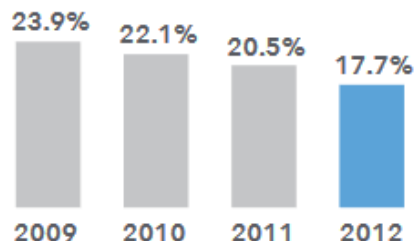
Female

48.8%

Male

17.7%

poverty headcount ratio
at national poverty lines
(% of population 2012)



US\$1,270 lower middle-income
GDP per capita (2016)



Map Sources: UNCS, ESRI.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2013.

Source: [Reliefweb](#)



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1. Cambodia Profile

Seasonal Risk²

Monsoon season in Cambodia lasts from July to September.

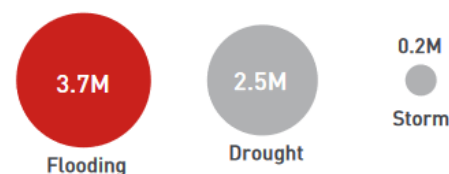


Overview

Localized floods and droughts are annual events, and with 70 per cent of the population living in rural areas and dependent on subsistence agriculture, these natural disasters can have a devastating impact.

During the 2013 rainy season, a combination of successive typhoons and heavier-than average monsoon rains caused the water levels of the Mekong River to rise leading to extensive flooding. By mid-October, an estimated 1.8 million people across 20 provinces had been affected and 168 people had been killed. Humanitarian partners mobilized a total of US\$1.3 million to support the Government response.

No. of people affected by disasters 2008-2017³ (millions)



Disaster Risk Index 2017⁴

Based on risk analysis of historical events, Cambodia is highly exposed to flooding.

Low Risk 1 High Risk 10

EARTHQUAKE



0.1

FLOOD



9.5

TSUNAMI



4.4

TROPICAL CYCLONE



4

DROUGHT



3.9

HUMAN



4.2

Creation date: 28-06-17 www.unocha.org/roap www.reliefweb.int Twitter: @OCHAAsiaPac Instagram: @OCHAAsiaPac
Sources: 1. World Bank 2. Local Meteorological Department 3. EM-DAT (23-06-17) 4. www.inform-index.org

Source: Reliefweb

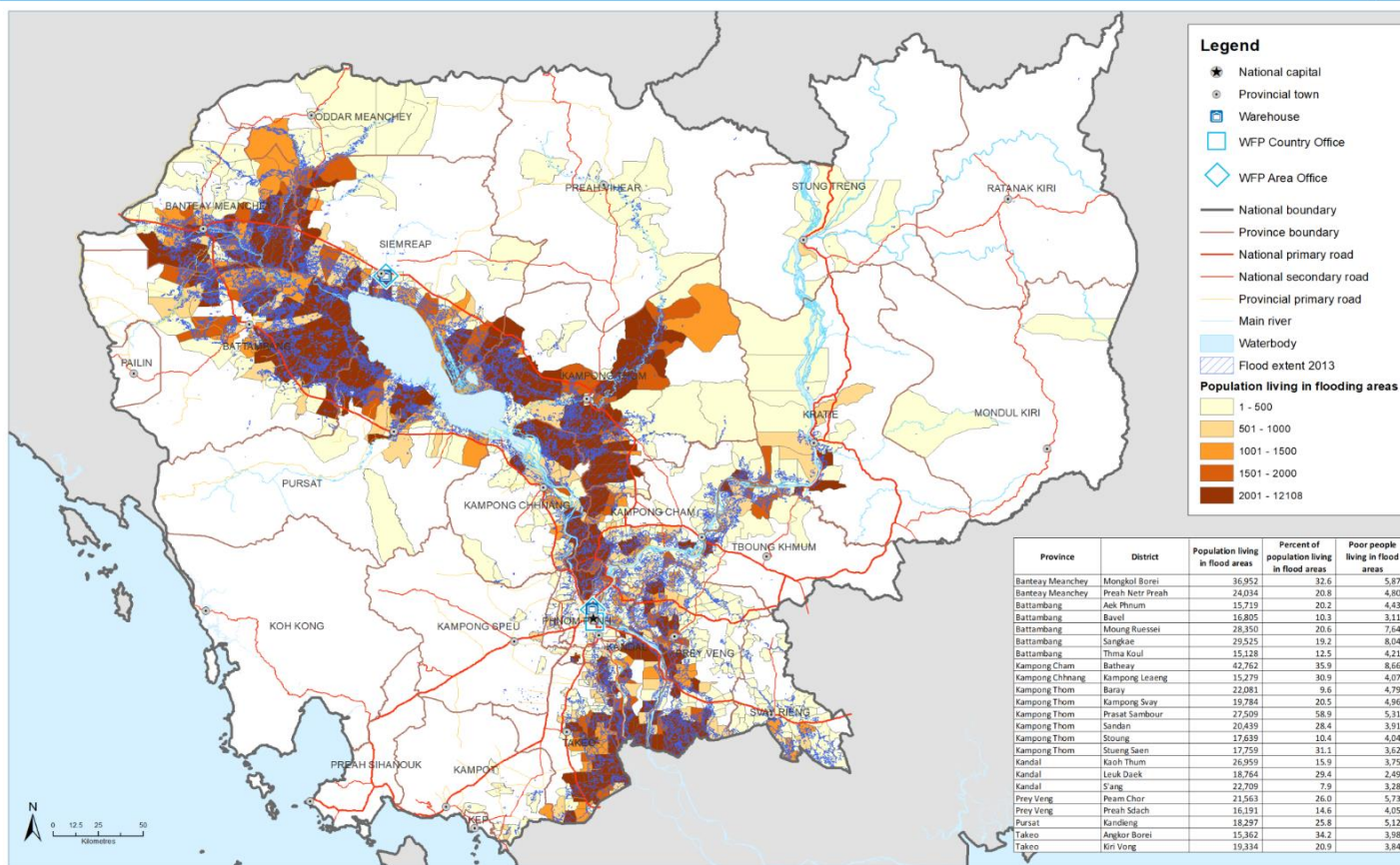


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1. Cambodia Profile

Cambodia

Population Living in Flooding Areas in 2013 - 02 April 2019



Date Created: 02 Apr 2019 - Contact: chamkol.chen@wfp.org - Website: www.wfp.org - Prepared by: Cambodia CO, VAM GIS
Map Reference: KM_WFP_Population_Living_Flooding_2013_A3_20190402

Data sources:
WFP offices: WFP, Boundaries: UNIGS and MLMP; Roads: MLMP;
Rivers and lakes: MLMP; Population: LandScan - Flood extent: copernicus 2013

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the determination of its frontiers or boundaries.

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Source: [Reliefweb](http://Reliefweb.org)

1. Cambodia Profile



Source: [IOM Report](#)



Source: [IOM Report](#)



Source: [UN-Habitat](#)

2. Coordination Mechanism

Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF)

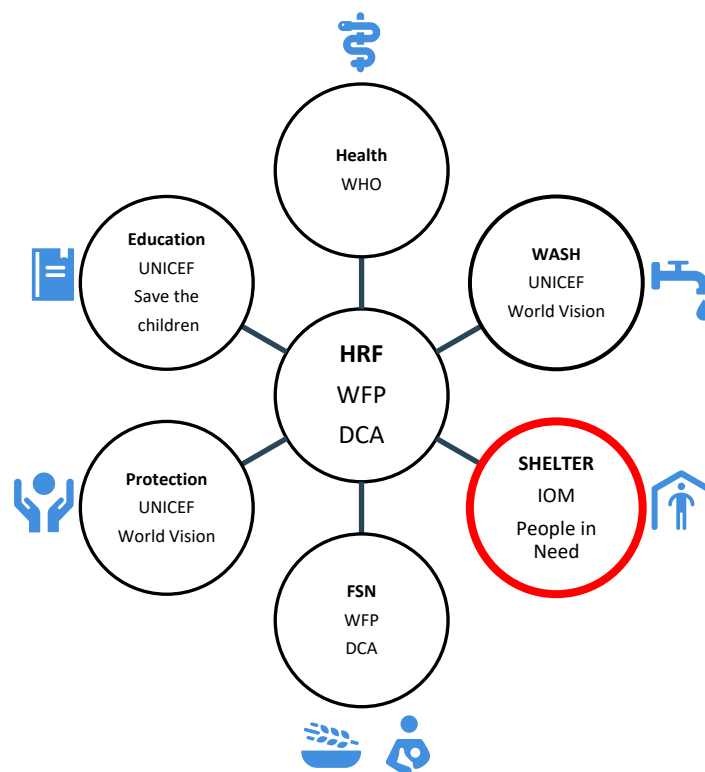
- Coordination mechanism set on 2011
- It was established to coordinate the responses between UN agencies, INGOs, and NGOs.
- Joint Action Group (JAG) and Cambodia Humanitarian Forum (CHF)
- It works in close collaboration with government. National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM)



2. Coordination Mechanism

- Sector based response
 - 6 Sectors

Sector of Intervention	Government Sector Lead Ministries (NCP)
Food Security and Nutrition (FSN)	MAFF & MEF
Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	MRD
Health	MoH
Education	MoYEYS
Protection	MoYEYS & MoI
Shelter	MRD & MoI



- 3W Database
- HRF Cambodia Website [here](#)

3 Shelter Sector HRF



3.1 Shelter Sector Overview

- Lead by International Organization for Migration (IOM) - Co lead by People in Need (PIN)
- Since 2011 many organizations have been part of the sector:
 - Current members: IOM, PIN, UNOPS and UN-Habitat
- Response and Preparedness plan, Minimum shelter kits, Rapid assessment Toolkit, Core indicators

3.1 Shelter Sector Overview

Min. Package Shelter

8					
9	Min Shelter Package (basic small repairs after isolated damage to homes)				
10	No	Description	Unit	# Unit	Remarks
11	1	Rope (D:6mm) :400kg	piece	1	
12	2	Tarpaulin (5m x 4m) High quality	piece	1	ular to common wedding tent
13	3	Plastic Sheets (3m x 4m) Good quality	piece	1	
14	4	Hammer (weight 0.7Kg)	piece	1	
15	5	Axe (Medium size)	piece	1	
16	6	Handsaw	piece	1	
17	7	Bag for Packing (Sugar bag of 50Kg)	piece	1	
18	8	Nails for wooden	KG	1	
19	9	Nails for zinc	KG	1	
20	Total Package				
21					
22	Shelter package 1a / per family (up to 10 days)				
23	No	Description	Unit	# Unit	Remarks
24	1	Tent / tarpaulin (4m x 6m) High quality	piece	1	
25	2	Blankets (large)	piece	2	
26	3	Mosquito nets (1.8 * 2.00m)	piece	1	check with health sector to see if available at reduced cost
27	4	Sleeping mat (normal size)	piece	2	
28	5	Kroma	piece	1	
29	6	Sarong	piece	1	
30	7	Cooking pots (for 5 people)	piece	2	
31	8	Basin for preparing food	piece	1	
32	9	Kitchen knife (big)	piece	1	
33	10	Kitchen knife (small)	piece	1	
34	11	Serving spoons	piece	2	
35	12	Plastic plates	piece	5	
36	13	Plastic spoons	piece	5	
37	14	Platic mugs	piece	5	
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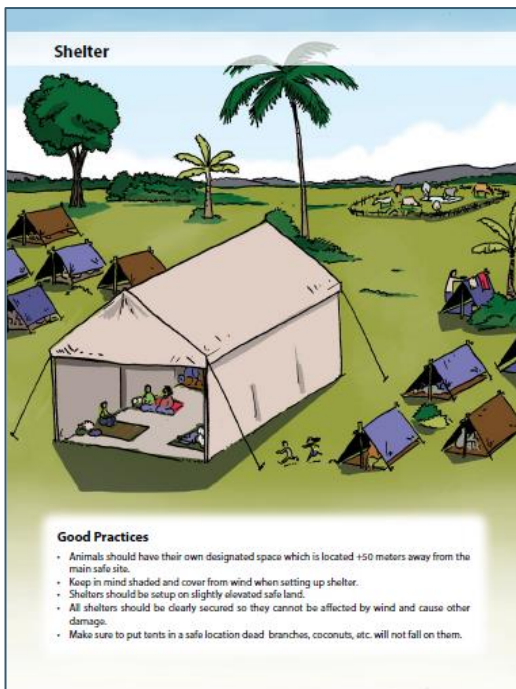
Shelter Response Plan

Activity	Lead/ Responsible	Other organisation s	Timeline
Identify Minimum Rapid Response Package, and Shelter Kits. Plan rapid emergency distribution and expected needs for full Shelter Package. Identify what ration of Evacuated households expected to need long-term assistance (based on previous responses and analysis of information from various sources.	Sector Leads IOM/PIN	Sector participants	Dec. to June each year
Identify suppliers for Shelter kits, discuss cost, rate of supply, maximum quantity available in country etc. Ensure all organisations in Sector have procurement policy for similar standard of kits. Liaise with other actors to ensure that kits and response package are compatible.	Sector Leads IOM/PIN	Sector participants	Dec. to June each year
Discuss emergency response plans with Donors, Identify mechanisms for rapid release of funds or reallocation of stocks if necessary.	Sector Leads IOM/PIN	Sector participants	Dec. to June each year
Identify key reporting informants and Early Warning contacts. Conduct training in reporting and Early Warning dissemination, Train partner organisations in distribution, reporting and community involvement (communities should understand what standard distributions will be, what the groups are which will receive assistance, how they can contact sector representatives to provide feedback or information etc)	Sector Leads IOM/PIN	Sector participants	Dec. to June each year
Develop lists of most vulnerable groups in areas likely to be affected. Use historical data and ID Poor lists etc to calculate ratio of vulnerable groups	Sector Leads IOM/PIN	Sector participants	Dec. to June each year
Conduct training of trainers in use of bednets if required (discuss with Health). If distributions of bednets to be part of emergency response incorporate training in school curriculum or similar	Sector Leads IOM/PIN	Sector participants	Dec. to June each year
Identify Sector IM Focal Point to share documents, reports etc. and upload information to Website.	Sector Leads IOM/PIN	Sector participants	Dec. to June each year
Participate in Simulation Exercise	Sector Leads IOM/PIN	Sector participants	June?
Ensure the type of shelter is fitted to local needs and NFI response is based on assessed needs as well as international standards (ex. Sphere)	Sector participants		Dec to June each year
Ensure that all partners know the procedure for accessing emergency stocks if required.	Sector Leads IOM/PIN	Sector participants	Dec. to June each year

** You can find these documents [here](#)

3.1 Shelter Sector Overview

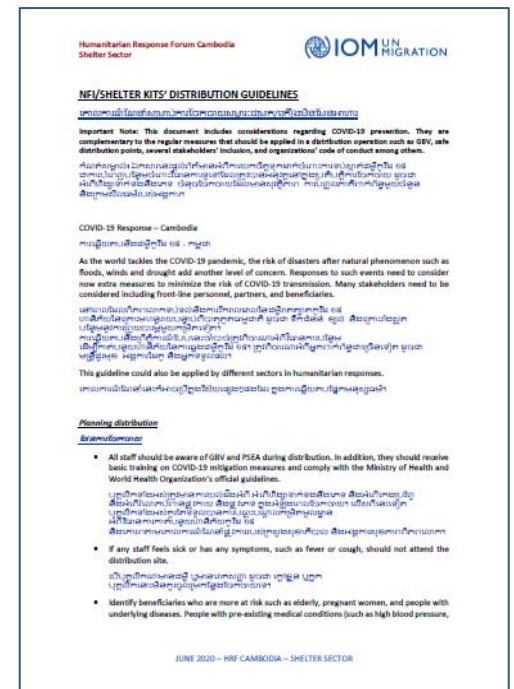
Good practices in Safe Sites



Disaster Proof Shelter



Distribution Guideline COVID19



3.1 Shelter Sector Overview

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- Since 2011 many organizations have been part of the sector:
 - Current members: IOM, PIN, UNOPS and UN-Habitat
- Response and Preparedness plan, Minimum shelter kits, Rapid assessment Toolkit, Core indicators
- KamRex – Simulation Responses. Last in 2018

3.1 Shelter Sector Overview

■ KamRex: Kampuchea Response Exercise



2016



2018

3.2 Shelter Sector Responses

- Response strategy is *to support the RGC in ensuring adequate shelter and NFIs during displacement and access to reconstruction/repair materials and tools*
- Based on international standards and current practice
- 3 levels of disasters / Triggers: Floods
- Responses in 2011, 2013, 2018,2019
 - Floods
 - Dam collapse

3.2 Shelter Sector Responses

- 2011: 1.5 MM affected / 52,000 fam. evacuated
- 2013: 1.8 MM affected / 31,000 HH evacuated
- 2018: 62,000 affected / 5,400 HH evacuated



Source: [IOM youtube](#)



Source: [Caritas Cambodia](#)

3.2 Shelter Sector Responses



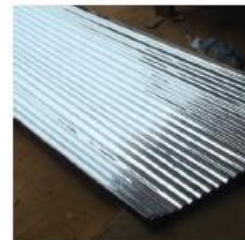
Source: UN-Habitat

3.3 Shelter Sector Responses

■ Recovery projects

LOW-COST & LOCAL MATERIALS FOR BUILDING RESILIENT & AFFORDABLE HOUSING

To procure all construction materials at an affordable price, the project team conducted a price survey and assessment of local suppliers. With a comparison and careful review, the project team calculated the estimated cost of building a resilient and affordable house.



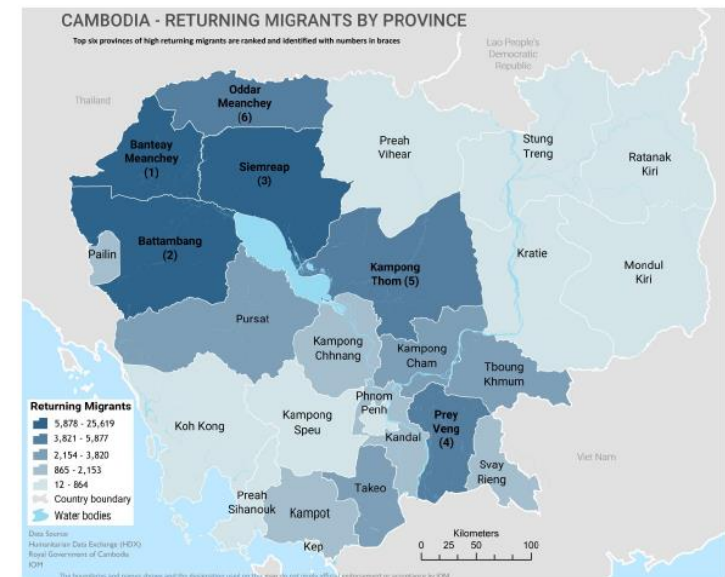
** You can find these documents [here](#)



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3.3 Shelter Sector 2020

- Cooperation with WFP/NCDM in evacuation centers and flood preparedness with NCDM
- COVID19 Response
 - 280 cases (as of 05 October)
 - Land borders are closed*
 - ~100,000 returning migrants
 - Daily flights/14 d. quarantine
 - Different # of QCs in each province (QC1,QC2,QC3)



3.3 Shelter Sector 2020

■ COVID19 Response

- Only few organizations are supporting the quarantine centers
 - Working groups with Health and WASH Sector
 - Provincial Committees and Rapid Response Teams from PHD
 - Part of other working groups such as Operational Partner Group
- Hygiene Kits
- Improvement of WASH facilities
- Distribution guidelines
- Provision of PPE, waste items, disinfection to health centers, PoE

3.3 Shelter Sector 2020

- IOM:
 - ~ 2,500 kits
 - 70 HWF
 - Triage
 - waste management
- MSF, GIZ, SP, FHI and other health stakeholders are supporting HCFs



3.4 Challenges

- Local procurement
- Access to flooded areas
- Communication with the national authorities
- Available resources (human and finance)
- Non all time activate - HRF
- Series of Individual assessments and responses rather than a coordinated and shared
- Movement of QCs. Funds and school opening

3.4 Needs and gaps

- More involvement with national authorities, specially Ministry of Interior.
- Financial support to keep active the forum
- Engagement with other NGOs
- Hub and preposition of shelter kits
- Evacuation centers mapping and evacuation routes. Connection with EWS.



**THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!
ORKURN CHRAN!**

Next: Q&A



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Please, give us
your feedback [HERE](#)

Mr. Jonas Cordova Gomez – jcordovagomez@iom.int
Ms. Chanthida Dum - cdum@iom.int
HRF Secretariat - cambodia.hrf@wfp.org



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