

# Guidance Notes on Humanitarian Assistance



*"This program is to improve the humanitarian response to disaster in Cambodia by strengthening leadership capacity of NGOs to better engage in the humanitarian framework by providing knowledge, resources, training and mentoring"*



USCHF



## INTRODUCTION

This part presents the objectives of the Guidance Note on Humanitarian Assistance and summarizes the main information on Disaster Risk Management, in particular in the Cambodian context.



## Strengthening Emergency Response Capacity of Humanitarian NGOs in Cambodia



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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

**WASH**  
**WFP**  
**WHO**

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene  
World Food Programme  
World Health Organisation



# PART 1: INTRODUCTION





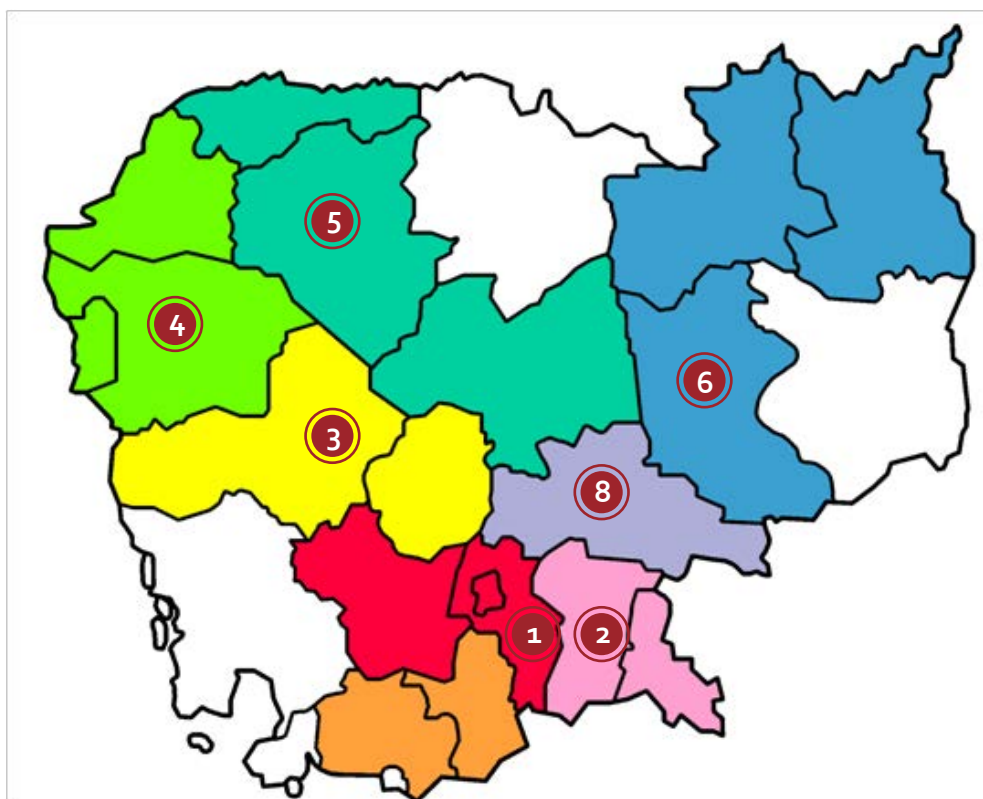
## PART 1. INTRODUCTION

*This part presents the objectives of the Guidance Note on Humanitarian Assistance and summarizes the main information on Disaster Risk Management, in particular in the Cambodian context.*

### 1. The Cambodian Humanitarian Forum (CHF) initiative and the 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 until April 2014. This project was coordinated by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) 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 is aiming 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 is constituted of 93 local NGOs, in 20 of the 25 Cambodian provinces (in fact, Kampong Cham has been officially divided in two provinces in January 2014). For a more effective management of the CHF network, 8 zones have been set up, one zone covering between 2-3 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.

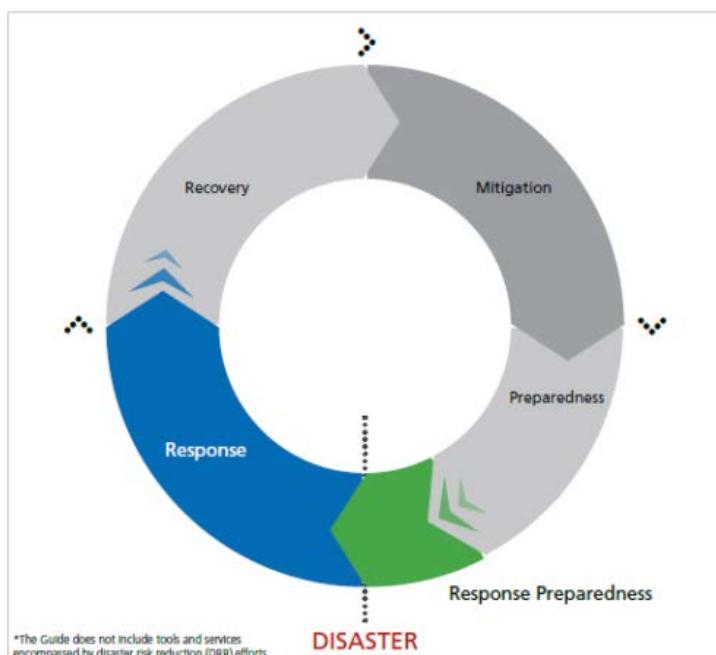
**Vulnerability (V):** a set of conditions and processes resulting from physical, social, economical or environmental factors, which increase the susceptibility of a community, or system, to the impact of hazards.

**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

exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.

- **Comment:** not all the hazards will lead to a disaster, depending on the capacity of the community or society at-risk to minimize and/ or to cope with the impact of the hazard on their own resources, through appropriate preparedness and mitigation activities.



● Fig 1: Disaster Management cycle  
(source: *Disaster Response in Asia and the Pacific, a Guide to International Tools Services, OCHA ROAP*)

**Mitigation:** while the adverse impacts of hazards often cannot be prevented fully, their scale or severity can be substantially lessened by various strategies and actions. Mitigation measures encompass engineering techniques and hazard-resistant construction as well as improved environmental policies.

**Disaster Preparedness:** pre-disaster activities that are undertaken to minimize loss of life, injury and property damage in a disaster, and to ensure that rescue, relief, rehabilitation and other services can be provided following a disaster. Preparedness for the first and immediate response is called “emergency (or response) preparedness”.

**Early Warning System:** the set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities and organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare and to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss.

- **Comment:** thanks to advances in science and technology, we have now access to a wide range of Early Warnings. Early Warning Systems (EWS) can for example be established for most of the hydro-meteorological hazards (cyclone, storm surge, heavy rain, flash flood), or geological hazards (tsunami, volcano, landslide).

**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.

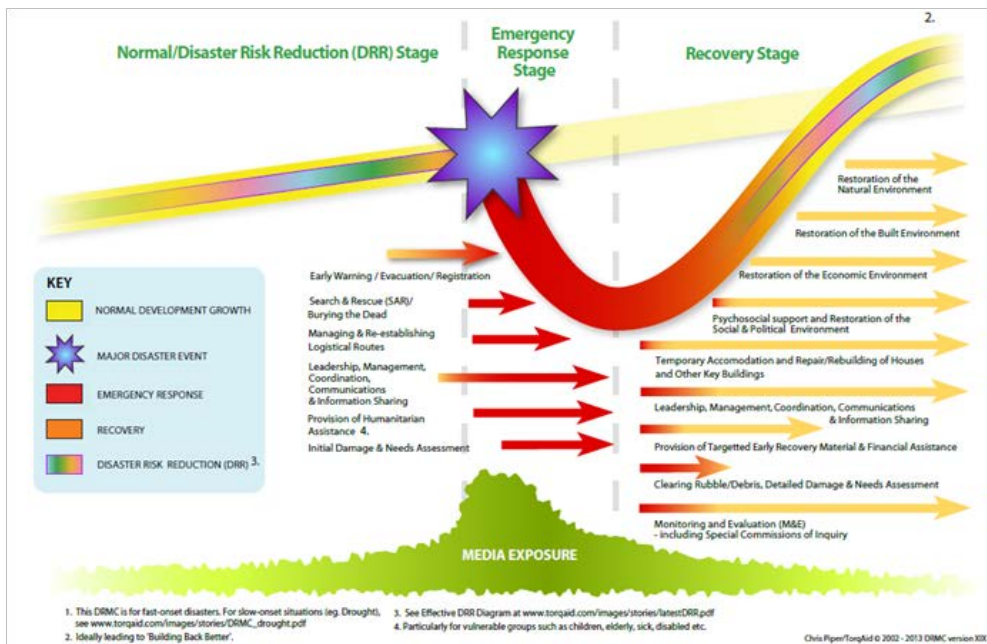
## 2.2. Disaster continuum model

While the figure 1 is presenting 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 floods) from those that will be considered in case of a slow onset disaster (such as floods, or drought).

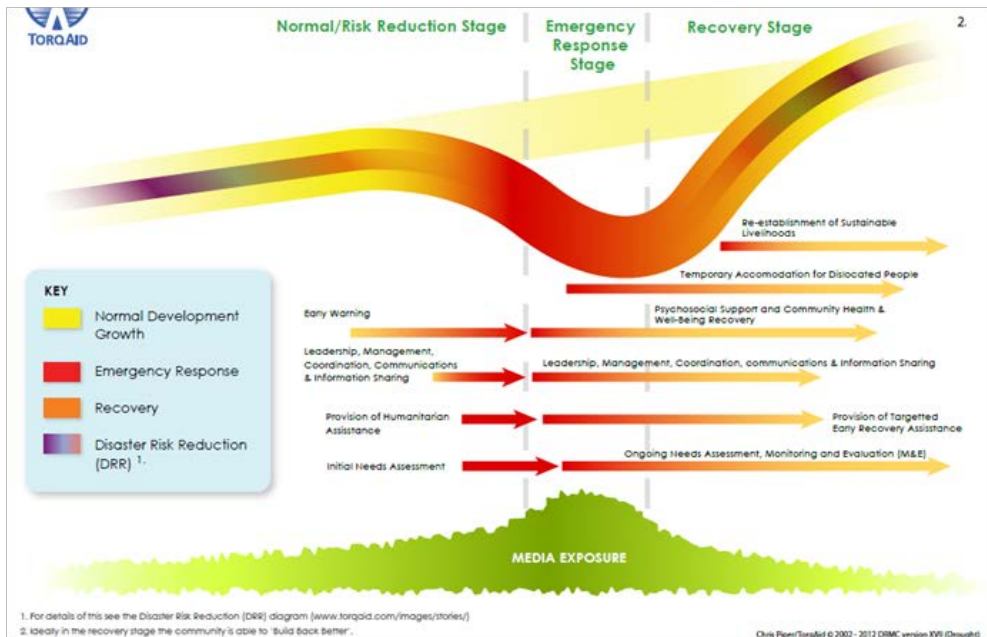
The main differences between fast onset and slow onset disasters are:

- 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. Besides, 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.

<b>Humanity</b>	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
<b>Neutrality</b>	Humanitarian actors must not take sides in hostilities or engage in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature
<b>Impartiality</b>	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
<b>Independence</b>	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 states<sup>2</sup>. 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 co-operation. 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."

<sup>2</sup> 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, among which:

- **Code of Conduct for the Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief** 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 to adhere 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** are 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 Disaster Risk Reduction, several documents are also providing 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 the 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 Disaster Risk Reduction.

### 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 5 priorities of action:

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

## 3. DRM in Cambodia

### 3.1. Disaster Risks in Cambodia & Foreseen impact of climate change

With 80% 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 which happened in Cambodia are Floods & Droughts (see table 2), but 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)

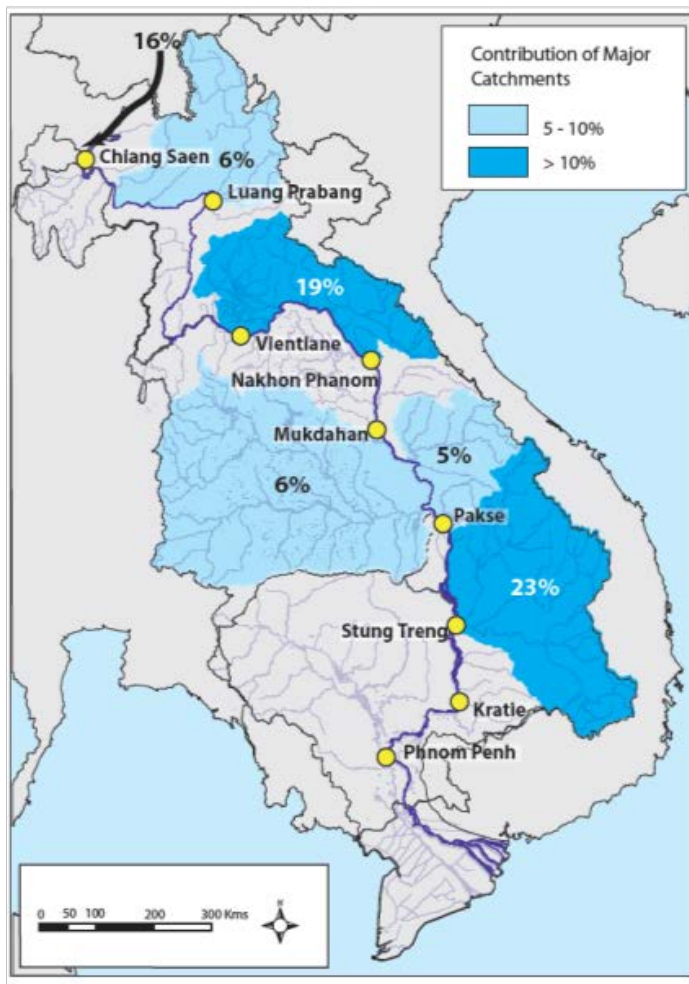
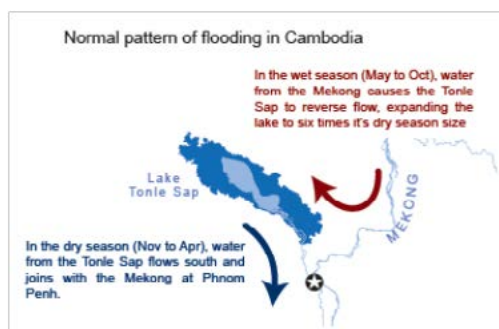


Fig 4: hydrology of the Lower Mekong Basin  
(source: MRC)

The southwest monsoon begins around mid-May and lasts until the end of October, and is responsible for three quarters of the country's annual rainfall. This is also corresponding at the time of 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 6 and its depth increasing from 1 m to 6-9 m.

This seasonal increase of water creates wetland habitats and draws nutrients from land into the river to feed a diverse fish population - providing one of the main natural resources of the population. And 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 dollars in damage, it brings 8 to 10 billion dollars into the economies of Southeast Asia. However, excessive flooding results often in many deaths, destruction of infrastructures in addition to 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 which led in 2011 to the worst flood season on the lower Mekong River since 2000 (see Fig 5), affecting 18 of the 24 Cambodian provinces.

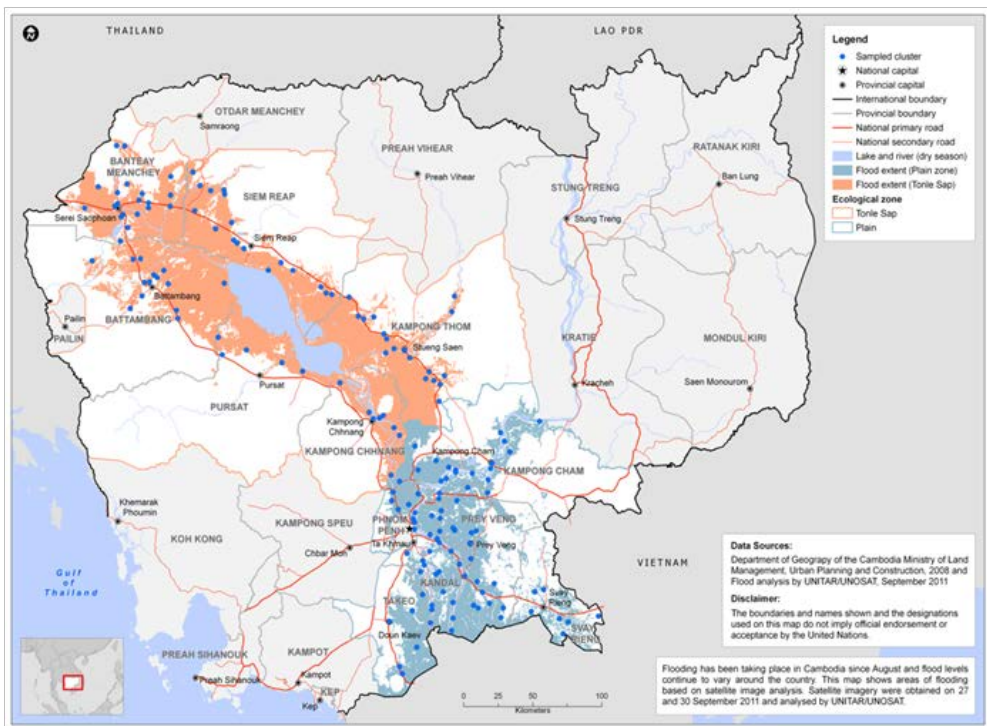


Fig 5: September 2011 flood map  
(Source: OCHA)

The other main natural hazard susceptible to cause 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 which can affect large geographic area and impact severely a great number of people (see table 1). While droughts might be localized, it is often the compounded effect on consecutive crises year after year, or of floods following

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

Finally, although the storm hazard is less susceptible 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, affecting 180,000 people (directly or indirectly) in 14 of the 24 Cambodian provinces, and resulting to the death of 43 people.

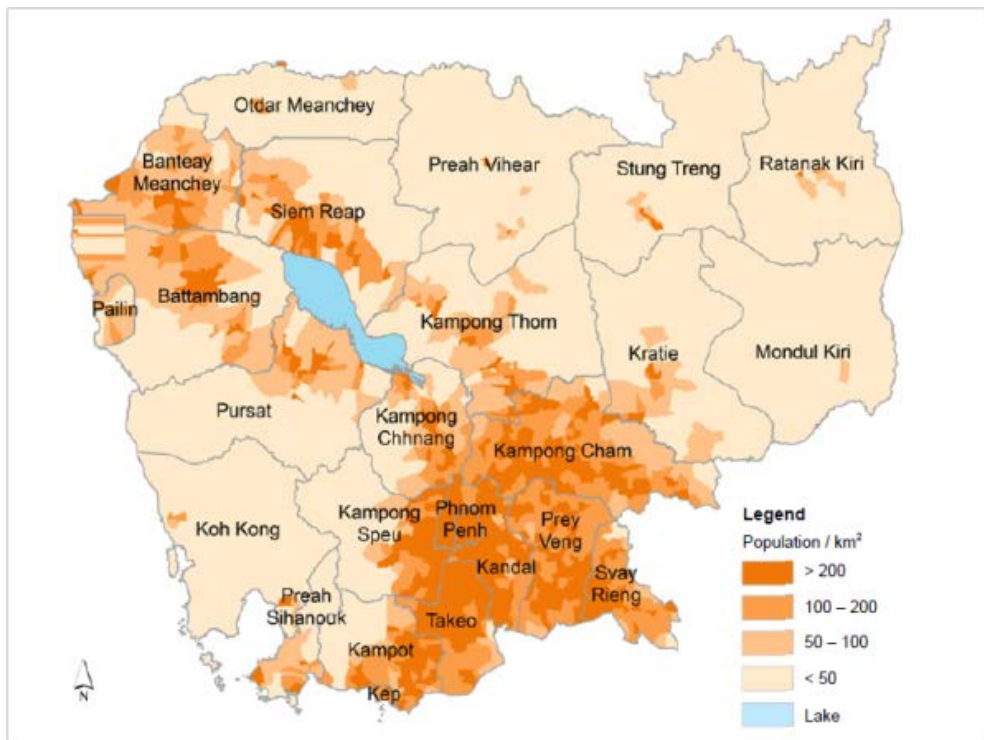


Fig 6: population density per commune (census 2008)

Whereas a great number of provinces are susceptible to be affected by floods, droughts or storms, the risk<sup>3</sup> that the hazard leads to a disaster is not the same everywhere and 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.

<sup>3</sup> Risk Maps for Flood, Drought and Storm are currently being developed by the ADPC under the framework of the KEERP Project.

While some of those 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 to Climate Change. The impact of Climate Change in Cambodia will vary from one province to another with for example the increase of rainfall expected to be higher in the lowlands than in the highlands, the sea level rise which may affect the coastal line or the floods which shall hit harder the central plains of the country.

### IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Regarding the long term impacts associated to 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;
- (vi) and an higher number of Cyclone of category 4-5 in the Pacific.

### 3.2. Cambodian DRM Framework

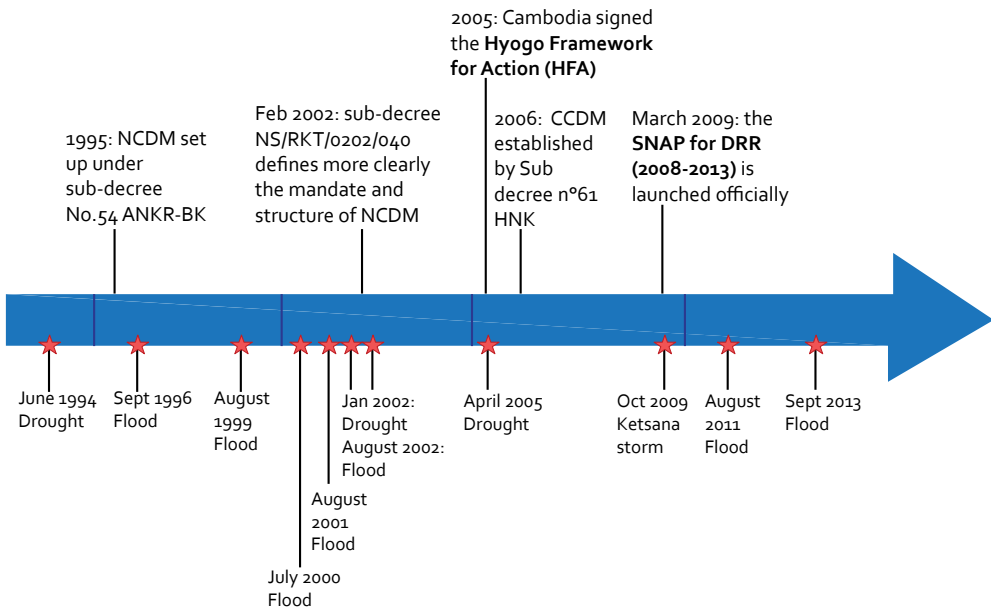


 Fig 7: Disaster Risk Management history in Cambodia  
(Source: Damien Riquet)

With regard to Disaster Risk Reduction as well as to 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-decree<sup>4</sup> 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 Decree<sup>5</sup> 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 2 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 5 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 being 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 **the main interlocutor for Disaster Management in the country**. One of the main tools of the NCDM Secretariat to ensure the coordination of Disaster Management is the Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) for DRR developed in 2008 which was revised in 2013 and called afterwards National Action Plan (NAP) for DRR 2014-2018.

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

The lowest level of coordination is not formalized at this stage but can be designated as Village Disaster Management Group (VDMG) and stand for any structure set up at 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

<sup>4</sup> Sub decree n°54 ANKR-BK

<sup>5</sup> NS/RKT/0202/040

<sup>6</sup> 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), non-government organizations (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 6 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 Disaster Risk Reduction 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 Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). In the event of a disaster, the JAG will also acts as a coordinating body in order to improve the response of its members.

In the end, the involvement of the private sector in Disaster Management in Cambodia remains a challenge although it is considered as a factor of success for Disaster Risk Reduction activities<sup>7</sup>. For instance, discussions were held between Oxfam in Kampong Thom and rice seeds suppliers in the province on a possible price discount for farmers in case of a major emergency.

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<sup>7</sup> Source: report of Cambodia's inputs to the Post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA 2)



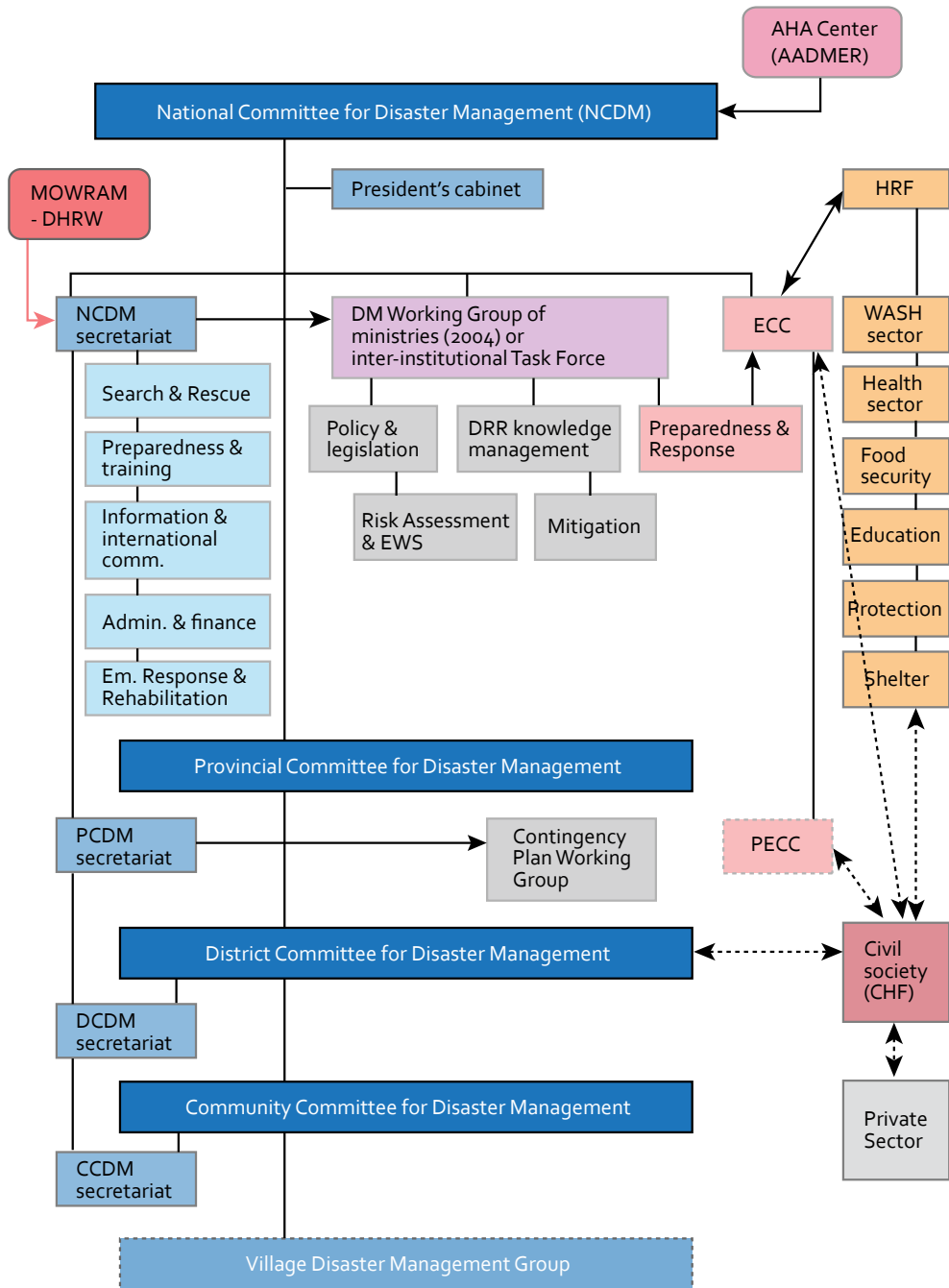


Fig 8: Cambodian DRM Framework  
(Source: Damien Riquet)

With regards to regional arrangements, we should also note that Cambodia signed in 2009 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 Assistance<sup>8</sup> (AHA centre) and established Emergency Rapid Assessment Team (ERAT). Thus, it is expected that in case of major emergency in Cambodia, the AHA centre will be sending a team to assist the NCDM in coordinating the response.

### 3.3. Status of Contingency Planning in Cambodia

A National Contingency Plan (NCP) addressing the flood and drought risks was approved by the Prime Minister in 2011 although it has not been formally finalized nor 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 6 specific sectoral groups (Education, Health, Food & nutrition, WASH, Protection and Shelter), in line with the NCP. Each sector has prepared a brief sectoral response plan which 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 and is addressing the risks of flood, drought and storm.

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 Guidelines were formally launched by the NCDM Secretariat in August 2013. At the end of 2013, provincial EPRPs are 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.

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<sup>8</sup> <http://www.ahacentre.org/>

	province			source	Comment
1	Banteay Mean Chey	Tonle Sap	yes	HFA report (2009-2011) / developed by Action Aid in 2012 & 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
<b>TOTAL (confirmed)</b>			10		

■ ■ ■ Table 3: status of Preparedness at provincial level  
(Source: Damien Riquet)

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







## PART 2. CHF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

*This part 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 (5) members which are elected for a period of two (2) years. Every 2 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).

At the end 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 advises 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 towards the government for the benefit of poor people in Cambodia;
- Share any important information with the CHF Secretariat;
- 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's 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

organisation PADEK and is consisting 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 8 Zone coordinators and a total of 20 Province coordinators (each Zone coordinator supervising between 2 to 3 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 eventually to 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 to<sup>2</sup>:

- Provide technical guidance to CHF zone & province coordinators in conducting hazards' identification, mitigation, preparedness, as well as in emergency response & recovery;
- Provide coordination support to the CHF members by participating to 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) Disaster Risk Management framework(s);
- Identify funding opportunities, collaborations and possible emerging needs in Disaster Management that could be of interest for the 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 to NCDM and HRF coordination meetings, and to any other strategic meetings related to Disaster Risk Management 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 getting Early Warning messages, in addition to Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for disseminating Early Warning 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;

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<sup>2</sup> 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 plan<sup>3</sup> that clarifies what the CHF secretariat and CHF members should do before, during and after a disaster – taking into consideration the **3 possible scenarios** (see box below);
- Plan and deliver additional trainings<sup>4</sup> for the CHF members, based on identified needs or specific requests from the CHF members.

### 3 possible disaster situations to be considered by the CHF Network:

**scenario 1:** 1 or 2 provinces in the zone are severely affected by a disaster; the coordination of the response is handled by the CHF Province manager, with a possible surge 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. 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 8 zones covering 20 of the 25 Cambodian provinces (see map of the zones p4), the CHF Zone coordinator is playing a key role of liaison between the CHF Secretariat (national level) and the province coordinators (provincial level).

The main objectives of the CHF zone coordinator are to<sup>5</sup>:

- 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;

<sup>3</sup> This activity is expected to be covered by the following project, starting in May 2014.

<sup>4</sup> In 2012-2013, a series of 10 trainings has been organized by the ADPC, to provide common background knowledge on Disaster Risk Management to selected staff of the CHF members. Rolling out of those trainings could be covered by the following project.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Annex 2 for the full Terms of Reference of the CHF Zone coordinator

- Assist the Disaster Risk Management 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 & 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 disaster risk management 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:

- Update regularly the Emergency Contacts' directory at Zone level;
- Review provincial CHF Emergency Preparedness & Response plans (EPRP) in the Zone in charge;
- Organize annually a meeting with the CHF province managers for mapping 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 with the province coordinators all important information coming either from the CHF Secretariat or from the other CHF Zone coordinators.

As a liaison between the Secretariat and the Province coordinators, the CHF Zone coordinator is playing 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

At the end of April 2014, 20 CHF Province coordinators are in charge of assisting between 6 to 14 CHF members each.

The main objectives of the CHF Province coordinator are to<sup>6</sup>:

- Coordinate disaster risk management 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 & recovery (**scenario 1**);
- Coordinate the preparation of a provincial CHF Emergency Preparedness & Response plan (EPRP) and update regularly;

<sup>6</sup> See Annex 3 for the full Terms of Reference of the CHF Province Coordinator

- Compile and centralize all information related to Disaster Risk Management 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 to 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 with the CHF members in the province in-charge all important information related to disaster management coming either from the CHF Zone coordinator or from any other source in the Province.

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.

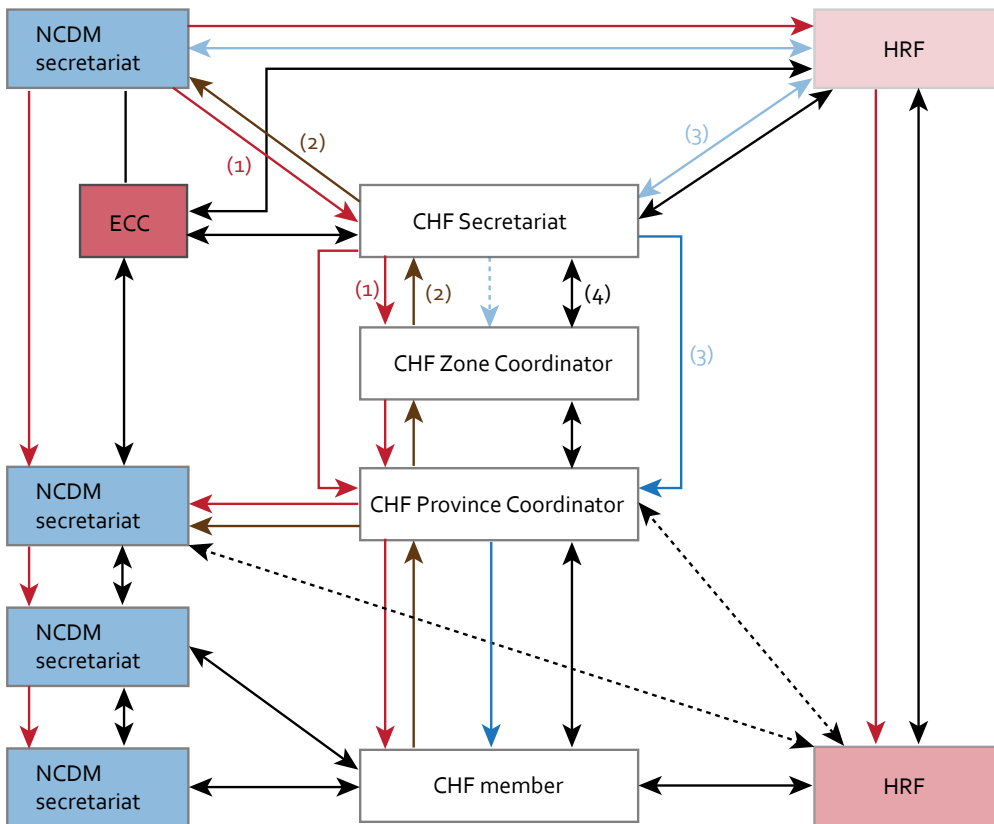
## 2. Communication and reporting procedures

### 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 & 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, send 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 receive warning from a different source and cross check with CHF secretariat – if confirmed, send 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 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 (3) 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 progresses.

### For response and recovery:

- The CHF Secretariat shall coordinate the response and recovery activities with the NCDM and the HRF, and should (4) keep the Zone coordinators informed of any decision taken at coordination meetings; if possible, the CHF Secretariat should also post on the CHF website any relevant information with regards to the CHF response to the crisis.
- The CHF Zone coordinators shall disseminate information from CHF Secretariat to CHF Provincial coordinators, and from CHF Province coordinators to CHF Secretariat;
- During the 1st week after disaster, the CHF Province coordinators must call for a meeting of 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 development<sup>7</sup>. However, when the warning levels are established, the CHF

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<sup>7</sup> 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 in 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 to 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 province level.

#### For Storm:

- **If Yellow warning** (advisory) - the threat is clearly identified but no danger for the country for 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 of preparedness status.
- **If Orange warning** – the threat is confirmed and the cyclone will affect, at least partially, the country in less than 24 hours.
  - CHF members to contact PCDM and propose support for the evacuation of the most vulnerable;
  - Report to CHF Province coordinator of preparedness status.

- **If Red warning** – the storm/cyclone will affect the country in less than 6 hours.
  - CHF members to ensure safety of their staff and waiting 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 province level.

### 3.2. Preventive evacuations and safe areas

When an early warning message is provided for a risk of flood or cyclone, the CHF members shall 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 there is limited necessity of preventively evacuating the most vulnerable population.



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

- **Comment:** it is important for the CHF members to know in advance where the safe evacuation areas are in their province/ district, and which households should be evacuated in priority. 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, and 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 the CHF members in the first 72 hours in the aftermath of a rapid onset disaster. This is particularly relevant if case of a localized disaster (scenario 1 – 1 or 2 provinces are 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. several zones – scenario 3), a **joint multi-sector Needs assessment** – planned and carried out **jointly** between a number of humanitarian actors, covering one or more sectors, using a standardized assessment tool – shall be considered in the first 2 weeks after the disaster. Results shall 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 that shall be 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, the CHF members should collect baseline information on the population in their traditional area of intervention. This will allow CHF members to compare immediately the situation post disaster 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 6 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. and Protection.

Depending on the severity of the crisis – from 1-2 provinces affected (**scenario 1**) up to several zones impacted (**scenario 3**) – and depending on the natural event leading to the emergency situation, the CHF members might have to be involved in several of those 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;
- 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;
- Need to agree at coordination meeting on criteria for food distribution which should start with the most vulnerable and most affected (children, pregnant women, displaced people);
- Need to review and adopt with partners 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, else);
- 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 organisations 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, construction of 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, the CHF members can support logistically 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 to the Public Health services any suspicious cases.

#### For the Shelter sector: lead IOM / UN Habitat

- Assist the displaced population with temporary shelter solutions (tent, community buildings, else);
- Provide Non food items (appropriate clothing, blankets, cooking sets, firewood or fuel for cooking, stoves, lighting, tools and fixing) where necessary;
- Coordinate with PHD & 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 2 days after the response plan is finalized and 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.

- CHF Secretariat should identify focal points for the six main sectors of intervention that could be representing the CHF Network to 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 shall in particular focus on “Building Back Better”.

In the Food sector, CHF members should assess as soon as possible the needs for livelihood recovery activities (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 the safe areas which are not equipped appropriately.

#### 4. Post disaster intervention

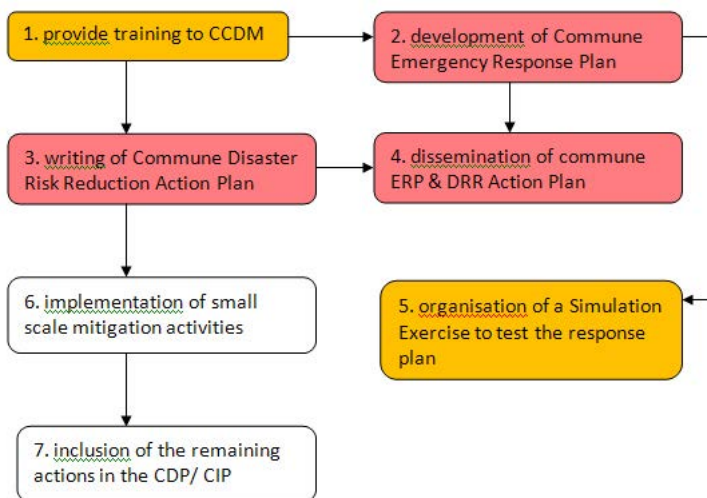
##### 4.1. Capitalization and advocacy

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 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 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 get their comments. 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 for instance coordinate with the JAG Network, the NCDM and the NCDDS, the writing of a common methodology that could be used at commune level for Disaster Preparedness.

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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**







Food

CHF

Investment Promotion

CHC

CHC

## PART 3. ACCESS TO FUNDING

*This part 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 is summarizing 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 2 “fast money” funding mechanisms managed by UN-OCHA: the Emergency Cash Grants and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

### OCHA Emergency Cash Grants

<b>Amount available</b>	Up to USD 100,000
<b>Purpose</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>1.1. Local purchases of relief items such as blankets, plastic sheeting etc. to assist victims of the disaster.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>1.3. Exceptionally, 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.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Grants cannot be authorized for reconstruction and rehabilitation of physical infrastructure.</li> </ol>
<b>Eligible organizations</b>	Funds can be requested by the RC/HC Office. Implementation can be through an implementing partner such as Government, UN Agency, RC/RC movement organisation, NGO.
<b>Application process</b>	<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"> <li>(i) the nature of the disaster, and</li> <li>(ii) an outline of the assistance required.</li> </ol> <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 i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>when disaster exceed the local response capacity of the country and the country requests international support or welcomes it AND/OR</li> <li>when the RC/HC in coordination with the national authorities responsible for the emergency management considers being necessary.</li> </ul> <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 \$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: <b>(a) sudden-onset emergencies (b) a rapid or significant deterioration of an existing humanitarian situation (c) time-critical interventions</b></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><b>Flash appeals</b> (see section 2) <b>and CERF applications should be developed in parallel.</b> 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)<sup>1</sup> and provide a completed CERF application. The CERF secretariat will review the application and the ERC will make the final decision.</p>

<sup>1</sup> 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"> <li>• Respond to the needs of a sudden-onset emergency, rapid deterioration of an existing crisis, or time-critical intervention.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Comply with the Guidance on CERF Life-Saving Criteria and any sectoral guidelines set by the Emergency Relief Coordinator at the time of allocation.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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 organisations: around 200 European non-governmental relief organisations (NGOs) which

have signed a **Framework Partnership Agreement (FPA)**<sup>2</sup> with ECHO Brussels, specialised 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 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, and floods—and slow-onset crises, including drought and conflict. Financial assistance can be disbursed rapidly, for a short period of time (6 months maximum).

There are 3 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.

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

USAID/OFDA is funding since 2012 the "Strengthening Emergency Response Capacity of Humanitarian NGOs in Cambodia" project of the ADPC 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 identifies the common funding requirements of humanitarian actors for the earliest phase

<sup>2</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/echo/partners/humanitarian\\_aid/fpa\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/partners/humanitarian_aid/fpa_en.htm)

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 <b>tool for structuring a coordinated humanitarian response for the first three to six months of an emergency</b>. 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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Eligible organizations	<p>The flash appeal may include projects from UN agencies, international organisations, national and international NGOs (Note: 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 as soon as possible 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 1 of receiving the final draft:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAP Section circulates final field draft to agency HQs, which have 24 hours to return comments on the document.</li> <li>• Final comments from IASC headquarters due. OCHA-HQ Desk Officer incorporates and reconciles HQs' comments, and returns document to CAP Section. On Day 2 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 finalised and published: if a launch is planned this takes place at identified time/place(s).</li> </ul>
Implementation timeframe	<p>First three to six months of an emergency.</p> <p><b>The flash appeal may be developed into or succeeded by a consolidated appeal, if an interagency response is needed beyond six months</b></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 donors 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, else...).

### 4. Main information needed to request funding

At this stage, the 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
<b>Grand total</b>			

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 funded directly for emergency response.







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





សេចក្តីសង្ខេប

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## PART 4. CHF PREPAREDNESS FOR RESPONSE

*This part proposes the next steps that CHF Network and CHF members could 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 effective humanitarian response at the onset of a crisis is heavily influenced by the level of preparedness and planning of responding agencies/organizations, as well as the capacities and resources available to them.

As part of a new project expected to start in May 2014, the CHF network is intending to develop its own Contingency Plan that shall detail the organization of CHF collective response to any emergency situation. 4 stages can be considered:

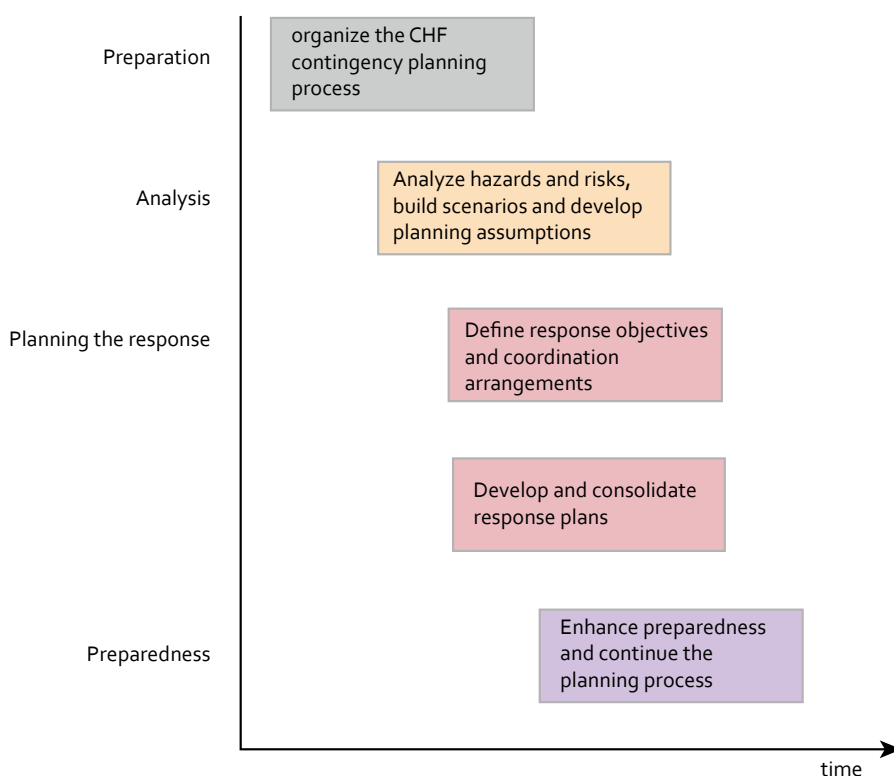


 Fig 10: Contingency Planning process stages  
(source IASC Contingency Planning Guidelines)

- The Preparation stage consists on the 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 shall 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 shall 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 (for example, 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 05).

## 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 to a provincial simulation exercise (organised 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 Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Response		
Inform regularly the CHF Province Coordinator of the organization's needs and/or progresses in Disaster Risk Management		



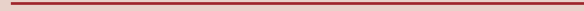


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លោកជំទាវ គុណសិរី

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# ANNEX







## ANNEX 1. ToR CHF SECRETARIAT

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### 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 Disaster Risk Management activities of the CHF members and in particular assist the CHF zone & province coordinators in conducting hazards' identification, mitigation, preparedness, emergency response & 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 & 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 Disaster Risk Management framework.

### 3. Role and responsibility

- Determine in collaboration with the CHF Steering Committee and the ADPC the actions and technical inputs required to operationalize the CHF Network (such as the Trainings Curriculum and Agenda);
- Provide technical guidance to CHF zone & province coordinators in conducting hazards' identification, mitigation, preparedness, as well as in emergency response & recovery;
- Provide coordination support to the CHF members by participating to key national (and when possible regional) meetings, and by keeping 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;
- Communicate regularly with the CHF zone and province coordinators; in particular, disseminate early warning messages, when possible.
- If **Scenario 1 (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 (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 (several zones are affected), mobilize additional resources for the functioning of the Secretariat (additional staff, equipment, funding) in order to assist effectively 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, other).

#### Before Disaster (early warning):

- Disseminate NCDM and MoWRAM early warning messages to CHF zone and province coordinators on time, with appropriate recommendations;
- or 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 & province coordinators developing initial assessment reports;
- If scenario 1 & 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 & needs and compile.

## ANNEX 2. ToR of CHF ZONE COORDINATOR

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### 1. Objectives

- Coordinate Disaster Risk Management activities with CHF province coordinators, in particular for identifying hazards, for mitigation, preparedness, emergency response & recovery;
- Review provincial CHF Emergency Preparedness & 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 (1 or 2 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, the 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;
- Reporting (assessment report, situation reports, other) 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;
  - or Receive warning from CHF province coordinator then send to CHF secretariat;
  - or 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 but 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 learnt 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

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### 1. Objectives

- Coordinate disaster risk management 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 & recovery;
- Coordinate the preparation of a provincial CHF Emergency Preparedness & Response plan (EPRP) and update regularly;
- Ensure that the CHF members' Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Response activities in the Province are aligned with national strategies and programmes.

### 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 in term of coordination 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;
  - or 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;
  - or 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 (1st 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 – 1 or 2 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 to PCDM coordination meeting(s), then inform zone coordinator and all CHF members informed about the information discussed at meeting(s).
- If Scenario 1 (1 or 2 provinces affected): call for a meeting of CHF members, collect information on immediate response of CHF members to develop a coordinated response programme and if needed, draft joint proposal – then send to zone coordinator; inform CHF zone coordinator of any **surge sectoral technical assistance** 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 needed additional support (funding, equipment, human resources).

#### After Disaster (capitalization and preparedness):

- Compile lessons learnt 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) – then send to CHF zone coordinator;
- Identify any technical assistance required for preparedness and mitigation in the province;
- Coordinate with humanitarian institutions any Preparedness activity in the province;
- 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

## បញ្ជីសំណួរទី១៖ សម្រាប់សម្ភាសន៍អ្នកផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានបឋម

### 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/ទិវាស្រី។ 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. អេឡីដាណេ 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
ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (specify)		៣. ខ្យល់ព្យុះ	
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. ការវិនិច្ឆ័យមួយរយៈពេលខ្លីអំពីវិបត្តិដែលកំពុងកើតឡើង 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

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					
<b>4. Affected* people: (NB: Population figures should be checked with Commune Database)</b>					
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	
<b>4.9. តើការផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីលំនៅកំពុងបន្តមានទៀតដែររឺទេ ? Are displacements ongoing?</b>			
O: 1១ No, 1: ៣១ Yes			
b). បើបាទ តើមានចំនួនប៉ុន្មានក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ If yes, at what rate (#/day)?			
<b>4.10. តើពេលណាដែលអ្នកផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីលំនៅទាំងនោះ ត្រូវរៀបចំមកវិញ ? When are those displaced expected to return?</b>			
<b>4.11. តើមានប្រជាជនប៉ុន្មានភាគរយដែលមិនទទួលបានសេវាខាងក្រោម ? What % of the population has NO access to the following services?</b>			
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. ទីកន្លែងសុវត្ថិភាព Safe area:**

<b>5.1. តើមានអ្វីខ្លះនៅទីកន្លែងសុវត្ថិភាព Are these available in safe area? O: 1១ No, 1: ៣១ Yes</b>			
a. ជំរកមូលដ្ឋាន Basic shelter*		h. ការចែកចាយស្បៀង Food distributions	
b. ប្រភពទឹកកំលាំងអរ 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*			
<b>5.2. ប្រសិនបើមានបង្គន់ តើជាមធ្យមមានអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ចំនួនប៉ុន្មានអ្នកក្នុងមួយបង្គន់ ? If latrines are available what is the average # of users per latrine?</b>			
<b>5.3. តើមានការរៀបចំបង្គន់ដាច់ដោយឡែកសម្រាប់បុរស រឺ ស្ត្រីដែររឺទេ ? Are there separated and designated male &amp; female latrines?</b>			
<b>5.4. ក. តើមានគ្រួសារប៉ុន្មានភាគរយដែលមានស្បៀងហូបនៅទីកន្លែងសុវត្ថិភាព ? (a). What % of families came with food stocks?</b>			
ខ. តើជាមធ្យមស្បៀងនោះអាចហូបបានប៉ុន្មានថ្ងៃដែរ ? (b). How long will average food stocks last? (Days)			
<b>5.5.(a). តើមានកុមារនៅដាច់ដោយឡែកដែររឺទេ ? Are there separated children?</b>			
O: 1១ No, 1: ៣១ Yes		បើមាន សូមបញ្ជាក់ចំនួន (b). If yes, specify #	
<b>5.6. តើមានគ្រួសារដែលស្ត្រីជាមេគ្រួសារ ( មិនមានប្តី ) ចំនួនប៉ុន្មានគ្រួសារនៅទីកន្លែងសុវត្ថិភាព ? How many female-headed households (i.e. without husbands) are in the safe area?</b>			
<b>5.7. (a). តើមានកុមារដែលមានសញ្ញាផ្សេងៗបំផុត ឬ តក់ស្លុកដែររឺទេ ? Are any children showing signs of distress or shock?</b>			
O: 1១ No, 1: ៣១ Yes		បើមាន សូមបញ្ជាក់ចំនួន (b). If yes, specify #	

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

<b>6.1. តើជំរកស្នាក់នៅ មានបញ្ហាដែររឺទេ ? What are the main shelter concerns?</b>			
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)			
<b>6.2. តើអ្វីជាអាទិភាពចាំបាច់សម្រាប់ជំរក និងសំភារៈនានា ? What are the priority needs in terms of shelter and Non-Food Items?</b>			
<b>6.3. តើមានប៉ុន្មានគ្រួសារត្រូវការជំនួយខាងក្រោម ? Number families* needing the following assistance?</b>			
	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/ធូលី សម្រាប់ដុតបំភ្លឺ និងចំអិនអាហារ) Fuel (including wood/charcoal etc for cooking, lighting etc)			
d. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (specify)			
<b>6.4. ចំនួន និងភាគរយផ្ទះដែលប៉ះពាល់ Number &amp; % of houses affected*</b>		<b>ចំនួន #</b>	<b>ភាគរយ %</b>
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			
<b>6.5. ចំនួន និងភាគរយអ្នកដែលបានត្រឡប់ទៅផ្ទះវិញ? (មានដូចជាសមាជិកគ្រួសារជាបុរស) # &amp; % people* who have returned home (NB: likely male family members)</b>			
<b>6.6. ហេតុអ្វីបានជាពួកគេត្រឡប់ទៅវិញ? (អាចមានចម្លើយច្រើន) Why did they return? (multiple answers possible)</b>		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. លើកទឹកចិត្តជំរុញដោយគ្រូបង្រៀនដោយអ្នកផ្សេង Encouraged to return by others			
f. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)			
<b>6.7. តើអ្វីខ្លះដែលជាកត្តារារាំងការវិលត្រឡប់ទៅកាន់ទីលំនៅវិញរបស់អ្នកមួយចំនួនផ្សេងទៀត? What has prevented return for others? (multiple answers possible)</b>		<b>(0=No, 1=yes)</b>	<b>% families</b>
a. ផ្ទះមិនមានសុវត្ថិភាព / បំផ្លិចបំផ្លាញអស់ House unsafe/destroyed			
b. ផ្ទះនៅទឹកលិចនៅឡើយ House still flooded			
c. បារម្ភអំពីសុវត្ថិភាពនៅជុំវិញផ្ទះ Concerned about safety around home			
d. ចំណាកស្រុកបណ្តោះមួយរយៈនៅក្នុងស្រុក/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)			
<b>6.8. តើពេលណាដែលអ្នកទាំងអស់នោះនឹងត្រឡប់មកកាន់ផ្ទះវិញ? When do you expect others to return home?</b>			

**7. ការផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទឹក Water supply**

<b>7.1. តើមានបញ្ហាប្រឈមពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទឹកដែរទេ? What are the priority water-related concerns?</b>			
<b>7.2.a. តើមានការសំអាតទឹកដែលមិនស្អាតសម្រាប់ផឹកដែរទេ? Are families treating unclean water used for drinking?</b>			
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			
<b>7.3. តើប្រភពទឹកផឹកសំខាន់ៗមានអ្វីខ្លះ? What are the main sources of drinking water?</b>		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)		
<b>7.4.a.</b> 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?		
<b>7.5.</b> 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?		
<b>7.6.</b> តើទឹកនៅក្នុងសហគមន៍ពិតជាស្អាតដែរទេ? Does water in the community appear to be clean*?		O: 1១ No, 1: ៣១ Yes
(check if looks cloudy, polluted)		
<b>7.7.a.</b> តើមានការព្រួយបារម្ភអ្វីពីសន្តិសុខដែរទេនៅពេលទៅដងទឹកនោះ? Are there any security concerns when collecting water?		
O: 1១ No, 1: ៣១ Yes	បើបាទ សូមបញ្ជាក់ b.	
	If yes, specify	
<b>7.8.</b> តើមានចំងាយប៉ុន្មាន ដែលប្រជាជនទៅដងទឹក How far do people have to travel to collect water? (meters)		
<b>7.9.</b> តើត្រូវចំណាយពេលប៉ុន្មាននាទីដើម្បីទៅដងទឹក? How long do people have to travel to collect water? (minutes)		
<b>7.10.</b> តើត្រូវចំណាយពេលប៉ុន្មាននាទីដើម្បីរង់ចាំដងទឹកនៅកន្លែងដងទឹក? How long do people have to wait to collect water at communal water points (minutes)?		
<b>7.11.</b> ប្រសិនបើខ្លះខាតឧបករណ៍បន្តុកទឹក សូមបញ្ជាក់ If there is a shortage of water purification items, specify:		
ប្រភេទគ្រួសារ និងចំនួន Items needed and #		

**8. អនាម័យ Sanitation:**

<b>8.1</b> តើអ្វីខ្លះជាតម្រូវការជាអាទិភាពផ្នែកអនាម័យរបស់ប្រជាជន? What are people's sanitation priority needs?		
<b>8.2.a.</b> 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
<b>8.3</b> តើប្រជាជនអាចទៅដងទឹកដូចពីមុនដែរទេ? Are people able to bathe as before? O: 1១ No, 1: ៣១ Yes		
b. ប្រសិនបើមិនមាន តើមានហេតុផលអ្វីខ្លះ? If not what are the reasons?		
<b>8.4.a.</b> តើមានប្រជាជនប៉ុន្មានភាគរយប្រើប្រាស់បង្គន់អនាម័យដូចមុនពេលមានគ្រោះមហន្តរាយកើតឡើង? What is the percentage of families using toilets the same as before the disaster?		
b. ប្រសិនបើមិនមាន តើមានហេតុផលអ្វីខ្លះ? If not what are the reasons?		
<b>8.5.</b> តើមានផលសំបាកអ្វីខ្លះសំរាប់អ្នកដែលមិនប្រើសំភារៈអនាម័យ? For those not using sanitation facilities what are the main barriers?		
<b>8.6.</b> តើមានការគ្រប់គ្រងការប្រមូលនិងបោះចោលសំរាម និងកាកសំណល់ដែរទេ? Is there managed collection and disposal of rubbish?		

**9. សន្តិសុខស្បៀង Food Security:**

<b>9.1. តើសន្តិសុខស្បៀងមានបញ្ហាអ្វីខ្លះដែរទេ? What are the main food security concerns?</b>			
<b>9.2. តើមានគ្រួសារប៉ុន្មានភាគរយ មានស្បៀងហូប? What % of families* have access to food stocks*?</b>			
<b>9.3. តើអាចហូបបានប៉ុន្មានថ្ងៃទៀតដែរ? How long will average food stocks last? (Days)</b>			
<b>9.4. តើមានគ្រួសារប៉ុន្មានភាគរយជិតខ្វះខាតស្បៀង? What % of families face imminent food shortage</b>			
<b>9.5. តើអ្នកណាខ្លះដែលប្រឈមនឹងបញ្ហាខ្វះខាតស្បៀងខ្លាំងជាងគេ? Which population groups face the most acute food access problems? (Rank with 1 as most acute problems)</b>			
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)	
<b>9.6. តើមានការផ្លាស់ប្តូរការប្រើប្រាស់ស្បៀងអារហារប្រចាំថ្ងៃដែរទេ? In general has the daily food consumption changed?</b>			
a. រក្សានៅដដែល Remained the same		c. ថយចុះគួរអោយកត់សំគាល់ Decreased significantly	
b. ថយចុះតិចតួច Decreased slightly		d. មិនដឹង Don't know	
<b>9.7. តើសហគមន៍អាចទៅកាន់ផ្សារដែលមានដំណើរការបានដែរទេ? Does community have access to a regular functioning market?</b>			
0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ Yes ប៉ុន្តែមានភាពពិបាក but access is difficult)		ប្រសិនបើបាទ សូមប្រាប់ឈ្មោះផ្សារ If yes, name market	សូមប្រាប់ឈ្មោះផ្សារដែលជាជំរើសផ្សេងទៀត Name alternate functioning market
<b>9.8. តើមានមុខអាហារខាងក្រោមអាចរកបាននៅទីផ្សារដែរទេ? Are the following food items available in the market?</b>			
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)
<b>9.9. តើទីផ្សារបានផ្គត់ផ្គង់អាហារដូចម្តេចដែរ បើប្រៀបធៀបមុនគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ? How does the market food supply compare to before the disaster?</b>			
1. តិចជាង Less	2. នៅដដែល Same	3. ច្រើនជាងមុន More	4. មិនដឹង Don't know
<b>9.10. តើតម្លៃអាហារនៅទីផ្សារបច្ចុប្បន្ន យ៉ាងដូចម្តេចដែរបើប្រៀបធៀបមុនគ្រោះមហន្តរាយកើតឡើង? How would you compare the food market prices now with before the crisis?</b>			
1. ទាបជាងមុន Lower	2. នៅដដែល Same	3. ថ្លៃជាងមុន Higher	4. មិនដឹង Don't know
<b>9.11. ប្រភពអាហារសំខាន់ៗ នៅមុន និងក្រោយគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ? What are the 3 top sources of food for the community before &amp; after disaster? (1=top source, 2=second, 3=third)</b>			មុន Before
1. ផលិតផលខ្លួនឯង Own Production			បច្ចុប្បន្ន Now
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)			
<b>9.12. តើស្ថាប័នហិរញ្ញវត្ថុណាមួយដែលប្រើប្រាស់កាតច្រើនជាងគេ? What are the most commonly used financial institutions locally?</b>			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**

<b>10.1.a. តើប្រភពចំណូលសំខាន់មុនគ្រោះមហន្តរាយកើតឡើងមានអ្វីខ្លះ? what are the main sources of income before disaster (Rank, 1=main source)</b>		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)			
<b>10.2. ប៉ាន់ស្មានផ្ទៃដីសរុប ដែលបង្ករបង្កើនផល/ប៉ះពាល់/ខូចខាត Estimates of total area cultivated/affected*/damaged*</b>	ភាគរយដាំដុះ % Cultivated	ភាគរយប៉ះពាល់ % Affected	ភាគរយខូចខាត % Damaged
a. ស្រូវ Rice			
b. ដំណាំរួមផ្សំ Secondary crop			
c. ផ្សេងៗ ( សូមបញ្ជាក់ ) Other (specify)			
<b>10.3. ភាគរយទ្រព្យធន/សត្វពាហនៈ ដែលមាន និងបាត់បង់ Estimated % livestock/asset ownership and losses?</b>	ភាគរយគ្រួសារជាម្ចាស់ % of families owning	ភាគរយបាត់បង់ % losses	
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			
<b>10.4.a. តើមានជំងឺកើតឡើងក្នុងចំណោមសត្វពាហនៈដែររឺទេ? Any disease incidence amongst livestock?</b>			
0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ Yes		ប្រសិនបើបាទ សូមបញ្ជាក់ b. If yes, specify	
<b>10.5. តើអ្វីដែលចាំបាច់ភ្លាមៗសម្រាប់ការការពារ/គាំទ្រភ្លាមៗ? What are the immediate livelihoods protection/support needs? (do not prompt; multiple answers possible)</b>			
សត្វពាហនៈ: Livestock		ស្រូវ Rice	ទ្រព្យធន Productive Assets
a ជំរកសត្វ shelter for livestock		a. ប្រព័ន្ធស្រោចស្រព ( ប្រេង, ម៉ាស៊ីនបូមទឹក ) 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)	
<b>10.6. តើមានប៉ុន្មានគ្រួសារត្រូវការការគាំទ្រផ្នែកជីវភាពបន្ទាន់? How many families need immediate livelihoods support?</b>				

**11. អាហារូបត្ថម្ភ Nutrition:**

<b>11.1. ចំនួនប៉ាន់ស្មានស្ត្រីមានផ្ទៃពោះ និងស្ត្រីបំបៅដោះកូន Estimated # of pregnant &amp; lactating women</b>		
<b>11.2. តើអ្វីជាតម្រូវការអាទិភាពចាំបាច់សម្រាប់កុមារអាយុក្រោម៥ឆ្នាំ? What are the priority needs for children aged under 5?</b>		
<b>11.3. តើគ្រោះមហន្តរាយបានបង្កផលប៉ះពាល់ដល់ការចិញ្ចឹមកុមារអាយុក្រោម២ឆ្នាំដែរទេ? Has the disaster had any impact on the feeding practices for children under 2? (do not prompt)</b>		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		
<b>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"?</b>		
O: 19 No, 1: ៣9 Yes		ប្រសិនបើបាទ ដោយអ្នកណា? b. If yes, by whom?
<b>11.5. តើមានអន្តរាគមន៍ជួយឧបត្ថម្ភអាហារូបត្ថម្ភនៅក្នុងសហគមន៍ ឬទីកន្លែងសុវត្ថិភាពដែរទេ? Are the following nutrition interventions available in the community or "safe area"?</b>		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:**

<b>12.1. តើអ្វីជាបញ្ហាសុខភាពអាទិភាពរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋនៅពេលនេះ? What are the main health priorities of the population at this time?</b>				
<b>12.2. តើមានជំងឺផ្សេងៗកើតឡើងដែរទេ? Any disease incidence?</b>		O: 19 No, 1: ៣9 Yes	<b>តើមានប៉ុន្មានករណីក្នុងរយៈពេល៧ថ្ងៃកន្លងទៅនេះ? How many cases in last 7 days?</b>	
		<b>0=No, 1=Yes</b>	<b>ក្រោម៥ឆ្នាំ Under-5</b>	<b>លើសពី៥ឆ្នាំ 5+ years</b>
				<b>សរុប Total</b>
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)				
<b>12.3. តើប្រព័ន្ធគ្រជាក់មានដំណើរការដែរទេ? Is the cold-chain still functioning?</b>		O: 19 No, 1: ៣9 Yes		
<b>12.4. តើមានផ្ទុះឡើងនូវជំងឺផ្សេងៗដែរទេ? Have there been any disease outbreaks?</b>				

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. វិទ្យុសាស្ត្រ 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)	កំរិតខូចខាតជាប្រេងប្រដាប់សាលា 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			
<b>14.2. តើមានសេវាគាំទ្រដើម្បីទទួលករណីទាំងនោះដែររឺទេ? Are services to register and support abuse cases available?</b>			
a. 0: 19 No, 1: ៣១ Yes		ប្រសិនបើមិនមាន តើហេតុអ្វី? b. If not, why?	
c. តើមានសកម្មភាព/ដំណើរការដើម្បីគ្រប់គ្រងសកម្មភាពទាំងនោះទេ? What is the process/actions that will be taken to manage the cases?			
<b>14.3. សូមឆ្លើយបាទ/ទេ សំរាប់សំណួរខាងក្រោម Please answer yes/no for the below questions and specify</b>			<b>0: 19 No, 1: ៣១ Yes</b>
a. មានឃើញគ្រឿងអាវុធយុទ្ធភ័ណ្ណមិនទាន់ផ្ទុះ Any ERW/UXO found/reported?			<b>បញ្ជាក់ចំនួន Specify #</b>
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?			
<b>14.4 តើមានកុមារដែលត្រូវបានថែទាំបន្តដោយសាច់ញាតិ ឬ ឪពុកម្តាយចិញ្ចឹមដែររឺទេ? Any unaccompanied children taken to extended relatives/foster parents?</b>			
<b>14.5. តើមានទីសុវត្ថិភាពសម្រាប់កុមារលេងដែររឺទេ? Are there any Child Friendly &amp; Safe Spaces for children?</b>			
a. 0: 19 No, 1: ៣១ Yes		b. ប្រសិនបើមិនមាន សូមបញ្ជាក់ទីកន្លែងដែលត្រូវការ If no, specify locations where needed	
<b>14.6. តើកុមារចំណាយពេលវេលាទំនេរនៅកន្លែងណា? Where do separated children spend their time?</b>			
<b>14.7. តើមានមនុស្សចាស់ណា ទទួលខុសត្រូវចំពោះថែទាំក្រុមកុមារដែរឬទេ? Are any adults supervising these children?</b>			
a. (0: 19 No, 1: ៣១ Yes)		b. Please specify details	

**15. តម្រូវការជាអាទិភាព Priority Need**

<b>15.1. តម្រូវការអាទិភាពបន្ទាន់សំខាន់៣? (លេខ១ អាទិភាពខ្ពស់) What are the 3 top immediate priority needs? (Do not prompt respondent; Number 1=top priority)</b>			
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			
<b>15.2. តម្រូវការអាទិភាពវេលាវេលាវែងសំខាន់៣? (លេខ១ អាទិភាពខ្ពស់) What are the 3 main longer term priority needs? (Do not prompt respondent; Number 1=top priority)</b>			

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)**

**បញ្ជីសំណួរទី១៖ សម្រាប់ក្រុមពិភាក្សា**

**Form 2: RAPID ASSESSMENT FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTIONNAIRE**

**គោលការណ៍ទូទៅ Overall guidance:**

- Questions requiring ranking: avoid reading the options until the respondent has answered; #1 should always be ranked as the option considered the most important one by the interviewee
- For questions that ask for a proportion of the population, probe and encourage a response where appropriate.
- សំណួរដែលបាត់បង់ភ្នាក់ងារជាប់អាទិភាព ចៀសវាងអានជំរើសចម្លើយជាមុន មុនអ្នកឆ្លើយបានផ្តល់ចម្លើយ។ ចំណាត់ថ្នាក់លេខ១ តែងតែត្រូវបានកំណត់ដោយអ្នកចូលរួមផ្តល់ចម្លើយថាជាជំរើសដែលសំខាន់បំផុត។
- សំណួរដែលស្រុកសមាមាត្រប្រជាជន ការស្រាវជ្រាវ សូមលើកទឹកចិត្តអោយមានការផ្តល់ចម្លើយនៅកន្លែងដែលសមស្រប។

**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.”

អាណុស្តរ/ទីវាស្តរ/ស្ត្រី។ ខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ.....ខ្ញុំធ្វើការជាមួយ.....។ យើងខ្ញុំកំពុងប្រមូលព័ត៌មានទីនេះ ដើម្បីស្វែងយល់អោយបានកាន់តែច្បាស់អំពីស្ថានភាព បន្ទាប់ពី.....(វិបត្តិដែលកើតមាន៖ ទឹកជំនន់ រាំងស្ងួត ខ្យល់ព្យុះ ។ល។) ខ្ញុំសូមអោយអស់លោក លោកស្រីជួយ និងចូលរួមជាមួយខ្ញុំក្នុងការសំភាសន៍នេះ។ រាល់ព័ត៌មានទាំងអស់នឹងរក្សាជាការសំងាត់ជូន។ សូមមេត្តាឆ្លើយទៅនឹងសំណួរទាំងអស់អោយបានពិតប្រាកដ ហើយសូមជួយអោយអស់ពីលទ្ធភាព។ សូមជម្រាប ជូនថាមិនមានចម្លើយណាមួយខុសឡើយ ហើយមកសួរឡើងវិញទេ។ ការសំភាសន៍នេះយើងខ្ញុំមិនមានអ្វីផ្តល់ជូនទេ ដល់អ្នកដែលបានចូលរួមក្នុងដំណើរការ ប៉ាន់ប្រមាណនេះ មានន័យថា ការចូលរួមរបស់អស់លោក លោកស្រី គឺជាការស្ម័គ្រចិត្តទាំងអស់។ ក្នុងនោះដែរអ្នកអាចបដិសេធមិនឆ្លើយនិងសំណួរណាមួយក៏បាន ប្រសិនបើអស់លោក លោកស្រីមិនចង់ផ្តល់ចម្លើយនឹងសំណួរនោះ។

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

1.1. ឈ្មោះសំភាសន៍ Enumerator name ៖		1.2 Team number/ លេខក្រុម	
1.3. ឈ្មោះខេត្តProvince Name ៖		1.4. ឈ្មោះស្រុកDistrict Name ៖	
1.5. ឈ្មោះឃុំ Commune Name ៖		1.6. ឈ្មោះភូមិ Village Name ៖	
1.7. ចំនួនសមាជិកក្រុម No of FGD Members ៖		1.8. ចំនួនស្ត្រី No. of women ៖	
1.9. កាលបរិច្ឆេទធ្វើសំភាសន៍Date of interview: (dd/mm/yy) ៖			

**2. ព័ត៌មានពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ Disaster-related information:**

2.1. កាលបរិច្ឆេទកើតឡើងគ្រោះមហន្តរាយDate of Disaster ៖			
2.2. ប្រភេទគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ Type of Disaster ៖	១. រាំងស្ងួត Drought	២. ទឹកជំនន់ Flood	៣. ខ្យល់ព្យុះStorm
	ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (specify)		
2.3. រយៈពេលគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ Duration of Disaster			
2.4. តើគ្រោះមហន្តរាយនេះមានភាពខុសគ្នាដូចម្តេចដែរកាលពីលើកមុន ? How does the disaster compare to previous years?			
1=អាក្រក់ជាងមុន Worse, 2=ប្រសើរជាងមុន Better, 3= ដូចមុន Same, 4=មិនដឹង Don't Know			
2.5. In what way has it been different to previous years?			
ថ្មីខ្លះដែលខុសប្លែកកាលពីឆ្នាំមុន ?			

**3. Affected people: (NB: Population figures should be checked with Commune Database)**

3.1.a. តើមានគ្រួសារដែលត្រូវបានជម្លៀសចេញដែររឺទេ ? Were any families from the community displaced?	
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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 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>
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. ជំនួយ 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. ចំណាកស្រុកបណ្តោះមួយរយៈក្នុងស្រុក/ប្រទេស Temporary internal migration
b. ផ្ទះមិនមានសុវត្ថិភាព / បំផ្លិចបំផ្លាញអស់ House unsafe/destroyed	f. ចំណាកស្រុកបណ្តោះមួយរយៈទៅក្រៅប្រទេស 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. តើជំរកស្នាក់នៅ មានបញ្ហាដែររឺទេ? What are the main shelter concerns? (multiple answers possible) 0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ 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)	
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>b. ប្រសិនបើមិនមាន តើហេតុអ្វី? If not, why not?</b>	
<b>c. ប្រសិនបើមាន តើប្រើវិធីសាស្ត្រអ្វីខ្លះ? If yes, what method are you using to treat unclean water?</b> 0=គ្មាន None, 1=ខ្លះៗ Some, 2=ពាក់កណ្តាលHalf, 3= ភាគច្រើន Most, 4=មិនដឹង Don't Know	
1. ទឹកដាំ Boiling	2. ចំពោះ Filters
3. ដាក់សាច់ជូរ Alum	4. ថ្នាំសំរាប់ធ្វើអោយទឹកថ្លា Water purification tablets
5. ផ្សេងៗ ( សូមបញ្ជាក់ ) Other (Specify)	
<b>5.3. តើប្រភពទឹកផឹកសំខាន់ៗមានអ្វីខ្លះ? What is the main source of drinking water?</b> (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)
<b>5.4. តើបរិមាណទឹកស្អាតគ្រប់គ្រាន់សម្រាប់តម្រូវការជាមូលដ្ឋានរបស់សហគមន៍ឬទេ? Do you feel the quantity of water available is enough to meet your basic needs?</b> 0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ Yes	
<b>5.5. តើមានចំងាយប៉ុន្មាន ដែលអ្នកទៅដងទឹក? How far do you have to travel to collect water? (meters)</b>	
<b>5.6. តើអ្នកត្រូវចំណាយពេលប៉ុន្មាននាទីដើម្បីទៅដងទឹក? How long do you have to travel to collect water? (minutes)</b>	
<b>5.7. តើអ្នកត្រូវចំណាយពេលប៉ុន្មាននាទីដើម្បីរង់ចាំដងទឹកនៅកន្លែងដងទឹក? How long do you have to wait to collect water (minutes)?</b>	
<b>5.8. a. តើមានការព្រួយបារម្ភពីសន្តិសុខដែរឬទេនៅពេលទៅដងទឹកនោះ? Are there any security concerns when collecting water?</b> 0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ/ចាស Yes	
<b>b. ប្រសិនបើបាទ សូមបញ្ជាក់ If yes, specify</b>	
<b>5.9. តើអ្វីជាបញ្ហាប្រឈមក្នុងការធ្វើអោយប្រសើរឡើងនូវស្ថានភាពនេះ? What are the main challenges to improving the situation?</b>	
<b>5.10. What support, if any, is needed over the next few weeks to overcome these challenges?</b> ប្រសិនបើមានតើមានតម្រូវការគាំទ្រអ្វីខ្លះក្នុងរយៈពេលពីរបីសប្តាហ៍បន្ទាប់ដើម្បី ជំនះបញ្ហាប្រឈមទាំងនោះ?	
<b>5.11. What support, if any, is needed to overcome these challenges in the next 6 months?</b> ប្រសិនបើមាន តើមានតម្រូវការគាំទ្រអ្វីខ្លះក្នុងរយៈពេល៦ខែបន្ទាប់ដើម្បី ជំនះបញ្ហាប្រឈមទាំងនោះ?	

**6. ស្អាតម័យ Sanitation**

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

**7. សន្តិសុខស្បៀង Food Security:**

7.1. តើសន្តិសុខស្បៀងមានបញ្ហាអ្វីខ្លះដែរ? <b>What are the main food security concerns?</b>		
7.2. តើមានប៉ុន្មានគ្រួសារនៅក្នុងភូមិបច្ចុប្បន្ន មានស្បៀងហូប? <b>How many families in the village currently have food stocks?</b> 0= គ្មាន None, 1= ខ្លះៗ Some, 2= ពាក់កណ្តាល Half, 3= ភាគច្រើន Most, 4= មិនដឹង DK		
7.3. ជាមធ្យម តើគ្រួសារនីមួយៗអាចហូបបានប៉ុន្មានថ្ងៃទៀតដែរ? <b>On average, how long will household food stocks last?</b> 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)
7.4. តើប្រភពស្បៀងសំខាន់ៗបានមកពីណា? <b>What is the main source of stock of your key food items?</b> 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)
7.5 ជាមធ្យម តើមានការប្រែប្រួលបរិមាណស្បៀងសរុបដែលប្រើប្រាស់ដែរ? <b>On average has the total amount of food you consume changed?</b>		
a. រក្សានៅដដែល Remained the same	<input type="text"/>	b. ថយចុះបន្តិចបន្តួច Decreased slightly
		c. ថយចុះគួរអោយកត់សំគាល់ Decreased significantly
7.6 តើតម្លៃស្បៀងអាហារនៅពេលនេះធៀបនឹងមុនគ្រោះមហន្តរាយកើតឡើងខុសគ្នាយ៉ាងដូចម្តេចដែរ? <b>How would you compare food prices now with before the crisis?</b>		
a. ថោកជាង Lower	<input type="text"/>	b. ដូចពីមុន Same
		c. ថ្លៃជាងមុន Higher
		d. មិនដឹង Don't Know
7.7. តើមានប្រភេទស្បៀងដូចខាងក្រោមនៅក្នុងទីផ្សារដែរ? <b>Are the following food items available in the market?</b>		
a. អង្ករ Rice	<input type="text"/>	b. ត្រីស្រស់ Fresh fish
d. បន្លែ Vegetables	<input type="text"/>	e. ផ្លែឈើ Fruit
g. គ្រឿងផ្សំ (ឧ. ទឹកស៊ីអ៊ីវ) Seasoning (e.g. Soy sauce)	<input type="text"/>	h. ប្រេងឆា Oil
		c. សាច់ Meat
		f. ត្រីងៀត/ប្រហុក Dried/smoked fish
		i. អំបិល Condiments (e.g. salt)
7.8. តើអ្នកអាចទៅកាន់ផ្សារដែលដំណើរការដែរ? <b>Do you have access to a functioning market?</b> 0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ/ចាស Yes		
7.9. ប្រសិនបើបាទ តើផ្សារនោះមានចំងាយប៉ុន្មានគីឡូម៉ែត្រ? <b>If yes, what is the distance to markets? (Kilometers)</b>		

**8. កសិកម្ម និងការចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត Livelihood and Agriculture:**

8.1.a. តើប្រភពចំណូលសំខាន់មុនគ្រោះមហន្តរាយកើតឡើងមានអ្វីខ្លះ? <b>what are the main sources of income before disaster (Rank, 1=main source)</b>	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) <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)</b>		
a. ការដាំដំណាំ Crop Cultivation		
b. ការចិញ្ចឹមសត្វ Livestock Rearing		
c. ប្រាក់កំរៃពីពលកម្មកសិកម្ម Agricultural wage labour		
d. ប្រាក់កំរៃពលកម្មផ្សេងទៀត Other wage labour		
e. ការរនសាទ Fishing		
f. ការធ្វើពាណិជ្ជកម្ម Trade		
g. ប្រាក់ខែ Salary		
h. ប្រាក់គេផ្ញើមកអោយ Remittances		
i. សិប្បកម្ម/ទេសចរណ៍ Handicrafts/Tourism		

j. ផ្សេងៗ (សូមបញ្ជាក់) Other (Specify)					
8.2. តើបញ្ហាប្រឈមសំខាន់ៗខ្លះដែលបន្តរារាំងដល់ ការកម្រិតចំណូលពីមុខរបរទាំងនេះក្នុងរយៈពេល៦ខែខាងមុខនេះ? <b>What are the main challenges to continue making an income from your 3 main activities in the next 6 months?</b>					
a. ប្រភេទចំណូល Type of Income source			b. បញ្ហាប្រឈមពាក់ព័ន្ធ Related challenges		
1 <sup>st</sup> មុខរបរទី១					
2 <sup>nd</sup> មុខរបរទី២					
3 <sup>rd</sup> មុខរបរទី៣					
8.3. ប៉ាន់ស្មានផ្ទៃដីសរុប ដែលបង្ករបង្កើនផល/ប៉ះពាល់/ខូចខាត <b>Estimates of total area cultivated/affected*/damaged* (Hectares)</b>			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? <b>How many of you own livestock/ agricultural assets?</b>			a. ភាគរយគ្រួសារជាម្ចាស់ % of families owning		b. ភាគរយបាត់បង់ % losses
b. ប៉ុន្មានភាគរយដែលបានបាត់បង់ ដោយសារគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ? <b>Of those approximately what % have you lost due to the disaster?</b>					
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? <b>What do you see as the main challenges to improving the situation?</b>					
8.6. តើអ្វីដែលចាំបាច់ភ្លាមៗសម្រាប់គាំទ្រការចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតឡើងវិញ? <b>What are the immediate needs for livelihoods recovery?</b> (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 <b>What are you doing to meet your needs/cope?</b> (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 (សត្វពាហនៈ: ញី, 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)		
<b>8.8. តើអ្វីទៅជាប្រភពកំចីដែលមានប្រជាប្រិយភាពបំផុត? What's the most popular source of loans? (Don't prompt)</b>		
	0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ/ចាស Yes	<b>b. ប្រសិនបើមាន សូមបញ្ជាក់ If yes specify</b>
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) _____		
<b>8.9. ប្រសិនបើមាន តើមានតម្រូវការគាំទ្រអ្វីខ្លះដើម្បីជំនះបញ្ហាប្រឈមទាំងនោះ ក្នុងរយៈពេល៦ខែខាងមុខ? What support, if any, is needed to overcome these challenges in the next 6 months?</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup>		
2 <sup>nd</sup>		
3 <sup>rd</sup>		

**9. អប់រំ Education:**

<b>9.1. តើស្ថានភាពសាលារៀនដែលអ្នកបានបញ្ជូនកូនរបស់អ្នកទៅរៀនយ៉ាងដូចម្តេចដែរ? What is the situation of the schools where most of you send your children?</b>		
<b>9.2. Are children going to school? 0= None, 1= Some, 2=Half, 3= Most</b> តើកូនរបស់អ្នកបានទៅរៀនដែរទេ? 0=គ្មាន, 1= មួយចំនួន, 2=ប្រហែលពាក់កណ្តាល, 3=ភាគច្រើន		
<b>9.3. កត្តាសំខាន់ៗអ្វីខ្លះដែលរារាំងការចូលរៀននៅសាលារៀន (រៀបរាប់តាមលំដាប់លំដោយអាទិភាព, ១ អាទិភាពខ្ពស់បំផុត) Main factors preventing access to school (list in order of priority, 1=highest)</b>		
a. សាលារៀនបិទដោយសារតែទឹកជំនន់ School closed due to disaster		
b. ឪពុកម្តាយបារម្ភពីសុវត្ថិភាព Parents concerned about safety		
c. ឪពុកម្តាយទុកកូននៅផ្ទះដើម្បីជួយការងារផ្ទះឬគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ 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)		
<b>9.4. តើកន្លែងណាដែលគួរប្រើសំរាប់បង្កើតកន្លែងរៀនសូត្របណ្តោះអាសន្ន? What locations could be used to set up temporary learning spaces (TLS)?</b>		
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)
<b>9.5.a. តើមានគ្រូ ឬ អ្នកស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អាចបង្រៀនកន្លែងរៀនសូត្របណ្តោះអាសន្ន? Are there any teachers or volunteers who could teach in TLS?</b>		
		0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ/ចាស Yes

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

10. អាហារូបត្ថម្ភ Nutrition:

Table with 2 columns: Question and Answer. Questions include: 10.1. តើគ្រោះមហន្តរាយបានបង្កផលប៉ះពាល់ដល់ការចិញ្ចឹមកុមារក្រោមអាយុ២ឆ្នាំដែររឺទេ? 10.2. តើអ្វីខ្លះជាតំរូវការជាអាទិភាពសំរាប់កុមារអាយុក្រោម៥ឆ្នាំ?

11. សុខភាព Health:

Table with multiple rows and columns for health assessment. Includes questions like: 11.1. តើអ្នកជួបបញ្ហាសុខភាពសំខាន់ៗអ្វីខ្លះ និងបានដោះស្រាយវាដូចម្តេច? 11.2. តើមានជំងឺណាមួយកើតឡើងដែររឺទេ? 11.3. តើអ្នកទៅកាន់គ្រឹស្ថានសុខាភិបាលដោយប្រើប្រាស់មធ្យោបាយអ្វី? 11.4. តើត្រូវចំណាយពេលជាមធ្យមប៉ុន្មាននាទី ដើម្បីទៅដល់គ្រឹស្ថានសុខាភិបាលដែលជិតបំផុត? 11.5. ចាប់តាំងពីមានគ្រោះមហន្តរាយកើតឡើង តើកុមារបានទទួលវ៉ាក់សាំងជាប្រចាំដែររឺទេ? 11.6. តើអ្វីខ្លះឧបសគ្គរារាំងដល់ការទៅកាន់មណ្ឌលសុខភាព?

12. ការការពារ Protection:

<b>12.1. តើមានបញ្ហាពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងកិច្ចការពារដែរទេ? Are there any major security or protection concerns?</b>		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)			
<b>12.2. តើមានទីសុវត្ថិភាពសម្រាប់កុមារលេងដែរទេ? Are there any Child Friendly and Safe Spaces for children?</b>		0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ/ចាស Yes	
<b>12.3</b>		a. 0: ទេ No, 1: បាទ/ចាស Yes	b. សូមបញ្ជាក់ចំនួន Specify #
a. មានឃើញគ្រឿងអាក្រក់ណាមួយទុកស្តាំមិនទាន់ផ្ទុះ? Any ERW/Unexploded Ordinance found/reported?			
b. តើវាត្រូវបានគេយកចេញហើយនៅ? Has it/they been removed?			
<b>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</b>			
c. តើធ្លាប់មានអ្នករបួសដែរទេ? Were there any injuries?			
d. តើធ្លាប់មានអ្នកស្លាប់ដែរទេ? Were there any deaths?			

**13. តម្រូវការដោយអាទិភាព Priority Needs:**

<b>13.1. តម្រូវការអាទិភាពបន្ទាន់សំខាន់ៗ៣? (លេខ១ អាទិភាពខ្ពស់) What are your 3 top immediate needs? (Do not prompt; Number 1=top priority)</b>			
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			
<b>13.2. តម្រូវការអាទិភាពវែងពេលវេលាសំខាន់ៗ៣? (លេខ១ អាទិភាពខ្ពស់) What are your 3 main longer term priority needs? (Do not prompt respondent; Number 1=top priority)</b>			
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:**

<b>14.1. តើមានជំនួយអ្វីខ្លះដែលបានផ្តល់កន្លងមក? (សូមលម្អិតជាក់លាក់ ឧ. ប្រភេទ ចំនួន គ្រួសារ ទឹកនៃឯក ពេលវេលា) What assistance has been provided? (give specific details e.g. type &amp; kg of food)</b>
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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  
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Training Course

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Strengthening Emerger

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	savoeturnlay@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

**ZONE IV: Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin**

41	Battambang	Village Support Group	VSG	Ms. Ros Chhorvivorn			053 730 355	info@vsgcambodia.org
42	Battambang	Ponleur Kumar	PK	Ms. Sim Chanborina		PK	092 888 550 097 636 3863 053 638 6060	sborina@pkcambodia.org
43	Battambang	Vision for youth Partnership in Development	VYPD	Mr. Chhay Sara			92 27 1818/10 848382	sara.vypd@gmail.com
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
48	Banteay Meanchey	Village Economic Support Organization	VESO	Mr. Tong Sophanarith			017 395 597	sophanarith_tong@yahoo.com
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
<b>ZONE V: Kampong Thom, Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey</b>								
51	Kampong Thom	Minority Organization for Development of Economy	MODE	Mr. Sinal Peanh			012 947 924	sinalpeanh@yahoo.com
52	Kampong Thom	Old ages and Miserable people Help Organization	HOM	Mr. Ol Sam Each			062 678 1000	homktm@yahoo.com
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
56	Kampong Thom	Partners for Health and Development	PHD	Dr. Phong Choun			012 366 075	phongchoun@pfhadcambodia.org
57	Kampong Thom	Development Khmer Community	DKC	Mr. Eang Phakdey			012202456/ 097 742 4 242	dkc_vdc@yahoo.com
58	Siem Reap	Rural Economic and Agriculture Development Agency	READA	Mr. Lok Sokthea			588-639 65545	info@readacambodia.org; reada_cambodia@yahoo.com
59	Siem Reap	Human Resource and Rural Economic Development Organization	HURREDO	Mr. Taing Vancha			012 835 093	vanchan@hurredo.org
60	Siem Reap	Nearly Khmer	NK	Mr. Chan Then			012 728 068	nearlykhmer.srp@gmail.com
61	Siem Reap	Vulnerability and Illiteracy Reduction	VIR	Mr. Monh Sam Ean		VIR	078 99 70 42 /013 98 98 32	samean.monh@gmail.com
62	Oddar Meanchey	Community-based Integrated Development Organization	CIDO	Mr. Oeurn Ratana			097 741 2177	ratana.cido@gmail.com
<b>ZONE VI: Kratie, Stung Treng &amp; Ratanakiri</b>								
63	Kratie	Khmer Association For Development of Countryside Cambodia	KAFDOC	Ms. Ngoun Sophany		KAFDOC	072 971 854	kafdockrt@camintel.com
64	Kratie	Community Economic Development	CED	Mr. Yous Pheary			012 600 830 /012 346 811	ypheary@ced-krt.org or sunkimhoeun@ced-krt.org
65	Kratie	Peace and Development	PYD	Mr. SETH Kimsong			072 210 200	kimsong.seth@pazydesarrollo.org

66	Kratie	Northeastern Rural Development	NRD	Mr. Sam Sovann			072 6396 333	sovanns@nrdo.org
67	Kratie	Action For Health	AFH	Ms. Seth Sovannary			012 857 648	seth_sreypak@yahoo.com
68	Kratie	Cambodian Community Development	CCD-Kratie	Mr. Hum Sakhunt			012 476 834	hom_sakunth@yahoo.com
69	Kratie	Cambodian Rural Development Team	CRDT	Mr. Hean Pheap			011 606 131	hean_pheap@crdt.org.kh
70	Kratie	Forests and Livelihood Organization	FLO	Mr. Uk Kimnich			012 390061	kimvandy@yahoo.com
71	Kratie	Kampuchea Women's Welfare Action	KWWA	Mrs. Youk Thy			012 916 329	kwwakrt@gmail.com
72	Kratie	Kratie Dis Able's People Organization	KDPO	Mr. Chhorn Sovandeth			978826885, 070 86 4748	Deth_kdpo@yahoo.com
73	Kratie	Women and Children Rights Development	WCRD	Mr. Prum Vonn			012 903 718	wcrdkratie@camintel.com
74	Stung Treng	My Village	Mvi	Mr. Sun Youra		Mvi	016 590 111	myvillage@mVICambodia.org
75	Stung Treng	Mlub Baitong	MB	Mr. Va Meoun			012 413 857	pcscmlup@gmail.com
76	Ratanakiri	Save Vulnerable Cambodians	SVC	Mr. Van Saravuth			075 974 070	info.cam@svc-cambodia.org
<b>ZONE VII: Ta Keo &amp; Kampot</b>								
77	Takéo	RACHANA	RACHANA	Mr. Cheng Dara	RACHANA	RACHANA	097 774 7073	daracheng@ymail.com
78	Takéo	Community Council for Development Organization	CCD	Mr. Chhe Thuok			089 802 708	ccd_organization@yahoo.com
79	Takéo	Peace and Development Aid Organization	PDAO	Mr. Choeun Vicheth			023 944 323	vichethc@pdao-cambodia.org
80	Takéo	Partners in Compassion	PC	Mr. Bout Lim			092 521 037	pc_boribo@yahoo.com
81	Takeo	Chamreun Chiet Khmer	CCK	Mr. Ses Vong Sambath			012 951273 /097 633 0379	cck.takeo@yahoo.com
<b>ZONE VIII: Kampong Cham &amp; Tbong Khmum</b>								
82	Kampong Cham	Phnom Srey Organization for Development	PSOD	Mr. Ieng Sokharath			042 941 670	iengsokharath@gmail.com
83	Kampong Cham	Apivat Sahakum Kasekor	ASK	Mr. Thann Thavy			088 5318778	thann_thavy@yahoo.com
84	Kampong Cham	Nokor Phnom Community Empowerment	NPCEO	Mr. Seng Sim			017 906133	npceo_drc@yahoo.com

85	Kampong Cham	Neakpoan Organization for Development	NOD	Mr. Um Ero			012 960172/ 016 333 795	umhero@yahoo.com
86	Kampong Cham	Community Resource Improvement for Development	CRID	Mr. Sem Sam An			042 210 220 / 012 218 575	crid.org@gmail.com
87	Kampong Cham	Khmer Chivit Thmei Organization	KCTO	Mr. Thann Thavy			096 23 88888	thann_thavy@yahoo.com
88	Kampong Cham	Cambodian Rural Development Agency	CRDA	Mr. Sok Run			017 436540	sokrun
89	Kampong Cham	Human Rights Vigilance of Kampong Cham	HRVC or VIGILANCE	Mr. Hul Sophal			012 62 92 25	vigilance_kampongcham@yahoo.com
90	Kampong Cham	Development Khmer Community	DKC	Mr. Eang Phakdey			012 202 456	dkc_vdc@yahoo.com
91	Kampong Cham	Democracy resource centre for National Development	DND	Mr. Bun Rithy	DND		011 767 573	dndofficeinfo@yahoo.com or bunrithyed@yahoo.com
92	Kampong Cham	Community Development Vision	CD Vision	Mr. Hemseang Bunnary			097 88 20 777	cdvision_ngo@yahoo.com
93	Kampong Cham	Nak Akphivath Sahakum	NAS	Mr. Han Senghour		NAS	012 37 56 32	nassenghour@yahoo.com
94	Kampong Cham	SAMAKY	SAMAKY	Mr. Ouk Aingkim			017 820 190	samakyngo@yahoo.com



# Strengthening Emergency Response Capacity of Humanitarian NGOs in Cambodia

## Contact Address

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