

The Success Story Using Space Data and the Issues of Recovery Phase in Cambodia

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Outline

- Natural Disasters in Cambodia
- Institutional Arrangement for DRR
- Sentinel Asia Activities
- Cambodia Flood in 2013

Major Natural Disasters

Major natural disasters in Cambodia are flood and drought.

About 80 percent of the Cambodia's territory lies within the Mekong River, which is known to have large fluctuations of water levels between the dry and wet seasons.



Flood in Cambodia

- The Mekong river basin is under the influence of the monsoon regime which is characterized by great spatial and temporal variability in rainfall distribution.
- Flood water in Cambodia comes mainly from the upper and middle reaches of the Mekong.
- While the river reaches its highest peak, local rainfall also intensified adding more water to the swelling river.



Drought Disasters

➤ In recent years, there has been an imbalance in the distribution of monsoon rainfall which has resulted in **drought** in some parts of the country



➤ A short dry spell of 20 to 30 days during the rainy season (May – November) can result to extensive damage to crops

➤ Prolonged drought was experienced in almost every years. And in 2001, while still recovering from the effects of the flood of 2000, Cambodia was also affected by severe drought

Typhoons in Cambodia

Occasionally happened and not severely damaged, except in 2009, following the destruction wreaked across the Philippines and Viet Nam, Typhoon Ketsana continued towards the northwest, subsequently striking Cambodia and Lao PDR. The typhoon hit the northern and eastern parts of Cambodia on the evening of Tuesday, 29 September, causing havoc.



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Institutional Arrangement for DRR

National Mapping Agency

- The Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, particularly the General Department of Cadastre and Geography has nominated as the National Mapping Agency (NMA) and many others space related agencies including SCOSA, APRSAF, Sentinel Asia, UN-PCGIAP, etc.
- The NMA is the principal and key partner to provide all necessary, particularly space related information to the National Committee for Disaster Management for their operation of disaster response and management.

Disaster Management Agency

- The National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) is the National Disaster Response and Management in Cambodia. It has offices in commune, district and national level.
- It coordinate with all Ministries, UN agencies, IOs, NGOs, International Communities, National Associations, and Local Donors in order to appeal for aid for Emergency Response and Rehabilitation.

Other Key Disaster Management Agencies

- Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) is the key ministry responsible in flood and drought.
- MOWRAM provides weather forecast, flood warning, and other disasters related to public.
- Cambodian Red Cross has offices in all provinces and it play very important roles in disaster responses and emergency relief assistances.

Other Key Disaster Management Agencies

- Ministry of Health provides health supports.
- Ministry of Rural Development provides water sanitation and hygiene supports
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries provides seeds and food supplies.
- Cambodia Mine Action Center provides protection
- And many others

The Disaster Responses

- In the event of disaster, NCDM will inform the location and extend of the disaster to National Mapping Agency.
- NMA liases with other space agencies/projects to provide spatial related information, for example, such as map, satellite imagery, aerial photo of the disaster areas.

The Disaster Responses (Cont'n)

- The provided disaster information shall be compiled by NMA in a form that can be easily understood and use by NCDM and other agencies for the purpose of disaster response and management.

The Disaster Responses (Cont'n)

- At the same time, NMA will closely working with NCDM to update their spatial data as the work has been progressed.
- Lesson learned from each activity or disaster event were documented for future references and improvement.

SENTINEL ASIA ACTIVITIES

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Sentinel Asia Project

- Cambodia Join APRSAF since 2001
- Cambodia is a member of Asia Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC)
- Has participated with Sentinel Asia project since it was started
- On regular basis, attend all project activities and meetings.

ASEAN Cooperation Project on Utilization of Space Technologies for Disaster Risks Management

- Successfully completed all five modules including:
 - Identified and developed drought risk model for Cambodia;
 - Conducted one-day seminar and five-day hand-on training with all relevant disaster related agencies;
 - Translated the basic GIS, RS and GPS text books into Khmer language and being utilized by University and others institutions
 - Attended the Regional workshop.

ASEAN-ADRC Seminar and Training



Workshop participants and training session for the project team meeting in Bangkok, Thailand

JAXA-AIT Mini Projects



- Cambodia has been participated in development and implementation of mini-projects every year since it has been started in 2006.

Most of mini-projects were flood and drought related subject in various flood prone areas in Cambodia.

So far, it has been a most successful training program contributing to development of human resources.

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Sentinel Asia System Operation Training



- Cambodia has completed the SAS operation training in September 2008 (Thailand) and October 2012 (Indonesia).

In 2010, we have requested Emergency Observation for flash flood in Pursat province and Poipet city.

- In 2011,

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EOR Data reception and training



- Lecturers: AIT and ADRC
- Host: Geography Dept.
- Participants: NCDM, MAFF, MoWRAM, MLMUPC, MoE, MoP, CARD.

Sentinel Asia Step 3, Nov 27-29, 2013,
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Cambodia Flood in 2013

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Cambodia flood 2013 as of 8 Nov 2013

- Affected Province: 20
- Affected Households: 377,354
- Affected People: 1,735,828
- Evacuated Households: 31,314
- Evacuated people: 144,044
- Deaths: 188
- *Source: Humanitarian Response Forum Situation Report No. 6*

Flood in Cambodia



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Flood in Cambodia



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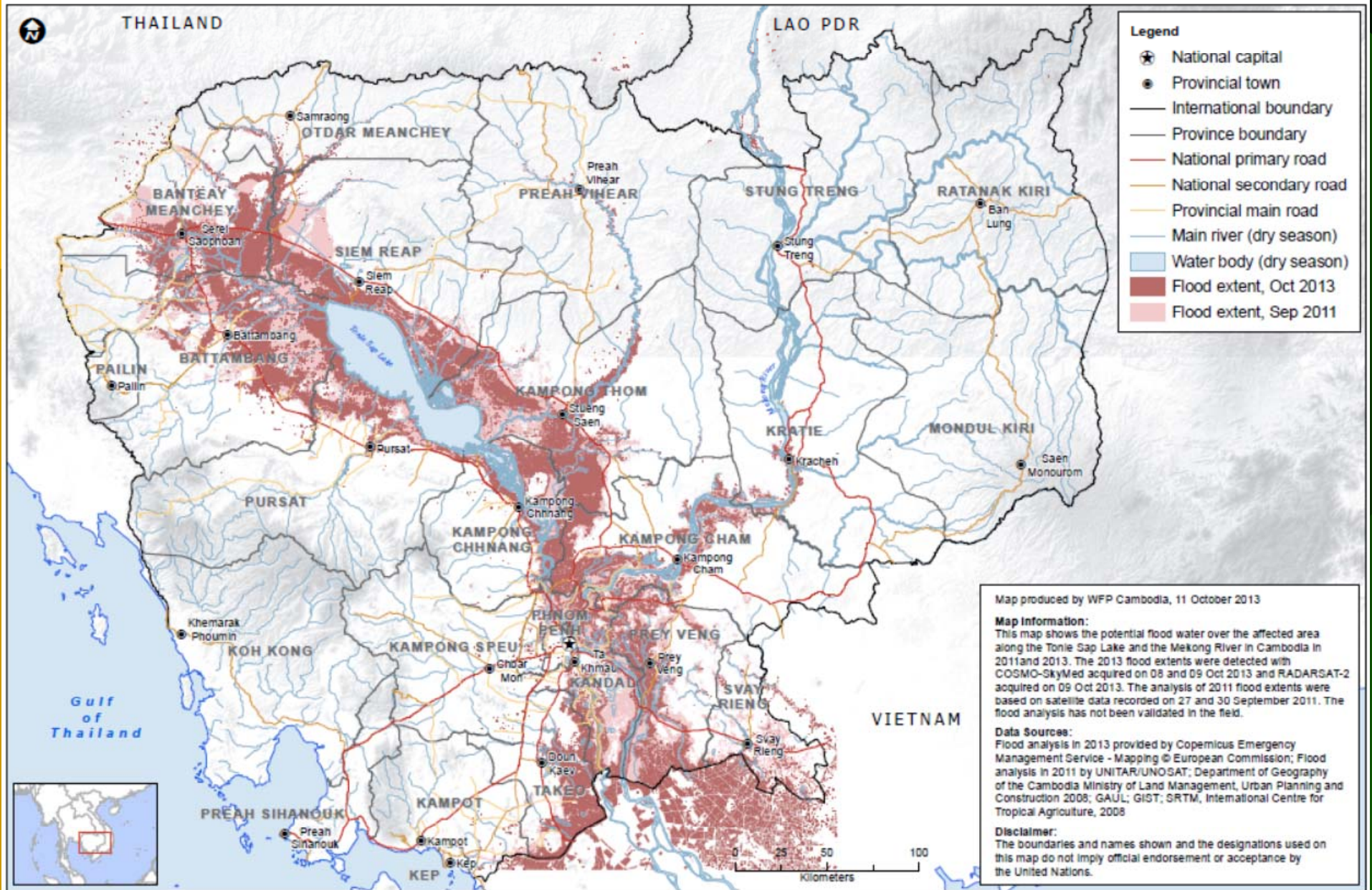
WWW.NEWS.CN

Flood in Cambodia



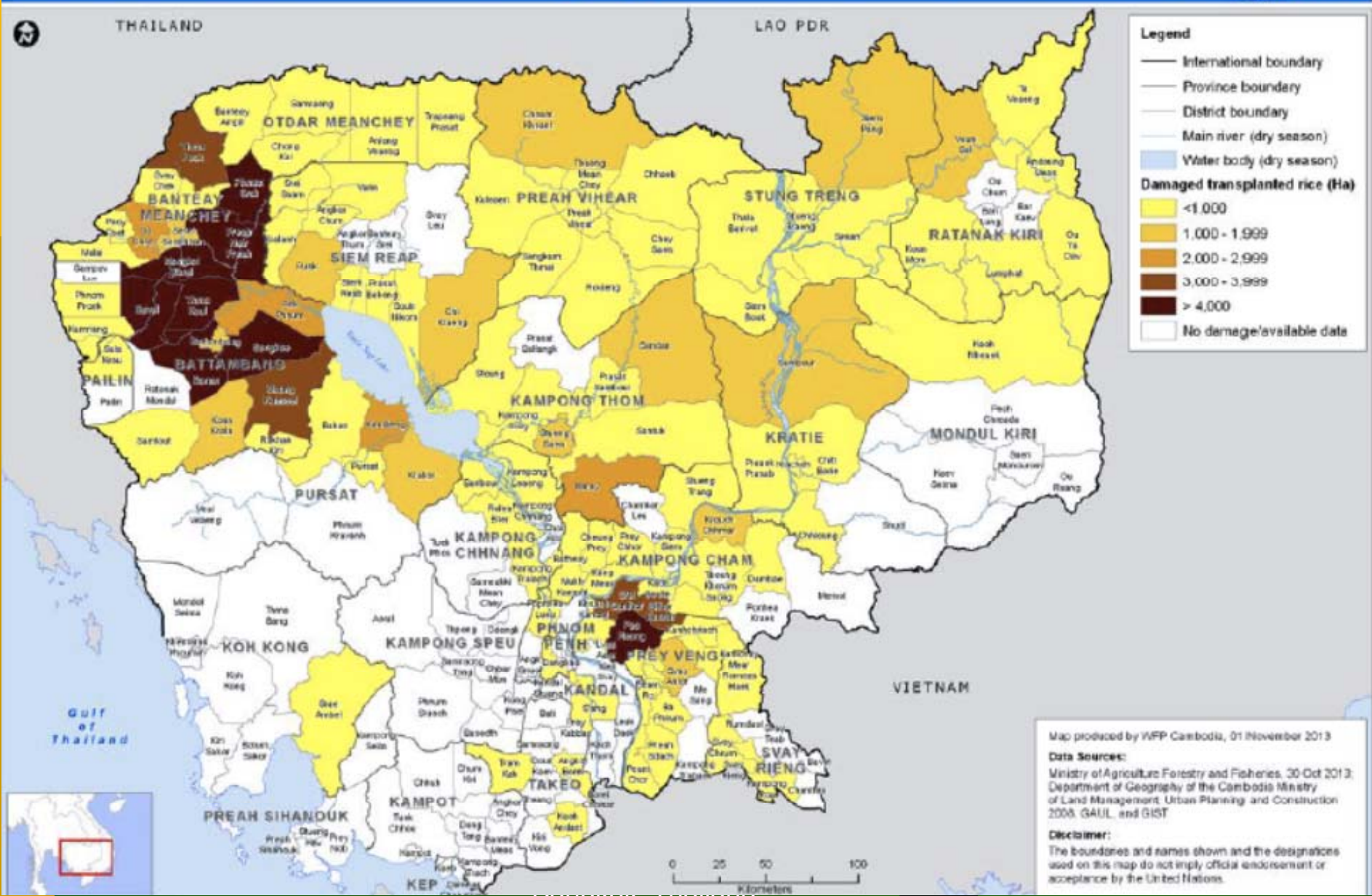
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Overview of Flood Extent in Cambodia, Sep 2011 and Oct 2013



Bangkok, Thailand

Wet Season Rice Cultivated Areas Damaged by Floods in Cambodia (as of 30 Oct 2013)



Major Support Activities

- Protection
- Food Security
- Agriculture
- Education
- Shelter
- Health
- Water Sanitation and Hygiene

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Major International Organizations

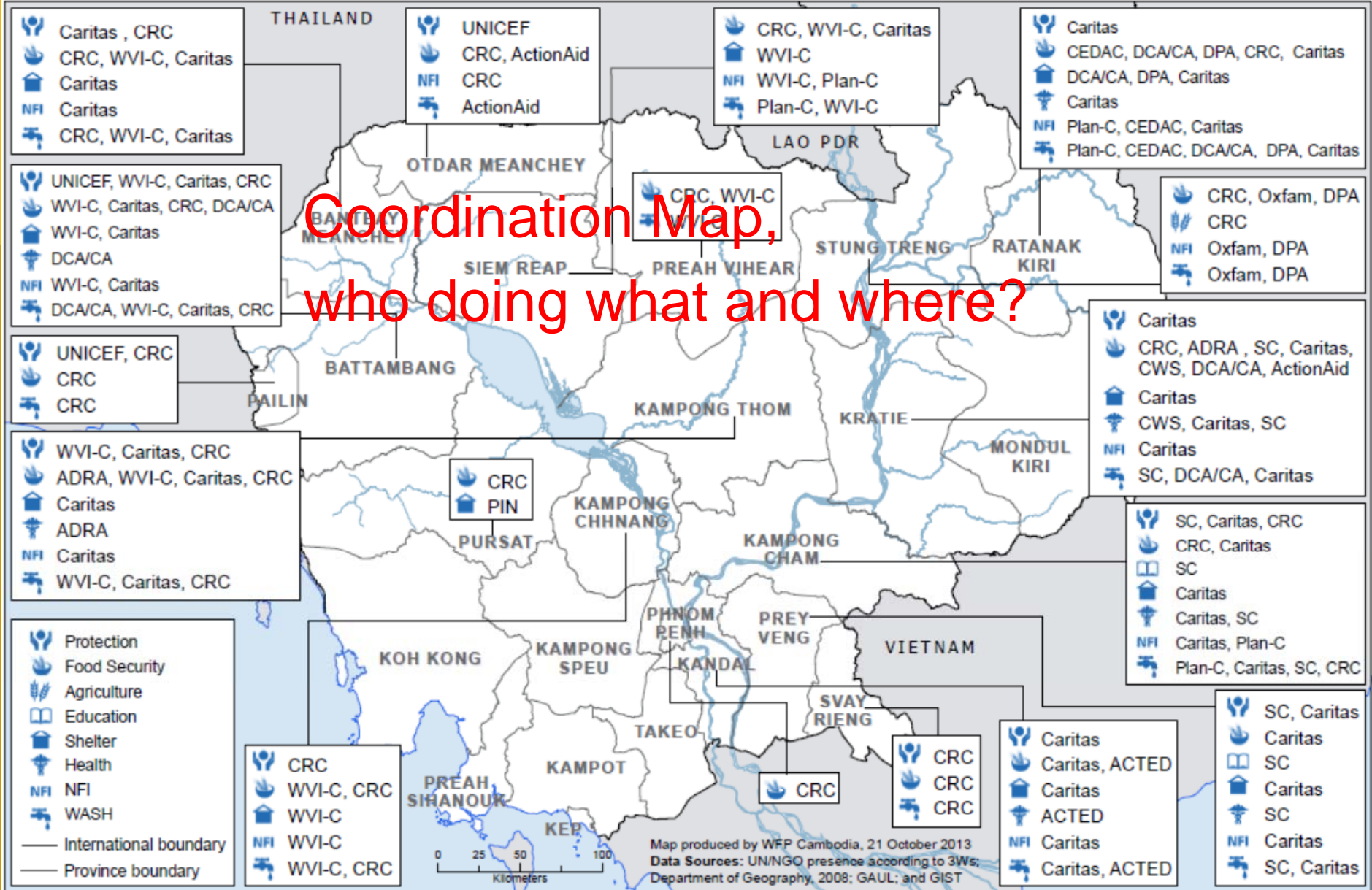
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- UNICEF
- UNOCHA
- UNOSAT
- IOM
- World Vision, and
- Many others

National Organizations

- National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM)
- Cambodian Red Cross
- Action Aid
- ADRA
- CARITAS
- MSF
- PLAN Cambodia
- CARE
- Cambodia Mine Action Center (CMAC), and
- Many others

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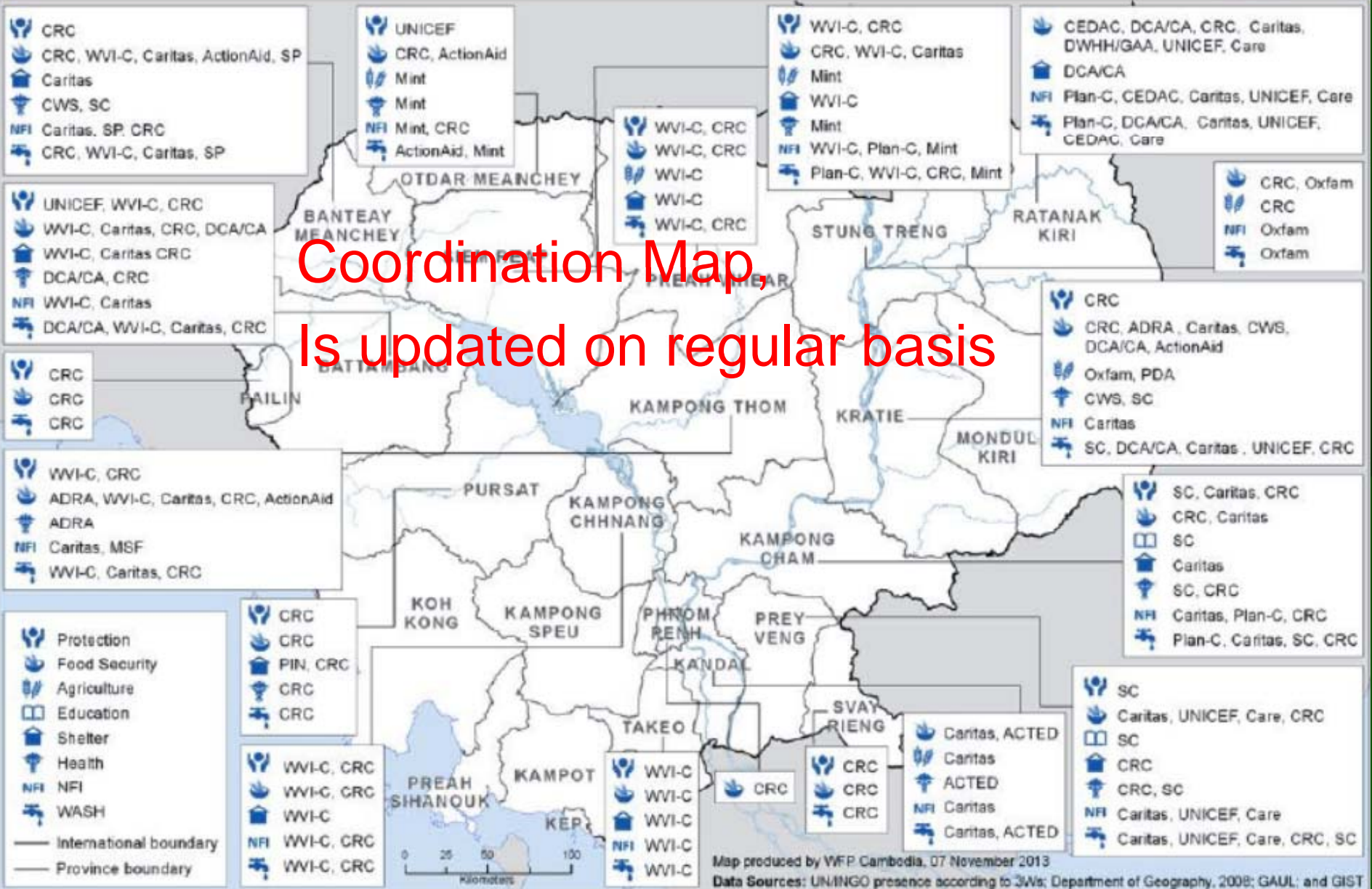
UN/NGO Presence by Sector (as of 21 October 2013)



Coordination Map,
who doing what and where?

Map produced by WFP Cambodia, 21 October 2013
Data Sources: UN/NGO presence according to 3Ws; Department of Geography, 2008; GAUL; and GIST

UN/INGOs Response to Flood as of 06 November 2013



Coordination Map,
 Is updated on regular basis

Impact of Flooding in Cambodia (as of 18 October 2013)

Flood Impact Map

| Oddar Meanchey | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------|
| Affected HHs | 13,244 | - |
| Displaced HHs | - | - |
| Affected Population | 60,922 | 32.8% |

| Kampong Thom | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------|
| Affected HHs | 17,463 | - |
| Displaced HHs | 1,114 | - |
| Affected Population | 80,330 | 12.7% |

| Preah Vihea | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------|
| Affected HHs | 4,609 | - |
| Displaced HHs | 397 | - |
| Affected Population | 21,201 | 12.4% |

| Ratanak Kiri | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------|
| Affected HHs | 6,524 | - |
| Displaced HHs | 2,289 | - |
| Affected Population | 30,010 | 19.9% |

| Banteay Meanchey | | |
|---------------------|---------|-------|
| Affected HHs | 54,463 | - |
| Displaced HHs | 8,902 | - |
| Affected Population | 250,530 | 40.0% |

| Siem Reap | | |
|---------------------|--------|------|
| Affected HHs | 19,022 | - |
| Displaced HHs | 3,550 | - |
| Affected Population | 87,501 | 9.8% |

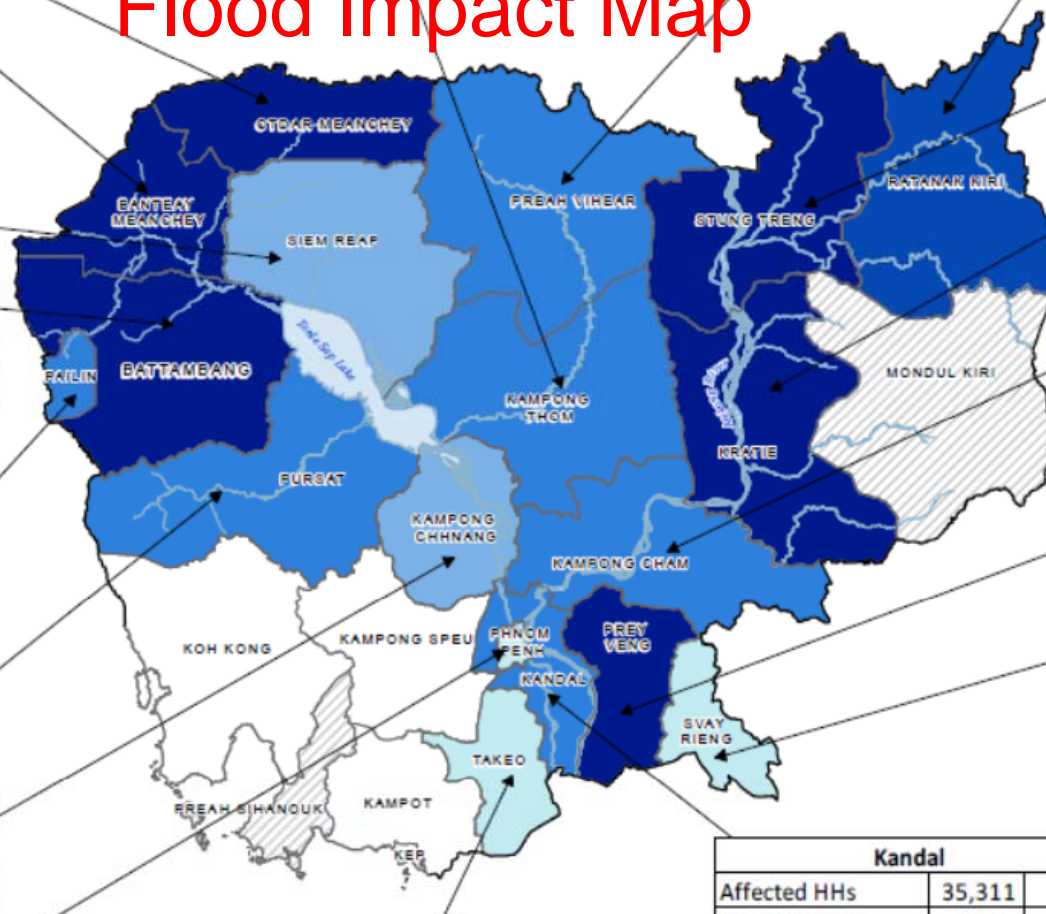
| Battambang | | |
|---------------------|---------|-------|
| Affected HHs | 74,160 | - |
| Displaced HHs | 4,504 | - |
| Affected Population | 341,136 | 33.3% |

| Pailin | | |
|---------------------|-------|-------|
| Affected HHs | 1,989 | - |
| Displaced HHs | 239 | - |
| Affected Population | 9,149 | 13.0% |

| Pursat | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------|
| Affected HHs | 9,271 | - |
| Displaced HHs | 746 | - |
| Affected Population | 42,647 | 10.7% |

| Kampong Chhnang | | |
|---------------------|--------|------|
| Affected HHs | 6,667 | - |
| Displaced HHs | 897 | - |
| Affected Population | 30,668 | 6.5% |

| Phnom Penh | | |
|---------------------|--------|------|
| Affected HHs | 3,522 | - |
| Displaced HHs | 1,622 | - |
| Affected Population | 16,201 | 1.2% |



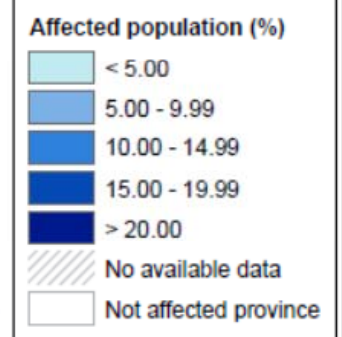
| Stung Treng | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------|
| Affected HHs | 9,813 | - |
| Displaced HHs | 1,523 | - |
| Affected Population | 45,139 | 40.4% |

| Kratie | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------|
| Affected HHs | 18,552 | - |
| Displaced HHs | 621 | - |
| Affected Population | 85,339 | 26.7% |

| Kampong Cham | | |
|---------------------|---------|-------|
| Affected HHs | 51,376 | - |
| Displaced HHs | 3,546 | - |
| Affected Population | 236,330 | 14.1% |

| Prey Veng | | |
|---------------------|---------|-------|
| Affected HHs | 44,764 | - |
| Displaced HHs | 866 | - |
| Affected Population | 205,914 | 21.7% |

| Svay Rieng | | |
|---------------------|--------|------|
| Affected HHs | 3,808 | - |
| Displaced HHs | 253 | - |
| Affected Population | 17,517 | 3.6% |



| Kandal | | |
|---------------------|---------|-------|
| Affected HHs | 35,311 | - |
| Displaced HHs | 235 | - |
| Affected Population | 162,431 | 12.8% |

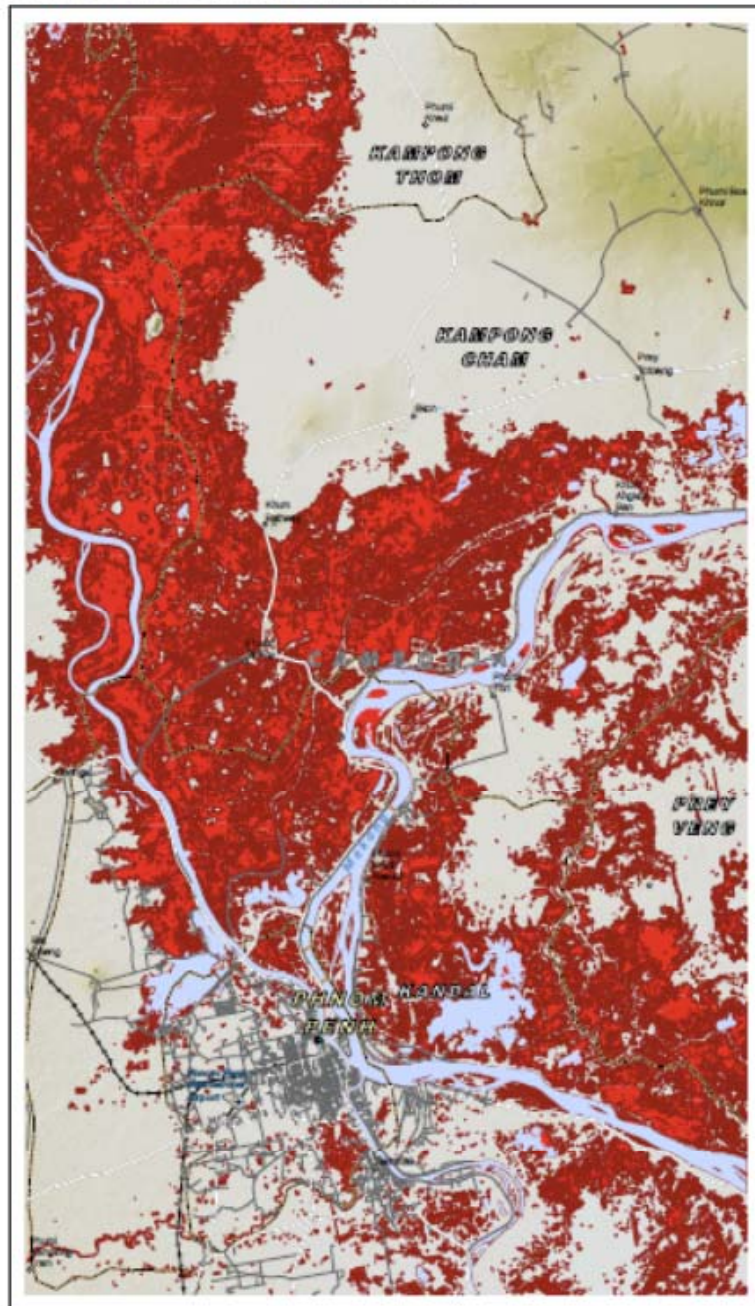
Map produced by WFP Cambodia, 22 Oct 2013
 Data Source: Affected figures from NCDM as of 18 October 2013 and boundary from Department of Geography 2008

Useful Websites

- <http://reliefweb.int/country/khm>
- <http://www.unocha.org>
- <http://www.disasterscharter.org>
- <http://www.wfp.org/>
- <http://www.cambodia.org>
- And many others

FLOOD WATERS OVER PHNOM PENH, CAMBODIA

Analysis with TerraSAR-X Data Acquired 22 October 2012 & Sentinel-1A Data Acquired 21 February 2013



Flooding
Production Date: 20120213
Version: 1.0
Date Modified: 20120213 10:46



This map illustrates satellite-derived areas of flood waters over Phnom Penh and surrounding areas. The data was derived from TerraSAR-X data acquired 22 October 2012. National Roads have been derived using RoadNet in the region. The extent of National Road segments in the map was verified in RoadBook 9. In this map, National Roads have been (automatically) color-coded along right-of-way polygons using color from the map and color-coded in other areas because of the special characteristics of the satellite data used. The analysis has not yet been validated in the field. Please visit ground feedback to UNOSAT: www.unosat.org

- Legend**
- Circle: Outer
 - Circle: Town/Village
 - Circle: Airport
 - Line: National
 - Line: Primary Road
 - Line: Local Road
 - Line: International Road
 - Line: Province Border

FLOOD WATER EXTENT ANALYSIS

- Legend**
- Red: Possible Standing Flood Waters TerraSAR-X 22 October 2012
 - Blue: Pre-Disaster Water Footprint S1A 21 February 2013
- Information available to the International Charter 'Space and Major Disasters'. For more information on the Charter, visit www.international-charter.net or contact the Charter Secretariat at secretariat@international-charter.net



Source Data (1): TerraSAR-X
Imagery Date: 22 October 2012
Resolution: 10m
Copyright: 2012 German Aerospace Establishment (DLR)
Source Data (2): Sentinel-1A
Imagery Date: 21 February 2013
Resolution: 10m
Copyright: All Copyrights © DMC International
Imagery Use: DMC
Source: DMC International Imagery Ltd
Pixel Size: 10m x 10m
Color Data: RGB, LANCZ, MASS, MSX
Analysis: UNOSAT-UNOSAT
Production: UNOSAT-UNOSAT
Analysis conducted with ArcGIS v10.1

Coordinate System: UTM 48Q UTM
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984
Units: Meter

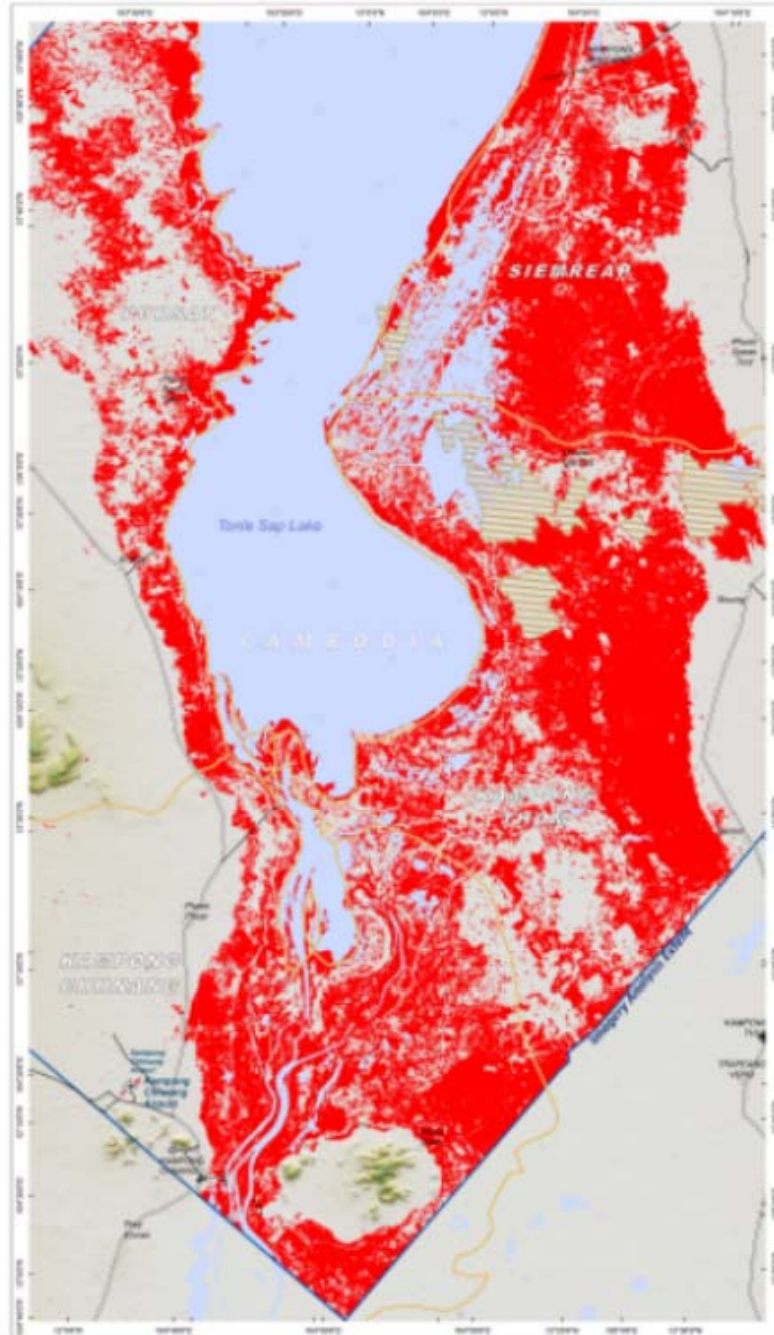
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UNOSAT
Contact information: unosat@unitar.org
Tel: +91 11 2610 4000

Image available at the International Charter
Thanks to UNOSAT

OVERVIEW OF FLOOD WATERS ALONG TONLE SAP LAKE, CAMBODIA

Analysis with TerraSAR-X Data Acquired 23 October 2012 & 2012 Data Acquired 21 February 2013



The map illustrates satellite-derived areas of flood waters and flood affectation around the Tonle Sap Lake. Continents, National States, and Districts are outlined in the region. The arrival of Tropical Rain increases the water levels resulting in floods. It is hard for flood waters to be automatically understood along highly vegetated areas, such as rice fields, and other built-up areas, because of the spectral characteristics of the satellite data used. This analysis has not yet been validated in the field. Please refer ground truth data to be validated.

- Legend**
- Town Village
 - Airport
 - International Boundary
 - Province Boundary
 - National Road
 - Primary Road
 - Secondary Road
 - Boundary Road

FLOOD WATER EXTENT ANALYSIS
Water Color Classification

- Possible Standing Flood Water (Satellite Data October 2012)
- No Standing Flood (Satellite Data February 2013)
- Image Classification (Satellite Data 23 October 2012)

Order images for the [Watercolor Charter](#). Visit our [Watercolor Charter](#) page to learn more about the Charter and its mission in understanding the climate system and its impact on society. [www.watercolor.org](#)

Map Scale: 1:1,000,000

Cartable Date: 23 October 2012
Image Date: 23 October 2012
Processing: Yes
Copyright: 2012 TerraSAR-X/Advanced SAR/ESA
Source: ESA
Cartable Date: 21 February 2013
Image Date: 21 February 2013
Resolution: 30m
Copyright: 2012 UNOSAT/UNOSAT International Mapping Ltd. (UNOSAT)
Source: UNOSAT International Mapping Ltd.
Road Data: OSM (2012)
Other Data: USGS, USGS, NOAA, NOAA
Analysis: UNOSAT/UNOSAT
Production: UNOSAT/UNOSAT
Analysis conducted with: MERIS v10.1

Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 48N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984
Units: Meter

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Image available at the International Charter

Lesson Learned

- The spatial information proved very useful in helping disaster relief coordination and responses.
- It's good way to convince our decision-makers on the usefulness of space applications.
- It's crucial to have good base map data before disaster happened
- International cooperation is very important

Conclusion

- EOR provided us good opportunity to learn, share, and awake the usefulness of satellite images contributing to disaster management.
- Many activities were focused on disaster responses and emergency relief assistances rather than disaster prevention and awareness.
- Many thanks to International Communities providing all the supports

Thank You !

