



**Action by Churches Together**

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Coordinating Office

# Appeal

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## Cambodia

### Drought Relief ASKH-21 Appeal Target: US\$ 157,123

Geneva, 15 October 2002

Dear Colleagues,

ACT member **Church World Service Cambodia (CWS)** reports that the combination of floods and drought are a major concern as the country's most vulnerable populations could face food shortages next year.

The drought in Cambodia is a result of El Nino that has broken up the monsoon clouds causing a severe drought in the provinces. Up to the end of June there was no rain or insufficient rain for crop production. More than 1.5 million people over 9 provinces were affected by the drought and officially only 35% of cultivated areas have been planted with rice as against the amount planned, although this figure is reported to have now increased to 50%. Late rains have brought some relief to eight drought stricken provinces, but extensive flooding in another five provinces has affected more than one million people.

In mid August, the effect of heavy rainfall, monsoon flooding and storms in the upper region and in the neighbouring countries, Thailand and Laos caused the water level in the Mekong River to rise. Consequently, flooding occurred in 40 districts of 6 provinces and affected some 470,000 persons, some of whom had to be evacuated to safer areas.

In the working areas of ACT member **Church World Service Cambodia (CWSC)** - Svay Rieng, Kompong Thom, Battambang and Banteay Meanchhey - initial damage and needs assessments were carried out and it was found that the seedlings were severely damaged.

The following proposal for both flood and drought relief (in the form of food for work) responds to the needs expressed by the vulnerable people in the CWS working areas and confirmed by local NGO partners. The assistance is intended to assist agricultural recovery through transplanting or re-planting where there is enough rainwater. Furthermore secondary crop production will be encouraged and supported in the areas where there has been little rainfall so that people will have additional food to eat.

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ACT is a worldwide network of churches and related agencies meeting human need through coordinated emergency response.  
The ACT Coordinating Office is based with the World Council of Churches (WCC) and the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in Switzerland.

**Project Completion Date:**

30 April 2003

**Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested**

	<b>US\$</b>
Total Appeal Target(s)	157,123
<b><u>Less:</u></b> Pledges/Contr. Recd.	<u>0</u>
<b>Balance Requested from ACT Network</b>	<b>157,123</b>

Please kindly send your contributions to the following ACT bank account:

Account Number – 240-432629.60A (USD)  
 Account Name: ACT - Action by Churches Together  
 UBS SA  
 PO Box 2600  
 1211 Geneva 2  
 SWITZERLAND

**Please also inform the Finance Officer Jessie Kgoroadira (direct tel. +4122/791.60.38, e-mail address [jkg@act-intl.org](mailto:jkg@act-intl.org)) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the implementers, now that the Pledge Form is no longer attached to the Appeal.**

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

**For further information please contact:**

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**or**

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Ms. Geneviève Jacques  
 Director  
 WCC/Cluster on Relations

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 Director, ACT

Robert Granke  
 Director  
 LWF/World Service

## I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

- **Church World Service (CWS Cambodia)**

## II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

CWS began its work in Cambodia in 1979, just after the expulsion of the Khmer Rouge from Phnom Penh by Vietnamese troops. Work was carried out in the form of relief assistance through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Rehabilitation work followed through the Ministry of Agriculture with CWS providing technical assistance and material aid in the agricultural sector (agronomy, hydrology, and veterinary). In 1992, after the Paris Peace Agreement was signed paving the way for the UN peacekeeping mission, CWS began to extend its program into more development and community based activities.

Currently, CWS operates Integrated Community Development Projects in 4 provinces of Svay Rieng, Kompong Thom, Battambang and Banteay Meanchhey, focusing its work towards local institution development, especially the support of Cambodian NGOs and CBOs. The **Integrated Community Development Project in Kandal Province** was recognised officially on 1 July 2002 as an independent agency and local NGO, after 10 years of operation as a CWSC project. It still gets financial support as well as technical assistance from CWSC.

The **Emergency Response Project (ERP)** of CWS also began in 1992. The project has provided funds and materials for relief and rehabilitation as well as support to vulnerable people nation wide. In addition to working through the project locations, CWS / ERP has worked in co-ordination with other groups such as the Cambodian Red Cross, Christian Churches and Cambodian Non Government Organisations (CNGOs) assisting the most vulnerable of the population including prisoners and victims of domestic violence.

Church World Service Cambodia is a member of ACT and of the Ecumenical Working Group based in Cambodia. CWS has previous experience working with ACT on flood relief and rehabilitation in 1996. In 2000 a joint proposal for flood relief was implemented with another Ecumenical Working Group member. Implementation of the rehabilitation work in the existing CWS projects through local NGOs and Community Based Organisations were also submitted and approved by ACT.

## III. DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION

### **Drought**

The drought in Cambodia is a result of El Nino that has broken up the monsoon clouds causing a severe drought in the provinces. Up to the end of June there was no rain or insufficient rain for crop production. More than 1.5 million people over 9 provinces were affected by the drought. According to official information only 35% of cultivated areas has been planted with rice as against the amount planned, although this figure is reported to have now increased to 50%. Late rains have brought some relief to eight drought stricken provinces. However, extensive flooding affected another five provinces and more than one million people.

The late arrival of season rains is seriously impacting agricultural production and thereby the livelihoods of the rural poor. Growing of the main seasonal crop was excessively late due to lack of rainwater and seedlings grown in the early stage of the season were damaged or perished. By 20 August it was estimated that 31% of the 1,609 communes had been unable to plant the rice crop. Cambodia normally plants up to 2.0 million hectares of wet season rice but only 700,000 hectares

have been planted this year. (National Committee for Disaster Management as of 2 August).

As of 29 August, the rains have arrived but still 333 communes in 62 districts in the 8 provinces of Takeo, Kompong Speu, Kandal, Kampong Cham, Svay Reing, Oudar Meanchhey, Pursat and Battambang have not received enough rain water for rice production. The Provincial Committee of Disaster Management reported that drought had affected some 335,800 families consisting of 1,582,337 people. Damage to seedlings was reported in 20,502 hectares while 47,788 hectares with transplanted rice have also been reported affected.

In the CWS target areas, especially Svay Rieng, drought seriously impacted the seedlings – resulting in stunted growth and/or withering. Those that were ready could not be transplanted due to lack of enough water. The rice fields, which are normally full of rainwater at this time of the year, now look yellow and dry. From the assessment report by staff in SVR, there are 3 districts - Kompong Ro, Romeas Hek and Romdoul which have been severely impacted by the lack of rain since June this year. Only 50 to 60 % of 180,000 hectares of land could be cultivated this year.

In Banteay Meanchhey Province, three districts are reported severely affected - Timor Pourk, Svay Chhek and Phnom Srok. From the assessment carried out by CWS staff in BTB and BMC 4, 785 hectares of seedlings were reported damaged. Last year at this time already 167,768 hectares were fully transplanted. In Battambang, amongst 13 districts, there were 6 districts namely Mong Reussey, Bovel, Koh Krolo, Ek Phnom, Thmor Kol and Banan which were also severely affected by drought <sup>1</sup>.

### **Floods**

Simultaneously, in mid-August, the provinces along the Mekong River were threatened by flooding due to the effect of heavy rainfall, monsoon flooding and storms in the upper region and in the neighbouring countries of Thailand and Laos. The water level in the Mekong River rose alarmingly flooding 40 districts of 6 provinces. OCHA reported on 25 September that over 1,470,000 people in 365 communes were affected and 29 people had lost their lives due to the floods. Over 470,000 people now face food shortages.

### **Current situation**

Rainfall has not been sufficient to produce the expected rice crop production. Cultivation of rice has only been undertaken in an estimated 800,167 hectares which is only equal to 36.77 % of the planned 2,167,000 hectares of land for rice crop production <sup>2</sup>.

This is much lower than rice production achieved during the same period in the last year 2001. In Kompong Speu, Takeo and other provinces, the drought severely affected 51 districts amongst 185 districts or 551 communes amongst 1,621 communes throughout the country <sup>3</sup>. The long-term rice cultivation is about to finish and there is little hope of saving the seedlings for transplanting.

Water levels have started to recede in most provinces, however, it is expected that levels, which are currently higher than the alarm stages (Mekong River Commission 30 August) in lower lying provinces Prey Veng, Kompong Cham and Kandal will remain high for some weeks. 1,000 families who had been evacuated in the Northern Eastern Province of Kratie have begun to return to their homes and water levels in Steung Treng have dropped below flood level.

The National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM), the Cambodian Red Cross and the

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<sup>1</sup> from the assessment done by staff in BTB/BCM

<sup>2</sup> NCDM

<sup>3</sup> NCDM

concerned Ministries have delivered food (food for work), fuel, rice seeds (2,600 tons) and other materials together with human power to intervene and assist the most vulnerable.

The Prime Minister and President of the NCDM appealed to all Government officials, Public Servants, International Organisations, United Nations Agencies, International Organisations Cambodian Red Cross Society and Non Governmental Organisations to support the emergency relief and recovery.

### Location for Proposed Response to drought and flood

Province	Drought Affected District	NGOs	Organizations other than CWS
Svay Rieng	Roum Doul Romeas hek Kompong Ro Svay Chrum	CWS	WFP, CRC, PDMC,
Battambang	Mong Roessey Bovel Koh Krolo Ek Phnom Thmor Kol Banan	CWS only works through CNGOs partners in this province	LWS, WFP, CRC, PDMC
Bantey Mean Chhey	Thmor Pourk Svay Chek Phnom Srok	CWS works through CNGOs	WFP, CRC, PDMC. CWS only works through CNGO partners in this province
Kompong Thom	Steung Sen Kompong Svay Kompong Ro		WFP, CRC, PDMC, GTZ, Unicef, WVI.
Phnom Penh		CWS will work through NCDM	
Kandal	Lvea Em Mouk kampoul	CDW ERDC	WFP, LWF
Prey Veng	Mesang Ba Pnom	ERDC	WFP, CRC, CARE
Kratie	Kratie Sambor Prek Prasap	ERDC	WFP

## IV. GOAL & OBJECTIVES

The overall aim is to assist the most vulnerable and needy of the affected population to recover by enabling them to work and save what may be left of their crops and to enable the communities to be better prepared to deal with emergencies in the future.

### Objectives:

- To provide Food for Work Programme for community infrastructure repair: ponds, wells, house repair/reconstruction
- To provide short-term rice seeds and other planting materials such as vegetable seeds, cassava, sweet potatoes, corn.
- To build the capacity of CWS respective communities and CNGOs partners to establish appropriate disaster preparedness and response plans.
- To work in co-ordination with the NCDM at the provincial and central levels to build their confidence and competence in their role as the nations lead agency for disaster preparedness and response.

## V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

Selection of beneficiaries takes place through established service delivery mechanisms such as the elected Village Development Committees, designated CWS field staff and through co-operation with organisations such as the WFP, CRC, Department of Agriculture, Department of Rural Development, Provincial Disaster Management Committee, Local NGOs.

### Criteria for selection

#### Crisis phase:

- Drought victims whose seedlings/transplants have sustained serious damage or loss due to the drought and have consequently lost income with no means to restart.
- The most vulnerable affected - the landless and those who rely on daily labour jobs, the socially disadvantaged, single female headed households, chronically ill and disabled.

#### Recovery phase:

- Families affected by long term food shortages - those who normally have a low rice production and have had limited opportunity to replant crops or find other means of earning to provide basic necessities.
- The vulnerable poor who have limited coping strategies - the socially disadvantaged, the unaccompanied elderly, single female headed households, chronically ill, disabled, illiterate and landless.

Approximately 12,000 families will receive assistance.

#### Assistance to drought victims:

Provinces	Families	When assisted	Proposed assistance
Kg Thom Kompong Svay Prasat Balaing Steung Sen	4,850	Immediate needs to save the seedlings/ transplanting  At the recovery stage	30 tons rice seeds 6,000 litres of fuel 9 pumping machines  30 tons of white rice
<b>Svay Rieng</b> Kompong Ro Roumdoul Romeas hek Svay Chhrum	2,500	Immediately  At the recovery stage	- 10 tons Rice seed - 9,427 litres of fuel -14 pumping machines - corn, cassava, sweet potatoes  -100 tons White rice
BTB Mong Reussey Bovel Koh Krolo Ek Phnom Thmore kol Banan	2,000	Immediate need to save the seedlings	-10 tons of rice seed -6,060 litres of fuel -9 machines  50 tons of white rice
BMC Thmor Pourk Svay Chek Phnom Srok	1,000	Immediate needs to save the seedlings	5 tons rice seed 3 pumping machines 30 tons of white rice
Phnom Penh Through NCDM	proposal to be received and reviewed	Immediate needs to save the seedlings	100 tons of rice seed

Assistance to flood victims:

Location	Families	When assisted	Proposed assistance
Kandal -Lvea Em -Mouk Kampoul	500 families	At the rehabilitation stage	20 House construction Seed 20 tons of white rice for Food For Work
Prey Veng - Mesang - Ba Phnom	490 families	rehabilitation	20 House construction 19.6 tons White rice for food for work
Kratie -	490 families	rehabilitation	House construction 19.6 white rice for food for work

The final needs assessment as well as the final identification of the beneficiaries will be done in a joint assessment with the Provincial Committees for Disaster Management, WFP and other agencies working in the affected provinces.

## VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

The proposal is based on the assessment of the initial needs done by CWS project staff as well as stated in the appeal made by the Prime Minister and President of the National Committee for Disaster Management.

### Description of assistance

The following inputs will be distributed as appropriate to the situation:

#### *Short term rice seed*

To be distributed to the affected families who have had their seedlings or transplanted plants damaged so that they can start replanting in the next three months from September onwards.

In the areas where there is still no water, organise a co-operative seedling nursery in order to have them distributed to the people where they are able to plant rice.

Pumping machines will be used to assist the farmers whose rice fields are near to water sources to pump the needed water into the fields as well as to support the co-operative seedling nursery. Each commune will get one pumping machine and fuel.

#### *White rice*

To be distributed to the vulnerable poor whose livelihood depends on day to day labour such as transplanting, clearing grass, etc.

To be distributed to the vulnerable affected (flood and drought) who join Food for Work activities such as digging village ponds, repairing of roads/dikes/canals etc. from November 2002.

#### *Vegetable seeds, corn, cassava, sweet potatoes*

To be distributed to the drought victims in the areas where there is not enough rainwater for rice production.

#### *House repair /reconstruction*

The most poor, needy and affected families whose houses were washed away by the flood waters will receive this support.

**Implementation**

In SVR and KPT, CWSC will use the existing mechanism in the CWS target areas, and the implementation will be done through Village Development Committees who will act as the disaster co-ordinator in co-operation with the Commune Council Administrator, agricultural staff and counterparts from the Department of Agriculture and CNGO partners.

In BTB and BMC, CWSC does not implement field activities directly, but has capacity building schemes for Cambodian NGOs only. The 6 CNGOs partners who work in the drought affected areas will carry out the implementation of these relief efforts. CWS staff in BTB and BMC will receive and review the specific proposals.

In Kandal, Prey Veng and Kratie, CWSC will work with local partners such as the Emergency Relief and Development Commission to assist in building up their emergency management capacity and also to improve fundraising.

**VII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, MONITORING & REPORTING****Administration**

The CWS Cambodia Emergency Response Team at the Program Support Office will be responsible for the overall co-ordination of the implementation efforts.

The two Program Managers of the Partnership and Community Development Programs who manage and supervise the projects in the 4 provinces, Svay Rieng, Kompong Thom, Batambong and Banteay Meanchey will provide back up support and advice to the ERTeam to ensure the smooth operation of the relief as well as food for work activities. They will report the progress of the activities to the Emergency Response Team.

**Monitoring and Reporting**

Overall monitoring and follow-up will be carried out by the CWS Emergency Response Team in close co-ordination with the two Program Managers and with the Project Managers in the respective target areas. Strict guidelines for implementation and grant management are applied to the relief assistance as well as the recovery carried out by CNGO partners.

One member of staff in each of the Project Offices is assigned to co-ordinate the overall implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the relief and rehabilitation activities with support from the Project Manager. They will report to the Emergency Response Team as well as to the Project and Program Managers in this regard.

**Finance**

CWS Cambodia will manage the disbursement and control of all funds. The Emergency Response Team leader and the Central Finance Office are responsible for timely production of reports (interim and final narrative and financial) to be sent to the ACT CO.

Auditors: PriceWaterhouseCoopers

**VIII. IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE**

For the implementation of the relief phase, CWS proposes the following deadline:

Assessment and start up:	September - October 2002
Implementation (relief)	October - November 2002

Close out and transit from Emergency Rehabilitation 1 - 15 December 2002  
1 December - 30 April 2003

## IX. CO-ORDINATION

The information sharing and co-ordination will take place at the Provincial Committee for Disaster Management as well as the NCDM and other NGOs.

CWS at the program and project level will co-operate with PCDM, WFP and other NGOs in carrying out joint damage and needs assessments for flood and drought. Where possible, CWS will work closely with local people (village volunteers, government staff, CRC staff as well as other NGO staff) to be able to deliver the services that are needed.

To ensure the best quality of rice seed, CWSC will work closely with the Agricultural Quality Improvement Project (Aquip)

## X. BUDGET

### ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US\$</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
<b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				
<b>Food and Non Food Assistance to eight districts</b>				
White Rice	Ton	369	240	88,512
Rice Seeds	Ton	55	250	13,750
Vegetable seeds	families	2,500	2	5,000
Water Pumping Machines	Unit	31	400	12,400
Diesel for pumping machines	Litre	27,549	0.33	<u>9,091</u>
<b>Total food &amp; non food</b>				<b>128,753</b>
<b>Rehabilitation</b>				
House repairs - Kandal & Prey Veng	house	40	70	<b>2,800</b>
<b>MATERIAL TRANSPORT, STORAGE, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>				
Transportation- Svay Rieng	Ton	110	15	1,650
Transportation- Banteay Meanchey	Ton	35	15	525
Transportation- Battambang	Ton	60	15	900
Transportation- Kompong Thom	Ton	60	15	900
Transportation- Kandal	Ton	1	500	500
Transportation- Prey veng	Ton	1	300	300
Transportation- Kratie	Ton	1	300	<u>300</u>
<b>Total Material Transport etc</b>				<b>5,075</b>
<b>PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS &amp; SUPPORT</b>				
<b>Staff salaries &amp; benefits</b>				
Country Representative	Month	8	281	2,250
Program co-ordinator	Month	8	460	3,680
Salaries national staff - co-ord & distrib	Month	8	950	7,600

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>US\$</u>
<b>Office Operations</b>				
Rent	Month	8	175	1,400
Utilities	Month	8	75	600
Office Supplies	Month	8	75	600
Vehicle - fuel	Month	8	53	425
<b>Communications</b>				
Telephone	Month	8	55	440
<b>Total Personnel, admin. &amp; support</b>				<b>16,995</b>
<b>AUDIT &amp; EVALUATION</b>				
Audit Fees				<b>3,500</b>
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE</b>				<b><u>157,123</u></b>