



UNCLASSIFIED



LOWER
MEKONG
INITIATIVE

2013 PACIFIC RESILIENCE DISASTER RESPONSE EXERCISE & EXCHANGE EXERCISE SUMMARY



Sponsored by | Cambodia Royal Gendarmerie and the U.S. Army Pacific

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OVERVIEW

The practical exercise took place on Days 3 and 4 (12-13 June 2013) of the LMI PR DREE. The exercise started by having all participants sit in their assigned work group. There were five work groups, and assignments were provided at the end of the first day of the DREE. For those conference participants that arrived after Day 1, work group assignments were provided by the Steering Group directly upon arrival.

After all participants were seated in their respective work groups, a member of the Steering Group took the stage in the main conference call, and explained the instructions for the exercise, as well as presented the scenario. The instruction and scenario were presented via Microsoft PowerPoint and was shown on two large screens visible to all five work groups. After the Steering Group completed the exercise scenario presentation, each work group had the lunch session to review the scenario details provided by the Steering Group. Furthermore, work groups utilized this time to prepare for the various injections that were presented to them. Exercise injections were delivered by the Steering Group to each of the five work groups via three methods.

1. The injections were presented aloud to the work groups via a microphone system in the conference hall.
2. The injections were shown on a large screen in the conference hall via Microsoft PowerPoint.
3. The injections were printed on 24" x 36" paper and hung on easel boards adjacent to each work group.

The injections were delivered in three phases to the work groups. The first 90 minutes of injections focused on ASEAN disaster response protocol. The second hour featured injections on response and internal national government coordination. The final 90 minutes of the exercise was on the closeout and recovery of the disaster.

The same injections were presented to each of the five work groups. There were approximately three to four injections per phase of the exercise. Each work group consulted amongst their members to answer the associated questions. A facilitator was present in each work group to assist with the process and explain the details of the inject questions. Each work group had approximately 20 minutes to collectively work through an injection and prepare answers to the questions posed. Responses to inject questions were recorded by the work group's documentation unit, and it was written on the easel paper provided. If a work group facilitator felt that his/her work group needed more time responding to an injection, then the work group was allocated additional time. When answering an injection question, the goal was not to see how quickly each question could be answered. Rather, the goal of each injection (and the practical exercise overall) was to spark collaborative dialog and common goals to solving regional disaster management and environmental security issues.

Each work group was assigned a "Primary Injection", which was the injection that they briefed during the final After Action Report (AAR) presentation. Work group members did not know the "Primary Injection" until the exercise had ended. The Steering Group and each work group's

facilitator determined the most appropriate “Primary Injection” for each group. The “Primary Injection” was selected based on the dialog and responses prepared by the work groups.

The three phases of exercise injects were broken up by breaks and lunch so that participants did not become overwhelmed by the scenario. Please refer to the conference agenda for specific detail on the exercise phases and/or breaks.

At the end of the third phase of the practical exercise, the Steering Group announced the ENDEX (End of Exercise). This concluded the dissemination of injections to the work groups, and facilitators ensured that all injection questions posed throughout the course of the exercise were properly documented on the easel boards.

EXERCISE SCENARIO

Lower Mekong Initiative

Pacific Resilience

Disaster Response Exercise & Exchange

Narrative

Mist surrounds Phnom Aural (Figure 1), Cambodia's highest mountain, clothing all but its glistening peak in the morning's early light. Just hours earlier, in the abyss of night, the mountain stood in naked silence with a clear path of starlight to the heavens. Stars playfully shot across the charcoal sky, and constellations stood in midstride, awaiting their slow march across the firmament. However, the distinct view of the planets fell to the wayside, as clouds descended onto the scene like an army on the move. An engulfing front has lumbered down the mountain, resulted in the tiger, pilated gibbon, wild cow, and bush pig to seek shelter from the imminent storm. In all instances, the summer scene seems as commonplace as the humidity that warps and bends Phnom Penh into its magnificent splendor. However, this storm is different.



Figure 1 - Phnom Aural, Cambodia's highest mountain in the Cardamom Range

The meteorologists articulate that this storm is predicted to commence its downpour in mere hours, and it will belch forth a tantrum of water that will impact the Kampong Speu Province for several weeks, maybe months. Newscasters showcase politicians and experts under heated lamp, as they proclaim in breathes of perspiration that the public must prepare for flooding. Flooding that will overtop banks, turn streets into streams, and wash away life and property. Moreover, the crushing rains are forecasted to affect much of the Mekong River basin, wreaking havoc on the river and its many tributaries' wild and sinuous banks.



Figure 2 - Ro Laing Chrey Dam in Kampong Speu Province

The largest impacts are anticipated to be felt in the Kampong Speu Province first, but the wrath of Mother Nature will spread from their filling the tentacles of the Mekong River's reach in every direction.

And then, the rains fell. A heavy, consistent wall of water pummeled Kampong Speu, drenched Kampong Chhnang and Pursat to the north, pounded Phnom Penh to the east, and pelted

Kampot and Takeo to the south and Koh Kong to the west. The unrelenting downpours quickly overtopped levees, flooded thoroughfares, and threatened the failure of the Ro Laing Chrey Dam (Figure 2). Eventually, the Ro Laing Chrey Dam surrendered to the water, and caused rice paddies

and fields to fill with water. The water spread like a plague across the rural agriculture areas and in due course, found its way into the urban reaches of Chbar Mon.

Over weeks, this scene slowly repeated itself throughout the Mekong River Basin. Media reports showcased areas like Savannakhet, Pakse, Kratie, and Can Tho under water. People escaped from the dangerous situations by clinging to anything within grasp and climbing to higher ground (Figure 3). However, not everyone was able to reach safety, and widespread reports indicate drowning, missing families, and great destruction. The rains did not just impact the cities and villages along the Mekong River, but rather, also spread its reach to other areas, especially Bangkok.



Figure 3 - A boy wades through flood waters in Kampong Speu Province

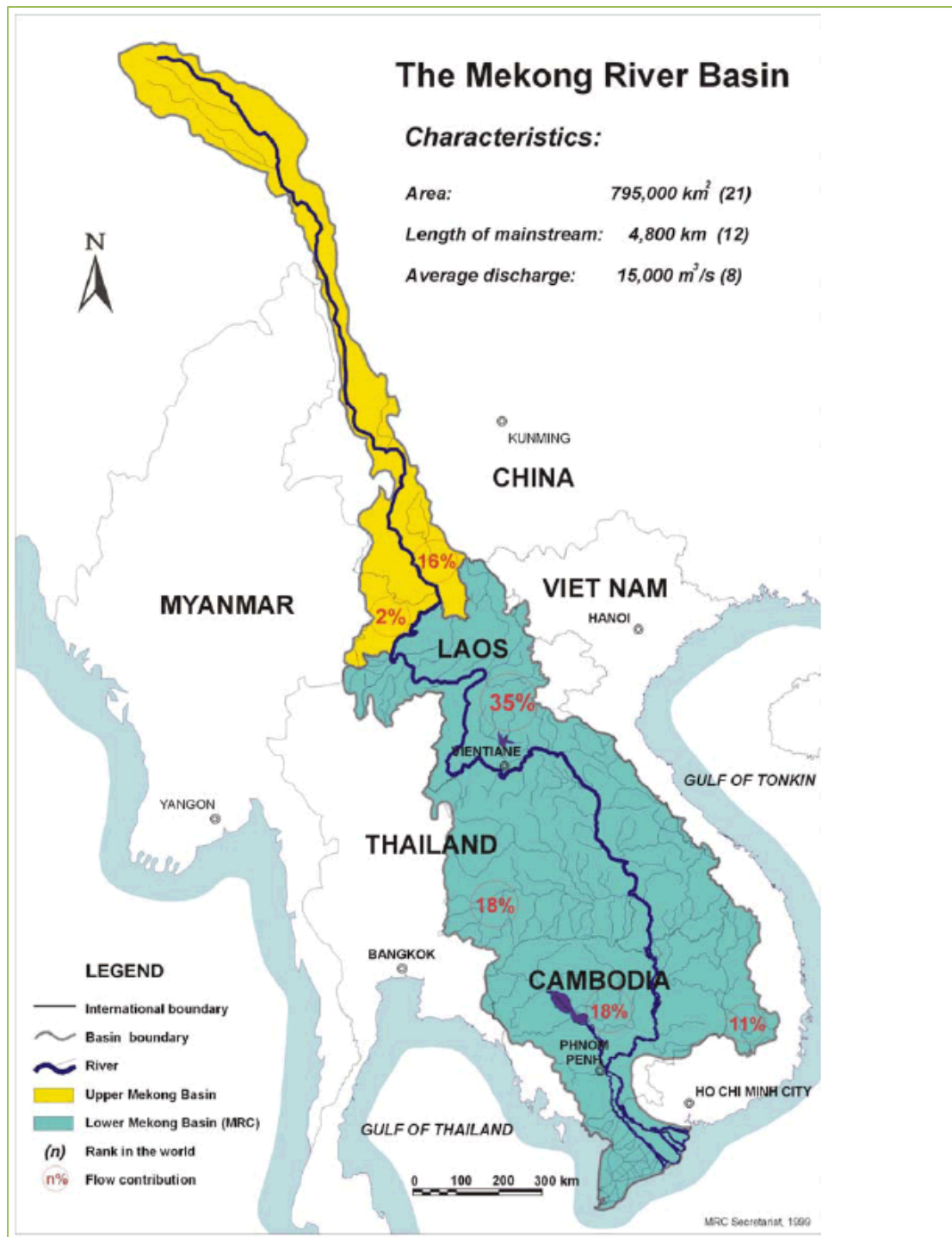
Back in Kampong Speu, the scene was chaotic. Its approximate 762,000 population was struggling with the floods. After a week of insistent rain, the following statistics were slowly emerging.

- Due to its failure, the epicenter of devastation surrounds the Ro Laing Chrey Dam.
- Approximately 3,500 square kilometers of land in the Province is under water.
- 126 people have been confirmed dead, and nearly 850 people remain missing.
- 410 homes have been destroyed throughout the Province.
- Electricity has been cut too many portions of the Province, with multiple garment factories closed and/or flooded.
- Hydro-electricity from Kiriom is inoperable due to the heavy rains.
- Cell phones are still operable.
- Standing water as resulted in the spread of communicable diseases.
- Palm sugar, palm wine, and rice fields have experienced severe loss and economic detriment.
- National Road #4, which connects Phnom Penh to the port city of Sihanoukville, is under water in several locations, blocking traffic and essential emergency services.
- Kampong Speu Referral Hospital has experienced minor flooding.

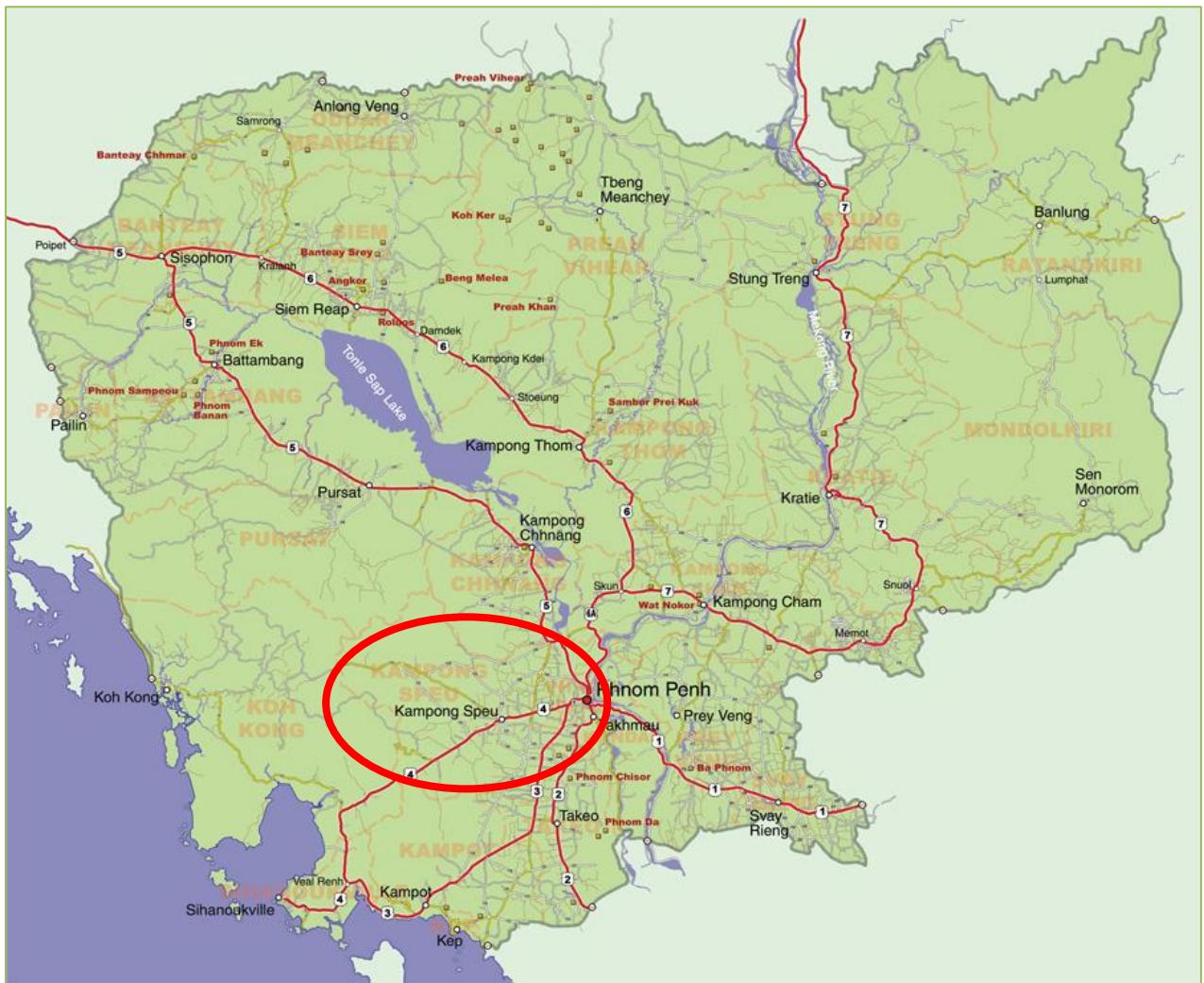
Given the size of this flooding event, it is anticipated that regional assistance through ASEAN mechanisms, as well as international foreign humanitarian assistance, will be required. The Cambodia National Council for Disaster Management has declared the flooding event a national disaster and has activated the National Emergency Coordination Center (NEEC). Similar actions have been taken in Laos, Thailand and Vietnam. The international community stands ready to assist and support Cambodia and its people respond to and recovery from this unprecedented flooding situation.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

1. Lower Mekong Basin Map

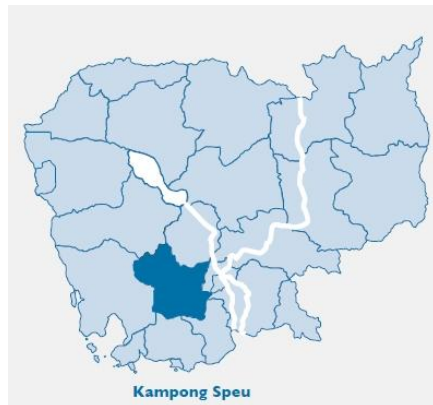


2. Cambodia Map

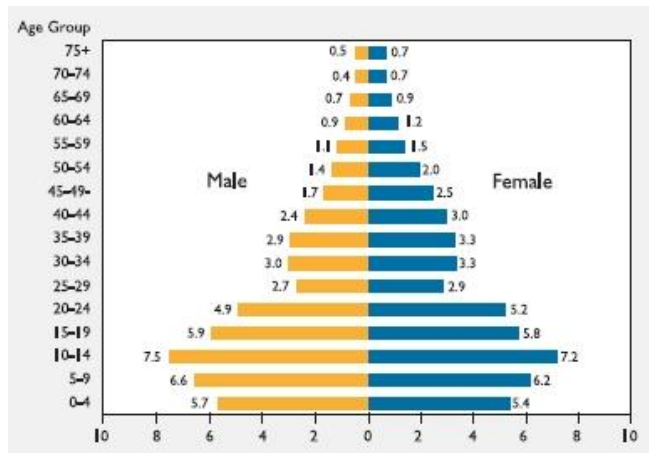


3. Kampong Speu Province Profile

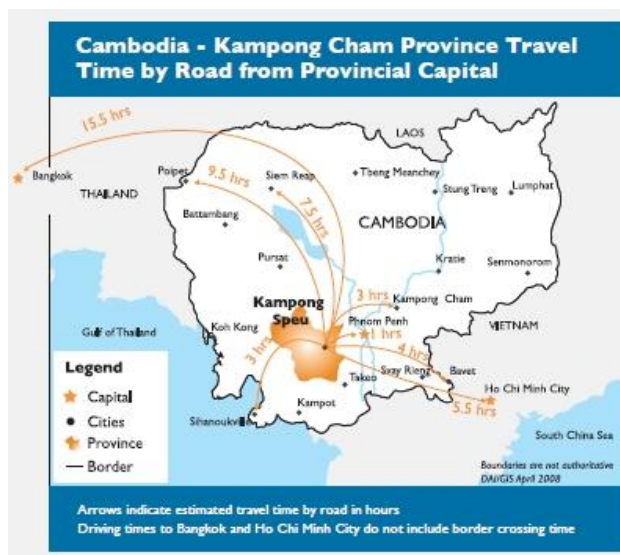
A. Location in Cambodia



B. Demographics



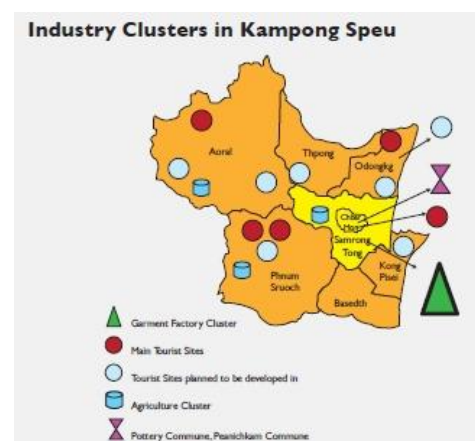
C. Distance to Other Locations



D. Industrial Activity

Activity	Number of enterprises	Number of employees
Cassava, cashew and eucalyptus enterprises	16	12000
Garments and footwear	15	13,000
Wood products	10	na
Cement factory	1	100
Quarries	19	na
Handicrafts	3000	na

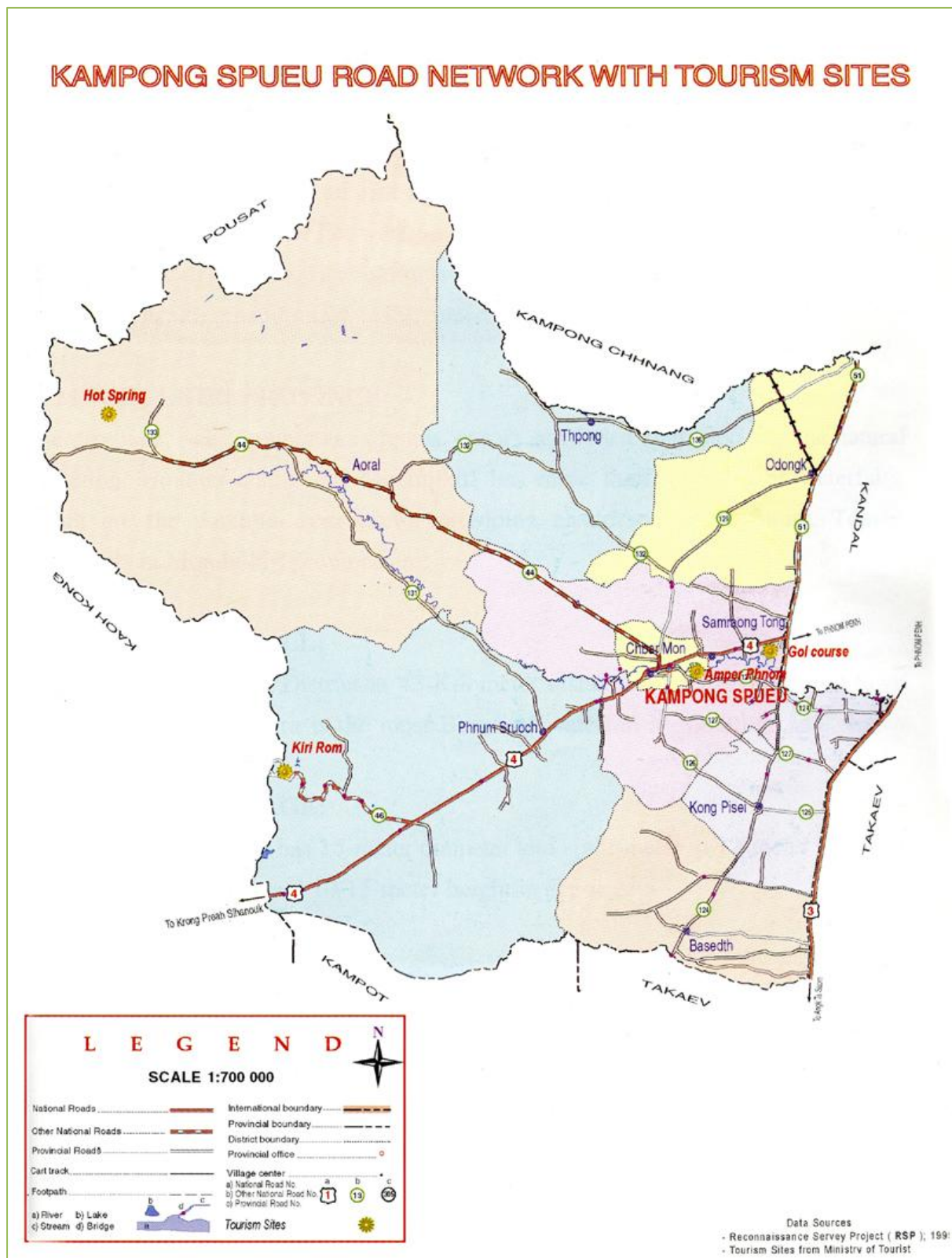
E. Industrial Clusters



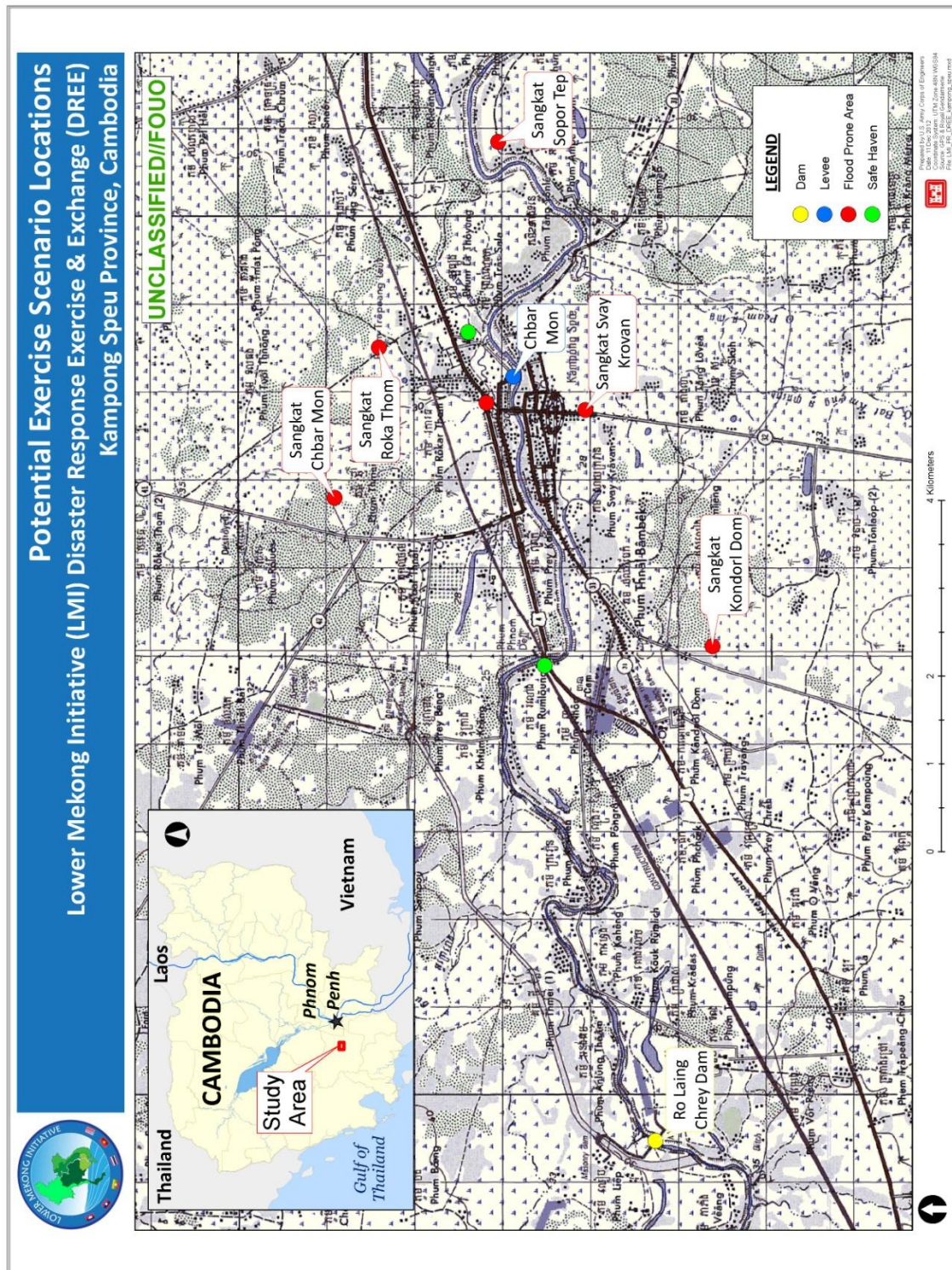
F. Statistics

Kampong Speu at a glance	
Population:	762,500
Aged 15-64:	56%
Proportion employed in Agriculture:	65%
Provincial poverty ranking:	23/24
Land area:	7,017 km ²
Population density: (% of National Average)	137%
Number of Districts:	8
Number of Communes:	87

4. Kampong Speu Province Map




5. Chbar Mon and Ro Laing Chrey Dam Area



MASTER SCENARIO EVENT LIST


Inject Number	Inject Type	Inject Time	Send From	Send To	Inject Summary
PHASE 1 (1300-1430)					
1	Expected Action	1300	SIMCELL	ALL	Kampong Speu flooding is near peak and requires immediate emergency response from national assets
2	Expected Action	1330	SIMCELL	ALL	The National Council for Disaster Management requests the Royal Government for international assistance
3	Expected Action	1350	SIMCELL	ALL	Cambodia makes an official request for assistance to the AHA Centre and the international community
4	Expected Action	1410	SIMCELL	ALL	Offers of assistance through the AHA Centre are presented to Cambodia; ASEAN Emergency Rapid Assessment Team deployed
PHASE 2 (1500-1600)					
5	Expected Action	1500	SIMCELL	ALL	Councils for Disaster Management decree to command ministries-institutions, professional entities, private and public enterprise, hospitals, health centers or private clinics
6	Expected Action	1520	SIMCELL	ALL	Water borne illness breaks out throughout the region and is feared to spread to Vietnam
7	Expected Action	1540	SIMCELL	ALL	AHA Centre requests disaster situation update from supporting elements in Cambodia and elsewhere
PHASE 3 (0900-1030)					
8	Contextual	0900	SIMCELL	ALL	Military airlift needed to transport food, water and blankets to designated UN distribution points
9	Expected Action	0920	SIMCELL	ALL	Flood waters subsiding and USARPAC CCP HAST technical assessments of critical infrastructure required
10	Expected Action	0940	SIMCELL	ALL	False information regarding flood damage and fatalities being reported by international media
11	Expected Action	1000	SIMCELL	ALL	Flood waters have dissipated and a long term recovery strategy required for the region
ENDEX					

INJECTION 1

Inject #:	1	Inject Time:	1300
Delivery Method:	Flip Chart, PPT, Verbal Announcement	Objective(s):	To evaluate how local response requirements are prioritized and how assistance to national assets is coordinated
From:	SIMCELL	To:	All Participants
Inject:	<p>The flooding in the Kampong Speu Province has neared its peak, and the Mekong River Commission is reporting that flood waters throughout the basin will begin to subside within the next 72 hours. Given the height of the water at the Ro Laing Chrey Dam, severe damage has occurred at the site and downstream near Chbar Mon. As such, immediate emergency response from national assets is required to supplement local efforts, including equipment, personnel, supplies and public announcement. Currently, helicopter rescue of stranded civilians on rooftops is required, de-watering of the Kampong Speu Referral Hospital is needed, repairing national highway bridges to Sihanoukville and Ho Chi Minh City is necessary, and putting out a fire caused by an electrical short at a garment factory are required.</p> 		
Questions & Work Group Responses:	<p>1. How should response actions be prioritized to the list of requirements given above?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: (1) People first, (2) Fire, (3) Hospital, (4) Bridge (assessment of situation) • GREEN: (1) Immediate life-saving measures, (2) avert humanitarian crisis, (3) needs assessment • RED: (1) Save lives, relieve suffering (US&R, fire), (2) De-water hospital, (3) repair/replace roads and bridges • WHITE: (1) Save lives first, (2) helicopter, speed boat, truck • YELLOW: (1) Search and rescue, pump water from hospital, repair Highway 4, mobile medical team, restore Medical Referral Hospital, (2) Electrical power on, (3) Assessment team (cross-sectoral assessment deployed – identify vulnerable groups; identify safe havens) <p>2. How will local authorities request assistance from national assets?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: PCDM – NCDM • GREEN: DCDM – PCDM – NCDM • RED: National SOP (NCDM) • WHITE: CCDMs – DCDMs – PCDMs – NCDM • YELLOW: VCDM – CCDM – DCDM – PCDM – NCDM <p>3. How are national plans used to support disaster response operations at the local level?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: No response 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GREEN: NCDM national disaster management plan • RED: Local level is unable to respond – national level support activates • WHITE: Effective response following national plans at local level • YELLOW: National level retrieves vital state – overall national humanitarian snapshot – national level coordination of relief assistance and supplies – local Gendarmerie collection information with PCDM and coordinates local response <p>4. Which organization is in charge of the disaster response and will act as the Incident Commander?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: NCDM • GREEN: NCDM is in charge with ministries in support • RED: PCDM • WHITE: CCDM • YELLOW: NCDM – PCDM – Royal Gendarmerie <p>5. What coordinating body will be utilized to communicate between civilian and military stakeholders?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: No response • GREEN: National Emergency Coordination Center (NCDM) • RED: No response • WHITE: No response • YELLOW: NCDM – PCDM <p>6. Which form will be used to communicate to the AHA Center that a disaster has occurred?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Annex G, Form 1 • GREEN: Form 1 • RED: Form 1 • WHITE: No response • YELLOW: Form 1
Answers:	<p>1. (1) Helicopter rescue of stranded civilians on rooftops (2) Putting out a fire caused by an electrical short at a garment factory (3) De-watering of the Kampong Speu Referral Hospital (4) Repairing national highway bridges to Sihanoukville and Ho Chi Minh City.</p> <p>2. VCDM – CCDM – DCDM – PCDM – NCDM</p> <p>3. When local level response is exhausted or overwhelmed, then the national plan and assets are activated. The National Level then coordinates with donors to alleviate the situation.</p> <p>4. At the national level, it will be NCDM. At the provincial level, it will be PCDM. Local level response will be on the situation first. Therefore, it is likely they will remain the Incident Commander.</p> <p>5. Royal Gendarmerie</p> <p>6. Form 1 (SASOP)</p>

INJECTION 2

Inject #:	2	Inject Time:	1330
Delivery Method:	Flip Chart, PPT, Verbal Announcement	Objective(s):	Evaluate national procedures for deciding and preparing an international request
From:	SIMCELL	To:	All Participants
Inject:	<p>Given the scale of the disaster, the National Council for Disaster Management is debating on whether or not to make a formal request to the Royal Government for international assistance. The Royal Government is evaluating the request and prioritizing the needs and support requirements to enact the request. When and if the Royal Government makes the request, it will do so through the AHA Centre.</p> 		
Questions & Work Group Responses:	<p>1. Which article in the Disaster Management Law permits the National Council to make such a request?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Article 12 (draft) • GREEN: Article 11 or 53 • RED: Article 11 • WHITE: Article 11 • YELLOW: Article 18 <p>2. What ASEAN form will be used to prepare the request?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Page 51, Form 3, Annex 1 • GREEN: Form 3 • Red: Form 3 • WHITE: Form 1 • YELLOW: Form 3 <p>3. What will be included in the request?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: General information, requesting party, what are you requesting, current situation, due date, contact information, funding • GREEN: General information, requesting party, general description of event, resources currently mobilized, additional resources required • RED: Personnel and skill sets; equipment and materials needed; disaster information; government actions started 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHITE: Food, medical, water, shelter and things that are not available in Cambodia • YELLOW: Scale, assessments, needs; requested materials and personnel <p>4. <i>Who will present the request to the AHA Centre?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: National Focal Point (NCDM) • GREEN: NCDM • RED: Chair of NCDM through approval from the Prime Minister • WHITE: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and NCDM • YELLOW: Ministry of Foreign Affairs <p>5. <i>Will the request include support from the ASEAN Emergency Rapid Assessment Team?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Yes • GREEN: No – will use internal assets to assess • RED: Yes • WHITE: No response • YELLOW: Yes
Answers:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Article 53 2. Form 3 (Annex I) SASOP 3. Money, heavy equipment, food, water, blankets, technical assistance, manpower, specialized assets 4. National Focal Point 5. Yes

INJECTION 3

Inject #:	3	Inject Time:	1350
Delivery Method:	Flip Chart, PPT, Verbal Announcement	Objective(s):	To evaluate how offers of assistance will be coordinated through the ANA Centre and directly with an assisting nation
From:	SIMCELL	To:	All Participants
Inject:	<p>After much deliberation and debate, Cambodia has decided to make an official request for assistance through the AHA Centre. The request is to Laos, Vietnam and Thailand.</p> <div data-bbox="662 593 1412 750">  <p>AHA CENTRE ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management</p> </div> <p>Additionally, a direct request outside of ASEAN channels has been made to the United States. In response, the United States' Ambassador to Cambodia, HE William E. Todd, has declared a disaster and offered an immediate \$50K and coordinated through STATE and USAID-OFDA for additional support, which includes military airlift to support emergency response operations.</p>		
Questions & Work Group Responses:	<p>1. <i>What ASEAN form will be used to prepare offers of assistance?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Page 56, Annex G, Form 4 • GREEN: Form 4 • RED: Form 1 • WHITE: Form 4 • YELLOW: Form 4 <p>2. <i>What assets will Cambodia request from the ASEAN Standby Arrangements for Disaster Relief and Emergency Response?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Boats, medicine, food, shelter (tents), etc • GREEN: Cash (grants); heavy lift; boats; water purification • RED: Refer to Article 9 of AADMER • WHITE: Transportation (boats) using Annex C of SASOP • YELLOW: Airlift, medical, water purification, mobile power generation, food stocks <p>3. <i>Will Cambodia accept the United States offer of \$50K to support emergency relief?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Yes • GREEN: N/A – money will go directly to a NGO • RED: Yes (through NGOs) • WHITE: Yes • YELLOW: Yes 		

	<p>4. <i>What U.S. procedures will be invoked to support the Cambodian request for military airlift?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: DoD support through USAID-OFDA • GREEN: STATE – DoD – PACOM (request for forces) • RED: Host Nation – USEMB – SECSTATE – SECDEF – JT STAFF – USPACOM – ASCC – Helicopters • WHITE: MoFA and NCDM; involvement of USEMB and USAID • YELLOW: US AMB – US STATE – USPACOM – DoD SCC (validated by OFDA) <p>5. <i>How will the AHA Centre and assisting nations assess Cambodia's request and prioritize its offers to support?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Page 12, Section 5B (SASOP) • GREEN: Section 5 (SASOP) • RED: Page 12, Section 5B (SASOP) • WHITE: National Focal Point • YELLOW: Compile data and disseminate to member states; assessment team
Answers:	<p>1. Form 4 (Annex J)</p> <p>2. The response to this question is dependent upon the local authorities' needs and the disaster situation. As such, each work group response will vary.</p> <p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. STATE will request DoD to act. The Department of Defense, via the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington D.C. directs USPACOM to provide assistance. USPACOM designates USARPAC to spearhead humanitarian-assistance and disaster relief efforts in Cambodia. A Joint Task Force (JTF) is established.</p> <p>5. SASOP Section 5.B.</p>


INJECTION 4

Inject #:	4	Inject Time:	1410
Delivery Method:	Flip Chart, PPT, Verbal Announcement	Objective(s):	Evaluate acceptance of assistance offers and the movement of supplies and personnel into the affected area
From:	SIMCELL	To:	All Participants
Inject:	<p>Formal offers of assistance through the AHA Centre have been processed, and the ASEAN body has submitted the following to Cambodia for consideration and action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Laos offers food, water and blankets for 5,000 people. -Thailand offers power restoration equipment, technical subject matters and an INSARAG certified search and rescue team. -Vietnam offers heavy equipment, including 10 dump trucks, 2 excavators, 3 backhoes and 15 generators. <p>Cambodia is requested to evaluate these offers and decide the next course of action by communicating directly to each of the assisting nations.</p>		
Questions & Work Group Responses:	<p><i>1. Will all offers be accepted to support emergency response and relief measures?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Yes • GREEN: Yes • RED: Yes • WHITE: Yes • YELLOW: Yes <p><i>2. How will the offers be prioritized?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Search and rescue teams, food/ shelter, water • GREEN: Heavy equipment; food, water, blankets; power restoration • RED: According to needs identified in Injection 1 • WHITE: National Focal Point (MoFA; NCDM) • YELLOW: Life-saving measures, WASH, water, food, medicine, shelter, protection <p><i>3. Where should each of these countries deliver the assistance? How quickly can they be provided?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Phnom Penh; Vietnam (24-48 hrs), Laos (24 hrs), Thailand (24-48 hrs) • GREEN: Heavy equipment by road; air by Phnom Penh International Airport; Phnom Penh staging area and warehouses 		




	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RED: Assisting Nation – NCDM – Ministries Concerned (Transport, Health, etc); three days after request received • WHITE: Capital/government • YELLOW: Thailand – Highway 5; Laos – Highway 7; Vietnam – Highway 1 (delivery to affected areas) <p><i>4. How will Cambodia coordinate customs, immigration and quarantine procedures for these supplies?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Phnom Penh; interior, economic finance, NCDM • GREEN: SASOP Annex K • RED: No customs or fees waived • WHITE: Receiving body – Custom (respective ministry) • YELLOW: Fast-track customs, waive fees <p><i>5. Will Cambodia brief the assisting elements after the customs, immigration and quarantine procedures?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Yes (requirement of ASEAN) • GREEN: NCDM will coordinate • RED: No • WHITE: Yes • YELLOW: Yes
Answers:	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The situation depends on the disaster. However, life-saving measures will be a top priority.</p> <p>3. The primary transfer point will be the Phnom Penh International Airport.</p> <p>4. Form 5 (SASOP)</p> <p>5. Yes...it is required by ASEAN SASOP protocol</p>

INJECTION 5

Inject #:	5	Inject Time:	1500
Delivery Method:	Flip Chart, PPT, Verbal Announcement	Objective(s):	Evaluate the impacts of command decree and how they will be administered in a disaster situation
From:	SIMCELL	To:	All Participants
Inject:	<p>The Cambodia Councils for Disaster Management have made a formal decree to command ministries-institutions, professional entities, private and public enterprise, hospitals, health centers and private clinics in support of emergency operations in Kampong Speu Province. The decree is for a 15 day period, and may be extended another 15 days if necessary. The decree includes support from the Kampong Speu Referral Hospital.</p> 		
Questions & Work Group Responses:	<p>1. <i>What gives the Councils for Disaster Management this authority?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Royal decree on establishment; NCDM roles and responsibilities • GREEN: National Disaster Management Law – Article 50 • RED: Sub-decree – issued by PM to NCDM; Article 61 of Disaster Management Law • WHITE: Sub-decree / Prime Minister signs • YELLOW: State of Emergency (30 day clause); Disaster Management Law (draft) <p>2. <i>Which facilities will be commanded in the Kampong Speu Province? Why are they being selected?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: PCDM – hospitals, schools, factories (garment, evacuation centers, storage facilities); Royal Gendarmerie – control and operational bases • GREEN: Office space for command and control; hospitals for public health; schools for emergency shelters • RED: Provincial Governor – chair person of PCDM; office/hall • WHITE: Governor decides what facilities will be used • YELLOW: Accessible, functional and suitable areas for re-location; medical facilities, distribution centers <p>3. <i>If civil unrest results from the decree, how will it be managed?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Annual rescue plans (issues – looting, distribution sites, search and rescue) • GREEN: Royal Gendarmerie will support local police to maintain law and order and control civil unrest 		


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RED: All forces activated to ensure proper public order • WHITE: First will be local police, then Royal Gendarmerie (all levels of concerned authorities) • YELLOW: Royal Gendarmerie and local police <p>4. <i>By law, what are the limitations of the decree?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Context • GREEN: No response • RED: No response • WHITE: No response • YELLOW: Limited time frame
Answers:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Article 56, National Disaster Management Law (draft) 2. The response to this question will vary due to the disaster situation and the representatives in the respective work groups. 3. The situation will be managed by the local police and the Royal Gendarmerie. 4. Expand service capability and carry out other obligation beyond normal business; Participate in service delivery on-site or at other places needing assistance; Unconditionally provide accommodation or medical treatment to victims; Give privilege to the competent authorities to use part or all of their buildings, facilities, materials, equipment and means to perform emergency operation and disaster response tasks; Share with the authorities the hall, or building, available medicines, food stock, equipment, and other resources that are basic needs to help victims.

INJECTION 6

Inject #:	6	Inject Time:	1520
Delivery Method:	Flip Chart, PPT, Verbal Announcement	Objective(s):	Evaluate medical response to waterborne illness and outbreak
From:	SIMCELL	To:	All Participants
Inject:	<p>As a result of the flooding and subsequent standing water, illness has broken out throughout the Mekong River basin. Water borne illnesses that have been identified include bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, typhoid fever, dengue fever, Japanese encephalitis, and malaria. It is feared that this breakout, especially of Japanese encephalitis, will spread from Cambodia into Vietnam and other regions. This is great need for additional medical expertise.</p>		
Questions & Work Group Responses:	 <p>1. <i>What measures will each country take to stop the spread of waterborne illnesses?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Safe drinking water, hygiene kits, toilets, mosquito nets, cover water storage containers • GREEN: Potable water distribution, mosquito net distribution, water purification • RED: Ministry of Health awareness campaign on disease prevention; form provincial health team; close access around borders • WHITE: Ministry of Health decides • YELLOW: Control outbreak through tighter quarantine measures; building contingency plan; ASEAN provides technical assistance; WHO assistance; reinforce mobile medical teams; public awareness <p>2. <i>Will a request for supporting medicines be made to prevent further disease spread?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Yes • GREEN: Yes • RED: Yes • WHITE: Yes • YELLOW: Yes <p>3. <i>How will military medical personnel support this situation?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Coordinate with the hospital and PCDM; establish water storage systems and purification; health education • GREEN: Support local health authorities; work with WHO, UNICEF, etc • RED: Support according to the requested with authorization of provincial government 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHITE: MoND/medical personnel • YELLOW: Based on gap assessment, they will contribute <p>4. <i>What precautionary measures will medical personnel take before responding to a contaminated environment?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Build awareness – ensure access to clean water, vaccinations and malaria tablets • GREEN: Repellants, vaccinations, personal protective equipment • RED: Update vaccinations; wear masks and gloves • WHITE: Gloves, vaccinations, water tablets, etc. • YELLOW: Training, equipment, medicine, protection <p>5. <i>Will governments offer additional medical personnel to support operations, or coordinate these requests through IGOs and NGOs?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Vietnam – government medical staff deployment and request support from IGOs/NGOs; Cambodia – both; Thailand – Both; Laos – both • GREEN: Coordinate with development partners • RED: Yes • WHITE: yes and yes • YELLOW: Yes – specialized disease control SMEs
Answers:	<p>1. The situation will depend on the disaster and the construct of each respective work group.</p> <p>2. Yes</p> <p>3. As a last resort. IGOs and NGOs will be the primary medical first responders. Military personnel will only provide support in a unique situation.</p> <p>4. Vaccinations, personal protective equipment, etc.</p> <p>5. Yes; Yes</p>

INJECTION 7

Inject #:	7	Inject Time:	1540
Delivery Method:	Flip Chart, PPT, Verbal Announcement	Objective(s):	To examine how status reports are provided to the AHA Centre by assisting nations
From:	SIMCELL	To:	All Participants
Inject:	<p>Regional disaster response to the large-scale flooding has been underway for several days. The pace of response differs at each site, and coordination is often constrained due to frequent power outages and inaccessibility to common transportation routes. However, per ASEAN protocol, the AHA Centre has made a formal request for assisting and requesting nations to provide a situation update.</p> 		
Questions & Work Group Responses:	<p><i>1. How quickly must an assisting nation prepare a disaster situation update and provide it to the AHA Centre?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BLUE: Every 24-48 hrs – Form 1 GREEN: 6-12 hrs (SASOP flowchart) RED: 3-hrs, Page 7 (SASOP) WHITE: Page 8 (SASOP); by 9AM Jakarta time each day YELLOW: 6-12 hrs <p><i>2. Which ASEAN form should be used to provide the update?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BLUE: Form 6 (Page 64 – Assistance report); Form 1 (Page 8 – Situation Report) GREEN: Form 1 RED: Form 1 WHITE: Form 1 YELLOW: Form 6 (24-48 hrs after assistance) <p><i>3. What information should the status update include?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BLUE: Changes in situation GREEN: Significant developments; changes from previous update RED: Any significant development to the disaster WHITE: Read/fill out Form 6 (SASOP) YELLOW: General information, description, actions taken, evaluations, AAR comments, analysis of resources, recommendations, number of personnel 		

	<p>4. <i>How should the form be transmitted and delivered to the AHA Centre?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BLUE: E-mail• GREEN: Fax, phone, e-mail• RED: Fax, Phone, E-mail, etc• WHITE: Inputs through AHA website/e-mail• YELLOW: Fax
Answers:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 24-48 hours2. Form 6 (Annex L) SASOP3. Status and outcome of actual provision4. Fax or e-mail; approved by National Focal Point

INJECTION 8

Inject #:	8	Inject Time:	0900
Delivery Method:	Flip Chart, PPT, Verbal Announcement	Objective(s):	Evaluate procedures for military aircraft to support supply distribution during a disaster situation
From:	SIMCELL	To:	All Participants
Inject:	<p>Military aircraft, which was initially offered by the United States, has arrived in Cambodia and stands ready to support emergency response measures. There is a need to transport food, water and blankets to designated UN distribution points.</p>		
Questions & Work Group Responses:	<div data-bbox="1077 577 1412 763" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>1. <i>Where should the military aircraft operate from?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Phnom Penh (Annex F [SASOP] Page 40) • GREEN: Military base near airport ; Annex F SASOP • RED: Phnom Penh military airbase – Porchentong • WHITE: Phnom Penh (military airport) • YELLOW: PKO training centers; Kampong Speu <p>2. <i>What civilian and military protocol should be followed for aircraft operations in-country?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: ICAO rules, international organization, and civil aviation authorities • GREEN: MoFA, Cambodian Civil Aviation Authority, Customs, Immigration & Quarantine at entry points • RED: Follow both protocols (civilian and military; host nation and US) • WHITE: State Secretariat of Civil Aviation; ICAO, USAID – MITAM process • YELLOW: Host nation protocol must be adhered too <p>3. <i>Who from the United Nations community will act as the primary liaison to coordinate supply distribution?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: WFP • GREEN: WFP • RED: WFP and UN-OCHA • WHITE: WFP, UN-OCHA, UNDP, UN Resident Coordinator (UN-DMT) • YELLOW: WFP 		

	<p>4. <i>Locate on a map where the primary distribution points and landing zones should be to support the air operations?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BLUE: See map• GREEN: See map• RED: See map• WHITE: See map• YELLOW: See map
Answers:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Military bases within Cambodia2. Reference civil aviation authority documents, ICAO standards, etc.3. WFP4. See map

INJECTION 9

Inject #:	9	Inject Time:	0920
Delivery Method:	Flip Chart, PPT, Verbal Announcement	Objective(s):	Evaluate the integration of CCP HAST personnel into the Cambodia disaster response process
From:	SIMCELL	To:	All Participants
Inject:	<p>Flood waters in and around Kampong Speu have substantially subsided, and common roads, such as the National Highways, are again accessible. However, many critical facilities and equipment have been damaged and require technical assessments to identify the problem for repair. This includes engineers and logistics specialists to assess structural damage to a critical bridge on National Road #51, and communication specialists to assess water damage to phone cabling systems. The requests for assistance have been channeled from Cambodia to the United States down to the USARPAC Contingency Command Post (CCP) Humanitarian Assistance Survey team (HAST) for action.</p>		
Questions & Work Group Responses:	<p>1. <i>When arriving in-country to Cambodia, where should CCP HAST specialists report and setup their base camp?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: US Embassy/OFDA; Ministry of Defense • GREEN: US Embassy – OFDA; MoD (setup close to the airport) • RED: Phnom Penh military airbase – Porchentong; setup civil-military operation center • WHITE: Co-locate with Cambodian military; PCDM • YELLOW: OFDA (within Royal Gendarmerie designated area) <p>2. <i>Will the CCP HAST personnel perform the assessments alone or in partnership with the Royal Gendarmerie or other organization?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Together, but validated by US State Department and USAID-OFDA • GREEN: Royal Gendarmerie, OFDA, US State Dept, RCAF, NCDM, HRF • RED: In partnership with others (Royal Gendarmerie, USAID-OFDA, NCDM, UN-OCHA, etc) • WHITE: NCDM, Royal Gendarmerie • YELLOW: Partner with national and local level; Royal Gendarmerie/RCAF/NCDM/PCDM (joint assessment team) 		




	<p>3. <i>Is there a standard reporting form that the CCP HAST should use to provide their assessment results?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Field Operating Guide (OFDA) • GREEN: Field Operating Guide (OFDA) • RED: Situation report • WHITE: Yes (NCDM form) • YELLOW: AHA facilitates deployment with an on-site liaison; Form 5 (CIQ procedures) <p>4. <i>How will CCP HAST recommendations be evaluated and who will carry out the recommended courses of action?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Through USAID to Army Chain of Command (USPACOM) • GREEN: Through CRP at USPACOM • RED: Evaluate by senior commander – received actions with USAID-OFDA oversight • WHITE: NCDM • YELLOW: UNDAC – NCDM – CCDM – PCDM
Answers:	<p>1. U.S. military personnel should coordinate first with the U.S. Embassy and USAID-OFDA. After this coordination, there may be a requirement to setup with Royal Cambodian Armed Forces or the Cambodian Royal Gendarmerie.</p> <p>2. In partnership with the Royal Gendarmerie, NCDM, Cambodian Royal Armed Forces, USAID-OFDA, STATE, and UN-OCHA.</p> <p>3. Yes...CCP HAST will utilize their standard SOP forms that match USAID-OFDA RFA process.</p> <p>4. All CCP HAST assessments will be validated by USAID-OFDA. Results will be field-verified by host nation counterparts, and recommended courses of action will be executed by supporting civilian-military actors.</p>

INJECTION 10

Inject #:	10	Inject Time:	0940
Delivery Method:	Flip Chart, PPT, Verbal Announcement	Objective(s):	Evaluate how each national government interacts with the media, prepares plans, and communicates its disaster response message
From:	SIMCELL	To:	All Participants
Inject:	<p>Despite the dissipation of flood waters, misinformation continues to be reported by national and international media outlets. For example, CNN and the BBC are reporting an inflated figure for fatalities in Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand. Additionally, the media outlets have indicated that the governments in the region are not effectively communicating to the civilian populace how to find their missing loved ones.</p> 		
Questions & Work Group Responses:	<p>1. <i>At a national level, how will public relations be managed and which government body will be in charge?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Vietnam – NCDM; Thailand – Committee of Public Affairs; Lao – Government Official Public Affairs; Cambodia – NCDM • GREEN: Ministry of Information from details provided by NCDM • RED: Ministry of Information • WHITE: Ministry of Information; NCDM in charge • YELLOW: Ministry of Information; NCDM – PCDM – DCDM – CCDM – VCDM <p>2. <i>When false information is reported, how will accurate information be presented and delivered to remedy the problem?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Press release sent to all media outlets • GREEN: Ministry of Information would give direction to media outlets to report accurately and work with international news outlets • RED: Ministry of Information and Council of Minister Media Unit to make the correct statement to the public • WHITE: Made from NCDM spokesperson at all levels; controlled by Mol (press release) • YELLOW: Official source; NCDM is PM; Mol disseminates <p>3. <i>Will each government utilize a media plan and strategic communication document to prepare media statements? What will be included in the plan?</i></p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Yes; who, what, when, where, why how; communication lines – authorization • GREEN: Ministry of Information strategy – support that strategy...one voice! (NCDM & CRC talking points and information); US Embassy – PAO • RED: Ministry of Information press conference and press release • WHITE: maybe...yes • YELLOW: Formation of communication task force to issue one statement in conjunction with host nation (NCDM – Mol) <p><i>4. What mechanisms will be put into place to support families who are looking to find missing persons?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Search & Rescue Centers; Information boards • GREEN: Ministry of Information to post missing people with support from the Cambodian Red Cross • RED: Red Cross mechanism working with media GAD. Ministry of Information – Local Authority • WHITE: Common plan of combined forces; CCDM/CRC • YELLOW: Cambodian Red Cross
Answers:	<p>1. Ministry of Information</p> <p>2. Local authorities will provide accurate information, and then this information will be conveyed through the Ministry of Information.</p> <p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. Cambodian Red Cross will manage missing person cases.</p>

INJECTION 11

Inject #:	11	Inject Time:	1000
Delivery Method:	Flip Chart, PPT, Verbal Announcement	Objective(s):	To evaluate disaster response closeout and means for improving future regional disaster response operations
From:	SIMCELL	To:	All Participants
Inject:	<p>The Great Flood of Phnom Aural has passed, and the long road to recovery has commenced. It will take months, even years, to fully recover from the impacts of the disaster, which spread well beyond Kampong Speu Province to portions of Laos, Thailand and Vietnam. The work required to mitigate future disasters will be hard, but invaluable lessons learned from the experience are within grasps to document so mistakes are not duplicated and successes are reinforced.</p>		
Questions & Work Group Responses:	 <p>1. According to ASEAN protocol, what is the procedure for assisting nations to closeout its support to a requesting nation and return home?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Form 7 (SASOP) – Page 67 • GREEN: Form #7 (SASOP) • RED: Form 7 (SASOP) – Annex M • WHITE: SASOP – Page 27 – Liaise with Incident Commander; Exit Plan – Council of Ministers – SASOP – Page 67 – Form 7 • YELLOW: Form 7 <p>2. How will lessons learned from the experience be shared with the ASEAN community?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: AHA Centre, combined report • GREEN: Report from LMI PR DREE, workshops, exchanges, lessons learned and final reports from NCO, NCDM, CRC, etc. • RED: Through AHA Centre process • WHITE: Oversee training/workshops/meetings; AHA lessons learned reporting format • YELLOW: AHA final assessment report <p>3. What long term strategies will be implemented to reduce flooding along the Mekong River and its tributaries?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Implementation of MRC strategy, linked hydrology centers along river, infrastructure based on up-to-date information, land-use, and contingency planning • GREEN: Dam maintenance, request funds from international community, water 		

	<p>diversion schemes, and capacity building for Royal Gendarmerie</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHITE: MRC flood management mitigation program; long-term planning from governments • RED: Improve water management and control • YELLOW: Plans in place in upper Mekong (Thailand) to dig canals and reservoirs to capture water (also hydro power) <p>4. <i>What advances and modifications can be made to ASEAN disaster response documents (AADMER, SASOP, etc) to enhance regional disaster response?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE: Communication strategy • GREEN: Translate into Khmer; more conceptual training on disasters; more workshops • RED: Translate SASOP to local languages and disseminate to relevant stakeholders; update SASOP and organize regional forum to practice and discuss progress • WHITE: World conference to present country report on disaster management; AHA should be well known to the countries with disasters. • YELLOW: Database on each country; local level template to mirror and form a pyramid of data; communication with affected (i.e. Media strategy); more workshops and training events.
Answers:	<p>1. Form 7 (Annex M) SASOP - The Assisting Entity shall begin the withdrawal process from the disaster site when the Incident Manager of the Requesting or Receiving Party has determined and declared that either/or the critical situation arising from the disaster emergency is over, the risks faced by the Party arising from the disaster has been overcome, there is no subsequent immediate hazard foreseeable and when all or most of the victims of the disaster has been rescued. The Assisting Entity shall also liaise with the Incident Manager of the Requesting or Receiving Party for the withdrawal of its team/s from the operations when its resources and assets available for effective disaster relief and emergency response have been depleted due to prolonged use during the relief operations. The Assisting Entity shall update the AHA Centre of this development through the NFP.</p> <p>2. The AHA Centre shall, in the case of mobilization of regional standby arrangements, resources and facilities, prepare a comprehensive report of the deployment with inputs from all Parties that responded to the operations.</p> <p>3. The Mekong River Commission, as well as each country's respective National Mekong Committee, will help define strategy. Additionally, local measures will be conducted (ex. levee construction) to support flood management.</p> <p>4. The response to this question will vary by work group.</p>