

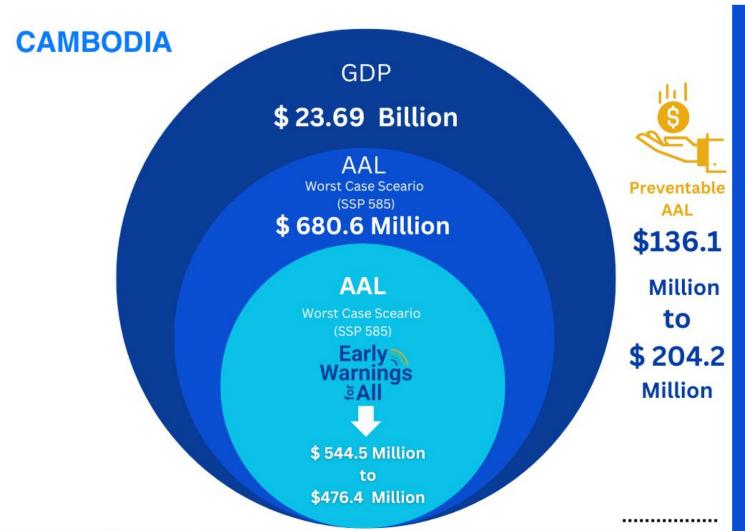
### ESCAP's Pledge: Building digital governance

ESCAP offers its technical assistance to strengthen Cambodia's digital government capacity that addresses adaptation and resilience pathways of climate action. Moving forward, ESCAP pledges to customize its digital platform (risk and resilience portal) and tailor this to address disaster risk reduction related targets and indicators of SDGs 1, 2, 9, 11 and 13 through Cambodia's digital risk governance architecture.

Session n: Role of TH and international agencies in achievement of TH SDGs in Cambodia ITT Partnersconnect Hational Roundtable Cambodia



#### Average Annual Losses (AAL) in Cambodia



Studies have outlined how only a **24-hour warning** could reduce damages by **20-30 per cent** 

(Global Commission on Adaptation, 2019; Pappenberger and others, 2015).

In Cambodia, more than 90 per cent of total AAL under current scenario comes from flood and 86 per cent of total AAL is due to damage to buildings

(Global Infrastructure Risk Model and Resilience Index, CDRI).

GDP At constant price figures from SDG Gateway, available at https://data.unescap.org/home and AAL figures from Global Infrastructure Risk Model and Resilience Index, CDRI, avilable at https://giri.unepgrid.ch/facts-figures/multi-hazards

#### Better understanding of risk and changing riskscape

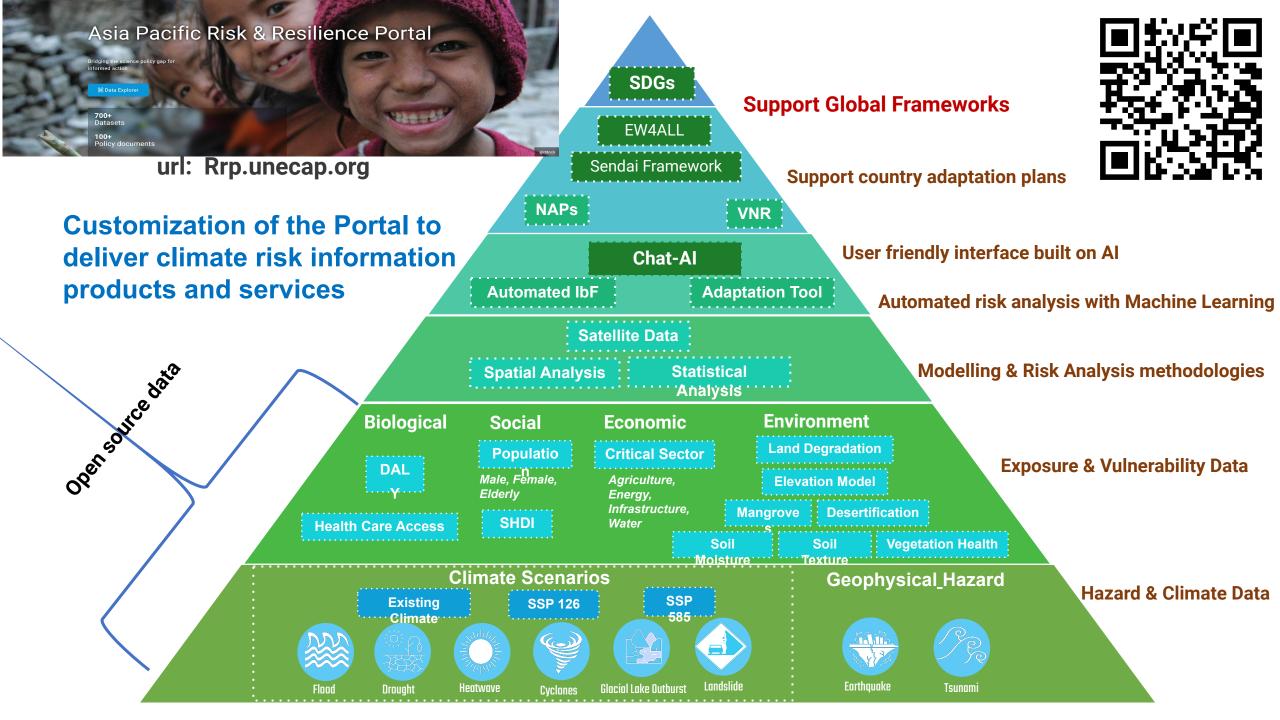




## Understanding of multi-hazard, multi-sectoral Risk is key to transformative adaptation

The Portal uses all available open source climate, hazard, socio-economic and environmental data, make it interoperable, and bring under one platform

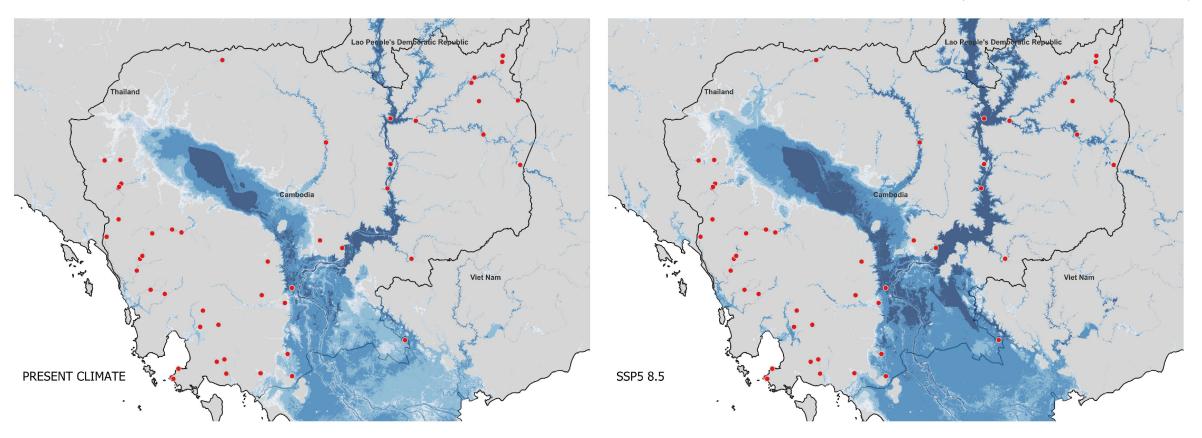






## Disaster risk knowledge for DRR and climate adaptation in Cambodia

Visualize/quantify the impacts of floods under different climate scenarios (at 100m resolution)



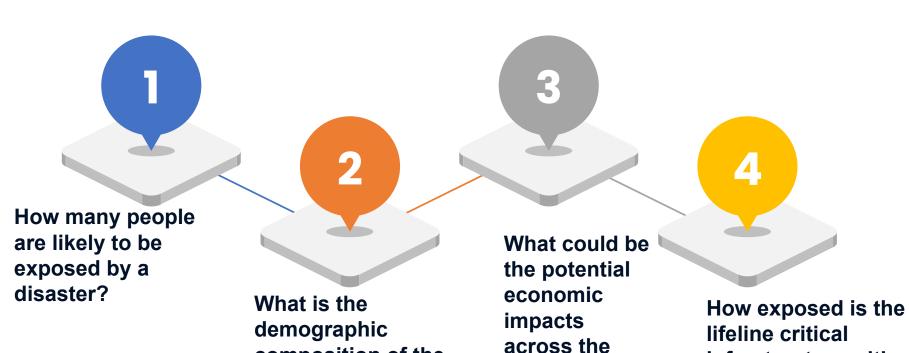
Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Sources: ESCAP calculations based on IPCC WGI Interactive Atlas - Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6 (CMIP6) 2021; GIRI CDRI (2023); and UN Geospatial.

#### Impact modeling for early action:



Building on suite of predictive, descriptive and prescriptive models and respond #4 key questions



sectors,

systems?

composition of the

vulnerability, HDI )?

exposed

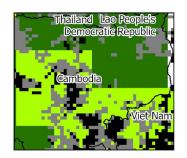
(gender,

population

lifeline critical infrastructure with potential of compound and cascading impacts?

# ASEAN Seasonal outlook (JJA 2024) to impact forecasting Potential Maize crop exposure to AN rainfall





Maize production (metric ton)

0 - 10

10 - 500

500 - 171,775

Probability of AN rainfall
Near normal

Normal to Above Normal

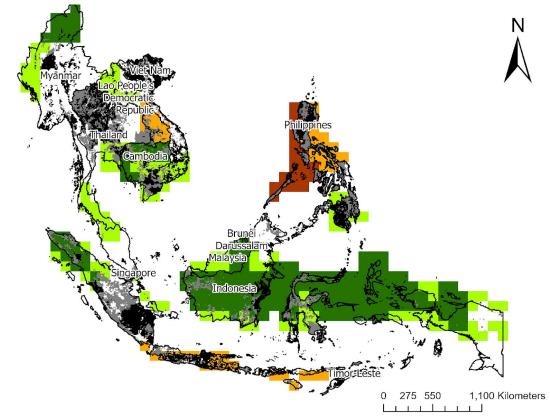
Above Normal

Probability of BN rainfall

Near norma

Normal to Below Normal

Below Normal



Sources: ASEANCOF-22 Seasonal Outlook Temperature Data for June to August 2024, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) 2024, "Global Spatially-Disaggregated Crop Production Statistics Data for 2020 Version 1.0.0 and UN Geospatial

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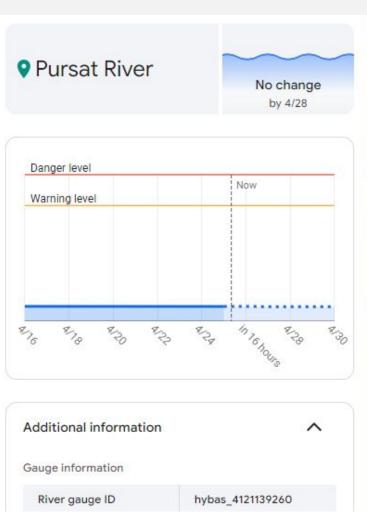
Country	Potential % exposure of Maize crop	
	Above normal	Normal to Above Normal
Brunei Darussalam		
Indonesia	26%	4%
Cambodia	55%	45%
Lao PDR	1%	49%
Myanmar	2%	2%
Malaysia		3%
Philippines		46%
Singapore		
Thailand		3%
Timor-Leste		
Viet Nam		25%

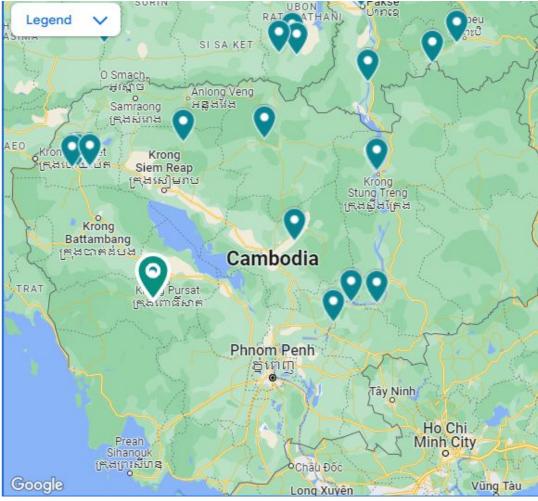


#### **Analysis and impact forecasting**

In collaboration with Google's Flood Hub platform which uses Al models for flood forecasting, ESCAP can also provide impact based forecasting tool that uses 7-day flood forecast to estimate the impact on exposures (agriculture, infrastructure, population, etc.)

\*Integration of exposure layer is upcoming in 2024

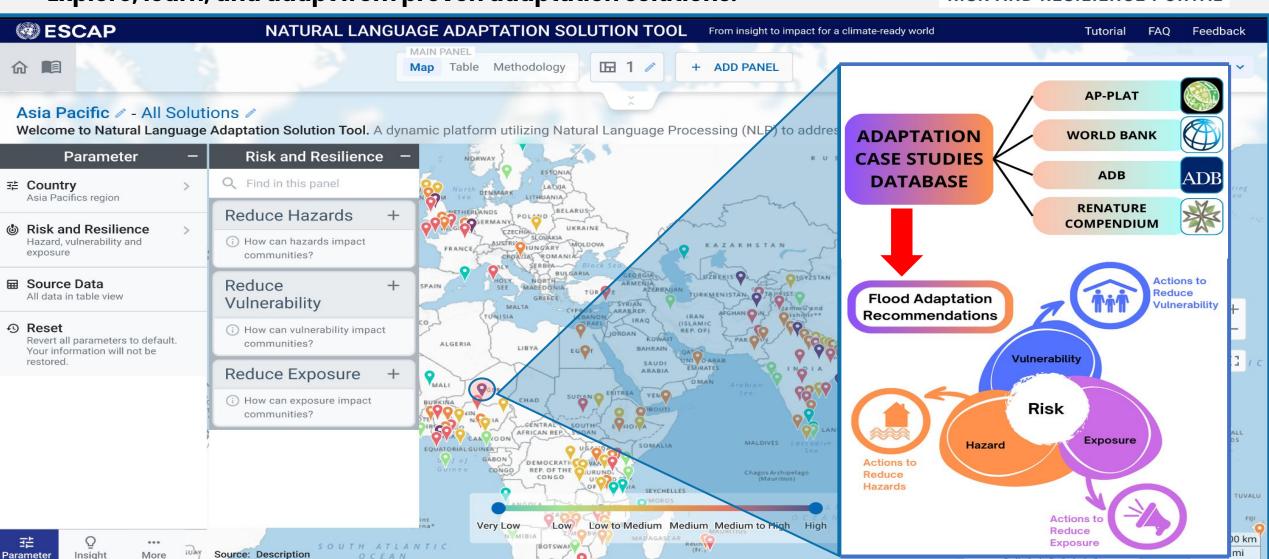




#### **Map of Adaptation Solutions Database**









### **THANK YOU**



https://rrp.unescap.org/