

**JMA/WMO Training Workshop on
Calibration and maintenance of Meteorological instruments in RA II (ASIA)**

Country Report

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Summary

Cambodia observes only on the surface and has not yet to observe on upper air. The climate observation network in Cambodia consists of: 23 synoptic stations including 9 automatic stations (AWS) that were broken and 23 synoptic stations that are operational with manual observational equipment, 200 manual rainfall stations.

To make weather forecasting products, Cambodia uses local data, information through GTS and MTSAT, and sources from JMA, Hong Kong, NOAA and TMD. We provide Weather Note to Flood Management and Mitigation Center, and Weather Bulletin for daily and 3 days to the public through Media and Local Authority. We also provide the General Seasonal Weather Forecast and Severe Weather Warning.

Problems we are facing are lack of human resources, lack of equipments, old models of equipments, quality of prediction, staff's knowledge. In the field of meteorology, Cambodia needs more knowledge, skill, experiences from developed countries through training course in short and long term or post graduate in abroad.

The current issues are to strengthen human resources, to increase quality of weather prediction, to cooperate regional and international meteorological agencies, to exchange meteorological data in the worldwide, and to have more modern technology and equipment. The future plans are to reinstall automatic synoptic station, to build technical capacity to the staffs, to improve observation data management, to install upper air weather observation and to improve telecommunication service.