# Red Cross of Viet Nam

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**Approved by:** Phung Van Hoan, Vice President **Approved:** 28 April 2010

#### General information:

Natural Hazards: occasional typhoons (May to January) with extensive flooding, especially in the Mekong River delta, epidemic, slides

Refugees and asylum seekers (country of origin): Refugees and asylum seekers (host country): IDPs:

Source: USCRI figures for 2009

#### Total number of people reported killed and affected by **natural disasters** in Viet Nam from 2000–2009 (**to add 2008 and 2009 data**)

Year	Disaster type	Location	Killed	Affecetd
2000	Flood	Quang Nam, Khanh Hoa, Phu Yen, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan, Quang Ngai, Binh Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien-Hue provinces	36	25,003
2000	Flood	Lon An, Dong Thap, An Giang, Kien Giang, Can Tho, Vinh Long, Tien Gang, Can Tho provinces (Delta Mekong region)	460	5,000,004
2000	Slides	Sin Ho district (Lai Chau province)	40	17
2000	Slides	Ban Sai (Sapa region, Lao Cai province),	33	22
2000	Wind Storm	Thach Ha, Cam Xuyen, Ky Anh districts (Ha Tinh province)	5	6,029
2000	Wind Storm	Khanh Binh Tay commune (Tran Van Thoi district, Ca Mau province)		134
2000	Wind Storm	Rach Gia (Kien Giang province)		503
2000	Wind Storm	My tho, Go Gong (Tien Gang province)		5,730
2000	Wind Storm	Quang Binh, Quang tri, Thua Bien-Hue, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Bin Dinh, Da Nang provinces + Danang, Hu? cities	17	4
2000	Wind Storm	Can Tho province		2,005
2000	Wind Storm	Binh Hoa, Giao Ha communes (Giao Thuy district, Nam Dinh province)	3	129
2001	Flood	Thu Duc district		3,000
2001	Flood	Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Ha Tinh, Nghe An, Quang Tri, Phu Yen provinces	20	35,006
2001	Flood	Long An, Dong Thap, An Giang, Can Tho, Kien Tho, Kien Giang, Tien Giang, Vinh Long, Soc Trang, Tra Vinh, Ben Tre provinces	310	1,570,270
2001	Flood	Tien Yen, Dong Trieu, Hoanh Bo districts (Quang Ninh province)	9	175
2001	Wind Storm	Phu Yen, Binh Dinh, Quang Ngai, Quang Tri provinces	20	73,183
2001	Wind Storm	Ha Tinh, Nghe An, Quang Binh, Thanh Hoa provinces	3	10,003
2001	Wind Storm	Thai Nguyen, Tuyen Quang, Vinh Phuc provinces	30	117,453
2002	Drought	An Giang, Kien Giang, Long An provinces		1,300,000
2002	Epidemic	Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh city	5	58
2002	Flood	Ha Tinh, Nghe An provinces	55	291,616
2002	Flood	Long An, Dong Thap, An Giang provinces	82	1,138,200
2002	Flood	Lai Chau, Lao Cai, Ha Giang, Tuyen Quang, Bac Can, Son La, Lam Dong provinces	10	2,000

2002	Wild Fires	U Minh Thuong National Park (Kien Jiang province), U Minh Ha (Ca Mau province)		
2002	Wind Storm	Long An province		1,800
2003	Epidemic	Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh	15	8
2003	Flood	Nghe An, Thai Binh, Nam Dinh, Lao Cai, Ha Tinh provinces	15	1,000
2003	Flood	Ninh Thuan, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa, Quang Nam, Dac Lac provinces	61	194,049
2003	Flood	Quang Ngai, Quang Nam, Binh Dinh, Quang Tri, Phu Yen, Thua Thien Hue provinces	52	221,774
2003	Wind Storm	North		5,018
2004	Epidemic	Tay Ninh, Tra Vinh, Tien Giang, Hau Giang, Hanoi, Thai Binh, Bac Lieu, Long An, Dong Thap, Ha Tay provinces	42	51
2004	Flood	An Giang, Cuu Long, Dong Thap, Long An, Can Tho, Kien Giang provinces (Mekong Delta region)	34	30,000
2004	Flood	Du Tien, Du Gia communes (Yen Minh district, Ha Giang province), Bao Lam district (Cao Bang province)	53	18
2004	Flood	Mai Son, Bac Yen and Song Na districts (Son La province)	9	5,000
2004	Slides	Bat Xat district (Lao Cai province)	23	
2004	Wind Storm	Hue, Quang Ngai, Quang Nam, Thua Thien-Hue, Quang Tri, Quang Binh	56	500,000
2004	Wind Storm	Bin Dinh, Danang, Quang Ngai provinces	14	905
2005	Drought	Ben Tre province		410,000
2005	Epidemic	Kien Kang province	16	83
2005	Flood	Khank Hoa, Dak Lak, Phu Yen, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Quang Nam, Binh Thuan, Ninh Thuan, Dac Lac provinces	69	18,000
2005	Flood	Binh Dinh, Quang Ngai, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa, Gia Lai, Quang Tri (Central Vietnam provinces)	67	33,800
2005	Flood	Quang Binh, Quang Tri and Thua Thien Hue, Quang Ngai provinces (Central)	17	10,000
2005	Flood	Dong Thap, An Giang, Tan Hung, Vinh Hung, Moc Hoa districts (Long An province)	39	30,000
2005	Flood	Vinh Thuan district (Kien Giang province)Quang Nam, Quang Ngai (Son Ha), Thua Thien-Hue (Phong Dien), Quang Tri		593
2005	Wind Storm	provinces Yen Bai, Tram Tau, Nghia Lo, Nghe An, Phu Ho, Hoa Binh, Lao Cai, Thanh	20	15,000
2005	Wind Storm	Hoa, Nam Dinh, Quang Ninh, Quang Nam, Da Nang provinces	75	337,660
2005	Wind Storm	Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh provinces	8	8,500
2005	Wind Storm	Nghe An province	13	6,500
2006	Flood	An Giang, Dong Thap (Mekong Delta)Bin Thuan, Nghe An, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Dak Lac, Dong Nai, LamPuong, Cao Bang, HaTinh, Thua Thien Hue, Dak Lai, Dak Nong, Yen Bai,	60	
2006	Flood	Thanh Hoa, Phu Tho	42	50,020
2006	Flood	Bac Kan, Vinh Phuc, Lang Son provinces	12	2,000
2006	Flood	Bac Me district (Ha Giang province)	4	100
2006	Flood	Ba Ria-Vung Tau , Ben Tre, Binh Thuan, Vinh Long, Tien Gang, Khanh Hao, ,	60	
2006	Wind Storm	An Giang, Tra Vinh, Long An, Dong Thap, Ho Chi Ming City, Can Tho City (South)	95	1,226,360
2006	Wind Storm	Bac Can, Lang Son, Vinh Phuc, Cao Bang, Thai Nguyen, Ha Giang provinces	17	2,000
2006	Wind Storm		204	600,000
2006	Wind Storm	Yen Chau district (Son La)	1	1,005
2006	Wind Storm	Ha Tinh, Thua Thien-Hue, Da Nang, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai provinces	71	1,467,925
2006	Wind Storm	Quan Ninh province	13	
2007	Epidemic		27	

2007	Flood	Dak Lak, Lam Dong, Ha Tinh provinces	74	416,130
2007	Flood	Thue ThienHue, Quang Ngai, Quang Tri, Quang Nam provinces	15	22,000
2007	Flood	Thua Thien-Hue, Quang Ngai, Quang Nam, Quan Binh	83	94,042
2007	Flood	Dong Thap, An Giang, Kien Giang (Mekong Delta region)	3	280,000
		Khanh Hoa, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Quang Nam, Thua Thien-Hue, Ninh		
2007	Flood	Thuan, Quang Tri, Da Nang,	55	150,000
		Quang Binh, Ha Tinh, Quand Tri, Quang Ngai, Quang Nam, Son La, Yen Bai,		
		Hoa Binh, Thai Binh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ninh Binh, Hoa Binh, Son La,		
2007	Wind Storm	Yen Bai, Son La provinces	96	685,430

Source: Information for tables has been taken from EM-DAT, Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED)

According to CRED xx people were reported killed by disasters from 2000 to 2009. During the same period disasters affected xxx people. In 2009, xx claimed xx lives and affected xx people.

# Section A: Emergency Preparedness, Policy, Plans and Laws

# **Policy**

**Emergency Preparedness policy:** No response. The following areas are included in the National Society's **EP/ER policy covers:** 

	Yes	No
Emergency Preparedness – for your society's response (national level)		
Emergency Preparedness – community-based disaster preparedness and risk reduction		
Climate change adaptation		
Intervention during disasters		
Recovery after disasters		
Rehabilitation		
Conflict Management		
Responsibilities and coordination have been defined with the IFRC, sister NS, ICRC, and		
other partners		
Advocacy		

Red Cross of Viet Nam is in the process of drafting emergency response security guidelines for staff and volunteers.

Relevant Movement Policies and Guidelines are used to develop EP/ER plans.

Code of Conduct: Between 0–25 per cent of the National Society staff and volunteers have received training on the CoC for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief.

**Sphere standards:** Between **0–25 per cent** of the staff and volunteers have received training on Sphere. The National Society **always uses** SPHERE during the planning and evaluation of disaster operations.

### Structure and Organization

**EP/ER Focal Point**: Yes. **The department's duties include:** 

	Yes	No
Training in relief to recovery programming	х	
Country profile (risk analysis/hazard vulnerability)	X	
Contingency planning	Х	
Disaster policy	х	
External (Government/other) – coordination	х	
Internal (National/branch/chapters) - coordination	Х	

RC/RC Movement (Fed./ICRC) – coordination	х	
Information and reporting	х	
Disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) requests/management	х	
Damage assessment	Х	
Emergency assessment (24 and 72 hour templates)	Х	
Development of strategic plan of action for disaster response	х	
Resource mobilization	х	
Telecommunications	х	
Search and rescue	х	
Water and sanitation	х	
Climate change adaptation	х	
Food security		х
Livelihood security		х
Food aid	Х	
Relief/supply distribution	х	
Logistics and transportation	х	
Health management		х
Shelter	Х	
Psychosocial support services (PSP)	Х	
Tracing	Х	
Restoring family links (RFL)	х	
Security and safety		Х
CBDP/risk reduction	Х	
Community-based home care		Х
Early warning	Х	
Evacuation procedures and raising alarm	Х	
Relief supply warehouse management	Х	
First aid		Х
Mitigation measures	х	
Advocacy for risk reduction	х	
Promotion of IHL	Х	
Pandemic preparedness	Х	

# Shelter:

Focal point: Yes National Society experience in Shelter: Preparedness, emergency and recovery

# Written EP/ER plan: Yes This plan includes

	Yes	No
Training in relief to recovery	X	
Country profile (risk analysis/hazard vulnerability)	Х	
Contingency planning	Х	
Disaster policy	Х	
External (Government/other) – coordination	X	
Internal (National/branch/chapters) – coordination	X	
RC/RC Movement (Fed./ICRC) - coordination	х	
Information and reporting	X	
Disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) requests/management	Х	
Damage assessment	X	
Emergency assessment (24 and 72 hour templates)	Х	
Detailed needs assessment	Х	
Development of strategic plan of action for disaster response	X	
Resource mobilization	Х	

Telecommunications	Х	
Search and rescue	х	
Water and sanitation	х	
Climate change adaptation	х	
Food security	Х	
Livelihood security	х	
Food aid	х	
Relief/supply distribution	х	
Logistics and transportation	х	
Health management		х
Shelter	х	
Psychosocial support services (PSP)	х	
Tracing	Х	
Restoring family links (RFL)	х	
Security and safety		х
CBDP/risk reduction	х	
Community-based home care		х
Early warning	х	
Evacuation procedures and raising alarm	х	
Relief supply warehouse management	х	
First aid		х
Mitigation measures	х	
Advocacy for risk reduction	х	
Promotion of IHL	х	
Pandemic preparedness		х

The  $\mathrm{EP}/\mathrm{ER}$  plan is not formally recognized by the Government.

A clear auxiliary role stipulated in the government's emergency preparedness plan and in the national disaster management legislation: –

The government does not have a national emergency plan. The National Society does not have a mandate in the governments plan:

	Yes	No
Training in relief to recovery		Х
Country profile (risk analysis/hazard vulnerability)		х
Contingency planning		X
Disaster policy		X
External (Government/other) – coordination		X
Internal (National/branch/chapters) – coordination		х
RC/RC Movement (Fed./ICRC) – coordination		Х
Information and reporting		Х
Disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) requests/management		х
Damage assessment		Х
Emergency assessment (24 and 72 hour templates)		Х
Detailed needs assessment		х
Development of strategic plan of action for disaster response		Х
Resource mobilization		Х
Telecommunications		х
Search and rescue		X
Water and sanitation		х
Climate change adaptation		X
Food security		X
Livelihood security		X

Food aid	х
Relief/supply distribution	X
Logistics and transportation	Х
Health management	Х
Shelter	х
Psychosocial support services (PSP)	х
Tracing	Х
Restoring family links (RFL)	Х
Security and safety	Х
CBDP/risk reduction	Х
Community-based home care	х
Early warning	Х
Evacuation procedures and raising alarm	х
Relief supply warehouse management	х
First aid	Х
Mitigation measures	Х
Advocacy for risk reduction	х
Promotion of IHL	Х
Pandemic preparedness	Х

The plan **does not include** the **coordination of international disaster response** assume the following responsibilities

	Yes	No
Roles/responsibilities		Х
Information sharing/reporting		Х
Damage assessment		Х
Emergency assessment (24 and 72 hours templates)		Х
Detailed needs assessment		Х
Development of strategic plan of action for disaster response		Х
Entry of personnel, goods, transportation and equipment		Х
Search and rescue/relief distribution/other operational activities		х
Use of communications equipment/networks		Х
Financial assistance		Х
Legal status, privileges and immunities		х
Quality/accountability standards		Х
Humanitarian principles		Х
Exit transition planning		X

The National Society is represented in the government's National Coordinating body for disasters.

The National Society has structures, systems and procedures in place that enable it to respond efficiently and effectively in situations of disasters and conflicts according to its defined role and responsibilities.

#### International disaster response tools:

National Societies well versed in:	Yes	No	
RDRT/RITs		Х	
FACT		Х	
ERU		Х	
National Societies willing/ready to use:			
RDRT/RITs			
FACT			
ERU			

The National Society has positioned itself in time of non-disaster to be viewed by all stakeholders

and beneficiaries as a neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian agency.

The National Society has an advocacy or advisory role with regard to the development of legislation or on legal issues relating to disaster management and/or health emergencies.

	Yes	No
Disaster management statutes	х	
Emergency laws	Х	
Food security	Х	
Livelihoods security	Х	
Water and sanitation	х	
Disaster assessment, analysis and response planning	х	
Building codes	х	
Land management	х	
Land tenure in disaster reconstruction	Х	
Environmental regulation	х	
Mitigating health emergencies	х	
Displacement from disasters and/or heath emergencies	Х	
Human rights in disasters and/or health emergencies	х	
Humanitarian principles in disasters and/or health emergencies	х	
Standards of quality or accountability in disasters and/or health emergencies	Х	
Role of the National Society in disaster management	х	
Rights and obligations of volunteers	Х	
Management of international disaster assistance	Х	
Disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation	х	
Disaster insurance / compensation		Х

Issues the National Society provides advice/recommendations to governmental authorities:

# National coverage/historical data

Viet Nam Red Cross Society has 63 branches/chapters. Between 76–100 per cent of the branches/chapters have an EP/ER plan.

	2006	2007	2008
How many of these disasters has your	3	2	3
National Society responded to?			
How many beneficiaries did your			
Society help?			
Did the National Society cover shelter	yes	yes	no
needs?		-	
How many beneficiaries did your	520	1,000	0
National Society provide shelter to?			

**Shelter solutions** that have been implemented by the National Society:

	Yes	No
Distribution of plastic sheets		Х
Distribution of tents		х
Distribution of IFRC shelter kits (tools, fixing and plastic sheets)		х
Distribution of construction material	х	
Cash distribution for construction materials	х	
Support to host families whoa re reaching out to those affected by the disasters		х
Construction of emergency shelter		х
Camp management		х
Management of collective shelters		х
Rehabilitation of collective shelters		Х

Construction of collective shelters	Х
Services provided to settlements (water supply, construction/rehabilitation,	Х
roads, etc)	

# Section B: Damage, Needs, Hazard/Risk/Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment

The National Society utilizes the government's hazard analysis and mapping for EP/ER planning.

The Society gathers information from secondary on current hazard and vulnerability for all major risks. The chapter/branches are in the process of gathering information from communities on current hazard and vulnerability. It gathers information pertaining future hazard/major risks which may occur as a result of climate change.

#### The Red Cross of Viet Nam uses the information gathered in the following ways:

	Yes	No
Information analyzed and included in the EP/ER plan		х
Pre-position supplies for emergencies	Х	
Define strategic locations for warehouses	х	
Define worst case disaster scenarios (with estimate numbers of potential victims and		х
needs)		
Support branches/chapters in high risk areas	Х	

### The National Society uses the following tools to identify, prioritize and develop EP/ER activities

	Yes	No
VCA	Х	
Risk maps	х	
Contingency planning	Х	
Emergency assessment 24 and 72 hours templates)	х	
Better programs initiative (BPI)		х
Project planning process (PPP)	х	
WPNS		х
GIS		х
Analysis of past disaster trends (50–100 years)		х

Monitoring and evaluation tools used by the National Society to review and manage its EP/ER activities:

Long term-planning	Yes	No
Performance indicators, with baseline and regular monitoring	х	
Conducting internal reviews/evaluations	х	
Organizing external reviews/evaluations	х	
Other monitoring/evaluation tools: please state which ones		х
For emergency programming		
Performance indicators, with baseline and regular monitoring	х	
Conducting internal reviews/evaluations	х	
Organizing external reviews/evaluations	х	
Other monitoring/evaluation tools: please state which ones		Х

National Society tools and/or guidelines related to shelter activities:

	Yes	No
Damage assessment tools	x	
Construction guidelines	х	
Training packages	X	

#### **Support required** by the National Society **to improve shelter response**:

lype of training Yes No
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Training	Х	
Guidelines and tools	Х	
Stock piling	Х	

The National Society is does not run programmes related to food and livelihood security.

# Section C: Coordination

The National Society is in process of defining standard operating procedures should it need to coordinate with the International Federation or the ICRC for international assistance.

National Society coordinates closely with other organizations and agencies in

	Yes	No
Preparedness	х	
Joint assessment	х	
Response	х	
Recovery		х
Coordinate activities		х
Sharing resources		х
Information and expertise		Х

The National Society's key partners in disaster management :

RC/RC Movement	International Organizations	Local NGOs/Governments
International Federation;	UNDP; ADPC; WB; INGOs	CCFSC; Ministries
ICRC; PNSs		

The National Society is aware of the convener role of the International Federation in emergency shelter cluster.

# The National Society coordinates with and is a part of the following:

International disaster response mechanisms	Yes	No	In process
RDRT/RIT	х		
FACT	х		
ERU	х		
Tracing	х		
National disaster response mechanisms			
NDRT/NIT	х		
BDRT/BIT	х		
Provincial intervention teams	х		

The National Society is in process of adopting an integrated approach while planning for its DP, food security, DRR, health and other programmes.

The National Society's contingency plan has shelter components integrated in it.

# Section D: Information and Report Management

National Society has access to:	Yes	No	In process
DMIS		Х	
GIS mapping data		Х	
FedNet		Х	
National early warning system	X		
Regional early warning system		Х	
National Society utilizes:			
DMIS		Х	

GIS mapping data		х	
FedNet		х	
National early warning system	х		
Regional early warning system		Х	

The National Society has someone on call 24 hours a day to receive notification of a disaster and to activate disaster response procedures.

The National Society also has a system to regularly monitor progress in its EP/ER activities.

**Knowledge sharing:** The Red Cross of Viet Nam **produces** publications, documentation, case studies and /or good practice. It **promotes inter-regional staff exchange** as a way to share knowledge. The National Society **reviews** its **programmes** and **implements recommendations** based on the lessons learned.

# Section E: Resource and Response Mobilization

#### Human Resources and Training

The Red Cross of Viet Nam has good disaster management capacities at the headquarters level. Between 51–75 per cent of the branches/chapters have effective disaster management capacities.

The National Society recruits volunteers for its disaster preparedness/DRR programmes from

	Yes	No
School-age children	х	
Youth	х	
Women	х	
Men	х	
Elderly	х	
Disabled people	х	
Displaced people	х	
Ethnic/religious minorities	X	

It has an internal training department and/or programme.

The following areas are covered by the training programme:

	Yes	No
Training in relief to recovery	Х	
Country profile (risk analysis/hazard vulnerability)	Х	
Contingency planning	Х	
Disaster policy	Х	
External (Government/other) – coordination	Х	
Internal (National/branch/chapters) – coordination	Х	
RC/RC Movement (Fed./ICRC) – coordination	Х	
Information and reporting	Х	
Disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) requests/management	Х	
Damage assessment	Х	
Emergency assessment (24 and 72 hour templates)	X	
Detailed needs assessment	Х	
Development of strategic plan of action for disaster response	Х	
Resource mobilization	Х	
Telecommunications	Х	
Search and rescue	Х	
Water and sanitation	Х	
Climate change adaptation	Х	
Food security		х
Livelihood security		х

Food aid	X	
Relief/supply distribution	х	
Logistics and transportation	х	
Health management	Х	
Shelter	х	
Psychosocial support services (PSP)	х	
Tracing	Х	
Restoring family links (RFL)	х	
Security and safety	х	
CBDP/risk reduction	х	
Community-based home care	х	
Early warning	х	
Evacuation procedures and raising alarm	Х	
Relief supply warehouse management	х	
First aid	х	
Mitigation measures	Х	
Advocacy for risk reduction	Х	
Promotion of IHL	х	
Pandemic preparedness	х	

The systems and training in place reinforce appropriate standards of personal conduct and the positive image the National Society wants to portray.

#### Percentage of trained staff and volunteers in:

	Staff	Volunteers
VCA	1-25%	
Emergency assessment	1-25%	
Needs assessment	1-25%	
Reporting	1-25%	
Logistics	1-25%	
Relief management	1-25%	
RFL	1-25%	
IHL dissemination	1-25%	
Food security	1-25%	
Disaster risk reduction	1-25%	
Climate change issues	1-25%	
Shelter	1-25%	
First aid	1-25%	
Community-based home care	0	

The staff and volunteers **are not tested annually** through:

	Yes	No
On job training/actual disaster experience		х
Formal classes and tests		х
Exercise/simulations/drills		х

The response teams are in the process of being trained; are not equipped.

# Financial Resources

The Red Cross of Viet Nam:

- has **an emergency fund** in place.
- **launch**/make a **national appeal** for funds.
- is aware of DREF
- concerned staff does not know how to request DREF
- has people/process in place for requesting emergency financial support.

• has **well functioning systems and procedures** in place for record keeping and financial accountability.

# Material Resources

The National Society has

Transport:

• Cars (26–100)

# Emergency stocks:

- blankets (1001+)
- tents (1001+)
- Kitchen sets (1001+)

The Red Cross of Viet Nam has:

- Supply agreements
- Emergency stocks pre-positioned in strategic areas
- emergency stocks in secured and well-managed warehouses
- Warehouses located outside known high-risk hazard zones
- Telecommunication system in place.
- Between 76–100 per cent of the branches/chapters are covered by a telecommunications system.
- Telecommunication system available/suitable for use in disasters/conflicts by CCFSC.

### Does not have:

- an agreement with the government to ensure that relief material is cleared through the customs without delay
- Warehouses with adequate transportation capability to quickly distribute emergency stocks.

# Section F: Community-based disaster preparedness, mitigation and disaster risk reduction

The National Society is carrying out DRR activities though the duration of the between 1–10 years. The programmes target groups entire hazard prone provinces/regions reaching out to between 0–25 per cent of the population at risk benefiting children, women, men, elderly, disabled and ethnic minorities.

Areas of **disaster risk reduction** covered in the National Societies programmes:

	Yes	No
Community-based risk assessment (e.g. VCA, risk mapping)	х	
Structural disaster prevention and mitigation (e.g. dams, reinforcing and/or raising	х	
buildings, constructing flood/cyclone shelters)		
Non-structural disaster prevention and mitigation (e.g. disaster education and	х	
awareness raising, community grain/seed banks, income generation programmes,		
strengthening community water and sanitation systems)		
Community disaster preparedness (e.g. contingency planning, organization of	х	
disaster teams, drills/simulations, people-centred early warning systems)		
Community disaster response (e.g. community-based first aid – CBFA, home care)	х	
Community disaster risk financing (e.g. insurance, establishing community disaster		х
funds, credit/savings/grant programmes to support risk mitigation such as		
purchasing more drought-resilient seeds or paying for home reinforcement)		

The National Society has incorporated climate change adaptation and considerations into DRR activities.

The National Society runs a public disaster awareness programme which will involves national campaigns (television, radio, world disaster reduction day etc.)local campaigns (theatre, puppet shows,

message boards etc). The National Society reaches out to between **0–25 per cent** of the population through it's **national campaigns** and **local campaigns**.

There are multiple government agencies responsible for providing national disaster awareness programmes. The National Society is in the process of collaboratively develop disaster awareness raising or educational materials with the government or other agencies for consistent messages.

It does use **traditional knowledge** in its **DRR activities**. There is a **no national platform for DRR**. The National Society **is not a part of this platform**.

# Section G: Advocacy

The National Society advocates with the Government and other organizations in favour of mitigation and preparedness measures.

It advocates with the Government and other organizations to promote international laws, rules and principles relating to disaster response.

Areas of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) that the National Society contributes to through its DRR activities

	Yes	No
Ensure that DRR is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for	х	
implementation		
Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning	х	
Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience	х	
at all levels		
Reduce the underlying risk factors		х
Strengthen DP for effective response at all levels	Х	

The Red Cross of Viet Nam **does not have tools in place** for legal risk management including mechanisms to ensure compliance with and applicable to international and national laws.

# **Observations Phase II and Phase III**

The table below reflects the progress made by the National Society to address gaps during the two phases.

WPNS II	WPNS III