

Singapore Red Cross Society

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Approved by: Mr. Lim Theam Poh, Director Operations

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General information:

Natural Hazards: –

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 Singapore from 2000–2009 **(to add 2008 and 2009 data)**

Year	Disaster Type	Location	Killed	Affected	Total damage (000's US\$)
2000	Epidemic	Singapore	2	2,022	...
2001	n.d.r.		...	...	...
2002	Epidemic	Singapore	33	205	...
2003–2007	n.d.r.		...	...	...
		Total			c

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: Yes. The following areas are included in the National Society's EP/ER policy covers:

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

Singapore Red Cross Society **has 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 **sometimes 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		x
Country profile (risk analysis/hazard vulnerability)		x
Contingency planning		x
Disaster policy		x
External (Government/other) – coordination	x	
Internal (National/branch/chapters) – coordination		x
RC/RC Movement (Fed./ICRC) – coordination	x	
Information and reporting	x	
Disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) requests/management		x
Damage assessment		x
Emergency assessment (24 and 72 hour templates)		x
Development of strategic plan of action for disaster response		x
Resource mobilization		x
Telecommunications		x
Search and rescue		x
Water and sanitation		x
Climate change adaptation		x
Food security		x
Livelihood security		x
Food aid		x
Relief/supply distribution		x
Logistics and transportation		x
Health management		x
Shelter		x
Psychosocial support services (PSP)		x
Tracing		x
Restoring family links (RFL)		x
Security and safety		x
CBDP/risk reduction		x
Community-based home care		x
Early warning		x
Evacuation procedures and raising alarm		x
Relief supply warehouse management		x
First aid	x	
Mitigation measures		x
Advocacy for risk reduction		x
Promotion of IHL		x
Pandemic preparedness	x	

Shelter:

Focal point: No

National Society experience in Shelter: not applicable

Written EP/ER plan: Yes

This plan includes

	Yes	No
Training in relief to recovery		x
Country profile (risk analysis/hazard vulnerability)		x
Contingency planning		x
Disaster policy		x
External (Government/other) – coordination	x	
Internal (National/branch/chapters) – coordination	x	
RC/RC Movement (Fed./ICRC) – coordination	x	
Information and reporting	x	
Disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) requests/management		x
Damage assessment		x
Emergency assessment (24 and 72 hour templates)		x
Detailed needs assessment		x
Development of strategic plan of action for disaster response		x
Resource mobilization (human/financial resources)		x
Telecommunications		x
Search and rescue		x
Water and sanitation		x
Climate change adaptation		x
Food security		x
Livelihood security		x
Food aid		x
Relief/supply distribution		x
Logistics and transportation		x
Health management		x
Shelter		x
Psychosocial support services (PSP)		x
Tracing		x
Restoring family links (RFL)		x
Security and safety		x
CBDP/risk reduction		x
Community-based home care		x
Early warning		x
Evacuation procedures and raising alarm		x
Relief supply warehouse management		x
First aid	x	
Mitigation measures		x
Advocacy for risk reduction		x
Promotion of IHL		x
Pandemic preparedness – (under the buisness continuity plan)	x	

The EP/ER plan is **in the process of being** formally **recognized by the Government**.

The National Society has a **clear auxiliary role** stipulated in **the government's emergency preparedness plan** under the Ministry of Health and in the **national disaster management legislation** under the role stipulated in EP plan of the Ministry of health.

The **government has a national emergency plan**. The **National Society is in the process of identifying it's mandate** in the governments plan with the Ministry of Health:

	Yes	No
Training in relief to recovery		x
Country profile (risk analysis/hazard vulnerability)		x
Contingency planning		x
Disaster policy		x

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

The plan **in discussions with the government to include coordination of international disaster response** assume the following responsibilities

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

Exit transition planning		x
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The National Society **is not 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 but not conflicts** according to its defined role and responsibilities in the area of first aid provision.

International disaster response tools:

National Societies well versed in:	Yes	No
RDRT/RITs	x	
FACT	x	
ERU	x	
National Societies willing/ready to use contingent on the severity of the disaster		
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 **does not have an advocacy or advisory role with regard to the development of legislation or on legal issues relating to disaster management and/or health emergencies**.

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

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

National coverage/historical data

Singapore Red Cross Society has no branches/chapters.

	2006	2007	2008
How many of these disasters has your National Society responded to?	2	1	1
How many beneficiaries did your Society help?	Approximately 8,000+	–	
Did the National Society cover shelter needs?	No	No	Yes

How many beneficiaries did your National Society provide shelter to?			1000 family tents. Construction of new village for 8,000 families
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Shelter solutions that have been implemented by the National Society:

	Yes	No
Distribution of plastic sheets		x
Provision of tents		
Distribution of IFRC shelter kits (tools, fixing and plastic sheets)		x
Distribution of construction material		x
Cash distribution for construction materials	x	
Support to host families whoa re reaching out to those affected by the disasters		x
Construction of emergency shelter		x
Camp management		x
Management of collective shelters		x
Rehabilitation of collective shelters		x
Construction of collective shelters		x
Services provided to settlements (water supply, construction/rehabilitation, roads, etc)		x

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 for the pandemic business continuity plan.

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

The Singapore Red Cross Society uses the information gathered in the following ways:

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

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

	Yes	No
VCA		x
Risk maps		x
Contingency planning		x
Emergency assessment 24 and 72 hours templates)		x
Better programs initiative (BPI)		x
Project planning process (PPP)		x
WPNS		x
GIS		x
Analysis of past disaster trends (50–100 years)		x
Ministry of health pandemic response plan (DOSCON code)	x	

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	x	
Conducting internal reviews/evaluations		x
Organizing external reviews/evaluations		x
Other monitoring/evaluation tools: please state which ones		x
For emergency programming		
Performance indicators, with baseline and regular monitoring	x	
Conducting internal reviews/evaluations		x
Organizing external reviews/evaluations		x
Other monitoring/evaluation tools: please state which ones		x

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

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

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

	Type of training	Yes	No
Training			x
Guidelines and tools			x
Stock piling			x

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		x
Joint assessment		x
Response	x	
Recovery	x	
Coordinate activities	x	
Sharing resources	x	
Information and expertise	x	

The National Society's **key partners in disaster management** :

RC/RC Movement	International Organizations	Local NGOs/Governments
International Federation; National Societies	UN	Ministry of Health; Singapore Civil Defence Force; Ministry of foreign affairs; Singapore armed forces

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	x		
FACT	x		
ERU		x	
Tracing			x
National disaster response mechanisms			
NDRT/NIT	x		
BDRT/BIT		x	
Provincial intervention teams		x	

The National Society adopts **an integrated approach** while **planning** for its **DP, food security, DRR, health and other programmes**.

The National Society's **contingency plan does not have shelter components integrated** in it.

Section D: Information and Report Management

National Society has access to:	Yes	No	In process
DMIS	x		
GIS mapping data		x	
FedNet	x		
National early warning system (SCDF)	x		
Regional early warning system (GDACS)	x		
National Society utilizes:			
DMIS	x		
GIS mapping data		x	
FedNet	x		
National early warning system	x		
Regional early warning system	x		

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 Singapore Red Cross Society **does not produce** publications, documentation, case studies and /or good practice. It is **in the process** of **promoting 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 Singapore Red Cross Society has **average** disaster management capacities at the **headquarters level**.

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

	Yes	No
School-age children		x
Youth	x	
Women	x	
Men	x	
Elderly		x
Disabled people		x
Displaced people		x
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		x
Country profile (risk analysis/hazard vulnerability)		x
Contingency planning		x
Disaster policy		x
External (Government/other) – coordination		x
Internal (National/branch/chapters) – coordination		x
RC/RC Movement (Fed./ICRC) – coordination		x
Information and reporting		x
Disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) requests/management		x
Damage assessment		x
Emergency assessment (24 and 72 hour templates)		x
Detailed needs assessment		x
Development of strategic plan of action for disaster response		x
Resource mobilization		x
Telecommunications		x
Search and rescue		x
Water and sanitation		x
Climate change adaptation		x
Food security		x
Livelihood security		x
Food aid		x
Relief/supply distribution		x
Logistics and transportation		x
Health management		x
Shelter		x
Psychosocial support services (PSP)		x
Tracing		x
Restoring family links (RFL)		x
Security and safety		x
CBDP/risk reduction		x
Community-based home care		x
Early warning		x
Evacuation procedures and raising alarm		x
Relief supply warehouse management		x
First aid	x	
Mitigation measures		x
Advocacy for risk reduction		x
Promotion of IHL		x
Pandemic preparedness		x

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	0	0
Emergency assessment	1–25%	1–25%
Needs assessment	0	0
Reporting	1–25%	0
Logistics	1–25%	0
Relief management	0	0
RFL	0	0

IHL dissemination	1–25%	0
Food security	0	0
Disaster risk reduction	0	0
Climate change issues	0	0
Shelter	0	0
First aid	51–75%	51–75%
Community-based home care	0	0

The staff and volunteers **are tested annually** through:

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

The response teams **are well trained; in the process of being equipped; and are lead by competent team leaders.**

Financial Resources

The Singapore Red Cross Society:

- Is **in the process** of establishing **an emergency fund** in place.
- **launch**/make a **national appeal** for funds.
- is **aware** of DREF
- **concerned staff 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.

The Singapore Red Cross Society **does not have:**

- an agreement with the government to ensure that relief material is cleared through the customs without delay
- 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 **available/suitable** for use in disasters/conflicts by the DM team with the Ministry of Health and emergency preparedness officers in the NDRT's

The National Society **is in the process of putting telecommunication system** in place.

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

The National Society **does not carry out DRR activities.**

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

	Yes	No
Community-based risk assessment (e.g. VCA, risk mapping)		x
Structural disaster prevention and mitigation (e.g. dams, reinforcing and/or raising buildings, constructing flood/cyclone shelters)		x
Non-structural disaster prevention and mitigation (e.g. disaster education and awareness raising, community grain/seed banks, income generation programmes, strengthening community water and sanitation systems)		x
Community disaster preparedness (e.g. contingency planning, organization of disaster teams, drills/simulations, people-centred early warning systems)		x

Community disaster response (e.g. community-based first aid – CBFA, home care)		x
Community disaster risk financing (e.g. insurance, establishing community disaster funds, credit/savings/grant programmes to support risk mitigation such as purchasing more drought-resilient seeds or paying for home reinforcement)		x

The National Society **does not run a public disaster awareness programme** which will involve **national campaigns** (television, radio, world disaster reduction day etc.)

There **are multiple government agencies responsible** for providing **national disaster awareness programmes**. The National Society is **does not collaboratively develop disaster awareness raising or educational materials** with the government or other agencies for consistent messages.

Section G: Advocacy

The National Society **does not advocate** with the Government and other organizations **in favour of mitigation and preparedness measures**.

It is **in the process of advocating** 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 implementation		x
Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning		x
Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels		x
Reduce the underlying risk factors		x
Strengthen DP for effective response at all levels		x

The Singapore Red Cross Society **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