

## The Thai Red Cross Society

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### General information:

**Natural Hazards:** land subsidence in Bangkok area resulting from the depletion of the water table; droughts

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

Year	Disaster Type	Location	Killed	Affected	Total damage (000's US\$)
2000	Epidemic	Northern, North-eastern regions	89	1,946	...
2000	Flood	Muang, Mae Chan districts	...	2,500	...
2000	Flood	Phan, Mae Lao, Muang, Khuntan districts + Loei, Udon Thani, Nakhon Phnom, Sakon Nakhon, Kalasin, Maha Sarakham, Roi-et, Surin, Buri Ram, Si Sa Ket, Yasathorn, Amnat Charoen, Ubon Ratchathani regions	47	2,500,000	51,050
2000	Flood	Songkhla , Nakhon Si Thammarat, Surat Thani, Satun, Phattalung, Chumphon, Narathiwat, Yala, Pattani, Trang provinces	51	808,801	57,500
2000	Wind Storm	Tha Tum, Chom Phra, Samrong Thap, Sikhoraphum, Sangkha, Muang, Ubon Ratchathani (northeastern provinces)	2	41,219	...
2001	Flood	Phrae, Sukhotai, Lampang provinces	83	4,130	4,000
2001	Flood	Pathiu (Chumphon prov.), Muang, Bang Saphan, Bang Saphan Noi, Hua Hin, Kui Buri, Sam Roi Yot (Prachuap Khiri Khan prov.), Si Satchanalai (Sukhothai prov.), Laplaie (Uttaradit prov.), Khanom Pak Phanang, Chalerm Phrakiat (Nakhon Si Thammarat prov.)	2	6,000	...
2001	Flood	Wang Chin district	33	5,140	...
2001	Flood	Nam Kor village (Lom Sak District, Phetchabun Province, Eastern Udon, Chiang Mai, Chiang Ra, Lam Phun, Nong Khai, Phrae and Nan Provinces	104	450,109	24,500
2001	Flood	Southern Ranong province	...	1,000	...
2001	Flood	Ubon Ratchathani, Yasothon	...	4,000	...
2001	Wind Storm	Muang, La-ngu, Tha Phae, Khuan Don districts	...	150	...
2002	Drought	Nakhon Sawan, Udon Thani, Khon Kaen, Satun, Phrae, Loei, Kalasin, Sukhothai, Nakhon Ratchasima provinces	...	5,000,000	2,300
2002	Epidemic	Bangkok, Chonburi, Songkhla	2	7	...
2002	Flood	Kalasin province	...	1,500	...
2002	Flood	Tak, Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Lumpoon, Sukhothai, Pitsanulok, Mae Hong Son, Uttaradit, Phetchaboon, Phichit, Nakhon Sawan, Kamphaeng Phet, Uai Thani, Sakon Nakhon, Khon Kaen, Chaiyapoom, Nongkhai, Kalasin, Nakhonpanom, Nong Bua Lampoo, Roi-et, Sri	154	3,289,420	35,827

		Saket, U			
2002	Slides	Ban Tha Sala (Mae Hong Son)	35	33,000	...
2002	Wind Storm	Muang, Chiang Saen, Mae Chan, Wiang Chai, Phan districts	1	27,704	2,000
2002	Wind Storm	Sam Ngao, Phop Phra districts (Tak)	...	2,500	...
2003	Epidemic	Sukhotai, Kanchanaburi, Suphanburi, Uttaradit, Lopburi, Ayudhaya	7	4	...
2003	Flood	Petchaburi, Ratchaburi, Kanchanaburi, Prachuab Khiri Khan	3	3,000	25,000
2003	Flood	Nakhon Si Thammarat, Songkhla, Surat Thani, Yala provinces	6	104,700	1,400
2003	Flood	Phuket, Phang-Nga, Satun, Trang provinces	...	...	...
2003	Wind Storm	Muang, Wiang Chai, Phan, Doi Luang, Mae Suai districts	...	5,000	...
2004	Epidemic	Prachin Buri, Kamphaeng Phet, Nonthaburi, Phetchabun (Kanchanaburi province)	14	8	...
2004	Flood	Na Di, Prachantakham, Bu Fai (Prachin Buri), Phanom Dongrak, Prasart, Chom Phra, Thatoom, Muang (Yasothon, Surin), Muang (Nakhon Nayok, Ubon Ratchathani), Satuk, Kandong (Buri Ram), Phaya Meng Rai, Wiang Chai (Roi Et, Chiang Rai), Rasi Salai (Kalasin, S	9	500,000	...
2004	Flood	Chian Rai, Chiang Mai, Ubon Ratchathani provinces	2	2,000	...
2004	Flood	Sukhirin (Narathiwat), Phra Phrom, Hua Sai, Pak Phanang and Ron Phiboon (Nakhon Si Thammarat), Muang and Kongra (Phattalung), Tharn Toh (Yala)	2	5,000	175,000
2004	Slides	Baan Huay Nam Khiew (Krabi's Muang district)	3	110	...
2004	Wave / Surge	Krabi, Phang Nga, Phuket, Ranong, Satun, Trang	8,345	67,007	1,000,000
2004	Wind Storm	Mae Ramat (Tat province)	13	5,050	...
2004	Wind Storm	Prae, Nakhon Sawan, Sukhothai, Pichit, Mae Hong Son, Tak, Nan, Payao, Phitsanuok, Loei provinces	1	4,000	...
2005	Drought		...	...	420,000
2005	Flood	Chiang Mai, Mae Hong Son, Chang Rai, Phayao, Lampang, Nan, Lamphun, Nakhon Phanom, Tak provinces	21	119,310	121,000
2005	Flood	Songkhla, Trang, Satun, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phatthalung, Samui, Chomphon, Narathiwat, Pattani, Yala, provinces	55	700,000	97,000
2005	Wild Fires	Satun, Phatthalung, Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat, Phuket, Songkhla	...	...	...
2005	Wind Storm	Lampang, Nan provinces	...	1,500	246
2005	Wind Storm	Lampang, Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Phayao, Mae Hong Son, Phrae, Yasothon, Ubon Ratchathani	10	2,000	20,000
2006	Flood	Narathiwat, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Chumphon, Surat Thani provinces	...	2,000	...
2006	Flood	Nan, Phrae, Lamphang, Sukhotai, Uttaradit provinces	116	342,895	25,000
2006	Flood	Chiang Rai, Chiang mai, Mae Hong Son, Lamphun, lampang, Phrae, Phayao, Uttaradit, Phetchabun, Phitsanulok, Sukhotai, Tak, Kamphaeng Phet, Nakhon Sawan, Uthai Thani, Phichit (North), Chai Nat, Sing Buri, Angthong, Phra Nakhon Si Ayuttaya, Lop Buri, Sarabur	164	2,212,413	9,940
2007	Flood	Sairung, Prai Sawan (Trang province)	38	...	...

**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 (national level)	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	

The Thai Red Cross Society is **does not have emergency response security guidelines for staff and volunteers.**

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

**Code of Conduct:** Between **26–50 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:** 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)		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 EP/ER plan is formally **recognized by the Government**.

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

The **government has a national emergency plan**. The **National Society has a mandate** in the governments plan:

	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		
Damage assessment	x	
Emergency assessment (24 and 72 hour templates)	x	
Detailed needs assessment	x	
Early recovery needs assessment	x	
Participate in Interagency assessments (Joint 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 plan **includes** the **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	

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:

<b>National Societies well versed in:</b>	Yes	No
RDRT/RITs	x	
FACT	x	
ERU	x	
<b>National Societies willing/ready to use:</b>		
RDRT/RITs	x	
FACT	x	
ERU	x	

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**.

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***

The Thai Red Cross Society has **322 branches/chapters**. **Between 0–25 per cent** of the **branches/chapters** have an **EP/ER** plan.

	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
How many of these disasters has your National Society responded to?	440	316	318
How many beneficiaries did your Society help?	104,761 families	50,265 families	70,412 families
Did the National Society cover <b>shelter</b> needs?	–	–	–
How many beneficiaries did your National Society provide <b>shelter</b> to?	–	–	–

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

	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Distribution of plastic sheets	<b>x</b>	
Distribution of tents	x	
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 who are 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.

The Society **gathers information from secondary** on current hazard and vulnerability for all major risks. The chapter/branches are **gather 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 Thai Red Cross Society uses the information gathered in the following ways:**

	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
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	

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

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 **does not have 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; ICRC; Am Cross; Finish RC; Nor Cross	UN; UNHCR; ASEAN; ASEA gov	DDPM; The government's public relations department; Poh Teck Tung foundation; Ruamkatanyu foundation; Coca- Cola Foundation Thailand; Kasikorn Bank PCL

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** has **shelter components integrated** in it.

## Section D: Information and Report Management

National Society has <b>access</b> to:	Yes	No	In process
DMIS	x		
GIS mapping data	x		
FedNet	x		
National early warning system	x		
Regional early warning system	x		
National Society <b>utilizes</b> :			
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 Thai Red Cross Society **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 Thai Red Cross Society 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	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	
Use of cash and vouchers in emergencies		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	1–25%	1–25%
Emergency assessment	1–25%	1–25%
Needs assessment	1–25%	1–25%
Reporting	1–25%	1–25%
Logistics	1–25%	1–25%
Relief management	1–25%	1–25%
RFL	1–25%	1–25%
IHL dissemination	1–25%	1–25%
Food security	1–25%	1–25%
Disaster risk reduction	1–25%	1–25%
Climate change issues	1–25%	1–25%
Shelter	1–25%	1–25%
First aid	26–50%	26–50%
Community-based home care	1–25%	1–25%

The staff and volunteers **are not 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 trained; equipped; and lead by competent team leaders.**

### ***Financial Resources***

The Thai Red Cross Society:

- 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)
- Trucks (11–25)

**Emergency stocks:**

- blankets (4000)
- tents (50)
- tarpaulins (50)
- Kitchen sets (1500)

- Hygiene (2000)
- Mattresses (51–250)
- Shelter items: knock down (25–250)
- Flat bottom boats (50)

The Thai Red Cross Society **has**:

- 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
- Warehouses with adequate transportation capability to quickly distribute emergency stocks.
- **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 chairman of the chapters.

## 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 1–3 years**. The programmes target groups **only specific villages and communities** 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)	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 **has incorporated climate change adaptation and considerations** into **DRR activities**.

The National Society **runs a public disaster awareness programme** which will involve **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 its **national campaigns** and **local campaigns**.

There **are multiple government agencies responsible** for providing **national disaster awareness** programmes. The National Society **collaboratively develops disaster awareness raising** or **educational materials** with the government or other agencies for consistent messages.

