



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

South East Asia Regional Delegation

Training Report on Disaster Risk Reduction: Introduction to Resilience

9 – 13 November, 2015
Phetchaburi, Thailand



Background

The Thai Red Cross Society (TRCs) has been implementing the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) program through Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) since 2008 and is continuing to integrate these programs within Thai Red Cross Society's plans every year. The Thai Red Cross Society is experienced in health and disaster management at the community level, however many components are required to achieve holistic community safety and resilience. Therefore, climate change and gender and diversity are cross-cutting issues that Thai Red Cross expressed interest in including further in their community work, particularly within assessments such as vulnerability and capacity assessments, and plan of actions for the communities TRC work with. As such Thai Red Cross expressed an interest in conducting a training on disaster risk reduction in order to introduce resilience which includes Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change, Gender and Diversity and Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction approaches, to TRC's staff both from headquarter and health stations.

The main objectives of the DRR Introduction to Resilience Training were:

- To enhance the skills of Thai Red Cross Society staff on Disaster Risk Reduction, with a specific focus on an introduction to all components of Community Resilience.
- For the training to support the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change, Gender and Diversity and Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction approaches and processes within the Thai Red Cross Society's work within their community.

Overview of activities

Day one

The president of Thai Red Cross Society's Hua Hin Chapter gave the opening speech to participants, which was followed by an introduction to the training, and expectations from participants and the facilitator team.

For the first session, IFRC introduced the Hyogo Framework for Action, [Sendai Framework](#) and [IFRC's framework for community resilience](#), after which TRC presented how their working areas fit within these frameworks. This was followed by an activity where the terminologies of CCA, DRR, health and gender and diversity were presented on cards. Participants were divided into four groups and worked together to match the correct definition with the term. Participants got 84% of the right answers from 25 cards. A video of DRR concepts developed by The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) was also presented in this session.

The last session of day one, 'Introduction to Climate Change' was delivered by an external facilitator from the Department of Environmental Quality promotion, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. Dr. Aussamon Limsakul. Dr. Limsakul presented the meaning of climate change, global warming, the greenhouse effect, facts about climate change and global warming, as well as the trend of climate change in the future. An interactive exercise followed

where participants were divided into groups and practiced how to integrate Climate Change adaptation into VCA tools.

Day two

Day two focused on community-based disaster risk reduction, vulnerability and capacity assessments and how to mainstream gender and diversity within these. The morning sessions focused on an [introduction to gender and diversity concepts](#) such as 'gender' 'sex' 'diversity' and 'sexual and gender-based violence' as well as looking at gender equality, vulnerability and marginalization. This was followed by an overview of the IFRC's approach to gender and diversity. The session included interactive activities such as 'Speed Debating' where participants discussed various statements relating to gender and diversity specifically related to times of disaster. This aimed to highlight different opinions in the room and start the discussion around gender and diversity. Participants also completed a quiz which highlighted statistics to demonstrate the importance of taking a gender and diversity approach.

The second session focused on the [practical application of gender and diversity](#) in times of disasters. A key message was to convey that men, women, boys and girls and different social groups all experience disasters differently and to introduce participants to some of the risk factors present for each of these groups. An important link was made between gender inequality and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), as well as the highlighting the impact disasters have on the prevalence of SGBV. Participants were then introduced to the [IFRC's minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming](#) as a key practical resource for integrating gender and diversity within DRR. Signs with the standards from the MSCs for DRR programming were hung around the room. Participants went round the room in groups and rated the signs as [gender/diversity sensitive or not](#). They also rated the signs as related to dignity, access, participation or safety. From this it was clear that participants had a good grasp of the concepts and what we should and should avoid doing in our programmes to ensure they are as inclusive as possible.

The sessions moved on to an overview of the Thai Red Cross' Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) program. Thai Red Cross has been implementing Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction program since 2003 with the co-operation of four organizations; Thai Red Cross Society (TRC), Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). The MOU of 9 alliances¹ was also signed in 2003.

¹ Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Department of Provincial Administration, Department of Local Administration, The Community Development Department, The Ministry of Public Health, The Ministry of Education, The Public Relation Department, The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security of Thailand and Thai Red Cross.

So far, TRC has implemented their CBDRR program in 17 provinces, 139 communities, around Thailand. TRC has an eight step working process to implement the CBDRR project.² It is important that TRC staff responsible for the CBDRR project understand the full CBDRR process and are able to adapt themselves to each community, especially with regards to culture, gender and diversity and to the local context.

Thai Red Cross has not yet implemented the whole process of School-based Disaster Risk Reduction in the CBDRR program, however they have included DRR awareness raising at the school level, including dissemination of disaster knowledge, conducting training/workshops that related to DRR and the distribution of Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials.

Facilitators stressed that working in the community not only involves following the working process, but the implementer should be able to build a good relationship and trust with the community, as well as building strong relationships with local authorities, in order to avoid any challenges and conflict at the community level.

A session on how to ensure a gender and diversity sensitive approach to CBDRR was then conducted. It was stressed that a gender and diversity approach was not new for Thai Red Cross, highlighting examples from their existing CBDRR programs in communities that have ensured a focus on the elderly and inclusion of women and men in disaster management committees. A case study was also given from Palang Merah Indonesia's (PMIs) experience after the Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004. The gender and diversity sensitive approach was linked with South-East Asia's Resilience House Model which shows that if we are committed to building resilient communities then we must ensure gender and diversity and climate change are crosscutting issues, and not an 'add on' or optional activity.

Introduction to Vulnerability Capacity and Assessment (VCA) and applying a gender and diversity sensitive approach

Thai Red Cross has been using VCA tools within their CBDRR program since the beginning of its implementation, and the VCA is included in the working process (step 5). A session was facilitated by TRC's staff who are experienced in conducting the VCA process within the CBDRR project.

The facilitator emphasized that VCA is an important tool for community based programming, as it helps implementers to ensure local priorities are identified and to lead to the design of actions that contribute to disaster risk reduction. In addition, VCA is a process that uses various participatory tools to understand the level of people's exposure to (and capacity to resist) natural hazards at the grass-roots level. The twelve VCA tools were presented to participants and the facilitator also explained how to use the tool and the best ways to collect information from each.

² Step 1 community selection; Step 2 field work; Step 3 training community; Step 4 set up community committee; Step 5 Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis and develop DRR plan/CP/DP; Step 6 Increasing Capacity of the Community Disaster Management Committee (CDMC) and Community Based Action Team(CBAT); Step 7 table top exercise and drills and; step 8 Evaluation and Handover

A session on ensuring a [gender and diversity approach to VCA's](#) was also given. A key message was that we do not have to 'reinvent the wheel' and develop new tools to achieve this. The idea is to strengthen the tools we have to ensure they allow us to understand the needs, priorities, vulnerabilities and capacities, of men and women, as well as different social groups such as the elderly and people with disabilities. Some examples of adapted tools were shown as well as highlighting some key considerations for conducting a gender and diversity analysis.

Community briefing and field preparation

A mountainous and rural community was selected by the Thai Red Cross for the field visit as it is one of the current Thai Red Cross CBDRR program areas (under Hua Hin health station). As a briefing for the next day's field visit, Thai Red Cross presented the basic information, demographics of the community and potential risks that the community were facing. Participants were then divided into two groups; each group had to plan how they would collect the information from community using VCA tools that had been given to them by the facilitators. During this process they were tasked with ensuring climate change and gender and diversity approaches were taken into consideration.

Day three

The third day involved participants conducting a community assessment, using VCA tools to collect information.³

Overall the groups were able to gather enough information to develop an understanding of the community and their experience of flooding in the past. The groups split further into sub-groups in order to use more of the tools and some of these sub-groups ensured they asked both women and men about their priorities. These groups highlighted that they had found different information when they asked men and women which supported the need to ensure we speak to both men and women separately when conducting the assessments.

Although both groups were able to get obtain information, one group faced a coordination problem among the group members, as they did not plan the roles and responsibility of each member.

Day four

The aim of day four was information identification analysis. Both groups were tasked with developing an analysis from the VCA tools they used during the field visit, including problem trees, institutional and social network analysis, seasonal calendar and capacity/resource mapping.

³ Review of secondary sources, Structured and semi-structured interviews, Focus group discussion, Direct observation, Hazard mapping, Vulnerability mapping, Capacity/resource mapping, Transect walk, Seasonal calendar, Historical profile, Livelihood analysis, Institutional and social network analysis

Participants were able to analyze information from the tools they had used, referring to key components of any field assessment such as:

- Hazards/threats
- Risks/impacts
- Vulnerability
- Capacity

A list of problems identified by both groups were shared and discussed in plenary. After discussion both teams agreed to rank the two priority problems as follows;

1. Transport interruption during floods
2. Health problems during flood

Groups were able to identify issues specific to some of the diverse groups in the community for example Karin migrant workers not being invited to community groups or meetings. As such this could lead to their voices not being heard when identifying priorities for the community and being a part of key decision making processes. They were also able to identify differing priorities during ranking exercises between men and women, as well as highlighting common priorities during the floods.

Both groups then worked on a simple problem tree by identifying direct, indirect and root causes. Due to time limitations participants did not practice the objective tree. There were, however, discussions around this, as well as how to draw up more in depth problem trees that would allow participants to highlight the gender and diversity differences that were found during the initial field visit and how this would benefit the overall process including identifying key actions for the community.

Following this the proposal template and sample of proposal were presented by Thai Red Cross.

IFRC South-East Asia online library

The IFRC South-East Asia online library was presented to participants towards the end of the training as a way to find further resources on the topics discussed during the training, in particular the [Community, Safety and Resilience](#) and [Gender and Diversity](#) pages and resources. Throughout the training all presentations and related pictures and resources had been uploaded to a specific training page '[Introduction to Resilience](#)'.

The official training was completed on Day 4 with a conclusion of a post-test and a certificate presentation to participants.

Day 5

A field visit to a 'sufficient economy project' was conducted on the final day. The objective of the field visit was to enhance the livelihood knowledge of Thai Red Cross staff, in order to combine this within the activities of the CBDRR program. The sufficient economy project is one of Royal projects that strengthen the community's capacity to use local resources for their extra livelihood activities such as household agriculture and organic composting. The aim of the project is to increase community income and reduce unnecessary expenses. Thai Red Cross should be able

to introduce this kind of activity to the communities they work with when they implement CBDRR programs in the future.

Workshop structure

Participants and facilitators

There were 24 participants (1 male and 24 female). Most of participants had experience and a background in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) including a basic knowledge of Climate Change. However, Gender and Diversity was a new topic to be intergraded in all works of Thai Red Cross.

The main facilitators from IFRC were Ms. Rommanee Klaeotanong, IFRC Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Officer, Ms. Christina Haneef IFRC Southeast Asia Regional Gender and Diversity Officer and Ms. Rattaparon Pongpattana, Senior KM and M&E Assistant from American Red Cross. From Thai Red Cross' Relief and Community Health Bureau, the main facilitators were Ms. Sunithida Petdaung, Ms. Benjaporn Jitharn and Ms. Wilailak Kubsungnen.

An external facilitator, Dr. Aussamon Limsakul attended from the Department of Environmental Quality promotion, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

Administration and logistics:

The training took place in Hua Hin Province, Thailand. The training was conducted over four days with a one-day field visit. A final field visit on the fifth travel day was conducted. The venue and logistics for the event were seen as a good choice.

Community selection:

A rural and mountainous community was selected for the field visit. Thai Red Cross had already implemented the CBDRR project in this community and therefore the assessment information gathered will be able to be used by the Thai Red Cross' Hua Hin Station to continue implementing the project.

Outcomes and recommendations

The intended outcomes of the training included:

- Participants will be able to understand the concepts of DRR and Resilience including gender, diversity and gender-based violence, climate change and CBDRR.
- Participants are able to apply the training knowledge to existing community based disaster risk reduction programs
- Future DRR, CBDRR and Resilience programmes of the TRC will ensure a gender and diversity approach which is in line with the standards of the Minimum Standard Commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming.

As a next step the aim is for participants to ensure an inclusive approach to their DRR programming and for any new CBDRR projects to take this approach. At the end of the training this was discussed with Thai Red Cross.

It was clear that during the training participants took on board the concepts of CCA and gender and diversity which, for many, were new concepts. This was evident through the group exercises during the training, the field visit and the discussions during the VCA analysis. It was also highlighted from the pre and post test results. In the pre-test, participants scored on average 72.87% correct answers and in the post-test participants scored an average of 87.30% correct answers.

It was evident that this was still only intended to be an introductory training and participants would benefit from pursuing these concepts further; both through training and practical integration of cross cutting issues within their work.

Thai Red Cross and participants showed their interest in learning more about gender and diversity, especially expressing the need for a more in depth gender and diversity training with Thai Red Cross Headquarter staff who will implement CBDRR programs to ensure they can disseminate gender and diversity knowledge more at the community level.

To ensure that the outcomes of the training are successful and based on discussions with Thai Red Cross and participants, the following recommendations were made:

Recommendations:

- Participants are interested in further gender and diversity training and would like to have more in depth training on how to integrate gender and diversity within VCA assessments and analysis. The request for the next training is to have a more comprehensive training with field visits, over a 4-5 day period.
- Guidelines or a handbook for gender and diversity-sensitive VCA should be developed with tools and guiding questions, to facilitate the above training.
- A second recommendation is for Thai Red Cross Headquarter staff from the Relief and Community Health Bureau to have a training of trainers on gender and diversity so that they can more confidently disseminate these messages to the branches and at community level. This TOT could also include participants from this current training who showed the skills required to be a trainer.
- The sessions on gender and diversity were discussed with Thai Red Cross in advance to see whether these should be translated fully in Thai. It was decided that most of the slides should be in English. The facilitators worked together beforehand to ensure as smooth translation as possible, however English language was still seen as a barrier to learning for participants. Therefore in future trainings it was recommended that more of the content should be presented in Thai.

Annex 1: Final Agenda

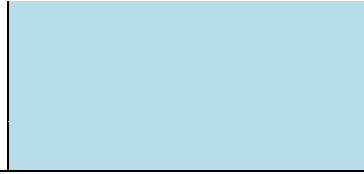
Disaster Risk Reduction Introduction to Resilience Training 9-13 November 2015

	Day 1 - 9 Nov	Day 2 - 10 Nov	Day 3 - 11 Nov	Day 4 - 12 Nov	Day 5 - 13 Nov
	08.15-08.30 Participants registration	08.30-09.00 Recap day 1	08.00-09.00	08.30 - 10.00	08.30 - 12.00
	08.30-08.40 Opening Ceremony	09.00-10.00 An introduction to gender and diversity and sexual and gender-based violence	Travel to community	Problem identification	Field visit Sufficiency Economy Project
08.30-10.00	08.40-09.00 Agenda introduction/Ground rules	The concepts and an overview of IFRC's strategic framework and MSCs	09.00-09.30 Introduction to community	Focus on VCA tools, Male/Female	
	09.00-09.30 Participants Introduction & Expectation		TRC - HS 10	Group work	
	09.30-10.00 Pre-test			TRC	

	<p>TRC</p> <p>10.00-10.30 Sendai Frameworks to DRR IFRC Community Resilience Framework</p> <p>IFRC - Rommanee</p>	<p>IFRC - Christina - Rattanaporn</p>	<p>09.30-10.00</p>		
10.30-10.45 coffee break					
<p>10.30-12.00</p>	<p>10.45-11.00 How TRC applies Sendai framework and SDGs</p> <p>to DRR works</p> <p>TRC-Pavinee</p> <p>11.00-12.00 Concept of DRR/terminologies - Hazards, Elements at risk - Vulnerability and Capacity - CCA - Gender</p> <p>TRC- Jan IFRC - Rommanee</p>	<p>10.45-12.00 Gender, diversity and SGBV in DRR. Including group work on gender and diversity sensitive programming through the MSCs</p> <p>IFRC - Christina - Rattanaporn</p>	<p>Field study</p> <p>Community assesment VCA analysis</p>	<p>10.30-12.00</p> <p>Plan of Action and</p>	<p>Field visit Sufficiency Economy Project</p>
12.00-13.00 Lunch					
<p>13.00-15.00</p>	<p>13.00-15.00 Introduction CCA - Basic sciences and facts</p>	<p>13.00-14.30 CBDRR concept of TRC - CBDRR process</p>	<p>Field study</p>	<p>13.00-14.00 Proposal development</p>	<p>Travel back to Bangkok</p>

	<p>- DRR CCA</p> <p>Dr.Assawamon</p> <p><i>Department of Environmental Quality promotion, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</i></p>	<p>- Community approach</p> <p>- SBRR</p> <p>TRC- Wilailak/Jan</p> <p>14.30-15.00</p> <p>Gender and diversity-sensitive approaches to CBDRR</p> <p>IFRC - Christina</p>	<p>Community assesment</p> <p>VCA analysis</p>	<p>IFRC</p> <p>14.00-15.00</p> <p>Recommendation TRC for building capacity of TRC's DRR staffs</p> <p>TRC</p>	
15.00-15.15 coffee break					
15.30-17.00	<p>15.30-17.00</p> <p>- Health CCA</p> <p>- CCA/CCM</p> <p>- CCA/CCM</p> <p>Dr.Assawamon</p> <p><i>Department of Environmental Quality promotion, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</i></p> <p>Online library introduction</p> <p>Climate Centre website</p>	<p>15.15-16.15</p> <p>Introduction to VCA tool</p> <p>TRC- Ning</p> <p>16.15-16.45</p> <p>Gender and diversity sensitive approach to VCA</p> <p>IFRC-Christina</p> <p>Filed visit briefing</p> <p>TRC-Ning</p>		<p>15.15-17.00</p> <p>Post-test Evaluation</p> <p>Closing</p>	

An overview of the Gender
and Diversity for resilience
resource library



Annex 2: Participant list

รายชื่อผู้เข้าร่วมประชุม Participant List

Disaster Risk Reduction Training - Introduction to Resilience for Thai Red Cross

9 - 12 November 2015, Hua Hin (Prachaub Khirikhan province)

No.	Name ชื่อ	Sex	Position ตำแหน่ง
1	น.ส. สูดากาญจน์ สุขนวล Ms. Sudakarn Suknuan	F	พยาบาล ๖ ฝ่ายบรรเทาทุกข์ผู้ประสบภัย Nurse of Relief Division, RCHB
2	น.ส.กมลภรณ์ สัมเพ็ชร Ms. Kamolporn Sompetch	F	พยาบาล ๔ ฝ่ายบรรเทาทุกข์ผู้ประสบภัย Nurse of Relief Division, RCHB
3	น.ส.พิชญาภา วัชวัลคุ Ms. Pitchayada Watchawanku	F	พยาบาล ๔ ฝ่ายบรรเทาทุกข์ผู้ประสบภัย Nurse of Relief Division, RCHB
4	นายไพฑูรย์ น้อยวิเศษ Mr. Paitoon Noiwiset	M	พยาบาล ๔ ฝ่ายบรรเทาทุกข์ผู้ประสบภัย Nurse of Relief Division, RCHB
5	นางวรรณวิมล เชื้อนวัง Mrs. Wanwimon Khuenwang	F	พยาบาล 6 ฝ่ายบรรเทาทุกข์ผู้ประสบภัย, ฝ่ายประสานงาน สถานีกาชาด Nurse of Relief Division, RCHB Health station

6	น.ส.วรรณช จันทรอุไร Worranuch Chan-Urai	Ms.	F	พยาบาล 6 ฝ่ายบรรเทาทุกข์ผู้ประสบภัย, ฝ่ายประสานงาน สถานีกาชาด Nurse of Relief Division, RCHB Health station
7	น.ส.รัตนาภรณ์ พงษ์คำพันธ์		F	พยาบาล ฝ่ายบรรเทาทุกข์ผู้ประสบภัย, ฝ่ายประสานงานสถานี กาชาด Nurse of Relief Division, RCHB Health station
8	นางทิพรัตน์ ล้อมแพน Thipparat Lompan	Mrs.	F	พยาบาล ๗ สถานีกาชาดที่ ๔ นครราชสีมา Nurse of Relief Division, RCHB Health station 7, Nakornratchasrima
9	น.ส.นวลพรรณ โมณะตระกูล Nuanpan Monatrakul	Ms.	F	พยาบาล ๖ สถานีกาชาดที่ ๔ นครราชสีมา Nurse of Relief Division, RCHB Health station 7, Nakornratchasrima
10	นางสนทยา บานฤทัย Sonthaya Banruthai	Mrs.	F	พยาบาล ๖ สถานีกาชาดที่ ๖ อรัญประเทศ Nurse of Relief Division, RCHB Health station 6, Aranyaprathet
11	นางเพ็ญศิริ เวชศาสตร์ Pensiri Wechasart	Mrs.	F	พยาบาล ๖ สถานีกาชาดที่ ๖ อรัญประเทศ Nurse of Relief Division, RCHB Health station 6, Aranyaprathet
12	นางเสาวลักษณ์ ชำนิศาสตร์ Saowalak Chamnisart	Mrs.	F	พยาบาล ๖ สถานีกาชาดที่ ๘ จ.เพชรบุรี Nurse of Relief Division, RCHB Health station 8, Petchaburi
13	นางบุญญาดา เหล็กแท้ Boonyada Lektæ	Mrs.	F	พยาบาล ๖ สถานีกาชาดที่ ๘ จ.เพชรบุรี Nurse of Relief Division, RCHB Health station 8, Petchaburi
14	น.ส.สุดใจ เครือวณิชธรรม Sudchai Kruewanitchatham	Ms.	F	หัวหน้าสถานีกาชาดหัวหินเฉลิมพระเกียรติ, Head of Health station Hua Hin

15	น.ส.ศิริมล เครือแก้ว Ms.Sirimon Kruekaeo		F	พยาบาล ๖ สถานีกาชาดหัวหินเฉลิมพระเกียรติ, Nurse of RCHB Hua Hin
16	น.ส.สุชาดา โต๊ะชื่น Ms.Suchada Tochuen		F	พยาบาล ๖ สถานีกาชาดหัวหินเฉลิมพระเกียรติ, Nurse of RCHB Hua Hin
17	น.ส.กฤษณา โมสิกานนท์ Ms. Kritsana Mosikanon		F	พยาบาล ๕ สถานีกาชาดสิรินธร (นครศรีธรรมราช), Nurse of RCHB, Health station Nakornsrihammarat
18	น.ส.สุธาวรรณ จันท์น้อย Ms. Sathawan Jannoi		F	พยาบาล ๕ สถานีกาชาดสิรินธร (นครศรีธรรมราช), Nurse of RCHB, Health station Nakornsrihammarat
19	น.ส.บุญรัตน์ พรจันทร์ Ms. Boonyarat Pornjan		F	พยาบาล ๕ สถานีกาชาดที่ ๑๔ พังงา, Nurse of RCHB, Health station Phang Nga
20	น.ส.เกศรา รักษาเนา Ms. Ketsara Raksanak		F	ผู้ช่วยพยาบาล สถานีกาชาดที่ ๑๔ พังงา, Assistant Nurse, Health station 14 Phang Nga
21	น.ส.วันรัก เพ็งแสงทอง Ms. Wanrak Pongsangthong		F	พยาบาล ๔ สถานีกาชาดเทพรัตน์ (ตาก), Nurse health station Tak
22	นางบุษบา สุขเกษม Mrs. Busaba Sukkasem		F	เจ้าหน้าที่วิทยาศาสตร์การแพทย์ ๓ สถานีกาชาดเทพรัตน์ (ตาก), Staff from Health station Tak
23	Warongrong Tatrakom		F	IFRC
24	Patima Sriwakul		F	American Red Cross
	Facilitator/orgainzer			

25	น.ส. ปาวิณี อยู่ประเสริฐ Ms. Pavinee Yuprasert	F	หัวหน้าฝ่ายบรรเทาทุกข์ผู้ประสบภัย Head of Relief Division, RCHB
26	นางสุนิษฐิดา เพชรด้วง Ms.Sunithida Petdaung	F	หัวหน้างานสร้างเสริมศักยภาพฯ Head of Capacity Building, RCHB
27	น.ส.เบญจพร จิตรหาญ Ms. Benjaporn Jitharn	F	พยาบาล ๖ สถานีกาชาดที่ ๗ อุบลราชธานี, Nurse Health station Ubonratchathani
28	น.ส.วิไลลักษณ์ ขุบสูงเนิน Ms.Wilailak Kubsungnen	F	หัวหน้าสถานีกาชาดที่ ๑ จ.สุรินทร์, Head of Health station Surin
29	Rommanee Klaoanong	F	IFRC
30	Christina Haneef	F	IFRC
31	Rattaporn POUNGPAT	F	American Red Cross