

#### **Vietnam Red Cross Society**

#### Community based disaster risk management programme

#### Overall objective

Impact of natural disasters on the most vulnerable people reduced and mitigated through community based disaster preparedness and mitigation activity; human resource and institutional development

#### Specific objectives

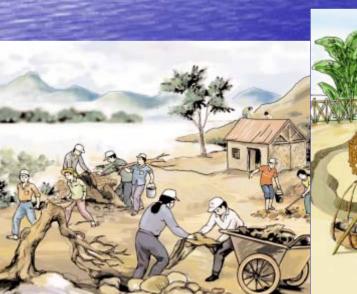
- 1. Human resource development at different levels
- 2. Material resource increased at different levels
- Public awareness raising in disaster management
- 4. Disaster risk reduction for high risk communities
- 5. Humanitarian relief support to vulnerable people affected by disasters

- 140 Red Cross (RC) staff trained as DM trainers from 33 disaster prone provinces; 30 received further training as master trainers
- 1,050 RC staff at provincial, district and DPC levels and 3,700 key staff at commune level from 33 disaster prone provinces were trained in disaster management
- 105 RC staff from 21 most disaster prone provinces were trained in life-saving and search and rescue
- Disaster management related materials developed for different target groups (provincial/district staff, commune staff and primary school children, etc.)

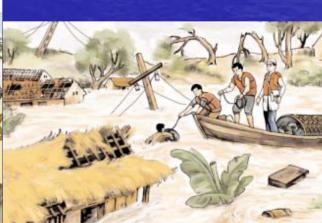
- 43 RC DPCs, 26 emergency response posts, 5 river and sea rescue stations and some RC offices in the 21 of the most disaster prone provinces were repaired and equipped with search and rescue facilities/ materials (including motor boats, cars, computers, lifebuoys, life vests, megaphones, etc.)
- 15,000 household kits placed in reserve (including blankets, mosquito nets, cooking sets, plastic scoops packed in plastic buckets)

- Over 12,000 primary school teachers and over 600,000 primary school children were trained in the material: "An introduction to disaster preparedness for primary school children" in 27 disaster prone provinces
- 80,000 sets of brochures: "Living with floods" with a training video were distributed to the people at risk in the Mekong Delta

Over 12,000 primary school teachers and over 600,000 primary school children were trained in the material: "An introduction to disaster preparedness for primary school children" in 27 disaster prone provinces







 Over 20,000 ha of mangroves were planted/protected in 8 coastal provinces (North/Centre provinces). Over 4,000 poor households benefited directly and 6,000 households benefited indirectly by harvesting marine life attracted by the mangrove forest

Wind-break trees were planted in typhoon prone communes along

the coast.





 12,000 households affected by disasters or living in the most at risk areas of 18 provinces received support to build stronger houses



• Hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessment was undertaken in 200 communes in 16 disaster prone provinces. Assessment results were used by the local people to identify risk reduction measures and to develop their disaster preparedness and response plans. (some Risk Reduction measures received financial support from the



- Disaster response operations were undertaken that targeted support to vulnerable people
- Lessons learnt from the major relief operations were undertaken to improve the quality of future activities (e.g. Typhoon Linda in 1997, floods in 7 Central provinces in 1999, floods in the Mekong Delta in 2000)
- New relief initiatives, i.e. provision of livelihood support to affected people were undertaken in the Mekong Delta and Nghe An & Ha Tinh provinces
- Guidelines for humanitarian need assessment and relief operations were developed and applied at different levels

# Impact of the programme on the sustainable development of the country

Overall the programme has had impact in two areas:

#### Resistance

- people are better prepared to cope with the same shocks, i.e. the same disasters have less impact;
- their awareness of DM has increased (e.g. through the school programme, the brochures, training of staff/school teachers, etc.)
- RC/other organisations have provided support through CBDRM/disaster response operations

# Impact of the programme on the sustainable development of the country

#### Resilience

- communities' resilience has developed and people are able to recover more quickly their assets and to reestablish their livelihoods
- their belongings, houses, animals, means to generate income, etc. are protected better/provided e.g. fishing boats, nets or livelihood packages;
- they have more experience in how to protect themselves and their assets, how to organise their communities, e.g. building of protective dykes, making earth mound for trees/animals, planting wind-break trees, self-help groups, shock-brigades, etc.
- they have better access to information related to disasters

#### Disaster prepareness training couse



#### Thinking and discussing DP in the commune



#### DP communcation



#### Discussing DP in the commune



