

DISASTER RESPONSE IN VIETNAM

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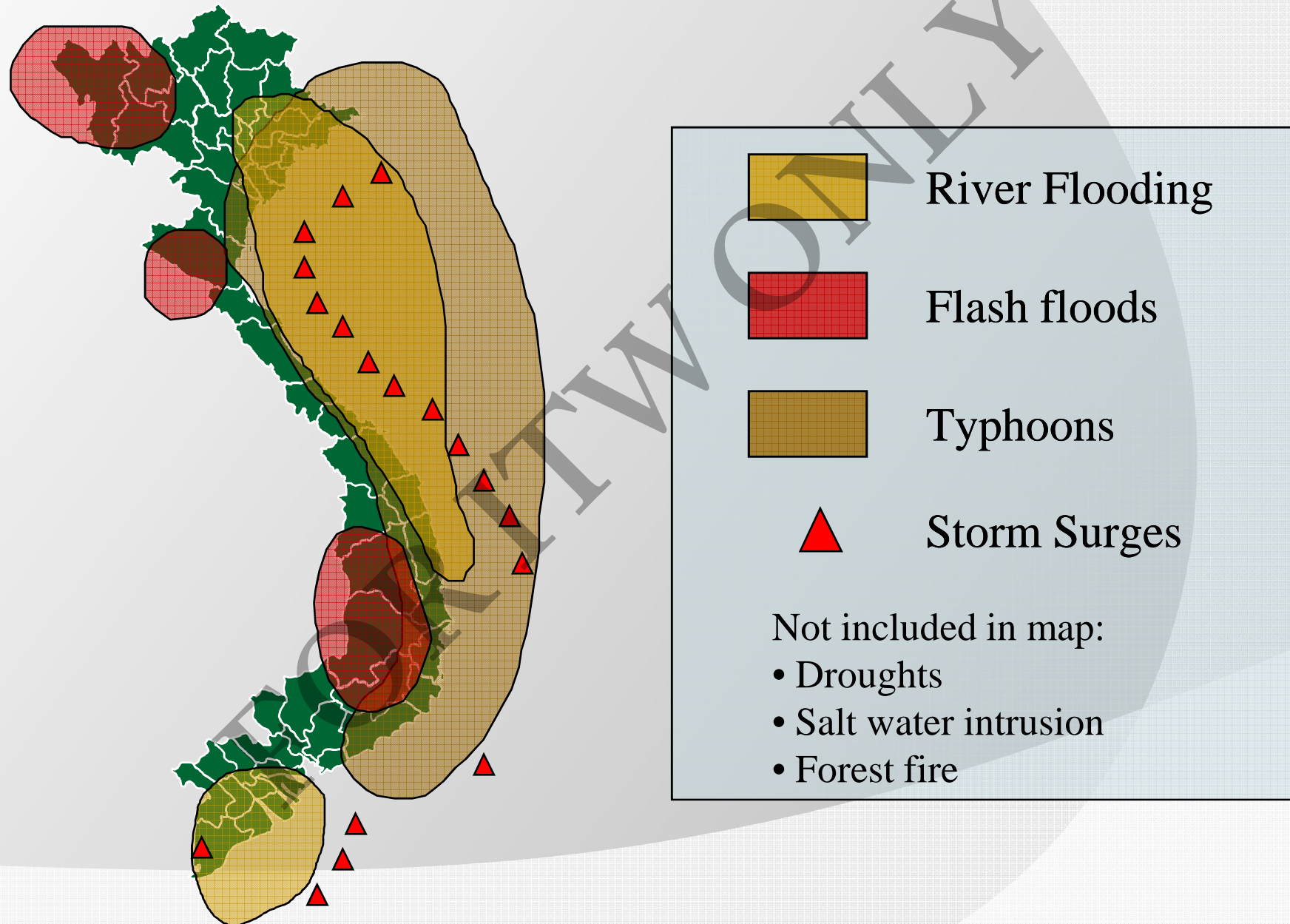
OUTLINE



1. Overview of Natural Disaster in Vietnam
2. Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Response
3. Type of Evacuation
4. Need of Disaster Safety Evacuation
5. Implementing methods
6. Challenges
7. Way ahead

Sharing Experience: Ketsana Typhoon

1. Natural Disaster in Vietnam



2. Disaster Management, Preparedness and Response

- “4 on-site” motto
 - On-site forces
 - On-site logistics
 - On-site means and equipments
 - On-site management



3. Need of Disaster Safety Evacuation

- Ensure the safety for people whom have not abilities to prevent disaster when they occur
- Low land is often inundated in flood season
- Protecting works system (dyke, reservoir, ...) in some areas is still weak and not enough for ensure the safety for local people in high risk areas
- Unstable structure houses



4. Type of Disaster Safety Evacuation

- Evacuation before disaster occur
 - Under the direction of responsible authorities to ensure the safety for people
 - In long time: Build plan for integrating with other national programs and Social – Economic Development Plan
- Evacuation for landslide area
 - Evacuation plans are often 5 year plans
 - Integrate with Social – Economic Development Plan
 - Ensure a stable livelihood for the people
 - Synchronous infrastructure

5. Implementing methods

- Evacuate the people to high land areas
- Have plans to build and use concrete public houses at high land areas as shelter places.
- Encourage people in vulnerable areas act on their own to store food, and have their own evacuation plan
- Develop evacuation route



- School model integrated disaster prevention capability
(Phu An commune, Thua Thien Hue Province)
- Safe place for 300-350 people



Community House
(Tra Mai commune,
Tra My district,
Quang Nam
Province)
Area: 1320 m²

5. Implementing methods (continued)

- Frequently develop scenario for search and rescue exercises, and held the performances annually
- Strengthen awareness for local people to help them have active abilities when disaster happened



6. Challenges

- In some vulnerable areas, there are not enough safe places for all people
- In inundated areas, roads may be damaged, so the people can not go to shelter places.
- Lack of awareness
- The psychology of local people: do not want to leave home, be afraid of food shortage
- Inaccurate forecasting affects people's psychological badly

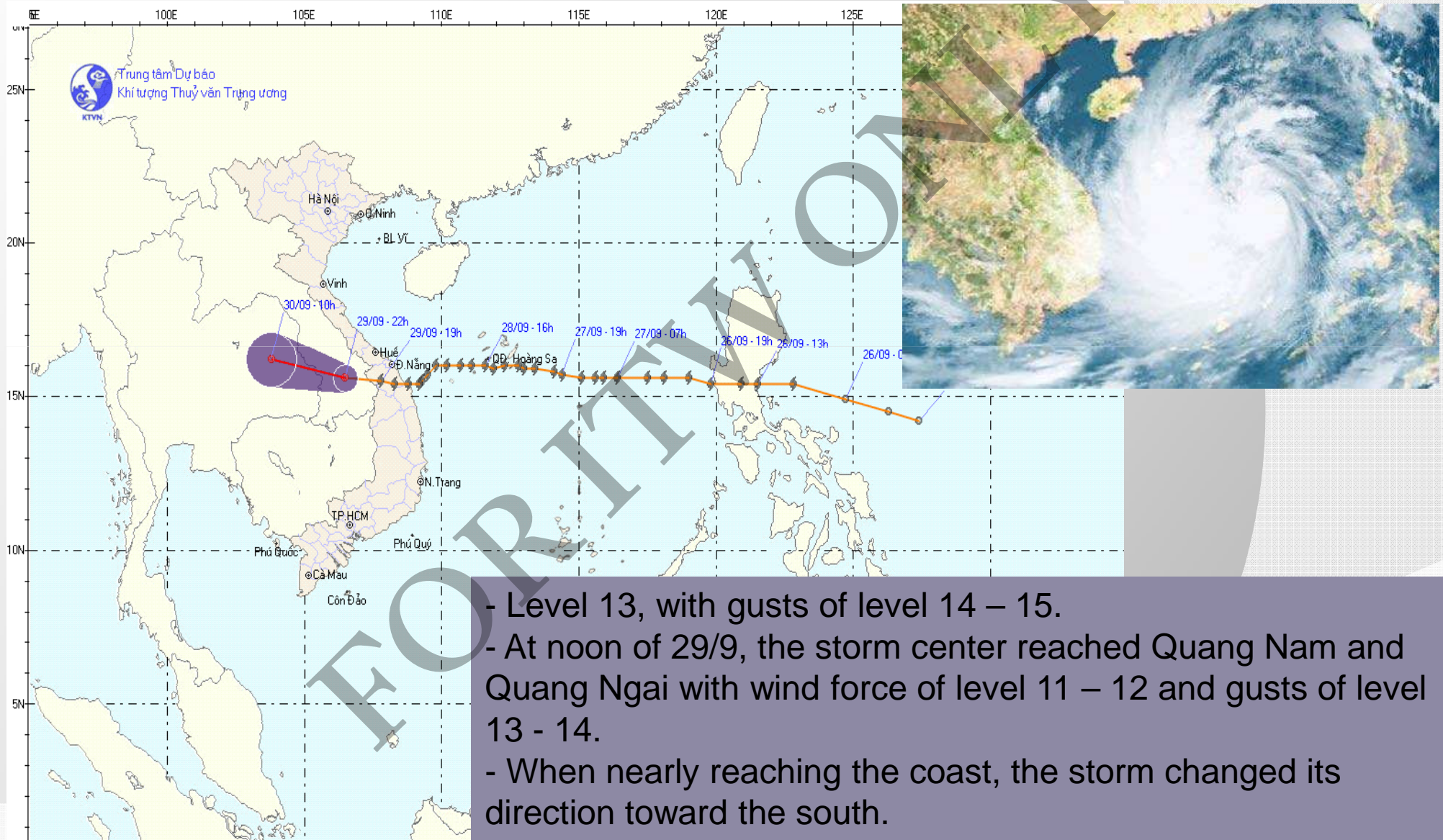
7. Way ahead

- Reinforce houses and build more multi-purposed and concrete public houses, evacuation routes
- Build Disaster Preparedness, Prevention and Response Plan before flood and storm season
- Raising awareness and initiative of local people
- Strengthen forecasting and warning system

Sharing experiences

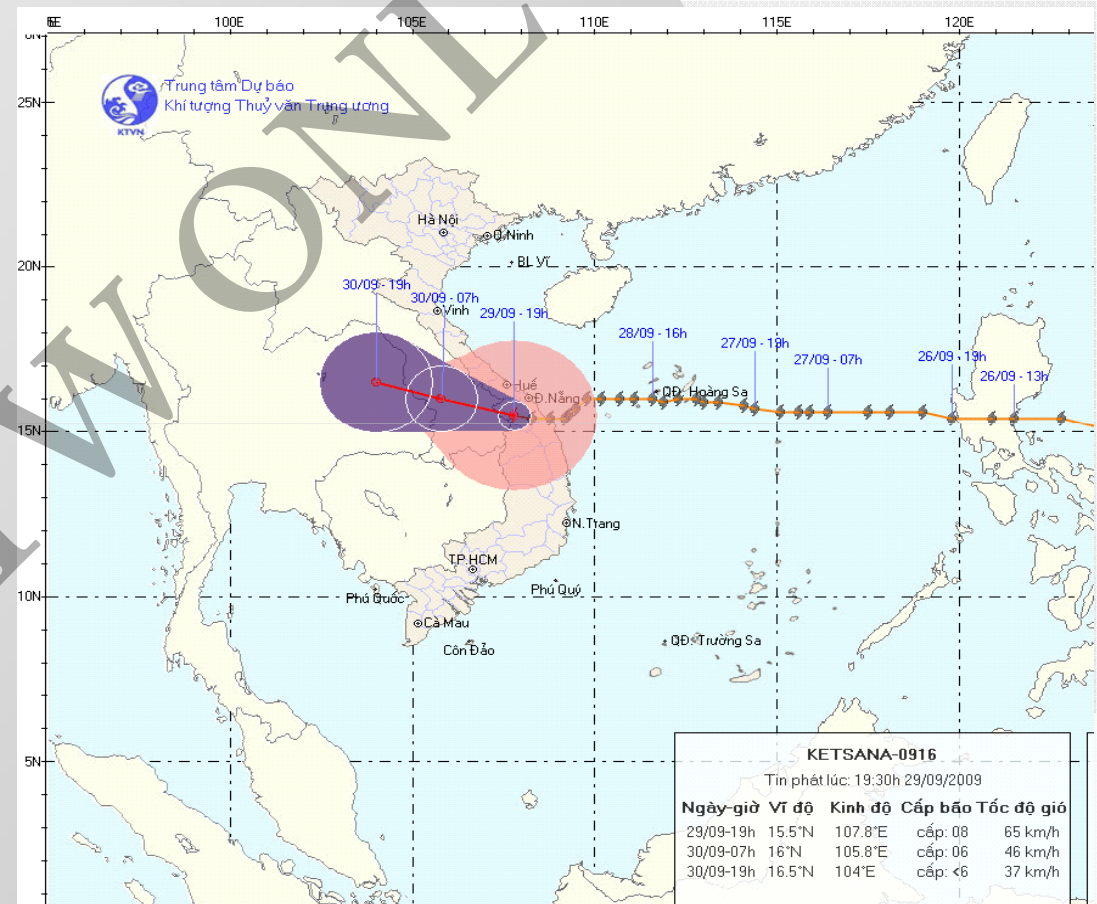
Ketsana Typhoon

KETSANA TYPHOON - 2009



Characteristic of Ketsana typhoon

- One of the strongest typhoons in the last 40 years in Vietnam (wind 12 level, gust at 14-15 level)
- Formed in the East sea Philippine (23 Sept 2009) landed on Quang Nam and Quang Ngai provinces at noon 1st of Oct 2009
- Quang Nam and Quang Ngai are the most affected provinces
- The circulation of the typhoon caused heavy rain, large scale flood from Quang Binh, Quang Ngai to highland provinces



Respond to Ketsana Typhoon

- Inform accurate information and timely warning and forecasting (when the typhoon still in the East of Philippine) official announcement about the information of the typhoon through mass media
- Prime Minister issued 3 emergency telegraphy, the CCFSC issued 5 direction telegraphy respond to typhoon and flood
- Establishment of the Front Direction Committee in Danang city under the direction of Deputy Prime Minister Hoang Trung Hai
- Frequent video meetings between Hanoi and Da Nang to timely know the situation and give direction
- Mobilize all means of transport to call and inform boats, ships to find shelters (plane, signal fire, navy ship, ICOM devices and relatives inform for fisherman who are fishing at sea)

Result of Responding

- Called and guided 46,509 boats, ships with 193,662 people working on ships move to avoid typhoon
- Arranged 40,659 ships in parking areas.

Respond to Ketsana Typhoon

- Mobilize forces to evacuate people out of dangerous areas
- 103.123 households with 356.790 people had been evacuated



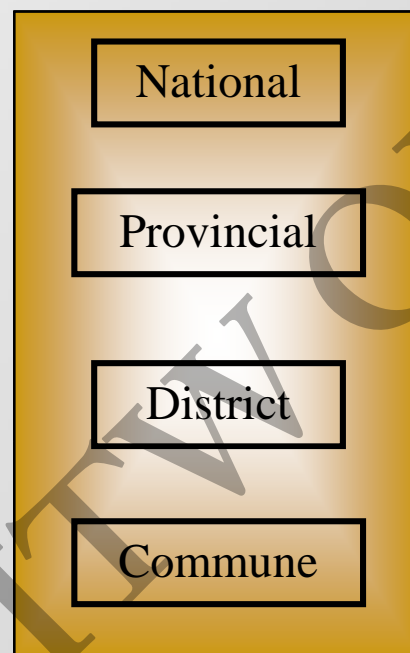
Respond to Ketsana Typhoon

Social organization

- Central Committee of the Fatherland Front
- Viet Nam Red cross
- HCM youth Union
- Women Union
- Non governmental organization
- Private sector
- Research Institution etc.



Government



PEOPLE



International Organization

- International organization: UNDP, DIPECHO, WB, ADB, AusAID, JICA, DANIDA, Netherlands Embassy, Luxembourg...
- International NGOs: Oxfam, SC, Care, DW, CECI, World Vision, Red Cross,...
- Disaster Management working group (DMWG)
- etc

Overcome the impact of Ketsana Typhoon



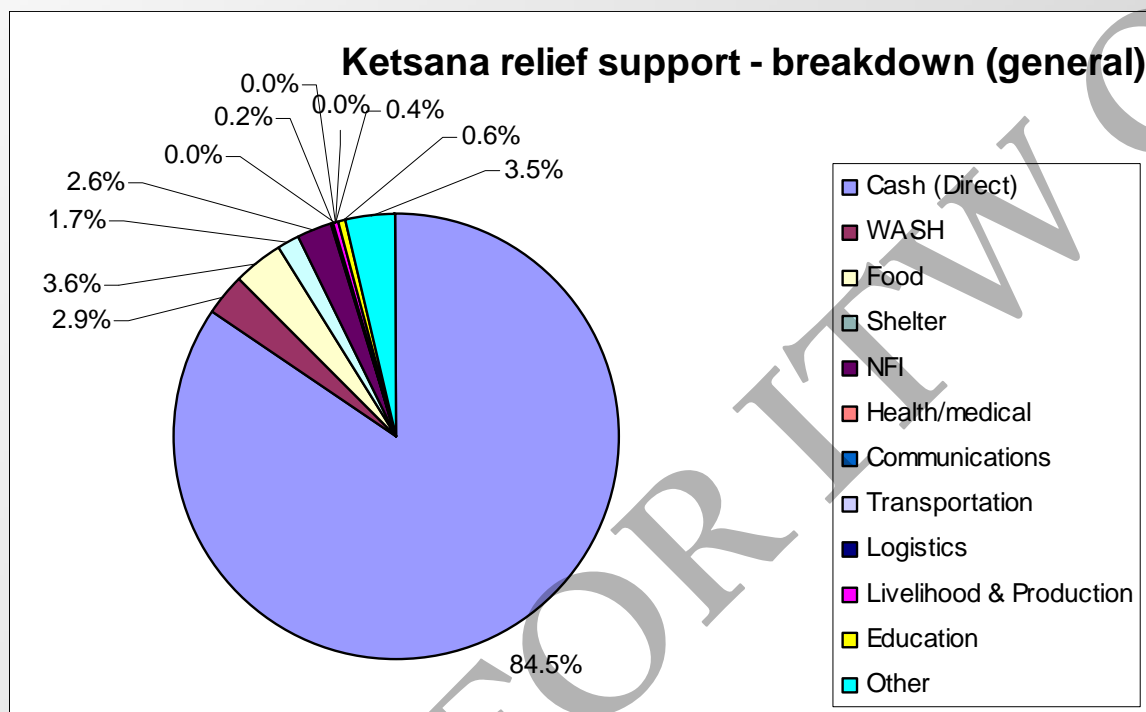
Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister go to disaster affected areas to give direction to overcome the impact of disaster

The government had provided rice to the affected people



Ministries, agencies and organizations had sent delegation to direct overcoming the impact of disaster

Relief support provided



■ Government:
29,722,223 USD

- cash: 535 billion VND
- rice: 13,500 tons

■ Non-Government:
+ 6,980,000 USD (65%)

- cash for work and cash grant programs (17%)
- WASH (20%)
- food (24%)
- shelter (12%)
- NFI (18%)
- health/medical (2%)
- livelihood and production (3%)
- education (4%)

Conclusion

Emergency Rescue:

Community

Local Authorities

National Government

Emergency Relief:

Community

Local Authorities

National Government

Donors: I-NGOs, NGOs

UN Agencies



**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

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