



In the Spotlight

NATURAL DISASTERS RECORDED IN JULY 2008

WORKING GROUP MEETING OF PROGRAM FOR HYDRO-METEOROLOGICAL DISASTER MITIGATION IN SECONDARY CITIES IN ASIA

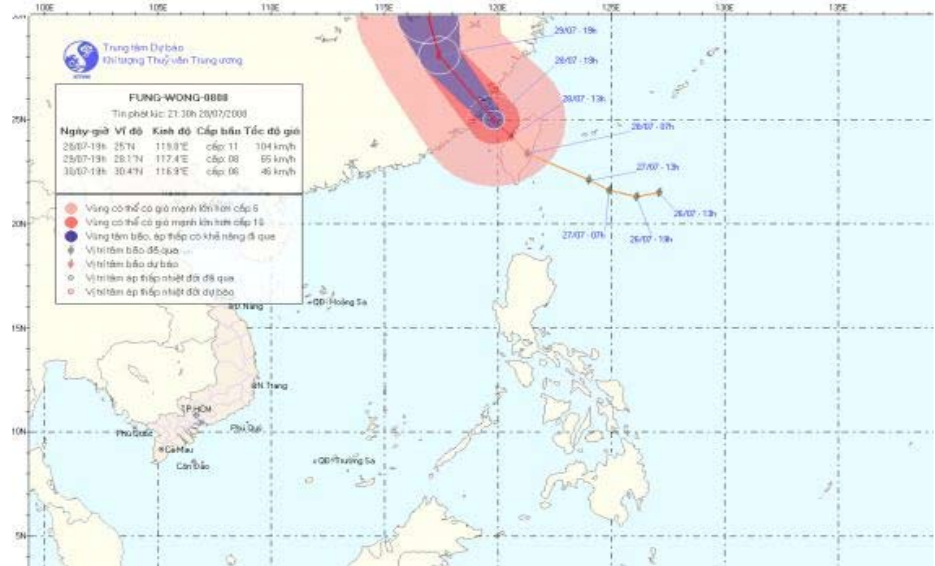
CCWG TAKES STEPS TO BUILD LOCAL CAPACITY TO RESPOND TO CLIMATE CHANGE

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WORLD DISASTER NEWS

TYPHOON FUNG - WONG



Map: Path of typhoon Fung - Wong

Typhoon Fung – Wong was reported to have formed at noon on July 26, 2008. After brushing the Philippines, causing three lives to be lost, inundation and large scale disruption of electricity supply, typhoon Fung - Wong struck Taiwan in the area of Hualien on the east central coast of the country early on the morning of July 28. Typhoon Fung Wong covered the entire island with wind and rain. The recorded rainfall was around 700 mm and wind force reached 126km per hour leaving many trees uprooted.

In Taichung (Taiwan), at least one man was reported dead, 1,000 people living in the coastal villages were evacuated, 43,000 houses had no electricity. Schools and offices were closed, traffic and railway services were suspended, and domestic and international flights were canceled. The Government classified the areas around 425 rivers as being flooded or at risk of flash flooding in the aftermath of the typhoon.

The typhoon affected the northern part of the East Sea of Vietnam. No damage was recorded./.

Source: Division for Flood and Storm Control - DDMFSC

NATURAL DISASTERS RECORDED IN JULY 2008

Whirlwinds, hail, landslides and heavy rain causing local flooding and erosion:

In July, whirlwinds and lightning occurred large areas of both Northern and Southern provinces of Vietnam. Six whirlwinds, eight localized flash floods and two landslides occurred in Lang Son, Phu Tho, Quang Nam and Kien Giang Provinces.

in localized flash floods, landslides and rapidly increased the water level of river systems. The provinces that suffered landslides and localized flash floods were Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Ha Giang and Son La.

In the North, continuous heavy rain occurred in many places in mountainous provinces. The rainfall recorded in Northwestern and Northeastern Stations during three periods of heavy rain ranged from 100 to 200 mm resulting

In Son La: Heavy rain occurred from July 12 to 18 with a rainfall of 128 to 320 mm resulting in flooding and landslides in Mai Son and Muong La districts. Of more significance were landslides that occurred on July 24 and 25-
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WORKING GROUP MEETING OF PROGRAM FOR HYDRO-METEOROLOGICAL DISASTER MITIGATION IN SECONDARY CITIES IN ASIA

Over three days from July 15 to 17, 2008 the Working Group Meeting of Program for Hydro-Meteorological Disaster Mitigation in Secondary Cities in Asia (PROMISE) was jointly organized by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), NDMP and the Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI) in the city of Danang, Vietnam. The meeting gathered more than 60 representatives from country partner institutions (from Bangladesh, Philippines, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Vietnam), donor agency and other international agencies.

The Program for Hydro-Meteorological Disaster Mitigation in Secondary Cities in Asia (PROMISE) is a 4-year Program with the financial assistance of the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance of the US Agency for International Development (OFDA/USAID) which began in early 2006. The PROMISE project was initiated in six targeted cities in Asia and has been successfully achieving its strategic vision in Chittagong in Bangladesh, Jakarta in Indonesia, Hyderabad in Pakistan, Dagupan in Philippines, Danang in Vietnam and Kalutara in Sri Lanka. In Vietnam, the project was implemented in Danang city in association with CECI. The overall objectives of the PROMISE project are to adopt specific hydro-meteorological preparedness and mitigation measures, increase stakeholder involvement, enhance strategies, application of tools, methodologies on urban community preparedness and mitigation, and to strengthen networks and regional links among Urban Risk Management institutions.

The objectives of the 3 day Working Group Meeting (WGM) 2008 were:

- To share and exchange the experience of the project partner countries in hydro-meteorological risk management in the urban context and possible replication of the good practices and assessment tools to other regions;
 - To facilitate better urban risk reduction and disaster mitigation through disseminating the knowledge and experience gained under this project;
 - To promote better understanding of the National Strategy for Natural Disaster Prevention Response and Mitigation up to 2020 and recent initiative by NDM Partnership;
- During the sessions of the meeting, a great deal of experi-



Photo: Working Group Meeting of Program for Hydro-Meteorological Disaster Mitigation in Secondary Cities in Asia (PROMISE)

ence in reducing urban vulnerability in terms of physical, social, economic and environmental nature and success stories made during the period of implementations were shared among different stakeholders.

The agenda included following topic for discussion:

- Vietnam's experience in urban disaster risk management in particular Hydro-metrological disaster risk management.
- Practices for mainstreaming the disaster risk management in urban development
- Technology Development and Transfer for disaster risk management
- Networking and Partnership development for disaster risk management
- Governance and disaster risk management
- Planning and Implementation processes for disaster risk management

After three days of discussions, it was recommended by participants that opportunities for possible replication of the good practices and assessment tools in other regions should be explored and that the promotion of information sharing mechanism among stakeholders be maintained and strengthened./.

NDMP

US\$4.3 MILLION TO BUILD EARTHQUAKE ALERT SYSTEM

The Geophysics Institute is about to build the first two earthquake alert stations of 30 planned stations with a total investment of VND70 billion (over US\$4.3 million)

The two stations will be based in the northern mountainous province of Son La and the central highlands province of Lam Dong.

The Institute has made surveys to find suitable sites to build the stations and has already identified ten sites. The first two stations in Son La and Lam Dong will be built by the ADPC (the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre). The equipment being imported from the US is worth hundreds of thousands of US dollars.

After the construction of the first stations, the Institute will install other stations throughout Vietnamese territory and on the islands of Phu Quoc, Con Dao and Phu Quy, etc.

Data collected from the two above stations will be transferred via a Thai satellite. After the whole earthquake alert system is completed, data will be conveyed via Vietnam's Vinasat.

Vietnam currently has 24 earthquake monitoring stations, most of which are in the north, but only nine stations can directly transfer data to the parent centre in Hanoi. Most of these stations were built in the 1980s and are now outdated. Some old stations will be upgraded.

The project to build 30 new earthquake alert stations will be implemented from 2009 to 2011. In addition, the Information Centre on Earthquakes and Tsunamis has been set up and based inside the campus of the Geophysics Institute./.

Source: Vietnamnet

INTEGRATED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PLANNING - HA TINH STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP

Over two days from July 23 to 24, a stakeholders workshop on Integrated Risk Management Planning was organized by the Central Program Office (CPO) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) for officers and representatives from different departments and agencies in Ha Tinh province. Representatives from Department of Dyke Management and Flood Control (DDMFSC) and the Natural Disaster Mitigation Partnership (NDMP) were also invited to participate in the workshop.

Ha Tinh, Quang Tri and Quang Nam were selected to be pilot provinces to undertake integrated disaster risk management planning processes under component four of the World Bank Natural Disaster Risk Management project. The workshop aimed to identify issues in management related to disaster risk management, develop an overall plan for integrated disaster risk management and prioritize an action plan for future investment. The fact that the regional development plan must take into account the impact of natural disasters in the region lays the foundation for integrated disaster risk management planning. Hence, three basic steps can be applied for integrated disaster risk management planning. Firstly, identify and understand the existing natural hazards and risks; secondly, assess historical impacts and the future trends; and finally, develop strategies and actions to prepare for, prevent and mitigate natural disaster.

The integrated disaster risk management planning process being piloted has three phases as follows:

- Preparatory Phase: conduct a kick-off meeting with



Photo: Integrated Disaster Risk Management Planning – Ha Tinh Stakeholder Workshop

provinces; form an inter-department planning team; provide training to the planning team in integrated disaster risk management planning concepts and planning approaches.

- Strategic Planning Phase: conduct a workshop with key stakeholders; prepare draft integrated disaster risk management plan objectives, strategies and expected outcomes; Conduct a second workshop to finalize the strategy; Obtain Provincial People's Committee agreement and approval.

- Action Planning Phase: conduct a third workshop to identify priorities and specific actions; finalize the integrated disaster risk management plan

After the workshop, participants were expected to be able to develop specific objectives and strategies for key areas in the future./.

NDMP

SUMMARY OF VIETNAM RED CROSS SOCIETY'S ACTIVITIES IN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 2008

With the aims of providing services in the field of disaster preparedness and response to help minimize impacts of disasters in Vietnam, during the first six months of 2008 the Vietnam Red Cross Society (VNRC) has carried out a wide range of activities related to disaster preparedness and response such as organizing workshops and training courses to raise awareness in community on disaster preparedness, building infrastructure for disaster preparedness and response and carrying out relief and recovery activities

VNRC's activities in this field focused mainly on capacity building and construction of infrastructure for disaster preparedness and response. During the first six months of 2008,

around 12,601 people participated 210 VNRC's training courses on disaster preparedness and response. Participants attending the courses were people in key decision making roles from various communes, members of emergency response teams, teachers, pupils and students at localities. VNRC also assisted disaster prone communes in the northern and central regions in preparing preparedness and response plans and conducting assessments on hazards - vulnerability - capacity. Simulation exercises were organized by VNRC at 15 communes across Vietnam.

Up to June, 2008, VNRC had constructed one early warning centre for offshore fishing boats and vessels in Binh Thuan; five early warning systems in local areas (ra-

dio broadcasting); and three embankments in Son La, Quang Binh and Ninh Thuan.

The typhoon Lekima in late 2007 and the cold snap in the beginning of 2008 had serious consequences for communities, economic infrastructure and for the livelihood of many families in many provinces of Vietnam. In order to assist in economic recovery for people affected by the typhoon Lekima, VNRC distributed 904 ton of rice for 61,555 people living in affected areas in Thanh Hoa, Quang Nam, Binh Dinh, and Phu Yen; 10,000 goods boxes for 10,000 households and families in Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen; constructed 1000 houses for 1000 families in 13 provinces

(Continued page 8)

2008 SIMULATION OF FLOOD AND STORM CONTROL - SEARCH AND RESCUE IN THANH HOA

Under the instruction of Military Zone IV and the Provincial People's Committee of Thanh Hoa, a flood and storm control and search and rescue simulation for the 2008 flood and storm season was organized on June 27 and 28, 2008 in Thach Thanh District, Thanh Hoa province.



Some photos of the simulation

Representatives from Ministry of Defense, High Command of Military Zone 4, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri and Thua Thien Hue Provinces and other districts of Thanh Hoa Province participated in the simulation.

The simulation focused on coordination mechanism, operation and flood, storm control and search & rescue practices which included the following:

- Evacuation of people from dangerous and flood prone areas.
- Management of dyke slope erosion
- Dyke management and flood control.
- Search and rescue

More than 1100 soldiers from Military Zone IV and civil defense, 44 vehicles, 12 motor-boats with a capacity of 40 ton/each, 10 canoes and two ambulances were mobilized for

the simulation.

The simulation in Thach Thanh district helped strengthen the awareness of people and local authorities in preventing, preparing for and responding to natural disasters in 2008 flood and storm season. It also presented a good model for other provinces to follow in carrying out simulation activities locally./.

Source: Division for Flood and Storm Control – DDMFSC

LOCALS JOIN ASSESSMENT ON HAZARD - VULNERABILITY - CAPACITY

Nearly 280 families and 100 staff of local authorities participated in an assessment on hazards - vulnerability - capacity in Tien Phuoc District, Quang Nam Province on June 9-22.

The assessment showed that residents were able to identify the main frequent natural disasters such as floods, storms, landslides, lightning and drought. They also examined the current capacity of local preparedness measures such as the availability of evacuation sites and human resources including health workers and rescue forces when a disaster occurs. Local people also made several detailed proposals for preparing and mitigating disasters, which may be implemented in their localities in the coming months.

“The assessment helps our local authorities review what we haven't done before, and receive local contributions on making our commune's disaster risk reduction plans,” said Mr Phung Van Xanh, Vice Chairman of the People's Committee in Tien Lanh Commune and head of project management board. “Such results will assist us to draft a good strategy on the issue in the following years.”

The activity is part of the Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Project, being implemented by World Vision in Tien Phuoc from July 2007 to September 2008.

Following on from the assessment, the project provided funding to support five project communes to map out their action plans on disaster risk reduction, including the development of local disaster hazard maps and community disasters' profiles.

The project will organize workshops to help local authorities integrate disaster risk prevention and mitigation strategies into their socio-economic development plan as well



Photo: Local people joined assessment on hazard, vulnerability, capacity in Tien Phuoc

as a series of training courses on household based disaster risk reduction planning.

Tien Phuoc is a poor and mountainous district situated in the south-western part of Quang Nam Province, about 95 km from Danang.

High dependence on casual forestry exploitation and shifting cultivation have made local people in the district highly vulnerable to natural disasters such as flash floods, earth slides, soil erosion and forest fires. Intensive deforestation and inappropriate land use practices in the watershed areas have caused massive flooding and loss in lowland areas while washing away soils from upland areas./.

Duong Duc Hanh – World Vision in Vietnam

CCWG TAKES STEPS TO BUILD LOCAL CAPACITY TO RESPOND TO CLIMATE CHANGE



Some photos of the Workshop

On 1 July more than 100 representatives of Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs), Government and the private sector gathered in Hanoi for a Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) workshop to assess the needs of development organisations in addressing the causes and impacts of climate change. The event attracted strong attendance from neighbouring provinces, indicating growing awareness of the importance of climate change and a thirst for information and tools to help in starting to develop appropriate local responses.

The one day workshop opened with an introduction to the topic of climate change and its potential impacts in Vietnam and examples of pro-poor responses already being delivered by NGOs such as the Netherlands Red Cross and Flora and Fauna International and the Netherlands development organisation SNV. The case studies provided details of adaptation and mitigation measures focusing on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), the use of biogas as an alternative clean energy source and Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD). In the afternoon, workshop participants broke into groups to discuss what is needed to design and implement climate change projects; their current experience, knowledge and skills that can be drawn on to deliver effective responses and gaps in their capacity.

The NGO Capacity Building Needs Assessment Workshop on Climate Change was convened to identify current NGO capacity building needs within the CCWG's four priority themes of policy, adaptation, mitigation and awareness and behaviour change. The workshop findings are now being analysed and will

be used by the CCWG to develop a future capacity building program tailored to the specific needs and interests of local NGO community.

The CCWG aims to contribute to a reduction in the vulnerability of poor people in Vietnam to the impacts of climate change through environmentally and economically sustainable and socially just responses. For further information on the group's activities in the areas of NGO coordination, advocacy and capacity building, and how you can become involved, visit the CCWG website at <http://www.ngocentre.org.vn/node/5457> or contact the NGO Resource Centre on (04) 832 8570.

Background

Climate change is an increasingly important issue for Vietnam with the potential to reverse recent development gains and worsen the already difficult situation of poor and vulnerable communities and social groups. Despite the immense challenges, NGOs are well placed to support poor and vulnerable communities to improve their resilience to the changes we know are going to come and help in the fight to halt or reverse more long-term effects. NGOs around the world are already starting to take action and are developing innovative solutions to deal with both the local impacts and causes of climate change. These include developing dedicated adaptation and mitigation projects, as well as introducing initiatives to raise awareness and encourage behaviour change and advocating for pro-poor climate policies./.

Vicky Petterson - Enterprise and Economic Development Officer Care International in Vietnam

4TH NDMP STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

On July 30, 2008 the 4th NDMP Steering Committee was held in Hanoi. Members of the NDMP Steering Committee, including representatives from the Government, donor agencies and several International Non-Government Organizations participated in the meeting.

The meeting was co-chaired by Pro. Dr. Dao Xuan Hoc, Vice Minister of MARD and NDMP Steering Committee Chairman, Mr. Nguyen Si Nuoi Deputy Director General of Department of Dyke Management and Flood & Storm Control (DDMFSC) and NDMP Director and Steering Committee Vice Chair, and Ms. Nguyen Thi Tuyet Hoa, Deputy Director General of International Cooperation Department (ICD) of MARD and NDMP Steering Committee Vice Chair.

The 4th NDMP Steering Committee was held to review Progress Reports for January – June 2008 and consider the proposed Workplan for July – December 2008 of NDMP. At the meeting, a number of topics relating to NDMP, its activities and management were proposed for discuss as follows:

1. Extension of NDMP Phase II
2. Workplan and Budget
3. NDMP Management Systems
4. Specific Issues
5. NDMP future beyond Phase II

During the meeting, donors and other participants voiced their approval of NDMP in its performance dur-



Photo: 4th NDMP Steering Committee

ing the first six months of 2008. They also contributed many constructive recommendations and provided input to the proposed NDMP workplan. A 6 month non-cost extension of NDMP to the end of June 2009 was approved. The extension was seen as necessary primarily to ensure the completion of the work of NDMP and was considered to be directly linked to making a transition towards Government ownership of NDMP. It was seen as essential that planning and action towards the future integration of NDMP become a core focus over the remainder of Phase II./.

NDMP

SUMMARY OF NDMP'S ACTIVITIES IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 2008:

Summary of NDMP's Activities in the First Six Months of 2008:

Key implementation events in 2008:

1. Workshop "Towards an Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation of the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector" held in January

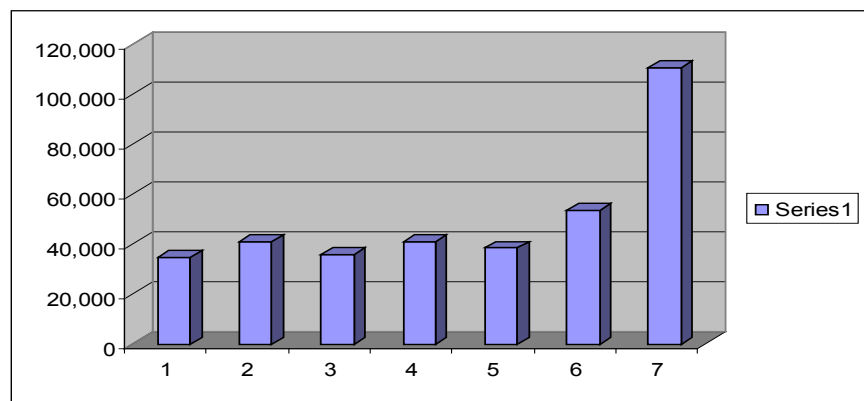
2. Third meeting of the NDMP Steering Committee to review the NDMP performance in 2007 and approve annual work-plan for 2008 held in January

3. Continued collaboration with DANI project to promote CBDRM

4. Two training courses held for central and provincial government officers on project formulation and management for natural disaster mitigation in January and April

5. Forums held in Hue and HMC City for representatives from line ministries and all 64 provincial administrations on the integration of disaster management into socio-economic development planning in Vietnam and the implementation of the National Strategy for Natural Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation to 2020

6. National workshop on Non-water Disaster Management in Vietnam held in May



Graph: No. of visitors accessed to NDMP website as of July 31, 2008

7. Two Inter-agency Working Group Meetings held in May and June

8. Preparations made for upgrading of the matrix on disaster management interventions in Vietnam

9. Mid-term review of NDMP Phase II completed in June

10. Progress Notes of NDMP Phase II produced for inclusion in the World Bank's Partnerships Report Update for the mid-year CG meeting in June

11. Upgrade completed of the network & server and strengthening of the IT capacity of DDMFSC (leased line, internet line).

12. Project formulation and implementation involving the DDMFSC and other partners supported, including World Bank (NDRMP), UNDP

and NGOs

13. 6 NDMP's Newsletters produced with 2400 copies in Vietnamese and 1200 copies in English.

14. Maintenance of the NDMP website continued with updated information on disaster mitigation. As of July 30, there had been 690,200 visitors accessed the website of NDMP. Currently on average 3,000 visitors access the website daily

15. Participated in and held meetings with partners in the field of disaster management

16. Facilitated the harmonization process of resource coordination between World Bank NDRMP (Component 4) and UNDP projects on disaster risk management.

NDMP

NATURAL DISASTERS RECORDED...

(From page 1)

at two stretches of road along High way 6 (Chieng Le ward, Son La commune). This seriously affected the livelihood of people living in the area as well as local traffic. Landslides on High way 6 blocked traffic for 3 to 8 hours and affected the livelihood of 87 households in Chieng Le ward, 32 of which were evacuated immediately.

In Lao Cai: Rainfall recorded from July 25 to 27 was 133.7 mm in Sap district, and 146 mm in Pho Lu district, resulting in partial and flash flooding in some areas. Two people were reported dead, one missing and nine injured. Total estimated losses were VND 15 billion. The railway route connecting Hanoi – Lao Cai was blocked at five points along the stretch of K272-K283, two of which were seriously damaged; Km 274 at Luot bridge was blocked and many other inter-district and inter-commune routes were also badly eroded.

In Ha Giang: Heavy rain caused a landslide of 50m³ of land in the town of Vinh Quang (Hoang Su Phi District) causing one house to collapse and killing 4 people.

There were three floods along the Red and Thai Binh rivers:

First flood: Water discharge at Hoa Binh reservoir increased from 3900 m³/s and reached its peak at 7000 m³/s on 15 on July 7, 2008. Hoa Binh reservoir's sluice gate No. 1 was opened at 10 am on July 4, sluice gate No 2 was opened at 10:00 am on July 6 and No. 3 was opened at 14:00 pm on July 7.

Water discharge at Tuyen Quang reservoir increased from 900m³/s and reached its peak of 2595 m³/s at 7:00am on July 6. Tuyen Quang reservoir's sluice gate No. 1 was opened at 10 am on July 5 and sluice gate No.2 was opened at 10:00 on July 6 (gate No 8 had been open since June 18).

Water level of Red river in Hanoi reached its peak at 8.50m at 7:00am on July 9. And water level of Lo River reached its peak at 23.33m (0.67m under warning level II indicator) at 3am on July 7.

Water discharge at Hoa Binh reservoir increased from 4700m³/s and reached its peak of 880m³/s at 21:00 on July 17. Hoa Binh reservoir's sluice gate No 3 was opened at 10:00am on July 17.

Water discharge at Tuyen Quang increased from 800m³/s and reached its peak of 1453m³/s at 7:00 am on July 20. Tuyen Quang reservoir's sluice gate No.1 was opened at 10 am on July 19 (gate No. 8 had been open since June 18).

The water level of Red River reached its peak at 8.20m at 7am on July 20. In Thai Binh River: water level at Dap Cau reached its peak of 4.04m at 5am on July 20. (0.24m over warning level I). In Pha Lai, water level reached its peak at 3.69m at 2am on July 20.

Third flood: Water discharge at Hoa Binh reservoir increased from 4500m³/s and reached its peak of 9300m³/s at 19:00 on July 25. Hoa Binh reservoir's gate No.4 was opened at 11:30am on July 25.

Water level at Red River reached its peak of 8.20m at 7:00am on July 20. In Thai Binh: water level at Dap Cau reached its peak of 4.04m at 5:00am on July 20 (0.44m over warning level I). Water level in Pha Lai reached its peak of 3.69m at 2am on July 20.

In Thao River: The water level of Thao River reached its peak in Yen Bai of 20.44m (0.44m over warning level I) at 19:00 on July 26 and at 17.58 meter (0.08 meter over the warning level I) in Phu Tho at 7:00am on July 27.

Lo River: Water level at Tuyen Quang reached its peak of 23.57m (1.57m over warning level I) at 19:00 on July 26.

Thai Binh River: Water level reached its peak at 3.90m at 19:00 on July 27 in Pha Lai.

2. Damage caused by natural disaster in July:

- No. of deaths: 25 (4 as a result of lightning, 21 as a result of flooding)

- No. of people injured: 31

- No. of houses collapsed and damaged roofs: 563

- No. of classrooms damaged: 10

- Areas of rice fields and short-term crops damaged: 753 ha

- Length of canals eroded: 11.2 km

- Amount of land eroded: 158 441 m³

Total estimated losses: VND 60.827 billion (Son La: 30 billion; Ha Giang: 10 billion; Lao Cai 15 billion; Quang Nam: 4 billion; Lang Son: 0.78 billion; Yen Bai: 0.25 billion; Tuyen Quang: 0.386 billion; Phu Tho: 0.411 billion)

Damage recovery:

- **In Ha Giang:** Leaders from local authorities visited and provided support for affected families, mobilized resources for damage recovery, built temporary houses and repaired damaged houses for local people to help stabilize their livelihood and production. Local authorities were also responsible for feeding children who were orphaned as the result of the disaster.

- **In Phu Tho:** Members of Committee for Flood and Storm Control of Yen Lap district visited the affected area and gave instructions to conduct local damage assessments. Families whose houses had collapsed were provided with VND 1 million each. Resources were also mobilized to build temporary houses and repair damaged structures.

- **In Quang Nam:** The District People's Committee of Thang Binh provided immediate support for families of the deceased with a total of VND 76 million and instructed local authorities to carry out damage recovery activities.

- **In Yen Bai:** After receiving the news on the morning of July 25, the District Party Committee, Fatherland Front and Committee for Flood and Storm Control of Yen Lap district visited families of the deceased and provided VND 2 million in financial support.

- **In Kien Giang:** The PPC and the Committee for Flood and Storm Control, Search and Rescue visited and mobilized emergency services for injured people and provided each of the families of the deceased with VND 2 million in financial support.

- **In Son La:** The PPC mobilized the Project Management Board of the Highway 6 Project (Phase II) to coordinate with the commune's People's Committee to divert transportation routes for various means of transportation around the stretch of road (Km 321) which was blocked./.

Division for Flood and Storm Control - DDMFSC

SUMMARY OF VIETNAM RED CROSS SOCIETY'S ACTIVITIES IN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS IN...

(From page 3)

(Son La, Hoa Binh, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Hue, etc.); implemented a water supply and sanitation project with 2,813 borehole wells cleaned and decontaminated, and installed 3 electricity generators and water analysis systems in 16 communes within the Quang Trach, Tuyen Hoa and Minh Hoa Districts of Quang Binh province.

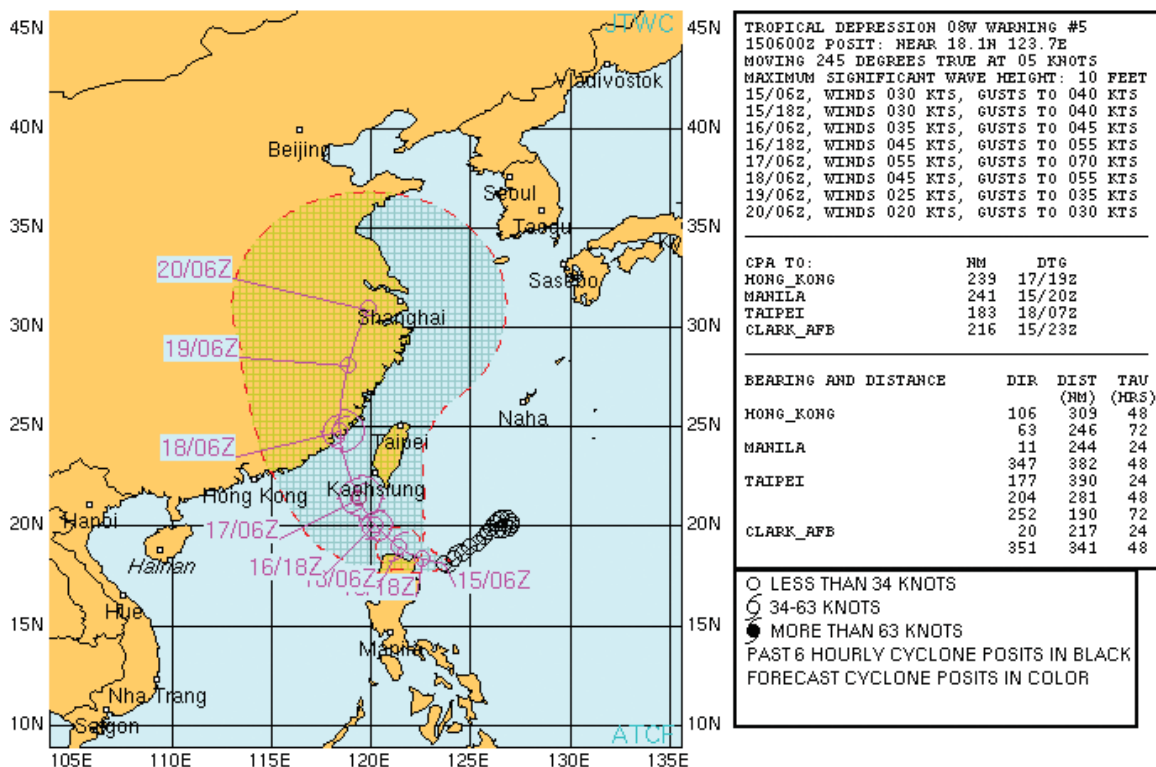
The long cold snap that occurred in northern and central regions of Vietnam had badly impacted on the health of affected populations. In response, during the 2008 Tet holiday the VNRC and other Red Cross branches in Vietnam launched a campaign calling for donation of warm clothes to support poor people. VNRC also provided emergency relief and response for affected

provinces with the total value of 4,750 billion VND when the cold snap reached its peak in February 2008.

Up to June 30, 2008 VNRC had mobilized 35.5 billion VND to support its disaster preparedness and response activities./

ASS. Dr. Phung Van Hoan
Vietnam Red Cross

WORLD DISASTER NEWS



Map: Path of typhoon Kalmaegi

Typhoon Kalmaegi

Tropical Storm Kalmaegi moved along the southern region of Taiwan on July 17 causing torrential rain and flooding in many areas and leaving 13 people dead, 8 missing and another 8 injured. Large scale inundation and erosion occurred in many parts of the country.

In the central and southern regions of Taiwan, the rainfall measured in two days reached a record of 1000 mm. Flooding and inundation disrupted traffic, electricity supply systems and water supply for more than 650,000 households. Initial estimates were that losses would total more than USD 10 million.

On the morning of July 19, the typhoon hit the mainland of Zhejiang (China), after striking Fujian the previous evening, with a wind forces reaching 8 on the Beaufort scale (90km per hour) and causing heavy rain in many areas. In other cities such as Ningbo and Zhoushan, etc. more than 200,000 people were evacuated. Another 200,000 people in Fujian were also evacuated. Heavy rain badly affected provinces along the east coast of China such as: Jiangsu, Guangdong, Shanghai./

Source: Division for Flood and Storm Control - DDMFSC