

Partnerships for Disaster Reduction-South East Asia
Phase 4



MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRESS ON
**COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER
RISK MANAGEMENT IN
VIET NAM** April 2008









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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED

ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
CBDRM	Community-based disaster risk management
DIPECHO	Disaster Preparedness European Commission's Humanitarian Office
DMC	Disaster Management Center
HFA	Hyogo Framework of Action
RCS	Red Cross Society
VND	Vietnamese Dong





PREFACE

This study was commissioned under the Partnership for Disaster Reduction-South East Asia (PDR-SEA)-Phase 4 and with support from the Disaster Preparedness Program of the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Department (DIPECHO) as part of ongoing efforts to review the implementation status of existing CBDRM projects and programs.

This study was also made possible with the support and cooperation of many people. Key people and institutions who helped in putting together the report were the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), Viet Nam, the timely assistance of Mr. Le Xuan Truong, Deputy Director, and Ms. Dam Thi Hoa, Officer of the Disaster Management Center, as well as the staff of the Disaster Management Center (DMC) of the Department of Dike Management and Flood, Storm Control and Standing Office of Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control, whose assistance during the data-gathering period was crucial in generating reliable information for this report. Lastly, words of thanks go out to the officers working for non-government organizations for their time and effort during the interviews.





Monitoring and Reporting Progress on
**Community-Based Disaster Risk
Management in
Viet Nam**

April 2008

Partnerships for Disaster Reduction-South East Asia
Phase 4



OVERVIEW

NATURAL DISASTER RISKS IN VIET NAM

Viet Nam is surrounded by China in the north, Thailand in the west, Laos in the northwest, Cambodia in the southwest, and the South China Sea in the east. It has a total land area of 329,241 square kilometers, including 3260 square kilometers of coastline. Viet Nam's seas and archipelagos are estimated to be about 1 million square kilometers – thrice the size of its inland area. The size of its waters is significant for strategic and economic reasons. Nearly 60 percent of its 85 million population depend heavily on it for livelihood and other economic activities. Coastal areas are also fast becoming attractive sites for industrial activities and economic migration.

The country's terrain is diverse, with a distribution of mountains, rivers, highlands, deltas, coastlines, peninsulas, and islands. Mountains and highlands account for three-fourths of its total land area, and are dispersed throughout the country within a dense network of rivers and canals. It has seven river deltas which

make up one-fourth of the total area: Red River Delta, Central Delta, South East Delta, and Mekong River Delta.

The very diversity of Viet Nam's land and water areas makes it vulnerable to natural disasters such as typhoons, tropical storms, floods, inundation, drought, desertification, salt penetration, landslides, and earthquakes. Floods and storms are the most common natural disasters, as they occur frequently and cause considerable damages to lives and properties.

In recent years, Viet Nam experienced an upsurge and intensity of these natural disasters. The country has suffered heavy human, economic, and infrastructure losses from the onslaught of floods, typhoons, and droughts, among others. It was estimated that from 1995 to 2006, the total estimated loss from

Table1_ Damages caused by natural disaster in years

Year	Human losses		Damaged infrastructure	Total material losses (Billion VND)
	Dead/missing	Injured		
1995	399	315	501,302	1,129
1996	1,243	907	2,120,952	7,998
1997	3,083	1,617	416,801	7,730
1998	522	522	568,362	1,797
1999	901	544	1,126,260	5,427
2000	775	413	1,039,616	5,098
2001	629	288	518,172	3,370
2002	389	275	392,749	1,958
2003	186	191	175,849	1,590
2004	278	190	244,669	1,004
2005	399	262	223,271	5,809
2006	612	2,098	632,679	18,566
Total	9,416	7,622	7,960,682	61.479

Source: Natural Disaster Mitigation Partnership: www.ccfsc.org.vn/ndm-p



storms, floods, and drought was at VND 61,479 billion, not to mention massive loss of lives, infrastructures, and livelihoods.

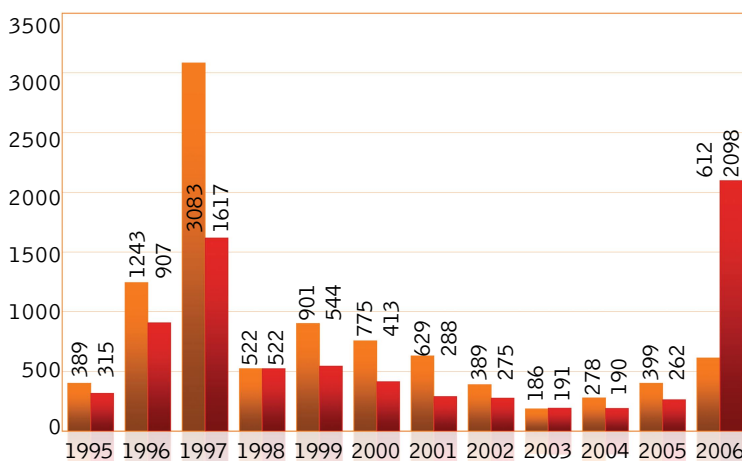
Table 1 and Figures 1 and 2 show the exact figures in terms of losses from 1995 and 2006.

NATURAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN VIET NAM

In November 2007, Viet Nam's national government approved the Viet Nam National Strategy for Natural Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation to 2020, demonstrating the high priority placed on natural disaster prevention and mitigation with focus on non-structural measures like community-based disaster risk management measures.

An effective CBDRM program requires a more integrated and holistic approach linked to broader development and policy planning at the national, regional, provincial, and community levels. The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 provides a policy and action model to address integration. The Framework states that disaster risk reduction and management should be included or given

Figure 1_ Total losses in terms of people caused by disaster from 1995- 2006



Data in Figure 1 illustrate the regular recorded deaths from natural disasters, with the two highest recorded in 1997 and 2006.



greater attention at the national and local levels, as well as in the development plans of international donors. The community-based disaster risk management approach works by promoting community participation and ownership and encouraging communities and government to take a proactive approach to managing risks of natural disasters.

Many activities for natural disaster prevention, response, and consequent recovery efforts have been conducted or are being conducted by the Vietnamese Government, national and international organizations, and non-government organizations to help communities to better respond to natural disasters. Examples of these projects are the Vietnamese-funded Mong Village reservoir project implemented in Nghe An province with a total budget of US\$225 million; a World Bank-funded natural disaster mitigation project with a total budget of US\$ 162,187,500; and an Australian Agency for International Development (AusAid)-funded natural disaster mitigation project implemented in Quang Ngai province worth US\$12,375,000. Community-based disaster risk management projects/programmes greatly contributed in reducing vulnerabilities and increasing community capacity for natural disaster prevention and mitigation (Please see Annex 1-List of natural disaster mitigation projects/programmes).

Figure 2_ Economic loss caused by natural disaster from 1995 to 2006

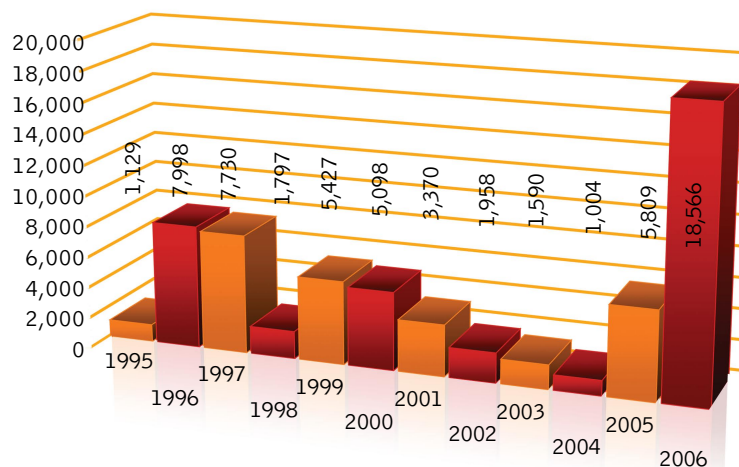


Figure 2 shows that the biggest economic losses were recorded in 2006 at VND 18.565 billion. Xangsane storm hit the country in October 2006, causing significant damages and losses.



JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

LEGAL BASES

The study was undertaken in line with Viet Nam's commitment to four major international and national agreements, that Viet Nam must comply with. They are the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA), Ordinance on Flood and Storm Control, Law on Dike Management and National Strategy for Natural Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation to 2020.

Natural disaster prevention and mitigation projects/ programmes, particularly projects/programmes on community-based disaster risk management.

Community-based disaster risk management projects and programmes have been implemented in Viet Nam from early 2000. Most of these programmes/projects are funded by international donors and are implemented through local non-government organizations in Vietnam. Local authorities serve as co-operating agencies to implement these projects/programmes. Projects funded by foreign donors have combined between non-structural and structural measure (small structures), to enhance the project's sustainability. Moreover, projects funded by the Government are structural projects, most of which are big projects that are focused on flood preparedness.

This report mainly focuses on analyzing the CBDRM projects/programmes implemented by NGOs in Viet Nam by reviewing and analyzing the CBDRM programmes and projects that have been implemented or are currently being implemented by stakeholders (Please see Annex 2–Project information forms on CBDRM).



OBJECTIVES

The study aims to review the status of implementation of existing CBDRM projects by stakeholders in Viet Nam, identify gaps and further support needed by CBDRM program from national decision-makers, and provide an overview of existing CBDRM projects.

The results of the study will be considered as bases for facilitating the institutionalization of CBDRM in development programs and activities of the country and in advocating for greater attention to CBDRM by national authorities and development sectors.

METHODOLOGY

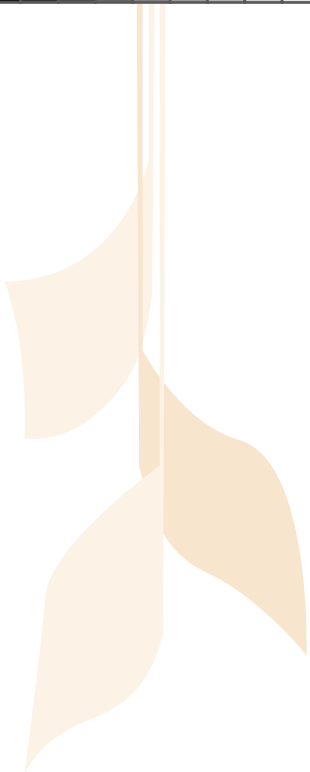
Based on the scope of work (as outlined in Annex 3) and reference documents from the Standing Office of Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control/Disaster Management Center, a survey questionnaire was developed by the researcher and was sent to stakeholders with CBDRM projects/programmes. Before doing the research, the survey questionnaires were approved by the Standing Office of Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control/Disaster Management Center.

1. Approach

- A participatory approach was utilized in data collection and result analysis, which attracted participation of disaster management practitioners of Government agencies and NGOs.
- Analysis method: analyzing information of CBDRM projects/ programs

2. Methods of data collection

- Methods of data collection: face to face interview, e-mail exchanges, oriented questionnaire (see Annex 4) and telephone calls
- Collection of direct information and internet research.



COVERAGE OF COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY IN AT RISK COMMUNITIES

Annex 1 of the Report contains a list of natural disaster prevention and mitigation programmes/projects including those on community-based disaster risk management that had been implemented or are currently being implemented by non-government organizations (NGOs) in the identified at-risk provinces of Viet Nam.

Community-based disaster risk management activities were carried out in Thua Thien Hue and Quang Tri provinces since 2001. These two projects were conducted by the Center for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI) and World Vision. Since then, community capacity building for better natural disaster preparedness has attracted the attention of NGOs.

In 2003, a total of nine provinces had their CBDRM activities. These were Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Danang, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Ninh Thuan, and Binh Thuan.

Until 2007, there are 23 out of 64 provinces/cities that have some level of CBDRM activities. These include Thanh Hoa, Yen Bai, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan, Son La, Ha Giang, Thua Thien Hue, Lao Cai, Kon Tum, Da Nang, Binh Dinh, Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Thai Binh, Nam Dinh, Ninh Binh, Tien Giang, Quang Ngai, and Ben Tre.

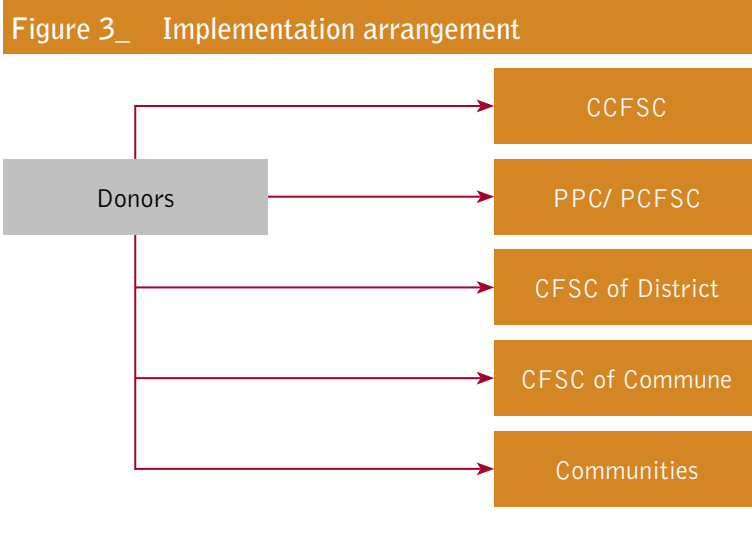
A total of 17 international and local non-government organizations have implemented or are currently implementing CBDRM-related projects/programmes in 23 provinces. These are World Vision, Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Development Workshop France, Care International in Viet Nam, CECI, Save the Children Alliance, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Church World Services, AusAid, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), ActionAid, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), and Oxfam



RESULTS

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT IN VIET NAM

The review of CBDRM projects in the country needs seven important factors for implementation:



1. Implementation arrangement:
Most CBDRM activities are directly implemented through the local Committee for Flood and Storm Control and Search and Rescue, or the local People’s Committee with the participation of local residents (Please refer to Figure 3).

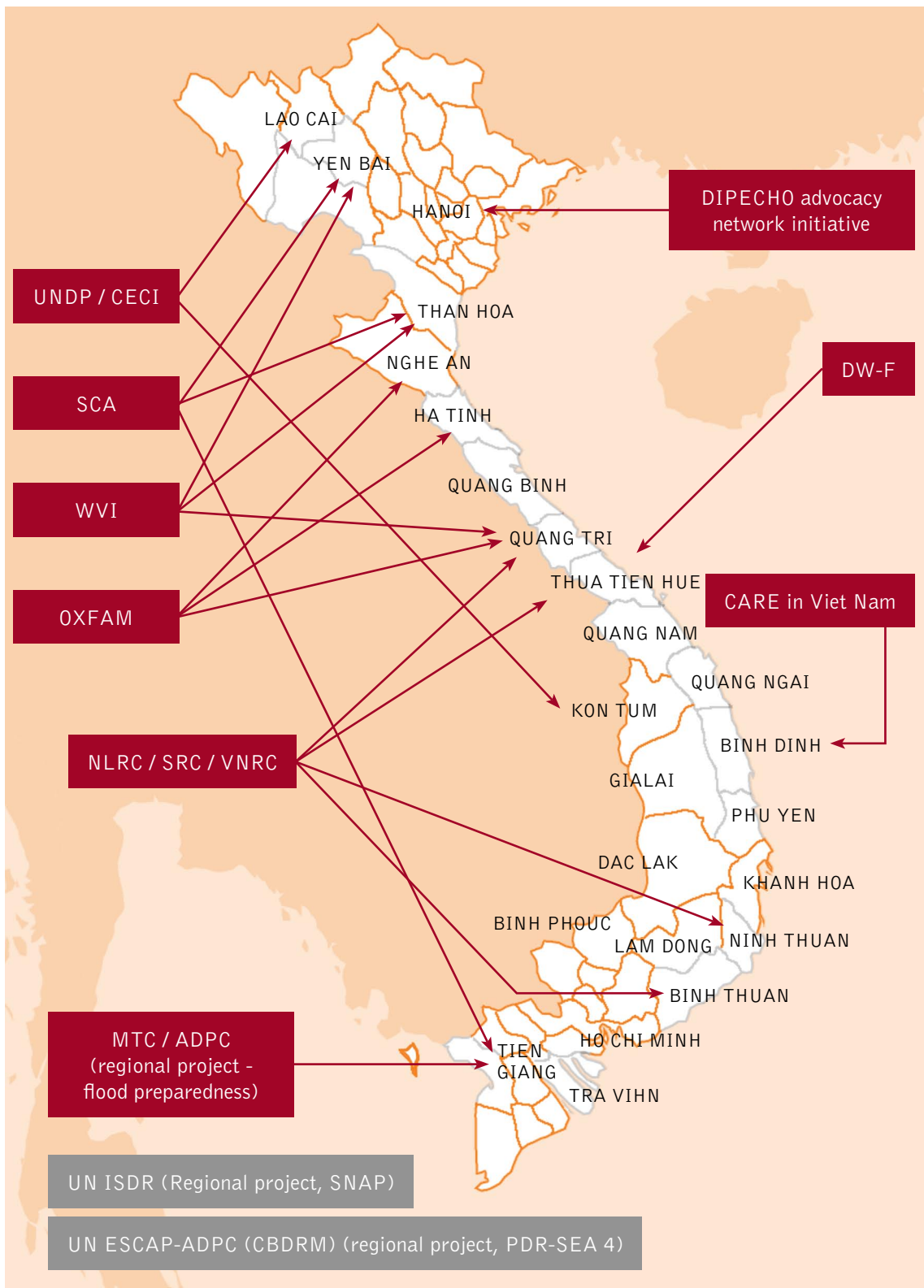
2. Implementation budget:
CBDRM activities include capacity building for natural disaster preparedness and community planning combined with structural measures (small structures). The budget for capacity building component accounts for 70% of project budget, and 30% for structural measures. Normally, the

average budget for CBDRM projects is around USD 200,000 to 300,000. Other CBDRM projects have an implementation budget of about USD 800,000. A part of this budget is directly transferred to local authorities for management and monitoring.

3. Project site:
CBDRM projects/programmes focus on water-induced disasters while there were only one or two projects on flash flood and drought. Most are implemented in the Northern, Central, and Southern provinces. Of these, only two projects have been implemented in Central Highlands provinces. These projects deal with building the resilience of communities to recurrent natural hazards, particularly flash floods, in the upland areas of Viet Nam.



Figure 4_ Site of on-going CBDRM projects/programmes in Viet Nam





4. Time of implementation:
Normally, disaster management projects are implemented within 2–3 years. Some, however, are carried out for a longer time. DIPECHO projects in Viet Nam have an implementation timeframe of 15 months.
5. Objectives of the projects/ programs:
All projects aim to reduce damages and negative impacts caused by disasters through building community capacity using the participatory approach for a better natural disaster preparedness and mitigation in the future.
6. Project expected outputs:
Concrete expected outputs are proposed in the project documents. These outputs have the same points as follows:
 1. Preparedness and improved coordination of relevant partners at district level using different participatory planning tools such as HVCA, PRA, and participatory risk assessment;
 2. Community-based preparedness & mitigation plans at community, village and household levels, with specific focus on vulnerable target groups such as women and children;
 3. Small-scale mitigation measures undertaken;
 4. Sharing of lesson learned and advocacy for replication promoted.
7. Beneficiaries:
Local authorities at district and community levels and local residents of projects sites are the direct beneficiaries of the project.

Feedback and Evaluation

1. The projects have been carried out in close cooperation with local authorities and participation of the residents. This was consistent throughout the project implementation.
2. Non-structural and structural measures have been jointly undertaken in the implementation contributing to the project's success. A part of the budget has been transferred directly to the relevant local authorities; hence, greater transparency of the project operation.
3. Much attention have been given to water-induced disaster preparedness only, and not on other kinds of disasters such as drought, forest fire, land slide, whirlwind, etc. Some organizations have carried out similar activities in the same locality, resulting in implementation overlap. Project locations have not been extended to Northern Mountain and Central Highland regions
4. Projects have often been developed in a short period of time; therefore, all activities have been carried out in a rush. As a result, outputs of the projects have not been as strong as expected. It was also difficult to assess the impacts of the projects.
5. Activities related to CBDRM have focused on awareness raising and capacity improving for the community including hamlets, households, women, and children.



ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF CBDRM PROJECTS

Advantages

Local authorities and residents have given strong support to the implementation of CBDRM projects in various localities. All the activities have been implemented with cooperation from government offices and agencies at all levels. International NGOs like the Red Cross Society also helped improved the capacity by providing trainings to community trainers. The local People's Committees, Education Department, Commission of Population, Family and Children, and Women Union have given their also support to project activities.

Funding and human resources support from these organizations may have been small but they helped meet the immediate needs of the community.

By participating in their project activities, local people have not only been trained to improve awareness to better prepare for disasters; they also took part in the construction of small structures and were rewarded for their participation and improved knowledge. These strengthened their sense of structure protection - one of the elements contributing to the projects' success.

By participating in their project activities, local people have not only been trained to improve awareness to better prepare for disasters; they also took part in the construction of small structures and were rewarded for their participation and improved knowledge. These strengthened their sense of structure protection - one of the elements contributing to the projects' success.

These projects have also paid much attention to vulnerable groups such as women (as in the Oxfam project implemented in Nghe An, Ha Tinh and Quang Tri provinces), children (the Save the Children Alliance project implemented in Thanh Hoa, Yen Bai, and Tien Giang provinces), disabled people, and the elderly. Maintaining gender equality in participation was observed in many of the project activities. Children have also been allowed to take part in disaster mitigation planning in the community, which helped build their capacity for protecting themselves in case of disasters.

Structures designed for disaster risk mitigation have also been developed. Local authorities and residents reported improved awareness after they participated in these projects.

The community took part in the process of structure designing and monitoring with external technical support. Their unity and mutual support have been key to better self-protection from and response to disasters. They have played important community roles in the whole process of vulnerability assessment, resource identification, and capacity definition of individuals, households, and the community in order to help them find more active and efficient solutions to disaster prevention and response without being too dependent on external support.

The combination of the structural component (disaster mitigation structures) and the non-structural component (awareness raising) in CBDRM projects is observed in many of the interventions. The disaster mitigation structures have helped communities to reduce their vulnerability from disaster risks for socio-economic sustainable development and the community's ownership and





improvement. Through their participation in project activities, the community likewise contributed initiatives to disaster preparedness.

In some projects, 30 lecturers have been trained by the Save the Children Alliance Project on disaster preparedness. This is a key human resource contribution for program replication in other localities.

Disadvantages

Disaster-prone areas are often far from the center of provinces/cities and transportation infrastructures in these regions are poor. Human resources for emergency response and project implementation is also limited, resulting in difficulties in project implementation and evaluation.

It also takes considerable time and work to develop the participation of authorities and local residents in CBDRM, because organizing participatory processes take time and planning.

Mobilizing vulnerable groups also proved to be difficult. The localities/communities did not expand their approach because they considered their voice small.

The integration of issues related to gender, children, vulnerable groups and disabled people in disaster preparedness planning of localities has not been easy because it is new for the community. It is difficult to change their way of thinking and their behavior. The community thinks that "disaster prevention and response are the responsibility of men." Their awareness of disaster preparedness is low and disaster preparedness is not considered a priority. There is a need, therefore, for CBDRM projects to be implemented and maintained for a long period of time in order to change the behavior of the community and strengthen their capacity for disaster risk mitigation.

Their knowledge and understanding of gender needs, priorities, and participation are limited and pose a big obstacle in helping men and women work together to reduce the impacts caused by disasters.

The community also thinks of "support for disaster preparedness" as "attached to structure development." This thinking results in low appreciation of projects that do not include any infrastructure development.

Communities who are especially vulnerable to disasters are difficult to mobilize since they spend much of their time on earning a living. A mechanism, therefore, to provide needed financial support to encourage community participation in project activities is required.

Financial contributions of the localities have been taken into account in terms of working days. Since they are mostly poor and are often affected by disasters, mobilizing financial resources from among them is limited.

Awareness raising alone cannot account for the efficiency of the projects, as a mix of CBDRM activities should have awareness raising, cluster mitigation



approaches, and infrastructure components to attract more local residents to take part in the projects.

Although they can be changed, implementation of policies at the local level has also been difficult.

The implementation of disaster risk management plans with the participation of the community is in need of strict monitoring from authorities in communities, districts, provinces,

The projects have been implemented in a short time (15 months), especially those funded by the Disaster Preparedness European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Department (DIPECHO) through NGOs. For implementation, the projects must go through all government procedures, and could not be carried out as planned, resulting in delayed project operations. The project implementation can then only aim at ensuring the amount of activities that will be put into the project reports; hence, limited quality of projects and difficulty in measuring project impacts.

In the following phases, the project locations are often not the initial areas, affecting the maintenance and development of the projects' sustainability.

The role of the local authorities

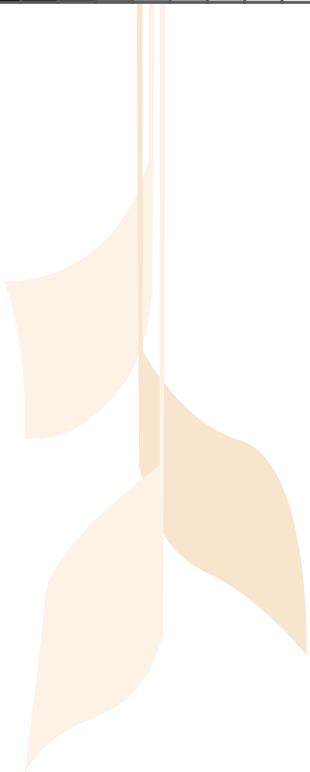
The local authorities play a crucial role throughout the implementation of the project's activities - from providing support to supervising project deployment. With assistance from local authorities, the project has been successfully implemented.

As chief representative and administrative agency of the community, the local authorities possess an in-depth knowledge of the geography and administrative procedures of disaster-prone areas in the most vulnerable areas in their locality. They also act as links between the programmes and the vulnerable groups.

The local authorities are a determinant of the project's sustainability. They are solely responsible for a project's maintenance and improvement. Hesitation and failure of local authorities to work with the project may render the project unstable. Therefore, active consensus building and support from the local authority is necessary.

Local authorities also take part in project activities, with their participation most visible at Steering Committees for Flood and Storm Control from the central to the local level, People's Committees at all levels, Education Department, Women Association, and in the Red Cross Society System.





THE GAP IN THE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITIES AND CBDRM PRACTITIONER'S ORGANIZATIONS

Local communities want to improve their knowledge, update their information, and get the attention and support of local bodies and relevant projects/programs. They also want to take part in and benefit from the projects. As stakeholders, they have the right and responsibility to protect structures built from the projects. With their increased awareness and knowledge of disasters, they become better able to prepare for disasters in the long term.

Organizations carrying out CBDRM activities, on the other hand, expect a better system that will facilitate better coordination from central to local levels. It is ideal that project period be conducted between 2.5 to 4 years so that project activities can be developed thoroughly, and to allow more time for training and practice as well as for impact assessment can be longer. Lessons learned will help improve succeeding CBDRM projects.

Moreover, CBDRM policies should be developed to support the implementation of local projects.

Projects should also address practical concerns of beneficiaries. Because it is difficult for them to earn a living, the poor do not have much time to take part in project activities. The capacity of local authorities, and officers of communities and hamlets are also limited and may not meet the requirements of project activities and the residents.

The projects have been implemented in the framework of the action plans approved by the donors. This does not address the various needs of the community.

There is no real volunteer system in the community. Most of the people who participate in the projects are local officers with official duties; therefore, they could not spend much time on project activities.

Time and human resource constraints have made it difficult for the projects to fully implement all their identified activities and desired outcomes.

Communication and coordination of efforts between implementing units of the government were also identified to be weak. While disaster risks have often been addressed by the vertical professional system, focus has been on disaster response rather than on preparedness. In some circumstances, disaster management has been considered as the responsibility of the Flood and Storm Control organizations only. In many areas, it is believed that

CBDRM policies should be developed to support the implementation of local projects.





disaster risk mitigation/management belongs to the projects; therefore, it depends mostly on external resources rather than on the internal capacity of the localities.

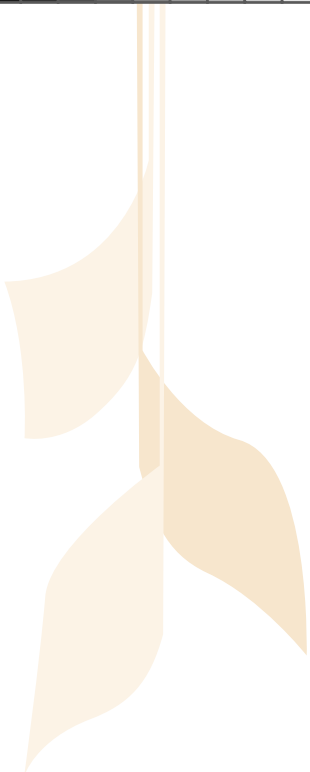
The success of the projects largely depends on the capacity of local Red Cross organizations, local authorities, and other relevant stakeholders. The Red Cross organizations take part in building the capacity of local officers and residents.

The training curriculum is rigid and inflexible, and training documents are not regularly updated.

The organizations implementing CBDRM projects, at the end of each phase, carried out assessments and discovered lessons learned. These, however, could not be put well into practice in the overall management system.

It is difficult to replicate the project models in other regions because of limited human and financial resources for CBDRM. The commitment of local leaders to replicate has not been very high.

On institutional issues, organizations lack specialization in other kinds of disasters in Vietnam. This leaves floods and storms as the only disasters that are being addressed in response and preparedness, with the Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control taking responsibility for these two disasters. It is feared that the onslaught of a disaster other than floods and storms leave local authorities without any plan or response preparation.



PERSPECTIVE ON MEASURES FOR DISASTER PREVENTION, RESPONSE AND MITIGATION

In recent years, special attention has been given by the Government as well as national and international organizations to non-structural measures. The non-structural measures are articulated in the National Strategy for Natural Disaster Prevention, Response, and Mitigation to 2020 that was earlier approved by the Government in November 2007.

Priority is given by the Government to non-structural measures, in which plans to raise the community's awareness have been included in the strategy. These are: (1) incorporation of knowledge about disaster in the high school curriculum; (2) provision of practical training on disaster management to communities frequently affected by disasters; and (3) propagation and provision of information on natural disasters using the public media.

Nonetheless, high priority is given to a combination of both structural and non-structural measures. Such a combination will allow synergies and full realization of benefits jointly created by enhanced awareness of the community and the local authorities, and infrastructures designed to mitigate disaster risk. The communities are those that directly benefit from infrastructures and awareness raising sessions. Participating in the project grants gives the local staff opportunities to significantly improve their disaster management skills and encourage them to actively participate in non-structural disaster management activities. For those reasons, the combination of structural and non-structural measures is an essential requirement, the achievement of which will contribute to the project's sustainability.





LINK BETWEEN CBDRM PROJECTS AND THE ADMINISTRATION MECHANISM OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES

For the project to be implemented in communities, all CBDRM action plans must be approved by the local authority. These action plans are incorporated into plans for flood and storm control of the local authorities, and local officers are engaged in the establishment, approval, and implementation of those plans. The Committee for Flood and Storm Control is responsible for issues related to floods and storms, and disaster mitigation while the Red Cross provides disaster relief activities. The Education Department, for its part, is assigned with providing education and training to students.

The project's activities are integrated in the socio-economic development plans of every locality.

MEASURES TO INCREASE THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF CBDRM IN VIET NAM WITH THE SUPPORT FROM THE GOVERNMENT

- There is a need to work closely with local authorities at all levels for CBDRM initiatives to be given priority in all activities. CBDRM has been included in the National Strategy for Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation that was approved by the Viet Nam Government in November 2007. As stipulated in the Strategy, concrete plans must be developed for the implementation of CBDRM activities.
- The institutionalization of CBDRM is a long process, involves time lags, and requires efforts to be made by parties concerned. To increase CBDRM institutionalization, among the primary conditions required is the recognition of the necessity and importance of CBDRM by decision-makers (both those developing and enforcing laws) at all localities and in all sectors. Promoting CBDRM as well as other disaster mitigation programs/projects must be supplemented by effective manpower, technical support, constant follow-up, and supervision.
- It is also necessary to strengthen regulating activities among sectors at central and local levels, including the governance system and project administration committees appointed by the government. There is a need to strike a balance between the authority and responsibility of parties involved (government and non-government organizations).

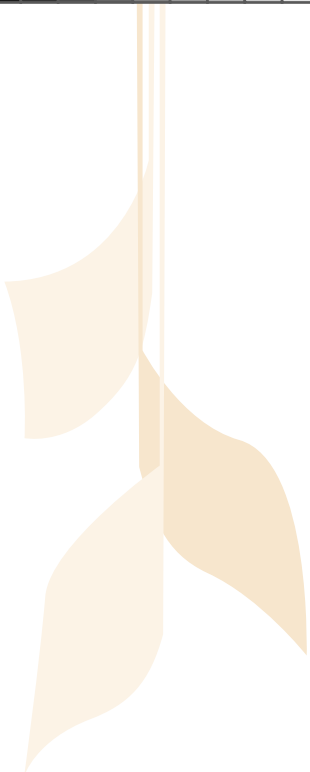




The process [of institutionalizing CBDRM] encompasses the establishment of good institution, policies, and organizational and managerial activities, as well as encouragement of communities' involvement in disaster management.

- Develop plans for the implementation of medium- and long-term CBDRM programs/projects in areas highly prone to disasters.
- Establish good practices that pose possibility to be widely replicated in those areas.
- Prepare materials/documentary on those good practices to propagate to the general public.
- Strengthen the capacity of Committees for Flood and Storm Control at all levels to facilitate the regulation of resources for disaster management and, at the same time, for the expansion of disaster reduction activities. Mapping organizations active in CBDRM will further ease the operations of these organizations. In addition, it must be consulted with the line authorities to attain consensus and receive support for CBDRM. It is important to have the Government's assistance so as to ensure an appropriate regulation of CBDRM institutionalization.
- Compile instructions on CBDRM for the implementing organization and establish policies to promote CBDRM activities.
- Contact the national and local authorities: CBDRM can not be implemented with a mere reliance on the community and commitment of support by leaders at all levels is needed for successful implementation.
- Measures and approaches to CBDRM are clearly stipulated in the National Strategy and are geared for implementation, leading the establishment of a linkage among activities at national and local levels.
- Institutionalization of CBDRM is essential to ensuring sustainability. The process encompasses the establishment of good institutions, policies, and organizational and managerial activities, as well as encouragement of communities' involvement in disaster management. Government sectors and divisions establish a system of disaster management and development plans in light of their regional disaster characteristics, the vulnerability, and community capacity; create a link to other policies set by and on-going activities carried out by other sectors. Finally, the institutionalization shall be viewed as an integral part of the ongoing development process, consistent with the requirement of current and future generations.





CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT, DONORS AND IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS

DONORS AND IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS

New projects need to concentrate investments in infrastructure, equipment and knowledge enhancement, and design a mechanism to provide financial assistance to the poor, which would allow them time and necessary conditions to participate in the project's activities. Project proposals should consider the other demands by the community.

The desired outcomes of CBDRM projects are effective involvement of stakeholders in the planning and implementation process, change in behavior towards their own role in disaster risk management, and enhanced capacity of both local authorities and communities. Therefore, a longer timeframe is needed for the implementation of the CBDRM project so as to ensure better project preparation and measurability of project impacts at the end of the project period. The scope of the project's activities shall be extended to different forms of disasters and to larger geographic areas to avoid activity overlap, as opposed to being concentrated in one locality.

In the process of implementation, project officers shall work closely with the local authority and line sectors at all levels in order to receive needed support for the project. The proactive involvement of the local authority and sectors at all levels is a determinant to the success of the CBDRM project.

Involvement of public and private sectors and the localities in the definition, planning, implementation, supervision and evaluation of disaster management activities must also be increased. For the project to operate more efficiently, a mechanism shall be established to encourage the involvement of government officers. In addition, incentives shall be given to state officers participating in the project to inspire them to devote more time and effort to CBDRM activities.

New projects shall take off from the activities already undertaken at selected localities to ensure the project's sustainability and extended and improved for replication to other localities.





CAPACITY BUILDING

Education and practical training must be provided to improve the capacity of local agencies and organizations, and communal and village staff. This should help them better fulfill their tasks.

Time for training should be longer and training materials must be regularly updated.

INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF CBDRM

Community Structures

A volunteer network and advocacy groups can be organized in the community to promote and encourage community involvement.

Training programs should be provided to the communal/village staff for knowledge and skill advancement in response to the localities' requirement.

Organizational Partners

There is a need to reinforce the role and expertise of the Red Cross units to help sustain CBDRM efforts in the long run. Relevant partners may help improve the capacity of the Red Cross system by assisting weak Red Cross units in the project deployment.

Strengthen the capacity of Committees for Flood and Storm Control at all levels to mobilize and regulate resources for disaster preparedness, response, and mitigation.

Establish a specialized unit at each locality to better prepare for, respond to, and mitigate disasters. Provide greater technical support and instructions on CBDRM.

Local-central integration of CBDRM

There should be official instructions on CBDRM for the local authorities. Mechanisms and policies binding projects and local authorities shall be established to maintain post-project activities. In addition, there should be policies to assist organizations participating in CBDRM and facilitate their operation in the implementation process.

Project results shall be incorporated into the general administrative system. Government support in regulating CBDRM activities should be advocated.



ANNEX 1. LIST OF DM PROJECTS/ PROGRAMS

Project Title	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Project Type
Community-Based Disaster Mitigation Project	DIPECHO	WV	Structure & non structure
Preparedness for Disasters related to Climate Change	Netherlands Government	VNRC and NRC	Structure & non structure
Community Based Disaster Preparedness in Viet Nam	Europ Aid and NRC	VNRC and NRC	Structure & non structure
Strengthening of community capacity on disaster preparedness and response	AECI and Spanish RC	VNRC and SRC	Structure & non structure
Community Based Disaster Preparedness in Viet Nam	DIPECHO, NRC and SRC	VNRC, NRC and SRC	Structure & non structure
DIPECHO Community Based Disater Risk Management (CBDRM) Advocacy Network Initiative in Viet Nam	DIPECHO	CARE	non structure
Building resilience of communities to recurrent natural hazards, particularly flash floods in the upland areas of Viet Nam	DIPECHO and UNDP	CECI	non structure
Capacity building for Adaptation to Climate Change	CECI	CECI	Structure & non structure
Mangrove Disaster Preparedness Project	Japanese RC	NRC	Structure & non structure
Consolidating community capacity in child- focused disaster preparedness and response	DIPECHO	SCA	Structure & non structure
Typhoon Relief		CHURCH WORLD SERVICE (CWS) Cooperating agency: The Fatherland Front in Tan Tap commune	

* See Comments and Recommendations on page 42

	Total Value		Starting / Completion Date	Location
	USD	1.000 VND		
	240,348 (EUR)		1/2007- 4/2008	Thanh Hoa, Yen Bai, Quang Tri
	460,000		5/2003- 3/2006)	Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan
	535,000		(3/2007- 2/2010)	Ha Tinh, Quang Binh
	100.000 (EUR)		(2/2007/- 2/2008)	Son La, Ha Giang
	415.000		(1/2007- 4/2008)	Quang Tri, Hue, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan
	196,981 (EUR)		1/2007- 4/2008	Nation wide
	550,589		3/2007- 5/2008	Lao Cai and Kon Tum
	211,180		1/2001/- 12/2004	Thua Thien Hue
	1.7 million USD		3/2006- 12/2007	Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Thai Binh, Nam Dinh, Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, and Ha Tinh
	408,000 (EUR)		2/2007- 5/2008	Thanh Hoa, Yen Bai and Tien Giang
	3,625	58,000	12/2006 - 1/2007	Ben Tre



Project Title	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Project Type
Central Viet Nam Disaster Mitigation Project	Australia Agency for International Development (AusAID)	World Vision Viet Nam Cooperating agency: District People's Committees, DARD, Development, Departments of Education, RC; PCFSC, Provincial Department of Science, Technology and Environment.	Non Structural
Disaster Mitigation and Prevention Project	German Government	World Vision Viet Nam Cooperating agency: District People's Committees, Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development, Departments of Education, Red Cross; Provincial Committee for Flood and Storm Control and Provincial Department of Science, Technology and Environment.	Non Structural
Reducing Flood & Storm Vulnerability in Quang Ngai Province (VANGOCA)	AusAID	World Vision Viet Nam Cooperating agency: District People's Committees, Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development, Departments of Education, Red Cross; Provincial Committee for Flood and Storm Control and Provincial Department of Science, Technology and Environment.	Non Structural
Program for Hydro-Meteorological Disaster Mitigation in Secondary Cities in Asia – Viet Nam (PROMISE-Viet Nam)	USAID	CECI-Viet Nam (Center for International Studies and Cooperation of Viet Nam)	Non Structural
Technical Assistance to World Bank funded Natural Disaster Risk Management Project	AusAID	MARD	
Quang Ngai Natural Disaster Mitigation Project	AusAID	Quang Ngai Province People Committee	Non structure: 62% Structure: 38%

* See Comments and Recommendations on page 42





	Total Value		Starting / Completion Date	Location
	USD	1.000 VND		
	505,499	8,087,984	1/2001 - 6/2006	Quang Tri
	120,463	1,927,408	3/2003 - 4/2004	Quang Tri
	2,300,000	36,800,000	9/2005 - 9/2009	Quang Ngai
	115,263	1,844,208	3/2006 - 3/2008	Da Nang
	6,000,000	96,000,000	10/2006 - 2009	
	12,375,000	198,000,000	3/2003	Quang Ngai





Project Title	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Project Type
Developing a stronger family oriented disaster prevention spirit and capacity in central Viet Nam, steered by a commune network, and integrated in a national and regional advocacy partnership	ECHO	DWF	Non structure: 40% Structure: 60%
Rebuilding a safer future for families affected by cyclone Xangsane in central Viet Nam	ECHO	DWF	Non structure: 10% Structure: 90%
Emergency Response to Typhoon Xangsane (No.6)	Oxfam Hong Kong	Oxfam Hong Kong	Non structure: 100%
Emergency Response to Typhoon Durian	Oxfam Hong Kong	Oxfam Anh	Non structure
Support Disaster Management Programme in Viet Nam	Oxfam Hong Kong	Oxfam Hong Kong	Non structure 90% Structure 10%
Thach Thanh sub-project	ADB	CPMU/PPMU	
Thuong My Trung sub-contact	ADB	CPMU/PPMU	
Thach Han sub-contact	ADB	CPMU/PPMU	
South-west Huong Tra sub-contact	ADB	CPO/CPMU/PPMU	
Tra Cau sub-contact	ADB	CPMU/PPMU	
La Tinh sub-contact	ADB	CPMU/PPMU	

* See Comments and Recommendations on page 42





	Total Value		Starting / Completion Date	Location
	USD	1.000 VND		
	650,000	10,400,000	11/2006 -4/2008	Thua Thien Hue
	310,000	4,960,000	11/2006 - 5/2007	Thua Thien Hue
	49,500	792,000	10/2007- 12/2007	Ha Tinh, Nghe An, Quang Tri, Hue
	102,290	1,636,640	12/2006 - 3/2007	Ben Tre
	130,800	2,092,800	6/2006 - 4/2007	Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Tri
	6,149,000	98,384,000		Thach Thanh District– Thanh Hoa
	10,113,000	161,808,000		13communes in Kien Giang River Basin – Quang Binh
	13,019,000	208,304,000		12 communes in Trieu Phong district, 18 commune in Hai Lang District – Quang Tri
	5,141,000	82,256,000		Huong Tra district– Hue
	9,011,000	144,176,000		Duc Pho and Mo Duc – Quang Ngai
	11,404,000	182,464,000		4 communes - Phu Cat District, 3 communes Phu My District- Binh Dinh



Project Title	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Project Type
Plant upstream protective forests of Central provinces	Japan Bank for International cooperation (JBIC)		
Protect and develop Southern Coastal salt-marsh (protect planted forest)	World Bank		
Improve flood warning and monitoring mechanism in Mekong River Delta – Disaster Risk Management Project	World Bank	Hydrometeorology station in the South.	
Information Management for Offshore Fishing	Vietnamese Government	Department for Fisheries Resources Exploitation & Protection, Ministry of Fisheries	100% Non Structural
Urgent investment in improving forecast capacity of hydrometeorology station for disaster preparedness, especial focus on storm forecast (including 12 sub-project)	Vietnamese Government	National hydrometeorology Center	Non Structural
Build drought and water lacking level map in Southern Center and West Highland	Vietnamese Government	Institution of Hydrometeorology and Environment	Non structure (% Budget): 100%
Build Tsunami warning map for coastal areas of Viet Nam	Vietnamese Government	Institution of Hydrometeorology and Environment	Non structure (% Budget): 100%
Build flashflood zoning map	Vietnamese Government	Institution of Hydrometeorology and Environment	Non structure (% Budget): 100%
Group of important programs - Hat Mon – Day Dam	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Cua Dat water reservoir	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Ta Trach water reservoir	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Nuoc Trong water reservoir	Vietnamese Government		Structure

* See Comments and Recommendations on page 42



	Total Value		Starting / Completion Date	Location
	USD	1.000 VND		
	15,500,000	248,000,000	2002 - 2008	4 provinces
	57,437,500	919,000,000	2000 - 2008	4 provinces
	9,816,053	157,056,848	2004 - 2009.	các tỉnh thu nước sông C u Long.
	1,875,000	30,000,000	1/1/2007 Jul 2007 (est.)	Coastal provinces
	18,375,000	294,000,000	2006 - 2010.	28 coastal provinces
	438125	7010000	6/2006- 12/2007	Southern Center and West Highland (9 provinces)
	49996	799937	6/2006- 6/2008	Coastal areas of Viet Nam
	1125000	18000000	6/2006- 6/2008	Mountainous provinces of Viet Nam
	34375000	550000000	2003 - 2007	Ha Tay
	250000000	4000000000	2004 -2008	Thanh Hoa
	156250000	2500000000	2005 - 2009	Thua Thien Hue
	93750000	1500000000	2005 - 2010	Quang Ngai



Project Title	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Project Type
Dinh Binh water reservoir	Vietnamese Government		Structure
D án gi m nh thiên tai (WB – 4)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Safe water reservoir programme	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Thac Muoi water reservoir	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Ban Mong water reservoir	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Ngan Truoi Irrigation system	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Cho River water reservoir	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Ta Pao water reservoir (target project)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Revetment of Phu Ly town	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Sao River water reservoir	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Rao Da water reservoir	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Ai Tu water reservoir	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Thao Long Dam (prevent salt water)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Han river Dam	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Water reservoir of Ngang Mountain	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Quang Hien water reservoir	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Tan Thanh canal - Lo Gach (project of combination between flood control and irrigation)	Vietnamese Government		Structure

* See Comments and Recommendations on page 42





	Total Value		Starting / Completion Date	Location
	USD	1.000 VND		
	53125000	850000000	2003 - 2008	Binh Dinh
	162187500	2595000000	2007 – 2010	Nhi u t nh
	43750000	700000000	2006 – 2009	Many provinces
	87500000	1400000000	2006 – 2012	Nghe An
	225000000	3600000000	2006 – 2013	Nghe An
	93750000	1500000000	2007 – 2010	Ha Tinh
	31250000	500000000	2007 – 2010	Khanh Hoa
	875000	14000000	2006 – 2010	Binh Thuan - Dong Nai
	2687500	43000000	2002 – 2006	Ha Nam
	17375000	278000000	1999 – 2007	Nghe An
	16000000	256000000	2006 – 2008	Quang Binh
	3375000	54000000	1999 – 2006	Quang Tri
	9625000	154000000	1999 - 2006	Thua Thien Hue
	6750000	108000000	1999 - 2004	Da Nang
	4562500	73000000	1998 - 2006	Qu ng Ngãi
	1812500	29000000	2003 - 2006	Bình Đ nh
	8125000	130000000	2002 - 2006	Dong Thap - Long An



Project Title	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Project Type
Dredge Tra Su canal - Tri Ton (Flood control project)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Cao Lanh embankment (protect inhabitant area)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Ba Tron project - T3 (control flood and prevent salt water)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Ha Giang canal (flood retardation, resettlement)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Ban Mong water reservoir (combination between flood prevention and irrigation)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Enhance the right side quality of Day dyke	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Cam Dinh - Phuong Do revetment	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Strengthen Red River dyke (from Ha Noi to Hung Yen)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Ham Tu revetment- Nghi Xuyen - Lam Son	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Build, enhance Mat Lang revetment (flood control)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Hai Hau revetment (prevent erosion)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Enhance Yen Ninh revetment - Chuong Xa (flood control)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Hoi Bridge Irrigation Project (prevent salt water and retard flood)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Thu Bon river revetment, Hoi An town	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Phuoc An Embankment to prevent salt water	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Thet Road - Can Lo Canal (Combination between flood retardation and irrigation)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Tan Thanh embankment (protect inhabitants)	Vietnamese Government		Structure

* See Comments and Recommendations on page 42





	Total Value		Starting / Completion Date	Location
	USD	1.000 VND		
	5750000	92000000	2002 - 2007	An Giang - Kien Giang
	3062500	49000000	2005 - 2008	Dong Thap
	3750000	60000000	2002 - 2006	Kien Giang
	7125000	114000000	2003 - 2010	Kien Giang
	11625000	186000000	2006-2008	Son La
	2500000	40000000	2006-2008	Ha Tây
	3375000	54000000	2006-2008	Ha Tây
	6250000	100000000	2006-2008	Ha Noi, Hung Yen
	3562500	57000000	2006-2008	Hung Yen
	1312500	21000000	2006-2008	Nam Dinh
	18750000	300000000	2006-2008	Nam Dinh
	1562500	25000000	2006-2008	Ha Nam
	5125000	82000000	2006-2008	Ninh Binh
	2812500	45000000	2006-2008	Quang Nam
	2750000	44000000	2006-2008	Dong Nai
	1875000	30000000	2006-2008	Dong Thap
	3125000	50000000	2006-2008	Long An



Project Title	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Project Type
Thanh Hoa embankment (protect inhabitants)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Binh Thanh primary canal system (combination between flood retardation and irrigation)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
61 canal protect (combination between flood retardation and inhabitant protection)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Dong Tien canal - Lagrange (Combination between flood retardation and irrigation)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Phuoc Xuyen - Hai Tam Canal (Combination between flood retardation and inhabitant protection)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
An Phong - My Hoa - Bac Dong Canal (combination between flood retardation and irrigation)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Nguyen Van Tiep B Canal (flood retardation)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Chac Mountain - Nang Gu Canal (Flood retardation)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
My Thai Muoi - Chau Phu Canal (Flood retardation)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Hong Ngu embankment (inhabitant protection)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
2/9 Canal - Vang Thuong (flood retardation and inhabitant protection)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Thot Not embankment (inhabitant protection)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Long Xuyen City embankment (inhabitant protection)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Vam Rang Sluice (control flood and prevent salt water)	Vietnamese Government		Structure

* See Comments and Recommendations on page 42





	Total Value		Starting / Completion Date	Location
	USD	1.000 VND		
	1937500	31000000	2006-2008	Long An
	1375000	22000000	2006-2008	Long An
	12500000	200000000	2007-2010	Long An
	6250000	100000000	2007-2010	Dong Thap - Long An
	12500000	200000000	2007-2010	Dong Thap - Long An - Tien Giang
	5312500	85000000	2007-2010	Dong Thap - Long An
	3125000	50000000	2007-2009	Dong Thap - Tien Giang
	2500000	40000000	2007-2009	An Giang - Kien Giang
	1875000	30000000	2007-2009	An Giang - Kien Giang
	5500000	88000000	2007-2009	Dong Thap
	2500000	40000000	2007-2009	Dong Thap
	1562500	25000000	2007-2009	Can Tho
	1875000	30000000	2007-2009	Kien Giang
	1562500	25000000	2007-2009	Kien Giang



Project Title	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Project Type
Tam Ban sluice and dam (control flood and prevent salt water)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Ta Xang sluice and dam (control flood and prevent salt water)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Improve the left side of Cau River dyke (Flood prevention)	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Enhance fire prevention and fight capacity for forest warden	Vietnamese Government		Structure
Restore protective forest of Da River upstream	Vietnamese Government		Structure

Comments

- Projects that funded by the Government mostly are structure projects
- Most of the projects concentrate on flood preparedness
- Projects that enhance the community capacity are mainly funded by international organizations
- Projects funded by foreign donors have combined between 2 types of non-structure and structure. Thanks to that, project's sustainability are enhanced
- Regions that attracted many investment projects: North Center, Me Kong River Delta. Meanwhile, High Land has less projects
- According to the integrated results of the programs, these projects are not adequate due to the lack of some departments and sectors. For that reason, the project evaluation is not completed

	Total Value		Starting / Completion Date	Location
	USD	1.000 VND		
	1250000	20000000	2007-2009	Kien Giang
	1250000	20000000	2007-2009	Kien Giang
	1250000	20000000	2003-2006	Bac Ninh
	31250000	500000000	2005-2009	Department and Unit
	25000000	400000000	2006-2010	6 provinces
	1,688,928,614	27,022,857,825		

Recommendations

- Projects should integrate between structure and non-structure to enhance their sustainability
- There should be more projects on other types of disaster
- There should be more projects in disaster risk reduction of flash flood, landslide for mountainous provinces
- Beside protective projects, there should have more projects on emigration, resettlement for people in disaster high risk areas (landslide, flash flood, coastal erosion, etc.)

ANNEX 2. PROJECT INFORMATION FORMS

Name of Organisation: Centre for International Studies and Development (CECI)	
Project Number: 00047600	Project Title: Building resilience of communities to recurrent natural hazards, particularly flash floods in the upland areas of Viet Nam
Project Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-structural <input type="checkbox"/> Structural	Project Category: Capacity building of disaster preparedness
Disaster Type: Flash flood and landslide Other:	Additional Category:
Project location – Province: Lao Cai and Kon Tum	District/Commune: Sapa district: Ban Ho and Trung Chai communes – Lao cai Bat Xat district: Sang Ma Sao and Phin Ngan communes – Lao Cai Tu Ma Rong district: Tu Ma Rong and Mang Ry Communes – Kon Tum
Starting date (mm/dd/yy): 03/01/07 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Actual <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated	Completion date (mm/dd/yy): 05/30/08 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Actual <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated
Name of Funding Agency: DIPECHO - UNDP	
Name of Implementing Agency: LAO CAI PPC, KON TUM PPC	
Name (s) of Co-operating Agencies: CECI Viet Nam	
Total Value of the Project: USD 550,589	
Contribution of Donor: USD 550,589	Government Contribution:
Project Objectives: The reduction of vulnerability in six upland communes through significant improvement of institutions and capacities of major stakeholders at national, provincial, district and community levels, that address flash floods, landslides and other hazards in the upland regions of Viet Nam.	
Project Outputs: 1. Capacities of commune, district and provincial trainers, are improved, as are tools and methods to undertake risk assessment, risk reduction planning and advocacy to mainstream CBDRM. 2. Increased awareness levels, capacities and applied practice to reduce vulnerability to flash floods, landslides and other natural hazards in 6 project communes, and significantly increased potential for reduced vulnerability in all upland communities. 3. Increased institutional capacities for mainstreaming CBDRM and DRR planning in national, provincial and district, and social economic development strategies, plans, and annual budgets, specifically for the reduction of vulnerabilities to flash floods and landslides and in collaboration with other partners.	
Beneficiaries : 6 communes Number of households:	Area (ha): Other:
Current status of project: implementing	
Other Information:	
Contact Person: Hoang Hong Hanh E-mail: hanh-dm@ceci.org.vn	Tel: 7628422- ext 26 Fax: 7628423

Name of Organisation: Centre for International Studies and Development (CECI)		
Project Number:		Project Title: Capacity building for Adaptation to Climate Change
Project Type:	Non-structural (% of budget): 100%	Structural (% of budget):
Disaster Type: Other:		Project Category:
Project location – Province:		District/Commune: Quang Dien & PHu Vang districts
Starting date (mm/dd/yy): 01/01/2001 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Actual <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated		Completion date (mm/dd/yy): 12/31/2004 <input type="checkbox"/> Actual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Estimated
Name of Funding Agency: Canadian International Development Agency		
Name of Implementing Agency: CECI		
Name (s) of Co-operating Agencies: Province DoFA		
Total Value of the Project: USD 211,180		
Contribution of Donor: USD		Government Contribution: 20-40%
Project Objectives: Strengthen capacity to plan and implement community-based anticipatory adaptation strategies through disaster preparedness and integration of risk reduction and mitigation into local development planning.		
Project Outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased capacity for village groups and commune officials to assess factors of vulnerability to natural disasters and develop commune and village level adaptation strategies (safer village plan) 2. Increased capacity of district officials to support adaptation measures ("safer" land use planning, infrastructure development, and building practices) 3. Improved strategies for relocating or addressing needs of households in areas of highest physical vulnerability are developed and applied in one district. 4. Increased awareness among provincial and national policy-makers and development stakeholders on impacts of climate change and viable options for community-based adaptation. 		
<u>Beneficiaries</u> – Number of villages: 9		Area (ha):
Number of households: 1000		Other:
Current status of project: done		
Other Information:		
Contact Person: Hoang Hong Hanh		Tel: 7628422 - ext 26
E-mail: hanh-dm@ceci.org.vn		Fax: 7628423



Name of Organisation: Centre for International Studies and Cooperation		
Project Number: PROMISE - Vietnam-UDRM-1-00 (Grant No.)	Project Title: Program for Hydro-Meteorological Disaster Mitigation in Secondary Cities in Asia – Viet Nam (PROMISE-Viet Nam)	
Project Type:	Non-structural (%of budget): 100%	Structural (% of budget):
Disaster Type: flood, typhoon, drought Other: hydrometeorological		Project Category: Disaster mitigation
Project location – Province: Da Nang		District/Commune: Cam Le district
Starting date (mm/dd/yy): 03/01/06 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Actual <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated		Completion date (mm/dd/yy): 03/01/08 <input type="checkbox"/> Actual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Estimated
Name of Funding Agency: USAID/OFDA		
Name of Implementing Agency: ADPC (Asian Disaster Preparedness Center) CECI-Viet Nam (Center for International Studies and Cooperation)		
Name (s) of Co-operating Agencies: Disaster Management Center; People’s Committee of Cam Le district, Da Nang Committee of Flood and Storm Control (CSFC)		
Total Value of the Project: VND 2,367,344,999		
Contribution of Donor: VND 1,604,338,999		Government Contribution: USD CECI’s contribution: VND 763,006,000
<p>Project Objectives:</p> <p>The proposed project will build on the activities undertaken and strategies developed under the AUDMP for achieving the above goal through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of specific hydro-meteorological disaster preparedness and mitigation measures to manage hydro-meteorological disaster risk by stakeholders in targeted cities. • Increased stakeholder involvement and further enhancement of strategies, tools and methodologies related to community preparedness and mitigation of hydro-meteorological disasters in urban communities. • Enhanced coordination with USAID Missions to promote sustainability and ensure program activities accord with USAID country and regional strategies. • Strengthen networks and regional links among relevant risk management institutions/organizations for improving potential and capacity for application and dissemination of lessons learned. 		
<p>Project Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Increase resilience of selected communes to hydro meteorological disasters; 1.2. Improved capacities of public and private sector practitioners to apply skills and technologies for community preparedness and mitigation and to manage hydro meteorological disaster risks; 2.1. Increase adoption of tools and methodologies for community preparedness and mitigation of hydro meteorological disaster by stakeholder; 2.2. Improved practices (techniques, methodologies, tools) and strategies for hazard mitigation and community preparedness throughout the region; 3.1. Enhanced coordination and linkages between USAID country and regional offices and program partners at national and regional level to ensure program activities accord with USAID country and regional strategies 3.2. Increased visibility of USAID humanitarian assistance to risk communities 4.1. Increased collaboration and partnership among stakeholders at city and national level 4.2. Increased collaboration and partnership with regional and international institution for wider dissemination and enhanced capacity for adaptation of tools and methodologies for community preparedness and mitigation. 		
Beneficiaries – Number of villages: 233 sections in 6 wards		Area (ha): 3300 ha Other:
Number of households: 16,612		
Current status of project: the project has undergone 17 months of implementation.		
Other Information: The project is denominated in VND, not USD.		
Contact Person: Duong Thi Hoai Trang Project Coordinator E-mail: trangd@ceciasia.org		Tel: +84 (0) 511.649 628 Fax: +84 (0) 511.649 628



Name of Organization: Care International in Viet Nam, Save the Children, Consortium of the Spanish Red Cross and Netherlands Red Cross, Development Workshop France, Consortium of the United Nations Development Programme and Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation, World Vision Viet Nam	
Project Number:	Project Title: DIPECHO Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Advocacy Network Initiative in Viet Nam
Project Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-structural <input type="checkbox"/> Structural	Project Category: Disaster Preparedness
Disaster Type: All types Other:	Additional Category:
Project location – Province: Nation-wide (based in Hanoi)	District/Commune:
Starting date (dd/mm/yy): 01/02/07 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Actual <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated	Completion date (dd/mm/yy): 30/04/08 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Actual <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated
Name of Funding Agency: DIPECHO	
Name of Implementing Agency: Care International in Viet Nam	
Name (s) of Co-operating Agencies: Natural Disaster Mitigation Partnership, Save the Children, Consortium of the Spanish Red Cross and Netherlands Red Cross, Development Workshop France, Consortium of the United Nations Development Programme and Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation, World Vision Viet Nam	
Total Value of the Project: EUR 196,981	
Contribution of Donor: EUR 171,964	Government Contribution: USD
Project Objectives: Increased awareness and implementation of CBDRM in local and national level programs through joint and coordinated advocacy	
Project Outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CBDRM project implementation by DIPECHO partners at local level benefits from synergies and cross-project learning 2. The public is aware of the importance and effectiveness of CBDRM to prepare for and manage disasters, and relevant national level policy-makers are actively integrating CBDRM into government strategies and programs 3. Provincial and district authorities, communities, and partners are able to advocate for the integration of CBDRM approaches into national strategies and policies 4. DIPECHO partners operate as a coordinated group, supporting authorities at all levels to fulfill their responsibilities 	
Beneficiaries – Number of villages:	Area (ha): Nation-wide Other:
Number of households: Number of beneficiaries: 604,645	
Current status of project: On going	
Other Information:	
Contact Person: Mr. Hanoch Barlevi	Tel: (84-4) 716 1930
E-mail: hbarlevi@care.org.vn	Fax: (84-4) 716 1935



Name of Organisation: Development Workshop France	
Project Number: VIE006	Project Title: Developing a stronger family oriented disaster prevention spirit and capacity in central Viet Nam, steered by a commune network, and integrated in a national and regional advocacy partnership
	
Project Type: 40% Non-structural 60% Structural	Project Category: Disaster preparedness
Disaster Type: Typhoon, flood Other:	Additional Category:
Project location – Province: Thua Thien Hue	District/Commune: 14 communes
Starting date (mm/dd/yy): 11/15/06 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Actual <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated	Completion date (mm/dd/yy): 04/15/08 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Actual <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated
Name of Funding Agency: ECHO (European Commission - Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid) - Programme DIPECHO 5th Plan in South-East Asia	
Name of Implementing Agency: Development Workshop France	
Name (s) of Co-operating Agencies: Official partner : Thua Thien Hue Province People's Committee Technical partner : Construction Design Company Thua Thien Hue	
Total Value of the Project: USD 650 000 \$	





<p>Contribution of Donor: USD 500 000 \$</p>	<p>Government Contribution: USD Local contribution (families, communes) 150 000 \$</p>
<p>Project Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop a family based disaster prevention strategy operated at village / commune level To channel voice of vulnerable communities to provincial, national leaders To share experiences, activities with others INGO involved in disaster preparedness in Viet Nam 	
<p>Project Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commune prevention network board (14 communes) Disaster prevention plan at commune level Animation to raise public awareness in villages, communes (Population 115 000) Preventive strengthening of 250 houses and 10 public building Training of 550 builders and village cadres “Prevention starts at school” programme in primary and secondary schools (with experimentations on weather measures) / 150 classes – 3000 pupils Meetings, visits for local authorities Research with Thua Thien Hue Department of Construction on Safe construction in cyclone prone areas Support to the website of the Province Committee for Flood and Storm Control (implemented in 2006 with DWF) – Early warning (Radio HF) system Competition “Community art and animation for disaster reduction and prevention” Participation to a joint DIPECHO partners programme 	
<p>Beneficiaries – Number of villages communes : 14 Number of households: 250 – Direct beneficiaries 100 000 people - Indirect beneficiaries</p>	<p>Area (ha): Other:</p>
<p>Current status of project: Implementation</p>	
<p>Other Information: Website : http://www.vietnamdisasterprevention.org/ http://www.vietnamdisasterprevention.org/phongchongbao/index.htm Blogg : www.dwvn1.wordpress.com</p>	
<p>Contact Person: Mr Guillaume CHANTRY Project Coordinator 91/44A Phan Dinh Phung Hue - Thua Thien Hue E-mail: guillaume.chantry@dwf.org</p>	<p>Tel: 054 84 82 31 Fax:</p>

Name of Organisation: **Development Workshop France**

Project Number: **VIE007**

Project Title: **Rebuilding a safer future for families affected by cyclone Xangsane in central Viet Nam**

RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM AFTER XANGSANE CYCLONE
CHƯƠNG TRÌNH TÁI THIẾT SAU BÃO SỐ 6 - XANGSANE











CHƯƠNG TRÌNH TÁI THIẾT

XÂY DỰNG NHÀ CỐ SỎ HẠ TẦNG THỰC HIỆN KINH TẾ NÂNG CAO NHẬN THỨC CỘNG ĐỒNG

Một tương lai an toàn hơn cho các gia đình bị ảnh hưởng bởi cơn bão số 6 (Xangsane)







STT	CÁC XÃ HƯỞNG LỢI	HỖ TRỢ TƯ DẠY AN DW							
		NHÀ XÂY MỚI		NHÀ GIA CỐ		CÔNG TRÌNH CÔNG CỘNG	HỖ TRỢ KINH TẾ		HỖ TRỢ THIẾT BỊ
		SỐ NHÀ	ĐỖ TRỢ / NHÀ	SỐ NHÀ	ĐỖ TRỢ / NHÀ		SỐ NHÀ	ĐỖ TRỢ / NHÀ	
1	LỘC DIÊN	22	16 - 17 (TRIỆU ĐỒNG)	12	3 - 5 (TRIỆU ĐỒNG)	0	34	3 (TRIỆU ĐỒNG)	15 (TRIỆU ĐỒNG)
2	LỘC TRI	24	16 (TRIỆU ĐỒNG)	59	2,5 - 6 (TRIỆU ĐỒNG)	ÁU THUYỀN - SỬA CHỮA NHÀ MẮT GIÁO	44	3 (TRIỆU ĐỒNG)	15 (TRIỆU ĐỒNG)
3	LỘC THỦY	27	19 (TRIỆU ĐỒNG)	27	5 (TRIỆU ĐỒNG)	SỬA CHỮA NHÀ TẬP THỂ GIÁO VIÊN	54	3 (TRIỆU ĐỒNG)	18 (TRIỆU ĐỒNG)
4	LỘC VINH	42	16 (TRIỆU ĐỒNG)	12	3 (TRIỆU ĐỒNG)	0	54	3 (TRIỆU ĐỒNG)	15 (TRIỆU ĐỒNG)
5	VINH HIỆN	8	16 (TRIỆU ĐỒNG)	35	3 - 5 (TRIỆU ĐỒNG)	0	43	3 (TRIỆU ĐỒNG)	16 (TRIỆU ĐỒNG)
TỔNG CỘNG		123 (NHÀ)		148 (NHÀ)					

TỔNG KINH PHÍ : 210000 EURO






RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM AFTER XANGSANE CYCLONE - FUNDED BY ECHO (EUROPEAN COMMISSION) - DECEMBER - 2006
IMPLEMENTED BY DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP FRANCE - THUA THIEN HUE PROVINCE - VIET NAM
CHƯƠNG TRÌNH TÁI THIẾT SAU BÃO XANGSANE DO ECHO TÀI TRỢ - THÁNG 12 - 2006
DO DỰ ÁN DW/TỈNH THỪA THIÊN HUẾ THỰC HIỆN

Project Type: **10% Non-structural, 90% Structural**

Project Category: **Rehabilitation**

Disaster Type: **Typhoon Other:**

Additional Category:

Project location – Province: **Thua Thien Hue**

District/Commune: **Phu Loc District / 5 communes (Loc Vinh, Loc Tri, Loc Thuy, Loc Dien, Vinh Hien)**

Starting date (mm/dd/yy): 11/15/06 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Actual <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated		Completion date (mm/dd/yy): 05/15/07 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Actual <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated	
Name of Funding Agency: ECHO (European Commission - Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid)			
Name of Implementing Agency: Development Workshop France			
Name (s) of Co-operating Agencies: Official partner : Thua Thien Hue Province People's Committee Technical partner : Construction Design Company Thua Thien Hue			
Total Value of the Project: USD 310 000 \$			
Contribution of Donor: USD 275 000 \$		Local Contribution: USD 35 000 \$	
Project Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support families affected by cyclone N°6 Xangsane to rebuild a safer environment To rebuild safe houses for safer families / safer community 			
Project Outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiaries' selection process fair and just. Houses rebuilt / 123 or reinforced – repaired / 145 - with cyclone resistant techniques; all with specific and adapted design. Support to 229 families economy - livelihood Training of 200 builders and village cadres Kindergarten reinforced Safe harbor in one village rebuilt 1 cartoon strip : "A peaceful day comes back" 1 video film (11 minutes) : "Raising up after the cyclone" 			
Beneficiaries – Number of villages: communes: 5		Area (ha):	
Number of households: 268		Other:	
Current status of project: Completed			
Other Information: http://www.vietnamdisasterprevention.org/ http://www.vietnamdisasterprevention.org/phongchongbao/index.htm			
Contact Person: Mr Guillaume CHANTRY Project Coordinator 91/44A Phan Dinh Phung Hue - Thua Thien Hue E-mail: guillaume.chantry@dwf.org		Tel: 054 84 82 31 Fax:	



Name of Organisation: Viet Nam Red Cross	
Project Number: VN161	Project Title: Mangrove Disaster Preparedness Project
Project Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-structural <input type="checkbox"/> Structural	Project Category: disaster risk mitigation, preparedness
Disaster Type: storm, flood Other:	Additional Category:
Project location – Province: 8 northern coast provinces of Viet Nam (Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Thai Binh, Nam Dinh, Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh)	District/Commune:
Starting date (mm/dd/yy): 03/01/06 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Actual <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated	Completion date (mm/dd/yy): 12/31/07 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Actual <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated
Name of Funding Agency: Japanese Red Cross	
Name of Implementing Agency: Viet Nam Red Cross	
Name (s) of Co-operating Agencies: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	
Total Value of the Project: USD 1.7 million	
Contribution of Donor: USD 1.7 million	Government Contribution: USD
Project Objectives: The vulnerability and suffering of the coastal communities caused by typhoons and storms are reduced in the eight provinces of Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Thai Binh, Nam Dinh, Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An and Ha Tinh	
<p>Project Outputs:</p> <p>Expected result 1: Completing the planting of mangroves and protection trees along the coastline of the six provinces of Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Thai Binh, Nam Dinh, Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An and Ha Tinh 2,300 hectares of mangroves, 400 hectares of casuarinas species, 300 hectares of bamboo species are newly planted, gap-filled and diversified in the eight provinces in five years (2006 – 2010) in 46 communes.</p> <p>Expected result 2: The income of the poor particularly women in the coast is increased and it contributes to reduce their affected damages by typhoons and storms and easily recovery their lives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20,000 families benefit from planting. - 60% of planting participants are women. <p>Expected result 3: The Red Cross chapters are strengthened to enable them to prepare and implement local DP planning at provincial, district and commune levels of eight provinces of Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Thai Binh, Nam Dinh, Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An and Ha Tinh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3,000 teachers and 210,000 children; 1,500 community representatives and 500 RC staffs are trained about DP and Community based mangrove management at different grassroots levels. 	





Expected result 4:

A number of people know and understand the VNRC mangrove project and its importance through the dissemination campaigns.

100,000 copies of leaflets and 25,000 copies of calendars are distributed to people.

Expected result 5:

Viet Nam Red Cross Society actively participates in the national and international disaster preparedness and disaster response activities for sharing and obtaining project experience.

- VNRC is member of Central committee for flood and storm control, Mekong River Commission
- Number of case studies on local and regional workshops, meetings

Beneficiaries – Number of villages:

Area (ha):

Other:

Number of households:

Current status of project: **Ongoing**

Other Information:

Contact Person: **Vu Loc**

Tel: **04 9428907 ext 406**

E-mail: **locvu54@yahoo.com**

Fax: **04 8225680**




Name of Organisation: Viet Nam Red Cross and The Netherlands Red Cross			
Project Number:		Project Title: Preparedness for Disasters related to Climate Change – a pilot project in 5 provinces	
Project Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-structural <input type="checkbox"/> Structural		Project Category: Disaster Preparedness	
Disaster Type: Flood; Storm/typhoon; Drought		Additional Category:	
Project location – Province: 5		District/Commune: 30	
No.	Province	District	Commune
1	NghĨ An	QuĨnh Lu	QuĨnh Li ^a n
2			QuĨnh Ph-ng
3			QuĨnh Long
4		DiĨn Ch©u	DiĨn H¶i
5			DiĨn Trung
6			DiĨn Th¶nh
7	Hµ TỦnh	CỀm Xuy ^a n	CỀm Minh
8			CỀm Th¶nh
9			CỀm D-ng
10		Can Léc	Bxnh Léc
11			An Léc
12			Th¶nh Léc
13	Qu¶ng Bxnh	Bề Tr ¹ ch	H¶i Tr ¹ ch
14			Sọc Tr ¹ ch
15			Nh©n Tr ¹ ch
16		Qu¶ng Tr ¹ ch	C¶nh D-ng
17			Qu¶ng Phóc
18			Qu¶ng Phó
19	Ninh ThuỄn	Ninh H¶i	Nh-n H¶i
20			Tri H¶i
21			VỦnh H¶i
22		Ninh Phíc	Phíc Dinh
23			Phíc H¶i
24			An H¶i
25	Bxnh ThuỄn	Tuy Phong	Phíc ThỐ
26			Li ^a n H-ng
27			Bxnh Th ¹ nh
28		B ³ /c Bxnh	Họm Th ³ /ng
29			Phan RỖ Th¶nh
30			Hằng Phong

Starting date: May 2003 Actual Estimated		Completion date: March 2006 Actual Estimated	
Name of Funding Agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Netherlands; The Netherlands Red Cross			
Name of Implementing Agency: Viet Nam Red Cross, with support of The Netherlands Red Cross			




Name (s) of Co-operating Agencies: Vietnamese Institute for Hydrology and Metrology (IMH); Viet Nam's Central Committee of Storm and Flood Control (CCFSC)	
Total Value of the Project: USD 460,000 (311,850 Euro)	
Contribution of Donor: USD	Government Contribution: USD
Project Objectives: Significantly reduce human sufferings and negative effects of natural disasters which are enhanced by Climate Change on the most vulnerable people of Viet Nam	
Project Outputs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strengthened Red Cross role: Enhanced cooperation with Disaster Preparedness/Climate change (DP/CC) community in Viet Nam and role of Red Cross known 2) Raised awareness on relationship between CC and DP: Better awareness on DP/CC for all involved stakeholders, including decision makers and vulnerable people 3) Strengthened capacity of Viet Nam Red Cross: Red Cross Chapters, Red Cross workers and volunteers are prepared to respond to disasters generally related to CC 4) Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures applied: Selected project communities have implemented relevant climate change adaptation and risk reduction measures that they identified themselves 5) Project achievement and lessons evaluated and disseminated: All lessons learnt documented and shared widely. 	
Beneficiaries – Number of villages : Number of households:	Area (ha): Other: inhabitants of 30 coastal communes.
Current status of project: Finished.	
Other Information: The pilot project has been evaluated and followed up by community based disaster preparedness projects, in which impact of climate change has been integrated.	
Contact Person: Ms. Tran Tu Anh/The Netherlands Red Cross E-mail: tran.tuanh@nlrc.org.vn / admin@nlrc.org.vn	Tel: +84-4-9425573 Fax: +84-4-9425572



Name of Organisation: Viet Nam Red Cross/Spanish Red Cross/The Netherlands Red Cross			
Project Number:	Project Title: Community Based Disaster Preparedness in Viet Nam		
Project Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Non-structural <input type="checkbox"/> Structural	Project Category: Disaster Preparedness		
Disaster Type: Natural disasters (mainly: storm/typhoon; floods; drought)	Additional Category:		
Project location – Province: Quang Tri; Thua Thien Hue; Ninh Thuan; Binh Thuan			
	District/Commune:		
	Provinces (4)	District (7)	Communes (16)
	Ninh Thuan	Ninh Phuoc	Phuoc Thuan
			Phuoc Hai
		Ninh Hai	Phuong Hai
			Nhon Hai
			Thanh Hai
	Binh Thuan	Tuy Phong	Vinh Hao
			Vinh Tan
			Phan Ri Cua (township)
Quang Tri	Gio Linh	Trung Son	
		Gio My	
	Vinh Linh	Vinh Thuy	
		Vinh Thanh	
T.T. Hue	Quang Dien	Quang Cong	
		Quang Ngan	
	Phu Vang	Phu Mau	
Phu Duong			
Starting date (mm/dd/yy): 01/10/07 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Actual <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated		Completion date (mm/dd/yy): 04/09/08 <input type="checkbox"/> Actual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Estimated	
Name of Funding Agency: DIPECHO; The Netherlands Red Cross; Spanish Red Cross			
Name of Implementing Agency: Viet Nam Red Cross, in consortium with Spanish Red Cross and the Netherlands Red Cross			
Name (s) of Co-operating Agencies:			
Total Value of the Project: USD 415,000			
Contribution of Donor: DIPECHO: USD 350,000 NLRC/SRC: USD 65,000		Government Contribution: USD	
Project Objectives: To reduce the impact of recurrent natural disasters in vulnerable communities of Viet Nam by strengthening the coping capacity of 16 vulnerable communes in Binh Thuan, Ninh Thuan, T.T. Hue and Quang Tri by means of a community-based approach and with support of VNRC.			





Project Outputs:

Community awareness about natural disasters and disaster preparedness

- More than 50% of the people in the 16 target communes (representing all vulnerable social groups) are informed of their specific vulnerability to natural hazards.

Community identification of disaster risks and risk reduction measures

- In the targeted communes a report on the commune’s specific hazards, vulnerability and capacity is produced based on a participatory assessment, which contributes to the local disaster coping capacity.

Implementation of disaster risk reduction measures

- Small-scale mitigation works are selected, designed and implemented by all 16 communes with local contribution.
- In all 16 target communes an Emergency Response Team (including people from Viet Nam Red Cross, the government’s Committee for Flood and Storm Control, and volunteers), is equipped and trained in First Aid and Search & Rescue techniques.

Strengthening disaster preparedness capacity for Red Cross

- The capacity of VNRC in assisting vulnerable communes in Disaster Preparedness is maintained and strengthened.
- The project is implemented in regular coordination with DIPECHO and its partners. and fosters the synergies and cooperation of VNRC with other DP practitioners and policy makers.

Beneficiaries – Number of villages:	Area (ha):
	Other: number of beneficiaries: 61,000
Number of households:	
Current status of project: ongoing	
Other Information:	
Contact Person: Ms. Tran Tu Anh	Tel: +84 913 526972
E-mail: tran.tuanh@nlrc.org.vn	Fax: +84 4 9425572



Name of Organisation: World Vision Viet Nam		
Project Number:	Project Title: Community-Based Disaster Mitigation Project	
Project Type:	Non-structural (%of budget):	Structural (% of budget): 12%
Disaster Type: Other: Forest Fire, Flash Flood, Landslide		Project Category:
Project location – Province: Three provinces (Thanh Hoa, Quang Tri and Yen Bai)		District/Commune: Lang Chanh (Thanh Hoa province), TramTau (Yen Bai province), Trieu Phong (Quang Tri province)
Starting date (mm/dd/yy): 03/01/07 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Actual <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated		Completion date (mm/dd/yy): 04/30/08 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Actual <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated
Name of Funding Agency: DIPECHO		
Name of Implementing Agency: World Vision Viet Nam		
Name (s) of Co-operating Agencies: Local partners at district and commune levels.		
Total Value of the Project: EUR 240,348		
Contribution of Donor: USD		Government Contribution: USD
Project Objectives: Strengthen Intergration of Community - Based Disaster Risk Management into Area Development Progrmas (ADP)		
Project Outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Result 1. Preparedness capacity and coordination of the relevent partners at district level improved, using participatory planning tools (HVCA, PRA, participatory risk assessment etc.) Result 2. Community-Based Preparedness & Mitigation Plans at commune, village and household levelsprepared Result 3. Small-scale mitigation measures undertaken Result 4. Sharing lesson learnt, advocacy for replication promoted 		
Beneficiaries – Number of villages: The main beneficiaries in this project are: Partner governmental authorities at district & commune level Community people in 8 targeted communes in Lang Chanh, Tram Tau, Trieu Phong ADPs		Area (ha): Other:
Number of households:		
Current status of project: On going		
Other Information:		
Contact Person: Daniel Selvanayagam Le Van Duong		Tel: 04 9439920
E-mail: daniel_selvanayagam@wvi.org le_van_duong@wvi.org		Fax: 04 9439921





ANNEX 3. SCOPE OF WORK (SOW)

TITLE: RESEARCHER FOR SUPPORTING NDMO IN MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRESS ON CBDRR

Objective

To help in facilitating the institutionalization of CBDRM in development programs and activities of the country, a report on the status of implementation of CBDRM projects and programmes by various stakeholders will be collected and analyzed. The results of the analysis will be published. The researcher will develop a report which will provide an overview of existing CBDRM projects, status of implementation in the countries, identify gaps and further support needed to CBDRM program by the national decision makers. Information from these reports will be used to advocate to the higher level political representatives for assigning a high priority to CBDRM by national authorities and development sectors.

Background

DIPECHO is the Disaster Preparedness Programme of the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Department. The Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, through UNESCAP is the grant holder of the DIPECHO project entitled PDR SEA Phase 4.

PDR SEA is a multi phased project being implemented in South East Asian countries since 2001. . In its 4th phase, PDR SEA aims to enhance the institutionalization of CBDRM into socio-economic development processes through strengthening national and local capacity for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action in order to build up community reliance. The project activities involve strengthening and institutionalizing CBDRM through local level pilot activities, facilitating information dissemination through existing regional and national disaster risk reduction management networks, enhancing ownership of CBDRM programs by developing the capacities of local authorities and promoting CBDRM through Disaster Management Practitioners Forum

Statement of Work

The researcher will work with concerned NDMO and NGOs (which may or may not be DIPECHO partners) in the country who are doing work on CBDRM. He/She will

1. Identify Government Organizations, NGOs and other stakeholders with programs and/or projects on CBDRM
2. Compile and review current documents from stakeholders with CBDRM projects in the country through one or combination of the following methods of data collection: face to face interview, e-mail exchanges , questionnaire and telephone calls;
3. Collect the following information: description of organization in the country description of the CBDRM project (objective, coverage; target beneficiary, accomplishments, etc, role of Local Authorities on CBDRM, link existing CBDRM work with Local Authority Mechanism, facilitating and hindering factors for the effectiveness of CBDRM programming and possible ways of enhancing the institutionalization of CBDRM in the country through national government support, etc
4. The overall report should contain a summary of : (a) coverage of CBDRM activity in at risk communities; (b) trends in type of preparedness and mitigation measures; (c) gaps and needs of communities and CBDRM practitioners organizations and (d) link of CBDRM to local government
5. Present the draft report in a meeting with concerned stakeholders jointly with the NDMO for comments



- 6. Revise the draft report based on the comments of stakeholders and NDMO
- 7. Finalize and submit the report

Technical Direction / Supervisor

The consultant will work under guidance of Mel Capistrano and Loy Rego, and also with the concerned NDMO Staff (Hoa Dam for Viet Nam, Khun Sokha for Cambodia and Ruth Rodriguez for the Philippines)

Period of Engagement

2 months

Starting date: __th February 2008

Expected Output

An analysis of monitoring and reporting on CBDRR progress in the country

The initial draft and final reports shall be submitted to ADPC through concerned NDMO on the second week of March and on April 15, 2008 respectively. These reports should be endorsed by concerned NDMO from Viet Nam, Cambodia and the Philippines.

ANNEX 4. SURVEY QUESTIONNAIR

QUESTIONNAIRE

Your Name:		
Name of Your Organization:		
Position in your Organization:	Telephone:	
	Email:	
Years in your Position:	Fax:	
What is the primary purpose of your Organization?		
If applicable, what are your Organization's vision, mission and goals?		





CBRM Projects & Programs

Does your Organization have CBDRM projects or programme?	Yes	No
What is the title of your CBDRM projects or programme?		
What is/are the objective/s of your Organization's CBDRM projects or programme?		
How many employees have you dedicated for your CBDRM projects or programme?		

Past CBDRM Projects & Program

In the past, how many CBDRM projects have you implemented? Indicate here →			
Where were these implemented? Please state city, province, district	What were the objectives of each?	Who were the target beneficiaries?	What were the levels of participation of local government units or other organizations?



What were the success factors of the above CBDRM projects or programme?	What were the limitations or hindrances to the implementation of the above CBDRM projects or programme?

Current CBDRM Projects & Programs

How many CBDRM projects are you currently implementing? Indicate here →			
Where are these being implemented? Please state city, province, district	What are the objectives of each?	Who are the target beneficiaries?	What are the levels of participation of local government units or other organizations?





<p>What are the success factors of the above CBDRM projects or programme?</p>	<p>What are the limitations or hindrances to the implementation of the above CBDRM projects or programme?</p>
Empty space for response	Empty space for response

Participation of Other Organizations & Institutions

<p>How do government bodies or other organizations participate in your CBDRM projects or programme?</p> Empty space for response
<p>What were/are the gaps in the implementation of your CBDRM project or programme in collaboration with government bodies or other organizations?</p> Empty space for response





How can the identified gaps be addressed?

How can we enhance the institutionalization of CBDRM in the country through national government support?









Partnerships for Disaster Reduction - South East Asia (PDRSEA) is a multi-phased project implemented by UNESCAP and ADPC with funding support from the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) since 2001. The Phase 4 of PDRSEA aims to institutionalize the effectiveness of CBDRM into socio-economic development process through strengthening of national and local capacity for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action in order to build up community resilience in the project countries of Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Viet Nam. The project activities involve in strengthening and institutionalizing CBDRM through local-level pilot activities, facilitating information dissemination through existing regional and national disaster risk management networks, enhancing ownership of CBDRM programs by developing the capacities of local authorities and promoting CBDRM through Disaster Management Practitioners' Forum.



The European Commission's humanitarian aid department (ECHO) was set up in 1992 to provide rapid and effective support to the victims of crises outside the European Union. Recognizing the importance of preventive measures, ECHO launched its disaster preparedness programme, DIPECHO, in 1996. ECHO's disaster preparedness programme (DIPECHO) targets vulnerable communities living in the main disaster-prone regions of the world and aims to reduce the vulnerability of the population. Between 1996 and 2004, DIPECHO provided more than Å78 million for 319 projects worldwide. These demonstrate that simple and inexpensive preparatory measures, particularly those implemented by communities themselves, are extremely effective in limiting damage and saving lives when disaster strikes. DIPECHO funds support training, capacity-building, awareness-raising and early-warning projects as well the organisation of relief services. The programme has shown that even simple precautions can help save lives and property when disaster strikes. The funds are directed through ECHO and implemented by aid agencies working in the regions concerned. For more details, please visit http://ec.europa.eu/echo/index_en.htm



The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (UNESCAP) is the regional arm of the United Nations Secretariat for the Asian and Pacific regions, located in Bangkok, Thailand. UNESCAP is committed to materialize the visions of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2000. The PDR-SEA project is being implemented jointly by UNESCAP and ADPC at the regional level. For more details, please visit <http://www.unescap.org>



The Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), established in 1986 is a regional, inter-governmental, non-profit organization and resource center based in Bangkok, Thailand. ADPC is mandated to promote safer communities and sustainable development through the reduction of the impact of disasters in response to the needs of countries and communities in Asia and the Pacific by raising awareness, helping to establish and strengthen sustainable institutional mechanisms, enhancing knowledge and skills, and facilitating the exchange of information, experience and expertise. For more details, please visit <http://www.adpc.net>