

DIPECHO Southeast Asia

CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS NOVEMBER – DECEMBER 2007 IN

LAO PDR (12/11)

CAMBODIA (15-16/11)

VIETNAM (29-30/11)

THE PHILIPPINES (13-14/12)

INDONESIA (17-18/12)

Information Sessions for Applicants

EUROPEAN COMMISSION



Humanitarian Aid

MEETING

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

29-30 November 2007, Hanoi

Co-chaired by: EC/ DIPECHO SEA and CCFSC



Humanitarian Aid

Agenda

Time	Day 1	In-Charge
08:30 – 09:00	Registration	DIPECHO SEA
Opening Remarks		
09:00 – 09:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening Remarks by Willy Vandenberghe, First Counsellor, European Commission Delegation to Vietnam Opening Remarks by Dr. Dang Quang Tinh, Director, Department of Dyke Management, Flood and Storm Control Meeting's orientations 	EC Delegation CCFSC DIPECHO
Session 1: Perspectives on Sustainable Development and Disaster Reduction / Risk Management (including ref. to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015)		
9:30 - 13:00 (incl. coffee break)	<p>A: Overview of Vietnam Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on the policy of the Government of Vietnam with regard to the implementation of the <i>Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015</i> and integration of disaster risk reduction in national strategies. Priority orientations <p>B: Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies and Perspective (government, donor community, implementing agencies)</p> <p>1: Review of DIPECHO interventions in Vietnam 1998 – 2007 and proposed orientations for 2008-2011, including donors' perspectives</p> <p>2: Joint presentation by DRR agencies: key messages and lessons learned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main programme orientations Lessons learned from past and present interventions, state of play of DRR integration: advocacy messages, gaps and priorities Key problems/issues faced <p>C: Discussions & wrap up</p>	CCFSC/NDM-P & Relevant Government Department(s) DIPECHO DANI / DM WG; DWF
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch	
Session 2: Strategic Discussions for the 6th DIPECHO Action Plan for South East Asia		
14:00 -- 17:30 (include tea break)	Presentation: lessons learned education Introduction of Working Groups Working Groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WG 1: Education & Child Focus WG 2: Communication and Advocacy WG 3: Climate Change, DRR and urban environments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority Needs / Strategic Gaps identified Compilation of main issues addressed, recommendations for improved natural disaster risk reduction in Vietnam, including mainstreaming <p>Discussion, wrap up</p> <p>Conclusions</p>	SC EC/DIPECHO, CCSFC
Day 2		

Session 3: Information for DIPECHO Applicants

09:00 – 14:00 (incl. coffee break & lunch)	<i>Session for staff members of interested applicants and their counterparts who will be involved in the preparation of the projects</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recap first day• Programming issues: priority hazards, sectors and areas; indicators, harmonisation of approaches; regional components; joint initiatives.• Practical information for applicants: review of lessons learned from past application process, new FPA, guidelines, programming timetable, Q&A	DIPECHO SEA
	During the afternoon, the DIPECHO team, the DIPECHO Desk Officer, as well as the ECHO Communication Officer will be available for further discussions.	



**Introduce the content of
National Strategy on natural Disaster
Prevention, Response and Mitigation
until 2020**

Decision No. 172/2007/QĐ-TTg dated 16th November, 2007

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NATIONAL STRATEGY CONTENTS

I. GENERAL PERSPECTIVES

II. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

III. OBJECTIVES

IV. RESPONSIBILITY AND SOLUTIONS

V. ACTION PLAN

**VI. ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL STRATEGY
IMPLEMENTATION**

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I. GENERAL PERSPECTIVES

(6 general perspectives)

1. Disaster management includes preparedness, response to and recovery of consequences caused by disasters in order to ensure the sustainable socio-economic development, and ensure national security and defence.
2. Government agencies, social organizations, economic organizations, armed forces, citizens, and foreign organizations and individuals living in the territory of Vietnam all are duty-bound to proactive disaster prevention, response and mitigation .
3. Disaster prevention, response and mitigation are joint actions of the Government and citizens .

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I. GENERAL PERSPECTIVES (cont.)

4. Disaster prevention, response and mitigation shall be integrated into socio-economic development master planning and plans of every region, sector, and nationwide.
5. Disaster prevention, response and mitigation shall give priority to disaster preparedness, keeping studying on impacts of the global climate change, storm surge and other extreme climate phenomena for appropriate response actions.
6. Natural disaster prevention, response and mitigation should bring into play traditional experience, combined with knowledge, modern technologies and enhance international cooperation.

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II. GUIDING PRINCIPLES (5 basic guiding principle)

1. Government consolidates the State management on disaster prevention, response and mitigation nationwide
2. Ensure to follow the directions of the ruling Party and the policies, and legislation of the State.
3. The National Strategy for disaster prevention, response and mitigation must be implemented in synchronous manner per periods and priorities. Grasp thoroughly the “four-on-the-spot” principle, proactive prevention, timely response, quick and effective recovery .
4. Investment for disaster prevention, response and mitigation is critical to ensure a sustainable development .
5. Ensure the implementation of international commitments in the field of disaster prevention, response and mitigation .

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III. OBJECTIVES

General objectives:

-Mobilize all resources to effectively implement disaster prevention, response and mitigation in order to minimize the losses of human life and properties

Specific objectives (9 objectives)

- Improve forecasting and warning capacity
- Ensure that development planning, building codes of socio-economic structures suited to regional standards for flood and storm control
- Ensure 100% of local staffs who directly work in disaster prevention, response and mitigation at all levels to be trained and strengthened of capacities; ensure more than 70% of population living in disaster prone areas to be disseminated of knowledge on disaster mitigation.

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III. OBJECTIVES (Cont.)

- Complete the relocation, arrangement and stabilization of the life for people in disaster prone areas according to the planning approved by authorized government agencies .
- Closely cooperation among forces of search and rescue to gain initiative in responding.
- Ensure the safety of dyke systems at provinces from Northern provinces to Ha Tinh province; improve the flood-resistance capacity of embankment system in the Central Coast, Central Highlands and the South East; complete the consolidation and upgrade of sea dyke system.
- Ensure the safety of reservoirs .
- 100 percents of construction of parking space for boats and ships will have been completed in line with the plan approved .
- Complete the fishery communication system.

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IV. RESPONSIBILITIES AND SOLUTIONS

General responsibilities and solutions

a. Complete the system of laws, policies and mechanisms

- Law on natural disaster prevention, response
- Integrate natural disaster prevention, response and mitigation into social-economic development plan .
- Encourage research activities, investment, international cooperation.
- Plan, map and assess natural disaster risks to produce suitable policies for each region, locality.

b. Complete organizational and management structure

- Keep strengthening the leading government bodies
- Complete functions, responsibilities, operational regulations
- Professionalize the staff
- Encourage the establishment of organizations supporting disaster management

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IV. RESPONSIBILITIES AND SOLUTIONS

1. General responsibilities and solutions (Cont.)

c. Socialization and Human resources development

- Adopt socialization policies of natural disaster prevention, response and mitigation
- Promote propogandation on community awareness raising.
- Enhance human resource training.

d. Financial resources

- State budget ensures the implementation of natural disaster prevention, response and mitigation projects and disaster recovery. Take advantage of ODA.
- The state decentralizes to People's Committees of provinces and districts to invest and mobilize legal resources
- Gradually increase the annual budget for strengthening management capacity, implementing projects.
- The Government has policies to give preferences and ensure the legal interest of organizations and individuals investing in natural disaster prevention, response and mitigation.
- Encourage national and international organizations and individual to finance activities of disaster prevention, response and mitigation.

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IV. RESPONSIBILITIES AND SOLUTIONS

1. General responsibilities and solutions (Cont.)

e. Raise community's awareness

- Improve information dissemination, education, community awareness raising.
- Develop training programme

f. Develop science and technologies

- Promote basic investigation and investment for science research and new technology application
- Modernize the early warning system from Central, regional to local levels.
- The State encourages the application of advanced science and technology achievements
- Step by step develop sciences on disaster.

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IV. RESPONSIBILITIES AND SOLUTIONS

General responsibilities and solutions (Cont.)

- g. Consolidate dyke and reservoir system
- h. Enhance the search and rescue capacity
- i. Improve international cooperation and integration

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IV. RESPONSIBILITIES AND SOLUTIONS

(Cont.)

2. Responsibilities and solutions for each region

a. The Northern plains and the North Central

- Enhance flood-prevention capacity for river dyke system
- Continue constructing reservoir system
- Improve the flood discharge capacity for river bed
- Implement programs such as restoring and upgrading sea dykes, plantation of watershed forest and protective forest

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IV. RESPONSIBILITIES AND SOLUTIONS

(Cont.)

b. The Central Coast, South East and Islands

“Proactive in prevention, avoidance and adaptation to develop”

- Plan residential, industrial and tourism areas
- Shift the crop and animal husbandry structure
- Promote research and suggest solutions on preventing the river mouth area extension, enhancing flood discharge and combining with water traffic
- Strengthen and upgrade dykes, preserve natural sand dune; build reservoirs, afforest and; build parking space for boats and ships

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IV. RESPONSIBILITIES AND SOLUTIONS

(Cont.)

c. The Mekong River Delta

“Live together with floods ”

- Planning to control flood
- Construction of residential clusters and infrastructure for the population to flood resistance
- Proactively take advantage of floods
- Enhance international cooperation with countries in Mekong basin

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IV. RESPONSIBILITIES AND SOLUTIONS

(Cont.)

d. Mountainous areas and Central Highlands

“Proactively prevent natural disasters ”

- Define and map areas highly prone to flash floods, landslides
- Establish warning and communication systems
- Strengthen the international cooperation in natural disasters forecasting, warning

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IV. RESPONSIBILITIES AND SOLUTIONS

(Cont.)

e. Offshore areas

“Proactively prevent and response ”

- build management system for pelagic fishing boats and ships
- Establish communication system
- Strengthen the cooperation with other countries and border localities in region

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V. ACTION PLAN

1. Non-structure measures

- a. Complete system of legal documents
- b. Complete the organization's structure and mechanism
- c. A program of master plan making and reviewing
- d. A program of capacity building, forecasting and warning
- e. Improve the communities' awareness
- f. Develop forests and protect upstream forests
- g. Improve the management capacity

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V. ACTION PLAN (continued)

2. Structure measures

- a. A program to build and upgrade structures for disaster mitigation and preparedness in line with each region 's features
- b. A program to build reservoirs in upstream
- c. A program to expand apertures of bridges and sluices for road and railway transportation
- d. A program to build works for land slide preparedness
- e. A program to upgrade the dike system
- f. A program to construct works for ships and boats shelters from storm
- g. A program to develop communities coming over flood and preparing for storm

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V.EVALUATION OF STRATEGY IMPLEMENTING

- Legal documents, mechanism and policies systems
- Capacity of disaster forecasting and warning
- Organizational structures for disaster preparedness (4 levels)
- Capacity for search and rescue
- Integration of disaster mitigation into socio-economic development plans
- Education, propaganda for improving the community's awareness
- Participation of the community in making plans and monitoring the implementation of local programs

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V.EVALUATION OF STRATEGY IMPLEMENTING (continued)

- Capacity of self-preparedness for and self-response to disaster
- Efficiency of works for disaster mitigation and preparedness
- Sustainable development of regions and locals
- Investment efficiency of disaster preparedness works
- Apply science and technology into disaster mitigation and preparedness
- International cooperation in disaster mitigation and preparedness

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IMPLEMENTATION

1. In Article 2 in Decision on the Strategy approval, each ministry/sector and People' Committee, CFSC of all levels are assigned to implement the Strategy within their functions. MARD and CCFSC is the focal point with following responsibilities:

- Give guidelines, inspect and urge the implementation of the Strategy
- Based on projects, programs as well as guidances of ministries, locals build concrete plans, programs
- Evaluation, recommendation annually and every 5 years

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IMPLEMENTATION (continued)

2. Decision accompanied by 2 basic annexes:

- Annex 1: List of projects, programs to be implemented from now upto 2020
- Annex 2: Disaster and activities of disaster mitigation and preparedness in Vietnam

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Thank you

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Giới thiệu nội dung Chiến lược Quốc gia phòng, chống và giảm nhẹ thiên tai đến năm 2020

Quyết định số 172/2007/QĐ-TTg ngày 16/11/2007





1

Hoạt động phòng chống thiên tai




2

- Từng bước hoàn thiện hệ thống văn bản pháp luật:
 - Luật Dê biển
 - Luật Tài Nguyên nước
 - Luật Bảo vệ và phát triển rừng
 - Luật Bảo vệ môi trường
 - Luật Đất đai
 - Luật Tài nguyên khoáng sản
 - Luật Thủy sản
 - Chiến lược Quốc gia phòng chống và giảm nhẹ thiên tai
 - ...
- Từng bước kiện toàn bộ máy tổ chức, tăng cường năng lực, trang thiết bị, cơ sở vật chất cho công tác phòng chống lụt bão và giảm nhẹ thiên tai



3

Hoạt động phòng chống thiên tai: (tiếp)

- Triển khai các chương trình phát triển kinh tế, xã hội liên quan:
 - Chương trình trồng rừng đầu nguồn, rừng phòng hộ, rừng ngập mặn.
 - Chương trình hồ chứa cất giảm lũ.
 - Chương trình chống hạn
 - Chương trình sống chung với lũ
 - Chương trình an toàn cho tàu đánh bắt thủy sản
 - Chương trình củng cố và nâng cấp hệ thống đê điều
 - ...



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Hoạt động phòng chống thiên tai: (tiếp)

- Thực hiện các nghiên cứu khoa học, công nghệ
 - Nghiên cứu về phòng, chống sạt lở bờ sông, bờ biển
 - Nghiên cứu về phòng, chống lũ cực hạn đồng bằng sông Hồng
 - Nghiên cứu về 12 loại hình thiên tai
 - Nghiên cứu về xây dựng Quy tự lực tài chính
 - Nghiên cứu mô hình nhà an toàn trong thiên tai
 - Nghiên cứu các phương pháp đánh giá thiệt hại và cứu trợ thiên tai
 - Nghiên cứu phân vùng ngập lụt ở các tỉnh miền Trung
 - Nghiên cứu quỹ hoạch phòng tránh lũ quét
 - Nghiên cứu ứng dụng công nghệ mới trong công tác dự báo, cảnh báo và quản lý thiên tai
 - Nghiên cứu ứng dụng vật liệu mới, công nghệ mới trong xây dựng công trình phòng tránh thiên tai.
 - ...

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Hoạt động phòng chống thiên tai: (tiếp)

- Tuyên truyền giáo dục, nâng cao nhận thức cộng đồng
 - Thông qua hệ thống thông tin đại chúng Đài truyền hình, Đài phát thanh, Báo...
 - Tổ chức các khóa đào tạo, tập huấn cho các cán bộ làm công tác giảm nhẹ thiên tai.
 - Các dự án có sự tham gia của cộng đồng trong lập kế hoạch quản lý thiên tai.
 - ...
- Công tác cứu trợ và khắc phục hậu quả
 - Sự tham gia của Chính quyền địa phương
 - Các tổ chức chính trị - xã hội: Mặt trận tổ quốc, Công đoàn, thanh niên, phụ nữ.
 - Huy động tại chỗ, phát huy truyền thống "lá lành đùm lá rách"
 - ...




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Hoạt động phòng chống thiên tai: (tiếp)

• Hợp tác quốc tế:

Tham gia các tổ chức giảm nhẹ thiên tai trong khu vực:

- Trung tâm thiên tai châu Á (ADRC)
- Trung tâm phòng ngừa thiên tai châu Á (ADPC)
- Ủy ban quản lý thiên tai ASEAN (ACDM)
- Tổ chức khí tượng thế giới (WMO)
- Ủy ban Bảo (TC)
- Chiến lược quốc tế giảm nhẹ thiên tai (ISDR)



Hợp tác với các tổ chức quốc tế, tổ chức phi chính phủ trong công tác PC và GNTT

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NỘI DUNG CHIẾN LƯỢC

I. QUAN ĐIỂM

II. NGUYÊN TẮC CHỈ ĐẠO

III. MỤC TIÊU

IV. NHIỆM VỤ VÀ GIẢI PHÁP

V. KẾ HOẠCH HÀNH ĐỘNG

VI. ĐÁNH GIÁ THỰC HIỆN CHIẾN LƯỢC

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I. QUAN ĐIỂM

(6 quan điểm cơ bản)

9

1. Công tác PCTT bao gồm: Phòng ngừa, ứng phó và khắc phục hậu quả nhằm bảo đảm phát triển bền vững, ổn định xã hội và an ninh quốc phòng.
2. Cơ quan nhà nước, tổ chức kinh tế, tổ chức xã hội, đơn vị vũ trang và mọi công dân trong và ngoài nước có nghĩa vụ thực hiện PC&GNTT.
3. Công tác PC&GNTT thực hiện theo phương châm nhà nước và nhân dân cùng làm.

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4. Nội dung PC&GNTT phải được lồng ghép trong quy hoạch, kế hoạch phát triển KTXH của từng vùng, từng lĩnh vực, quốc gia.

5. Công tác PC&GNTT lấy phòng ngừa là chính, không ngừng nghiên cứu tác động của biến đổi khí hậu toàn cầu, nước biển dâng và những hiện tượng bất thường khác của khí hậu để phòng tránh.

6. Công tác PC&GNTT phải phát huy và kế thừa kinh nghiệm truyền thống, kết hợp với kiến thức, công nghệ hiện đại, tăng cường hợp tác quốc tế.

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II. NGUYÊN TẮC

CHỈ ĐẠO

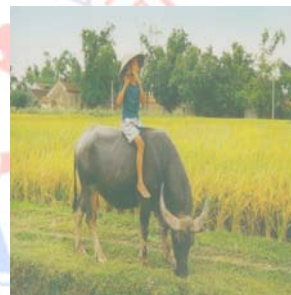
(5 nguyên tắc cơ bản)

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1. Chính phủ thống nhất quản lý về công tác PC&GNTT trên phạm vi cả nước
2. Đảm bảo thực hiện đúng chủ trương của Đảng, chính sách và pháp luật của Nhà nước.
3. Phải được thực hiện đồng bộ, theo giai đoạn và có trọng điểm. Quán triệt phương châm “4 tại chỗ”, chủ động phòng tránh, ứng phó kịp thời, khắc phục khẩn trương và hiệu quả.
4. Đầu tư cho công tác PC&GNTT là yếu tố quan trọng để phát triển bền vững.
5. Đảm bảo thực hiện các cam kết quốc tế về lĩnh vực PC&GNTT.

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III. MỤC TIÊU



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Mục tiêu chung:

- Huy động mọi nguồn lực để thực hiện có hiệu quả công tác PC&GNTT nhằm giảm đến mức thấp nhất thiệt hại về người và tài sản.

Mục tiêu cụ thể (9 mục tiêu)

- Nâng cao năng lực dự báo, cảnh báo
- Đảm bảo quy hoạch phát triển, quy chuẩn xây dựng kết cấu hạ tầng phù hợp với tiêu chuẩn PC&GNTT.
- Đảm bảo 100% cán bộ làm công tác GNTT được tập huấn nâng cao năng lực; 70% số dân các xã, phường vùng thường xuyên bị thiên tai được phổ biến kiến thức về PC&GNTT.

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MỤC TIÊU (tiếp)

- Hoàn thành việc di dời, sắp xếp và ổn định đời sống nhân dân vùng thường xuyên xảy ra thiên tai theo quy hoạch được duyệt.
- Phối hợp chặt chẽ với lực lượng TKCN để chủ động đối phó.
- Đảm bảo an toàn hệ thống đê điều từ Hà Tĩnh trở ra; Nâng cao khả năng, mức chống lũ của đê miền Trung, Tây Nguyên và Nam Bộ; Củng cố nâng cấp đê biển.
- Đảm bảo an toàn các hồ chứa.
- Hoàn thành 100% việc xây dựng khu neo đậu tàu thuyền.
- Hoàn thiện hệ thống thông tin liên lạc.

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IV. NHIỆM VỤ VÀ GIẢI PHÁP



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1. Nhiệm vụ và giải pháp chung

a. Hoàn thiện hệ thống pháp luật và cơ chế chính sách

- Luật Phòng, chống thiên tai
- Cơ chế lồng ghép, PC&GNTT trong quá trình lập quy hoạch, kế hoạch phát triển KTXH.
- Khuyến khích các hoạt động KHCN, thu hút đầu tư, hợp tác quốc tế.
- Phân vùng đánh giá nguy cơ rủi ro để có chính sách phù hợp đối với từng vùng, từng địa phương.

b. Hoàn thiện tổ chức

- Tiếp tục kiện toàn bộ máy chỉ đạo, chỉ huy
- Hoàn thiện chức năng nhiệm vụ, quy chế hoạt động
- Chuyên môn hoá đội ngũ cán bộ
- Khuyến khích thành lập các tổ chức hỗ trợ quản lý thiên tai.

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Nhiệm vụ và giải pháp chung (tiếp)

c. Xã hội hoá và phát triển nguồn lực

- Thực hiện chính sách xã hội hoá đối với công tác PC&GNTT.
- Đẩy mạnh tuyên truyền công tác nâng cao nhận thức cộng đồng.
- Tăng cường đào tạo nguồn lực.

d. Nguồn tài chính

- Ngân sách Nhà nước đảm bảo thực hiện các dự án PC&GNTT. Tranh thủ nguồn vốn phát triển ODA.
- Nhà nước giao quyền chủ động cho UBND cấp tỉnh, cấp huyện trong việc đầu tư và huy động nguồn vốn
- Nâng dần nguồn vốn ngân sách hàng năm cho việc tăng cường năng lực quản lý và thực hiện dự án.
- Nhà nước có chính sách ưu tiên và bảo vệ lợi ích hợp pháp của các tổ chức, cá nhân đầu tư cho lĩnh vực PC&GNTT.
- Khuyến khích các tổ chức và cá nhân trong và ngoài nước tham gia vào việc cung cấp tài chính

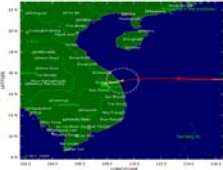
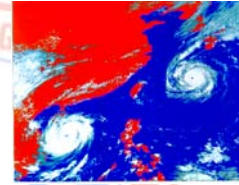
1. Nhiệm vụ và giải pháp chung (tiếp)

e. Nâng cao nhận thức cộng đồng

- Tăng cường tuyên truyền giáo dục nâng cao nhận thức cộng đồng.
- Phát triển các chương trình tập huấn

f. Phát triển Khoa học công nghệ

- Đẩy mạnh các hoạt động điều tra cơ bản, NCKH
- Hiện đại hoá hệ thống thông tin, cảnh báo sớm từ TW đến địa phương.
- Nhà nước khuyến khích áp dụng tiên bộ KHKT
- Từng bước phát triển các chuyên ngành khoa học nghiên cứu về thiên tai.



g. Củng cố hệ thống đê điều, hồ đập

h. Nâng cao năng lực cứu hộ, cứu nạn

i. Đẩy mạnh hợp tác và hội nhập quốc tế



IV. NHIỆM VỤ VÀ GIẢI PHÁP (tiếp theo)

2. Nhiệm vụ và giải pháp cho từng vùng

a. Đồng bằng Bắc bộ và Bắc Trung bộ

- Tăng cường khả năng chống lũ của hệ thống đê
- Tiếp tục xây dựng mới hệ thống hồ chứa
- Tăng cường khả năng thoát lũ của lòng sông
- Thực hiện chương trình nâng cấp đê biển, trồng cây chống sóng và rừng phòng hộ

b. Vùng duyên hải miền Trung, miền Đông Nam bộ và hải đảo

“Chủ động phòng tránh, thích nghi để phát triển”

- Quy hoạch khu dân cư, khu công nghiệp, khu du lịch
- Chuyển đổi cơ cấu cây trồng, vật nuôi
- Tăng cường nghiên cứu chống bồi lấp các cửa sông, nạo vét lòng dẫn kết hợp giao thông thủy
- Củng cố, nâng cấp đê điều, bảo tồn các cồn cát tự nhiên, xây dựng hồ chứa, trồng rừng và xây dựng khu neo đậu tàu thuyền.

IV. NHIỆM VỤ VÀ GIẢI PHÁP (tiếp theo)

b. Vùng Đồng bằng sông Cửu Long

“Chung sống với lũ”

- Lập quy hoạch kiểm soát lũ
- Xây dựng cụm tuyến dân cư, cơ sở hạ tầng vượt lũ
- Chủ động khai thác mặt lợi của lũ
- Tăng cường hợp tác quốc tế với các nước trong lưu vực sông Mê Kông

IV. NHIỆM VỤ VÀ GIẢI PHÁP (tiếp theo)

b. Khu vực miền núi và Tây Nguyên

“Chủ động phòng tránh”

- Lập bản đồ vùng có nguy cơ lũ quét, sạt lở đất
- Lắp đặt hệ thống cảnh báo, thông tin liên lạc
- Tăng cường hợp tác quốc tế về dự báo, cảnh báo thiên tai.

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IV. NHIỆM VỤ VÀ GIẢI PHÁP (tiếp theo)

b. Trên biển

“Chủ động phòng tránh”

- Xây dựng hệ thống quản lý tàu thuyền
- Xây dựng hệ thống thông tin liên lạc
- Tăng cường hợp tác với các nước, vùng lãnh thổ trong khu vực

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V. KẾ HOẠCH HÀNH ĐỘNG

1. Đối với biện pháp phi công trình

- Hoàn thiện hệ thống văn bản pháp luật
- Kiến toàn tổ chức bộ máy
- Chương trình lập và rà soát quy hoạch
- Chương trình nâng cấp năng lực, dự báo, cảnh báo
- Nâng cao nhận thức cộng đồng
- Trồng rừng và bảo vệ rừng đầu nguồn
- Tăng cường năng lực quản lý

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2. Đối với biện pháp công trình

- Chương trình xây dựng, nâng cấp công trình phòng chống và GNTT phù hợp với từng vùng
- Chương trình xây dựng các hồ chứa nước ở thượng nguồn
- Chương trình mở rộng khẩu độ cầu cống giao thông đường bộ và đường sắt.
- Chương trình xây dựng các công trình phòng chống sạt lở.
- Chương trình nâng cấp hệ thống đê điều
- Chương trình xây dựng các khu neo đậu tàu, thuyền tránh bão và trú bão.
- Chương trình xây dựng cụm tuyến dân cư vượt lũ, tránh bão

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TỔ CHỨC THỰC HIỆN

1. Điều 2 của Quyết định phê duyệt Chiến lược đã giao cho từng Bộ/ngành và UBND, BCH PCLB các cấp với chức năng của mình tổ chức thực hiện Chiến lược này. Trong đó, **Bộ NN và PTNT và Ban Chỉ đạo PCLBTW là cơ quan chủ trì với trách nhiệm:**

- Hướng dẫn, kiểm tra đôn đốc việc thực hiện Chiến lược
- Trên cơ sở các dự án, đề án, cùng với các Bộ chỉ đạo các địa phương xây dựng chương trình, kế hoạch cụ thể.
- Hàng năm, 5 năm, sơ kết đánh giá, đề xuất kiến nghị

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TỔ CHỨC THỰC HIỆN (tiếp theo)

2. Quyết định kèm theo 2 phụ lục cơ bản:

- **Phụ lục 1: Danh mục các dự án, chương trình cần thực hiện từ nay đến năm 2020**
- **Phụ lục 2: Thiên tai và công tác phòng chống và GNTT ở Việt Nam**

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Disaster Risk Reduction Programmatic issues

Strengthening institutional relationships

- Institutional strengthening activities should build on existing partnerships and be linked to longer term objectives of GoV and other donor funded programs
- Short project duration constrains the quality of institutional strengthening activities



Conclusions

- Evidence of successful CBDRM and DRR witnessed during flooding this year and documented in Good Practice compilation
- Despite success of CBDRM models, these are not being broadly replicated
- The approval of the National Strategy for Disaster Management is a significant step forward
- More commitment and resources should be allocated for non-structural activities to complement structural measures.
- DRR should be mainstreamed in government socio-economic planning and be linked to measures to cope with the impacts of climate change
- Joint advocacy projects provide a vehicle, a platform, for communicating with government at a strategic, rather than project based, level.

Key recommendations

Government

- Clarification on disaster management structure and overall management mechanism for preparedness and response.
- Provide further guidance on how the National Strategy will be implemented and how donors and practitioners can be involved, particularly in the non-structural components
- Consider the impacts of climate change in DRR planning and management

DIPECHO, DRR practitioners and donors

- DIPECHO should be more strategic in supporting Gov institutions, in particular at the national level (clear counterpart and objectives)
- Evaluate impact of CBDRM projects in time of disaster
- Need to identify how to best complement the implementation of the new National Strategy at all levels
- All stakeholders continue sharing of information and collaboration

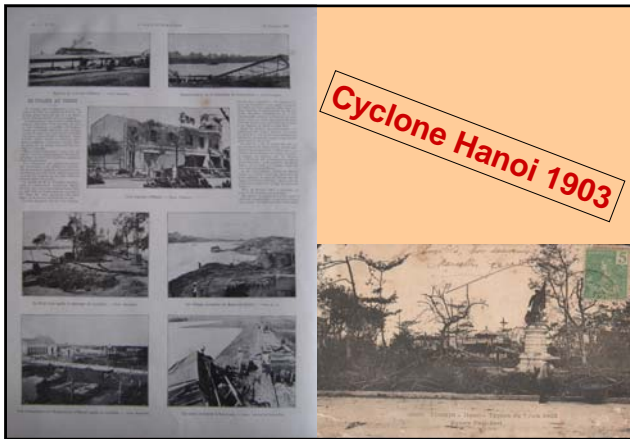




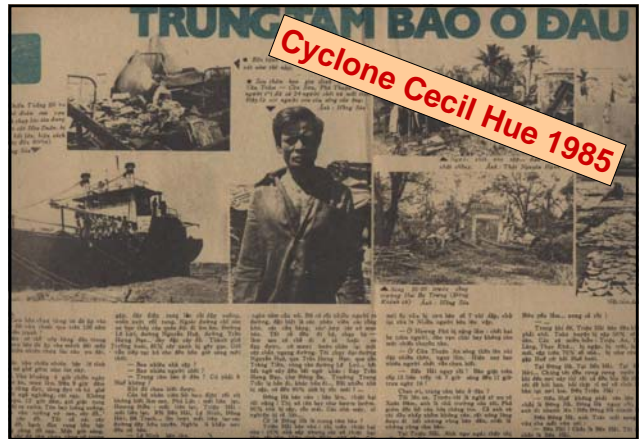
WHAT HAS ONE DONE FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES ?



Who will win ?



Cyclone Hanoi 1903



Cyclone Cecil Hue 1985



Flooding Hue 1999



Cyclone Kay Tak 2005



How to answer, in a country who suffered from so many disasters ?

What have you done ?

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

National strategy for natural disaster prevention response and mitigation

Thua Thien Hue
10-11 / 2007

What has DWF done ?

A small... but significant experience

- Who ?
International NGO + Local technical partner since 20 years
- What ?
Disaster prevention at family, village & commune level
- Why ?
More to invest, therefore more to loose...
- Where ?
Thua Thien Hue Province

Programme 1989-1992
Binh Tri Thien Province
Thanh Hoa Province

Public buildings
 Training
 Public awareness

Programme 2000- 2008
Thua Thien Hue Province

DWF Objectives

- To reduce vulnerability and risk at community level in the face of floods and storms.
- To demonstrate that communities are important partners in the disaster risk reduction process.
- To show that preventive strengthening is viable.
- To create the institutional and financial environment in which community based prevention can be sustained.

and

- To participate in & reinforce the national advocacy networks .

Methods

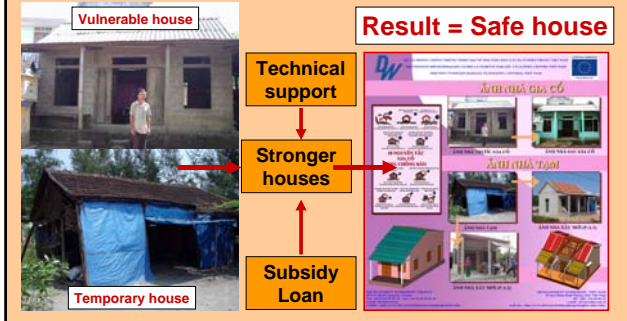
- Support a Network of Communes
- Activate Family participation in plan & activities
- Consider Family housing as a crucial issue
- Promote Social justice and Equity

Integrate project in Province disaster policy & management

Commune network
Action plan & exchanges – capacity building

Family participation
active at all steps

Family house strengthening



Social justice and equity



Provincial Committee Flood & Storm Control Website

**October 2006: Provincial edict
Let's apply 10 key principles!**

**April 2007
Thua Thien Hue Province
Towards technical regulations
based on local realities!**

I. THÔNG TIN CHUNG	
1. Tên chương trình: Nghiên cứu giải pháp xây dựng và quản lý nhà ở cho cộng đồng nông thôn và các thành thị ven biển tỉnh Thừa Thiên Huế	2. Mã số:
3. Thời gian thực hiện: 12 tháng (từ tháng 2/2007 đến tháng 1/2008)	4. Cấp quản lý: Tỉnh/Quận/Thị xã
5. Kinh phí: Tổng số: 200.000.000 đồng; Trong đó: Ngân sách nhà: 80.000.000 đồng; Hỗ trợ xã hội khác: 120.000.000 đồng	6. Thời hạn thanh toán: Phòng nghiên cứu tại tỉnh Thừa Thiên Huế
7. Mục tiêu nghiên cứu: Thu thập dữ liệu và xây dựng quy hoạch nhà ở cho các vùng ven biển tỉnh Thừa Thiên Huế	

November 2007 CCFSC recommendation

VI. RECOMMENDATION FOR A LONG-TERM POLICY
For low areas of Central provinces, flood often takes place in many days, in addition to the implementation of Natural Disaster Mitigation and Preparation Strategy up to 2020, it is needed to have a policy:

- Of long-term solution like policies in Mekong Delta Rivers
- Of building infrastructure like offices, healthcare stations, schools. Consolidated multi-storey houses should be built for combination targets as evacuation, flood prevention, relief, reserve of food and safe water.
- Of preference loans for residents so that each household can build a strong house with an aim at storm and flood prevention in order to minimize the evacuation in case of flood, storm.
- That at least each commune has a road to come to the center of the commune over the flood for first-aid and evacuation.
- Reservoirs in Central region often reserve water early so when flood comes, it is unable to drain the flood but must discharge, resulting in the increase the level of flood in downstream. So, it is needed to have a procedure, which can be assigned to relevant ministries and provincial people's committees, for flood drainage.
- Of supplementing first-aid facilities like jolly-boats, canoe of medium and small scale for locals.

Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control – 16 11 2007

In conclusion

1. DIPECHO major funding agency for CBDRM projects in Viet Nam
2. National policy implementation needs to focus more on community level – and particularly at design stage
3. Information, coordination, transparency to be improved in disaster times
4. High technology should be combined more with indigenous knowledge on disasters
5. Advocacy to support CBDRM should become a priority, all over the year...

Let's listen!

- Voice of communities
- Voice of courage & solidarity
- Voice of natural resistance against natural disasters



**Disaster prevention
is the affair of all !
With climate change
we cannot ignore it**

Development Workshop

DW France
John Norton
B.P. 13, 82110 Lauzerte France
dwf@dwf.org

DW Viet Nam
Guillaume Chantry & Ngo Tuan Minh
91/44A Phan Dinh Phung, Huế
Thua Thien Huế Province, Vietnam
dwn@dwf.org


<http://www.vietnamdisasterprevention/phongchongbao/index.htm>
<http://dwn1.wordpress.com>

PROJECT FUNDED BY ECHO - DIPECHO


DIPECHO
National Consultative Meeting
Vietnam




European Commission
 Humanitarian Aid department
 Cecile Pichon, Thearat Touch


Meeting's Orientations


- Multi-stakeholder strategic dialogue
- DRR advocacy
- Presentation and dissemination of lessons learned
- Discussions on DIPECHO's proposed orientations in Vietnam for 2008-2011
- Identifications of priorities, gaps and actions
- Information for applicants







Lessons Learned DIPECHO

- DIPECHO funding of DP and DRR was instrumental in **promoting the practice of DRR** in the region
- But: need to promote the **scaling up and replication** of pilot activities to achieve widespread and more significant impact at national and regional levels to ensure a return on the investment
- **Documentation and dissemination** of DRR lessons learnt by DIPECHO and its partners have not yet been adequate


DIPECHO

- **Natural** Disaster Preparedness Programme of ECHO
- Work through EU-NGOs, IOs/UN, Red Cross
- Hyogo Framework of Action context
- DIPECHO in 2007 = about €20 mln (7 for SEA)
- Focus on preparedness measures and demonstrative small-scale mitigation work, in particular through CBDRR
- Promotes regional & international DRR.
- Complements other ECHO actions, links with other EC instruments and other donors.


Lessons Learned DIPECHO

- Formulate a DRR strategy for DIPECHO over several cycles
 - Looking at orientations & trends over 2 cycles
- DIPECHO as a component of larger development, environment or natural resource management programmes?
- Complement other stakeholders' programme where feasible
 - Part of today's dialogue; depends on implementing agencies; increased awareness and dialogue within EC but still more to do



Lessons Learned DIPECHO

- Short term nature of DIPECHO and gaps = challenge for implementation
- Limited some partners from linking DRR with longer term development activities
- However, in spite of follow-up phases, funding not always optimised (annual planning).
- Overly ambitious goals and project objectives involving too many activities.
- Weak impact monitoring (absence of baseline information + short-term funding).
 > Find compromises on both sides, adapt programming and projects, set clearer goals



Lessons Learned DIPECHO

- DIPECHO generated numerous replicable DRR strategies and **community based** projects, including methodologies, tools and processes that enabled communities to better prepare for and mitigate natural disasters.
- In all programme areas **awareness of DRR** has increased progressively, community DP plans were developed and response teams established (although quality varied).



Lessons Learned DIPECHO

- Leverage by implementing agencies insufficient to influence major stakeholders to include DRR in their policy, strategy, legislation and long term development plans.
- Improved linkages between pilot activities and **local government planning** processes is another promising avenue for scaling up.
- Develop a realistic set of **impact indicators** for various DRR interventions



Lessons Learned DIPECHO

- Focus more on **local actors**
- Continue to support DRR projects for primary school **children** and young people
- Continue to promote **gender** relations and equality
- Expand projects directed at environment and **climate change**; use the issue of climate change adaptation as an advocacy tool to support the promotion of DRR.

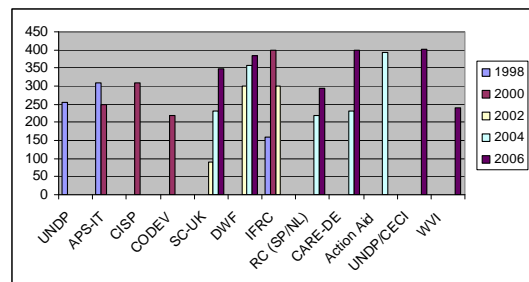


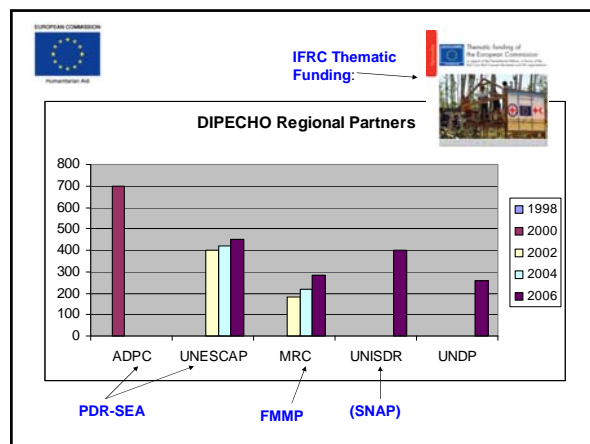
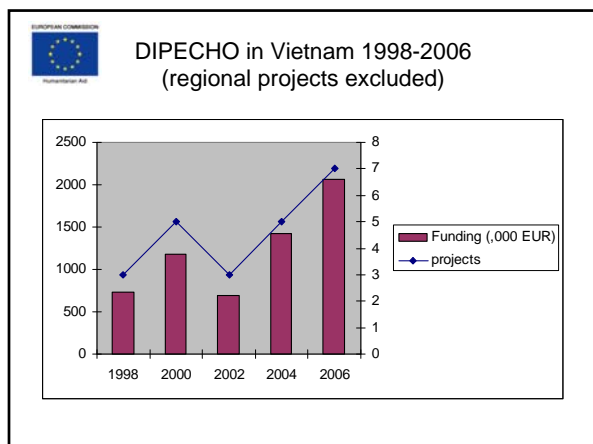
DIPECHO in Vietnam

- 17 partners since 1998
- 15 programmes, but only 6 with several phases
- 6.8 million euro, 33 % of total funding
- Some gaps (DIPECHO)
- Relative continuity of a few projects, having now achieved a critical mass of experience



DIPECHO partners in Vietnam (regional partners excluded)





- Lessons Learned DIPECHO in Vietnam
- “Enabling environment” having enhanced DIPECHO’s impact.
 - Substantial donor interest and funding → an evolving, progressive context
 - High level of DRR awareness of various stakeholders
 - Presence of strong national Disaster Management agencies and coordination mechanisms

- Lessons Learned DIPECHO in Vietnam
- DIPECHO partners with extensive knowledge and understanding of local conditions
 - Projects consistent with government’s efforts in addressing DRR
 - Good co-operation with authorities and institutions at local level
 - A strong degree of coordination and partnerships, in particular last few years
 - Mitigation activities with considerable local contribution and high social and economic benefits

- Lessons Learned DIPECHO in Vietnam
- Increased resilience: less structural damage after a disaster, increased awareness, better preparedness
 - Replicable success stories (safe construction practices, child approach, local networks)
 - Synergies: use of available “resources” → “DANI”

- Major challenges
- Capturing and reporting effectiveness and impact: better dissemination, documentation (disasters as opportunities?)
 - Integration into the national DRR frameworks and implementation at local level
 - Replicability of mitigation structures, enhancing ownership
 - Cross-cutting issues
 - Evolving contexts: climate change a major challenge in Vietnam; urban growth etc.
 - Coordination and complementarities with large ongoing programmes, in particular at national level



Since 2005: EC & DRR

- In 2007-2013 strategic document: clear policy statement on DRR integration
- Some EU Member States very active in DRR in Vietnam
- Increased awareness of EC staff members (training, more prominent issues, ECHO focal points)
- In EU/EC: more awareness, more importance. Soon a DRR Policy.
- Some partners have successfully applied to EC funding with Disaster Preparedness projects = a two-way process
- *Quid* with new assistance priorities?
- Opportunities vs deliberate strategies



Donor Snapshot

- Out of the 10 donors (excluding EC), only **the World Bank, ADB and AusAID** are currently supporting projects directly aimed at DRR
- Most donors support activities that can be considered as DRM/DRR under the sectors of Environment, Biodiversity and Water Management (including Water Supply and Sanitation)
- Some donors, however, mention the needs of strengthening DRR in Vietnam in its country strategy papers:
 - WB, DFID and SIDA – clearly state the need of scaling up DRR
 - ADB and AusAID – mention the need for DRR



Donors Snapshot

Donors' direct/indirect contribution to DRR under major sectors:

- Programmes directly aimed at DRR – WB, ADB (calamity fund) AusAID
- Under forestry – Japan and the Netherlands
- Under environment, biodiversity and water management – Japan, ADB, France, Germany/GTZ, Denmark/DANIDA, Netherlands and Sweden/SIDA
- Under agriculture and food security – France and ADB
- Under rural development programme – UK/DFID and Sweden/SIDA
- Climate change related programmes supported by Denmark, Netherlands, Japan and Australia.



Donors Snapshot

- Most of the donors, at this stage, seem to prefer direct support for DRR via multi-donor-funded programmex such as those of UNDP, MRC and/or ADB
- The newly initiated WB Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction will be apparently funded by most of the listed donors (the majority by DFID).



DIPECHO Orientations 2008 - 2011

- Document and disseminate successful experience and models
- Improved coordination and dissemination of models in flood and typhoon preparedness systems
- Good potentials for upscaling, in particular at provincial level
- Implementation and dissemination of DRR strategic framework at local level
- Improve vulnerability and hazard assessments capacities
- Improve impact measurement
- Capacity-building of local structures and agencies



DIPECHO Orientations 2008 - 2011

- Advocate DRR integration measures to specific target groups
- Continue networking and information systems, communication
- Improve complementarities between national, sub-regional and regional actions (eg flood management)
- DIPECHO to concentrate at sub-national level only, while improving linkages?



DIPECHO Orientations 2008 - 2011

- No increase in proportion of overall budget – start a slow reduction?
- Closely assess changing environments such as impact of climate change on Vietnam, development assistance partners



Priority Actions

- **Local Disaster Management components:** EWS, mapping & data computerisation, local capacity building, training
- **Institutional linkages:** advocacy, facilitation of coordination, institutional strengthening
- **Information, education, communication:** public awareness raising
- **Small scale infrastructure and services**
- **Stock building of emergency and relief items**
 - For Vietnam: all

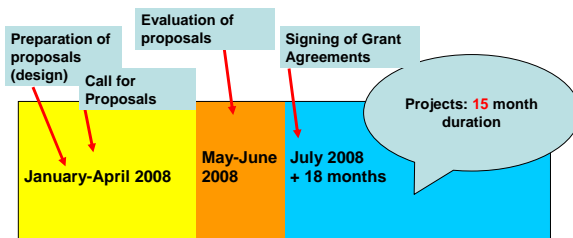


Priority Hazards and Areas

- Natural hazards: justify severity, recurrence, trends, impact (a- typhoons, floods, multi-hazard; b – drought in multi hazard approach)
- Areas: justify vulnerabilities, selection criteria
- Justify complementarities of DP actions into a development framework
- Look at dissemination of experience, upscaling and integration into longer term mechanisms
 - Interest less in “where/which hazard”, than in “how it will be done and promoted further”



Preparation projects: now – end April 2008
Start of projects: mid July 2008
Project duration: on average 15 months



Information for applicants

- Reports from Consultative Meetings (on ADPC website in December 2007)
- Information sessions
- Through DIPECHO mailing list
- Cecile Pichon (ta02@echo-bangkok.org) and Thearat Touch (program01@echo-bangkok.org)
- On ECHO website (call for proposals, new FPA) : http://ec.europa.eu/echo/index_en.htm
- Call for Proposals: early March 2008

DIPECHO National Consultative Meeting

Hanoi, 29th November 2007

Donors perspectives and priorities

Strategic orientation vis-à-vis natural disaster risk reduction initiatives and integration into sustainable development policy and planning: state of play, trends, lessons learned, key recommendations ...

According to the OECD statistics, the top donors of gross ODA (2004-05 average) to Viet Nam is Japan, IDA (World Bank), ADB, (Asian Development Bank - AsDF), France, United Kingdom, Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, Australia, EC¹ and Sweden.² The amount of the top ten donors in USD m is shown below.

Top donors of gross ODA (2004-05 average)

	Top Ten Donors	USD m
1	Japan	670
2	IDA	418
3	ADB (AsDF)	207
4	France	116
5	United Kingdom	82
6	Germany	79
7	Denmark	73
8	Netherlands	55
9	Australia	50
10	EC	35
11	Sweden	35*

*Data not available. Estimated.

Amount directly allocated to DRR activities is estimated to be low since more than half of the above is used for the sector categorized as “Economic Infrastructure & Services” alone.³ In most bilateral aid or multilateral aids (other than those of DIPECHO), DRR activities are not labeled as disaster programmes but are integrated into Environmental Protection, Water Management, Rural Development and/or Poverty Reduction Programme.

All the above donors directly or indirectly implement DRR-related activities. The main activities (activities that could be considered as DRR) funded by the above donors are summarized in the next page in the Table. The details of the table can be found as Annex.

¹ <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/13/14/1883363.gif>

² http://www.sida.se/sida/jsp/sida.jsp?d=541&a=32736&language=en_US

³ <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/13/14/1883363.gif>

Summary of donors' ongoing projects in Viet Nam in DRR

No	Country/Institution	DRR or indirect DRR	Major Ongoing Projects related to DRR	Related Policy (Papers) on DRR
1.	Japan/JICA ⁴	<u>Indirect DRR through</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Forestry Management Environmental Management 	<p>Sustainable Forestry Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Province Natural Forest Recovery Project (October 2003 – September 2008, Budget not available) Local Capacity Building in Planning Forestation Project (February 2005 – February 2008, Budget not available) Central Highland Area Sustainable Forestry Management & Community Support (June 2005 – September 2008, 179 million Yen, around 1.6 million USD) AR-CDM⁵ Research on Forestation Development Plan (August 2006 – January 2008, Budget not available) <p>Environmental Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting “3R Initiative” (Reduce-Reuse-Recycle) in Hanoi (Urban Waste Recycling Project) (November 2006 – November 2009, 326 million Yen, around 3 million USD) 	JICA's Country Assistance Program (CAP) for Viet Nam ⁶ (approved in April 2004) emphasizes institution and policy environment as its priority area of support. DRR or DM issues are not specifically mentioned in this policy paper.
2.	World Bank/IDA ⁷	<u>Directly aimed at DRR</u> Disaster Risk Management	<p>Viet Nam Disaster Risk Management Program WB</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDA credit amount: 86 million USD (102.5 million including non-WB fund) Terms: Standard IDA Terms, 40-year maturity with a 	The WB includes DRR as part of its priority in its Country Partnership Strategy Paper , stated as “Vulnerability to natural

⁴ [http://www.jica.go.jp/Viet Nam/about/policy.html](http://www.jica.go.jp/Viet%20Nam/about/policy.html)

⁵ Afforestation and Reforestation - Clean Development Mechanism

⁶ [http://www.jica.go.jp/Viet Nam/about/policy.html](http://www.jica.go.jp/Viet%20Nam/about/policy.html)

⁷ <http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=104231&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=228424&Projectid=P073361>

		Program WB	<p>10-year grace period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project description: The project development objective is the establishment and implementation of a comprehensive natural disaster risk management framework for natural disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and recovery. (Approval date: 15-SEP-2005, Closing date: 30-JUN-2010) 	<p>disasters and other shocks mitigated". (Pillar II of its CPS).⁸</p> <p>WB is currently setting up a Multi Donor Trust Fund for Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction (Funded by DFID, Netherlands, etc.,)</p>
3	ADB/AsDF	<p>Indirect DRR through its Environmental Management Projects especially under Natural resource management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Livelihoods • Agriculture 	<p>Natural resource management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADB will help MONRE build its capacity for water management, river basin and land-use planning, and environmental management. • As part of developing rural livelihoods, investments will seek to reduce the vulnerability of rural communities to natural and other shocks, and to build small-scale infrastructure that has been selected and planned through participatory approaches to meet basic needs. • Increase Agriculture Productivity <p>ADB Emergency Rehabilitation of Calamity Damage Project⁹ <i>Emergency Rehabilitation of Calamity Damage Project: Viet Nam</i> Duration: 23 Apr 07 to 31 Dec 09; Budget: 59.890 US\$ million of which 8,920 US\$ million funded by the Government of Viet Nam; Executing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development (MARD); Project Outcome: Rapid resumption of livelihoods and reduced vulnerability to natural disasters in the affected areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Essential infrastructure (roads, flood protection, 	<p>The ADB Country Strategy and Program 2007-2010 for Viet Nam states it: "seeks to reduce vulnerability of rural communities to natural and other shocks, and to build small-scale infrastructure that has been selected and planned through participatory approaches to meet basic needs."¹⁰</p>

⁸ http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTVIETNAM/Resources/387318-1127303447927/vn_CAS_2007_2011.pdf

⁹ <http://www.adb.org/Documents/PIDs/40282013.asp>

¹⁰ <http://www.adb.org/Documents/CSPs/VIE/2006/csp0500.asp>

			<p>irrigation systems, and social infrastructure) reinstated;</p> <p>2. Equivalent or enhanced storm and flood protection provided to vulnerable areas</p> <p>A list of current ADB projects can be found at: http://www.adb.org/projects/summaries.asp?browse=1&ctry=VIE&type=&query many of which contain DRR components, such as Environment, Livelihood, Agriculture, Watsan etc. Out of 362 projects probably more than half are indirectly related to DRR</p>	
4.	France ¹¹	<p><u>Indirect DRR through</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and Food Security • Environment 	<p>Agriculture and Food Security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide combined support for several provinces in the form of sectoral lines of credit, facilitating in particular the modernisation of production tools and infrastructure, in particular better water management (water use, <u>protection from flooding</u>, irrigation and sanitation); • Provide support for the emergence of modern and sustainable agriculture, concerned with the preservation of the environment, wildlife diversity and backyard biodiversity; and • To assist with productive investment and the building of the human capacities of project management structures. <p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentrates on infrastructure construction and management. Environmental protection projects focus on Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and the setting up projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. 	<p>Framework partnership document France - Viet Nam (2006-2010) does not mention “disasters”. Protection from flooding is mentioned under the “Agriculture and Food Security”.</p>
5.	UK/DFID	<u>Indirect DRR through</u>	Northern Mountain Poverty Reduction Project	DIFD Viet Nam Country

¹¹ “Framework partnership document France – Viet Nam (2006-2010) “, http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/article-imprim.php?id_article=9127

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural Development Programme 	<p>(NMPRP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple component rural development project in 6 provinces of the northern mountains including rural roads, market development, small-scale irrigation systems, rural water supply, and the development of agriculture, education and health systems; all underpinned by institutional capacity building at all levels. In addition, community development budgets will be funded. Poor villagers in the northern mountains use a variety of improved and sustainable infrastructure and social services, and the institutional capacity of upland communes and districts is increased. Budget & Duration: £7,500,000 Dec 01 - Dec 07 	<p>Assistance Plan: 2007-2011 (Draft for Consultation)¹² clearly states its commitment to DRR and climate change over the next years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support in raising staff awareness and improving staff skills on environmental issues to enact the new environmental legislation through its core funding to UNDP. <p>On climate change, DFID will;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to coordinate with other donors and work with the FCO and other UK Government Departments on its shared post objective, encouraging the Government to take regional approach where possible; Press, through its policy work on the PRSC and support to WTO, for effective implementation of environmental legislation and safeguards; Work with other parts of DFID to maximize the impact of research and the effective implementation of the World Bank Trust Fund on Disaster Risk Reduction earmarked for Viet Nam;
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¹² [http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/draft-Viet Nam-cap0607.pdf](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/draft-Viet%20Nam-cap0607.pdf)

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure environmental issues including climate change are properly addressed in its programme. • Pace a regional livelihoods adviser in Viet Nam to strengthen its ability to take forward our advocacy and awareness raising work.
6.	Germany/GTZ¹³	<u>Indirect DRR through</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental policy, Protection and sustainable use of natural resources including water supply, waste water and solid waste disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme for the Promotion of Sustainable Utilization and Management of Natural Forest and Marketing of Important Forest Products • Promotion of Potato Production in Viet Nam (VGPPP) • Rural Development Dak Lak Province • Management Tam Dao National Park and Buffer Zones • Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in Central Viet Nam (SMNR-CV) • Increased livelihood • Sustainable Watershed Management in the Lower Mekong Basin • Waste water Management in provincial urban centers, Viet Nam • Capacity Building for Sustainable Forest Management and Nature Conservation • Management of Natural Resources in the Coastal Zone of Soc Trang Province 	No Country Strategy Paper
7.	Denmark/DANIDA	<u>Indirect DRR through</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment sector • Water supply and sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster mitigation under the environment sector • Environmental protection through appropriate Water Resource Management (as part of its support to Viet Nam's National Target Programme II For Rural Water Supply and Sanitation 2006-2010) – co-funded by 	No Policy Paper available

¹³ [http://www2.gtz.de/Viet Nam/projects/projects_rural_index_eng.htm](http://www2.gtz.de/Viet%20Nam/projects/projects_rural_index_eng.htm)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to climate change plan 	AusAID and Netherlands	
8.	Netherlands	<u>Indirect DRR through</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry and biodiversity • Water management 	<p>Forestry and biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the Viet Nam Forest Sector, especially in achieving a sector-wide support mechanism and improving poverty targeting through the Establishment and Management of the Trust Fund for Forests (TFF) signed in June 2004 between MARD and four contributing donors (Finland, Switzerland, Sweden and Netherlands). • Supports the implementation of Viet Nam National Forest Development Strategy and the National Target Programme for forests (the 661 Programme) signed by the Viet Nameese Government, and presently 25 donors and other relevant agencies.¹⁴ <p>Water Management & Water Transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support water management aiming at strengthening capacity for sustainable water resource management and in particular, at promoting integrated approaches to river and coastal zone management and natural disaster mitigation that will maximize benefits to poor and vulnerable communities. Special emphasis is given to flood management, including the climate change context. Water supply, sanitation, irrigation and drainage. • Focus on the ICZM (2001-2005) approach advising the GoV in planning and development of the coastal zone in sustainable way. Provides capacity, technical and operational support for the first years of a desired longer term VN ICZM Programme. • Second phase (2005-2009) of the "Upgrading Training Capacity Coastal Engineering project": secure the development of human resources for the long- term. 	No Policy Paper available

¹⁴ http://www.netherlands-embassy.org.vn/development/forestry_wetlands

			From 2008 60 to 100 coastal engineers per year will be trained in Coastal Engineering and Coastal Zone Management.	
9.	Australia/AusAID	<u>Direct DRR projects</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster mitigation CBDM Water supply and sanitation Disaster preparedness 	<p>Quang Ngai Disaster Mitigation Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to mitigate the impact of natural disasters in Quang Ngai Province in accordance with the Natural Disaster Mitigation Partnership (NDM-P) objectives through implementation of appropriate and effective management and infrastructure solutions for disaster mitigation and strengthen community-based disaster management. 2003-2007 A\$13.5m <p>Viet Nam Australia NGO Cooperation Agreement (VANGOCA) under which there are six projects: A\$23m 2004-2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to contribute to poverty reduction and achievement of sustainable development in Viet Nam in accordance with AusAID's Viet Nam Country Strategy, focusing on rural water supply and sanitation and disaster preparedness and mitigation in the Mekong Delta and Central Coast. 	<p>AusAID's 2003-2007 Viet Nam Country Strategy¹⁵ focuses on economic integration and natural disaster mitigation.</p> <p><i>One of the expected outcomes states "Improved planning and management for natural disaster mitigation demonstrated and widely adopted."</i></p>
10.	Sweden/SIDA	<u>Indirectly through</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural development programme Natural resources and environmental protection 	<p>Rural development programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently 5.4 million sek¹⁶ <p>Natural resources and environmental protection" programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency in its contributions to the development of the Vietnamese environmental protection authority.¹⁷ 	<p>In its country strategy for Viet Nam for 2004–2008¹⁸, SIDA has emphasized the need for national disaster risk reduction efforts, as well as for efforts intended to increase the preparedness for these disasters. These are considered</p>

¹⁵ http://www.usaid.gov/publications/pdf/Viet_Nam_strategy_03-07.pdf

¹⁶ "Reducing the risk of disasters - SIDA's effort to reduce poor people's vulnerability to hazards", http://www.sida.se/sida/jsp/sida.jsp?d=118&a=17204&language=en_US&searchWords=reducing%20the%20risk%20of%20disasters%20-%20sida's%20effort%20to%20reduce%20poor%20people's%20vulnerability%20to%20hazards

¹⁷ http://www.sida.se/sida/jsp/sida.jsp?d=541&language=en_US

		programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastline environmental protection from pollution • Set up an environmental fund to finance initiatives from other quarters, including NGOs 	important measures that need to be taken in order to achieve poverty reduction.
11	USAID	<p><u>Direct DRR projects</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster mitigation • Water supply and sanitation • Disaster preparedness and response <p><u>Indirectly through</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural development programme • Natural resources and environmental protection programme 	<p>2001: Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) between Viet Nam and the US, USAID has provided substantial support to help the GoV implement the BTA.</p> <p>2004, Viet Nam was named one of 15 focus countries supported by the US President Emergency Plan for Aid Relief (PEPFAR). With the launch of this Initiative, USAID's funding has increased to over USD20 million in 2005 and USD 34 million in 2006.¹⁹</p> <p>USAID's country-specific activities focus on accelerating the transition to a more open, market-based economy while improving access to services for selected vulnerable groups. USAID's Regional Development Mission/Asia (RDM/A) manages these activities funded at \$1.98 million ESF and \$2.818 million DA in FY 2006 and \$1.0 million ESF and \$2.44 million DA in FY 2007.²⁰ The total of the RDM/A FZ2006 was \$9.4 million DA and approximately \$1.0 million ESF.</p> <p>Through the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), USAID has funded approximately US\$3 million</p>	

¹⁸ "Reducing the risk of disasters - SIDA's effort to reduce poor people's vulnerability to hazards", http://www.sida.se/sida/jsp/sida.jsp?d=118&a=17204&language=en_US&searchWords=reducing%20the%20risk%20of%20disasters%20-%20sida's%20effort%20to%20reduce%20poor%20people's%20vulnerability%20to%20hazards

¹⁹ <http://hanoi.usembassy.gov/usaidthe%20programs.html>

²⁰ <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2007/ane/vn.html>

²¹ <http://hanoi.usembassy.gov/usaidthe%20programs.html>

²² <http://hanoi.usembassy.gov/usaidthe%20programs.html>

²³ estimated amount as of June 1 2006, <http://hanoi.usembassy.gov/usassistancevn3.html>

²⁴ estimated amount as of June 1 2006, <http://hanoi.usembassy.gov/usassistancevn3.html>

		<p>for disaster relief since 1992 and, more recently, has improve disaster preparedness capacity, focusing on flood forecasting and mitigation. USAID/OFDA funded disaster mitigation activities between 2000 and 2003 total US\$2.8 million, bringing the total of USAID/OFDA approved disaster response and mitigation activities to approximately US\$6 million.²¹</p> <p>Within the RDM/A framework, DRR related projects are run under the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable Populations in The Region Assisted • Improved Regional Environmental Conditions <p>Details of these projects in Viet Nam are described below²². The vulnerable population in the region assisted : approx. \$3.72 million (FY2006)²³</p> <p><i>Disaster-related program:</i> Since 1992, USAID/OFDA has been provided over \$6 million for disaster response and mitigation. The two most recent programs were in response to drought and flooding, and were implemented through World Vision International and Catholic Relief Service. These programs provide a wide range of assistance to drought-affected children and families in the areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food security • provision of seeds for new crops • school stationery for students • waterborne disease protection • repair of houses damaged by the typhoon • repair of irrigation canals and • education and training on sanitation <p>Recently, OFDA has provided an additional US\$ 3 million to fund natural disaster mitigation activities, including:</p>	
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to UNDP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to develop coastal flood maps for seven central provinces • Support to establish a radio-based storm warning system for fisher folk; and • Providing low-cost flood proofing solutions in the Mekong Delta and support to the National Hydro - meteorological Institute for advance weather forecasting systems. <p>Improved Regional Environmental Conditions: approx. \$2.2 million (FY2006)²⁴</p> <p>During 1999-2005, USAID supported strategic objective of cleaner cities and industries through programs undertaken by the US-Asia Environmental Partnership (U.S-AEP). These assisted host government agencies, non-governmental organizations and private sector interests to solve key sustainable development challenges, primarily through exchanges, workshops and short-term technical assistance. The US-AEP programs focused on improved urban and environmental governance. As one example, the program worked closely with the government to phase out leaded gasoline throughout the country.</p> <p>Since late 2005, the successor programs of the RDM/A Regional Environmental Office (REO) has supported a portfolio of environmental activities through its strategic objective in Improved Environmental Conditions in Asia through regional cooperation. The REO's environmental activities are listed below (details are provided in an separate annex):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor • Support to ASEAN Sustainable Cities Initiative • Asia Regional Biodiversity Conservation Program 	
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			(ARBCP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN- WEN) • Fire Ecology and Management • Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN) • Trans-boundary Conflict Management (environmental governance) in the Mekong. • Eco-Asia Clean Development and Climate • Regional Policy Cooperation in Agricultural Biotechnology 	
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Support to MRC: Australia, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Sweden, Netherlands and the UK funds MRC multi-donor projects aimed at DRR.

NOTE ON CLIMATE CHANGE²⁵ (copied from Viet Nam Country Assistance Plan: 2007-2011)

Denmark is providing support to develop a climate change plan for Viet Nam while the Netherlands provides funds and experts to improve climate forecasting and vulnerability adaptation.

UNDP is working on the legal framework and institutional arrangement for the implementation of Kyoto Protocol.

Japan and Australia are helping Viet Nam on the Clean Development Mechanism which promotes the use of clean technology by companies, while many NGOs including Oxfam UK and the Red Cross of the Netherlands are supporting awareness raising and disaster mitigation.

²⁵ [http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/draft-Viet Nam-cap0607.pdf](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/draft-Viet%20Nam-cap0607.pdf)

Details of donor programmes

1. Japan

As part of its grant assistance, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is supporting the government of Viet Nam in the following projects related to DRR:¹

Sustainable Forestry Management

- Northern Province Natural Forest Recovery Project
- (October 2003 – September 2008, Budget not available)
- Local Capacity Building in Planning Forestation Project
- (February 2005 – February 2008, Budget not available)
- Central Highland Area Sustainable Forestry Management & Community Support
- (June 2005 – September 2008, 179 million Yen, around 1.6 million USD)
- AR-CDM2 Research on Forestation Development Plan
- (August 2006 – January 2008, Budget not available)

Environmental Management

- Promoting “3R Initiative” (Reduce-Reuse-Recycle) in Hanoi (Urban Waste Recycling Project)
- (November 2006 – November 2009, 326 million Yen, around 3 million USD)

JICA's **Country Assistance Program (CAP) for Viet Nam**³ (approved in April 2004) emphasizes institution and policy environment as its priority area of support. DRR or DM issues are not specifically mentioned in this policy paper.

2. The International Development Association (IDA) - World Bank⁴

The WB is running a project directly aimed at DRR.

Viet Nam: Natural Disaster Risk Management Program WB⁵

IDA CREDIT AMOUNT: 86 million USD (102.5 million including non-WB fund)

TERMS: Standard IDA Terms, 40-year maturity with a 10-year grace period

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project development objective is the establishment and implementation of a comprehensive natural disaster risk management framework for natural disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and recovery.

Approval date: 15-SEP-2005

Closing date: 30-JUN-2010

The WB includes DRR as part of its priority in its **Country Partnership Strategy** Paper, stated as “Vulnerability to natural disasters and other shocks mitigated”. (Pillar II of its CPS).⁶

NOTE: The WB Multi Donor Trust Fund for Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction⁷

In response to emerging development challenges, the donor community agreed to establish several new major trust fund programs during fiscal 2007. DFID is to contribute about US\$8

¹ http://www.jica.go.jp/Viet_Nam/japanese/activities/tcp_list.html (in Japanese)

² Afforestation and Reforestation - Clean Development Mechanism

³ http://www.jica.go.jp/Viet_Nam/about/policy.html

⁴ The International Development Association (IDA) is the part of the World Bank which provides interest-free credits and grants to the world poorest countries.

⁵ <http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=104231&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=228424&Projectid=P073361>

⁶ http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTVIET_NAM/Resources/387318-1127303447927/vn_CAS_2007_2011.pdf

⁷ <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/ORGANIZATION/CFPEXT/0,,contentMDK:20135627~menuPK:64060203~pagePK:64060249~piPK:64060294~theSitePK:299948,00.html>

million, with other donors expected to join later, to the core financing for the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery.

The Facility has three major objectives:

- i. Facilitate implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA: 2005-2015) in the Bank's partner countries at high disaster risks;
- ii. Strengthen country hazard risk management capacity and catalyze increased investment in hazard prevention and mitigation;
- iii. Establish an appropriate mechanism for financing sustainable disaster recovery in low income countries. The fund aims to support 86 target countries in developing analytical and investment framework for prevention and mitigation.

3. a. AsDF (Asian Development Fund) – ADB⁸

The ADB, via AsDF indirectly supports DRR projects in Viet Nam through its Environmental Management Projects especially under the "Natural Resource Management".

ADB will help the Viet Nam MONRE build its capacity for water management, river basin and land-use planning, and environmental management. In accordance with ADB's disaster and emergency assistance policy, ADB operations will take into account disaster risk reduction measures to prepare for and avoid the worst impacts of natural disasters.

b. ADB Emergency Rehabilitation of Calamity Damage Project⁹

In addition to this AsDF, the ADB currently has another programme executed through the Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development (MARD) - from April 2007 to December 2009 - with a budget of US\$59.89 million of which US\$8,920 million is funded by the Government of Viet Nam. The project outcome is: "*the rapid resumption of livelihoods and reduced vulnerability to natural disasters in the affected areas*". The two expected project outputs are:

- i. essential infrastructure (roads, flood protection, irrigation systems, and social infrastructure) reinstated;
- ii. equivalent or enhanced storm and flood protection provided to vulnerable areas

The project aims to:

- i. reinstate essential infrastructure, including roads, flood protection, irrigation systems, and social infrastructure in 10 provinces that were severely affected by typhoons and storms in 2005; and
- ii. concurrently provide equivalent or enhanced storm and flood protection to vulnerable areas where feasible. It will enable people to resume their normal lives by restoring access to basic services. The project design is based on the damage and needs assessment made jointly by the Government and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in March-April 2006. The Project supports increased disaster preparedness and mitigation, and will help the Government mainstream prevention and preparedness activities into the development process to prepare for and avoid the worst impacts of natural disasters. Risk and vulnerability assessments will be used to identify appropriate risk reduction measures.

4. France

France does not seem to have bilateral projects directly aimed at DRR. Components are seen in below areas.¹⁰

⁸ ADF, funded by ADB's donor member countries, offers loans at very low interest rates and grants that help reduce poverty in ADB's poorest borrowing countries.

⁹ <http://www.adb.org/Documents/PIDs/40282013.asp>

¹⁰ "Framework partnership document France – Viet Nam (2006-2010)", http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/article-imprim.php?id_article=9127

Agriculture and Food Security:

- Provide combined support for several provinces in the form of sectoral lines of credit, facilitating in particular the modernisation of production tools and infrastructure, in particular better water management in a participative sense (water use, protection from flooding, irrigation and sanitation);
- Provide support for the emergence of modern and sustainable agriculture, concerned with the preservation of the environment, wildlife diversity and backyard biodiversity; and
- To assist with productive investment and the building of the human capacities of project management structures.

Environment

- Concentrates on infrastructure construction and management. Environmental protection projects focus on Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and the setting up projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

5. United Kingdom (DFID)

DFID, Viet Nam ongoing projects (updated in 2005) does not include any specific projects directly aimed at DRR. The below project may contain components of DRR.

Rural Development¹¹**Northern Mountain Poverty Reduction Project (NMPRP)**

Multiple component rural development project in 6 provinces of the northern mountains including rural roads, market development, small-scale irrigation systems, rural water supply, and the development of agriculture, education and health systems; all underpinned by institutional capacity building at all levels. In addition, community development budgets will be funded.

Poor villagers in the northern mountains use a variety of improved and sustainable infrastructure and social services, and the institutional capacity of upland communes and districts is increased.

£ 7,500,000 Dec 01 - Dec 07

DIFD Viet Nam Country Assistance Plan: 2007-2011 (Draft for Consultation)¹² clearly states its commitment to DRR and climate change over the next years.

- Support in raising staff awareness and improving staff skills on environmental issues to enact the new environmental legislation through its core funding to UNDP. Substantial support will be given to these joint environmental programmes over the next five years.
- On climate change, DFID will continue to coordinate with other donors and work with the FCO and other UK Government Departments on its shared post objective, encouraging the Government to take regional approach where possible.
- DIFD will also press, through its policy work on the PRSC and support to WTO, for effective implementation of environmental legislation and safeguards.
- DIFD will work with other parts of DFID to maximise the impact of research and the effective implementation of the World Bank Trust Fund on Disaster Risk Reduction earmarked for Viet Nam.
- DFID will ensure environmental issues including climate change are properly addressed in its programme.
- DFID will pace a regional livelihoods adviser in Viet Nam to strengthen its ability to take forward our advocacy and awareness raising work.

¹¹ http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/DFIDV_projects_may05.doc

¹² <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/draft-Viet Nam-cap0607.pdf>

6. Germany (GTZ)

DRR is indirectly implemented through its one of its three priority areas of “Environmental policy, Protection and sustainable use of natural resources including water supply, waste water and solid waste disposal”¹³

Related projects include:

Programme for the Promotion of Sustainable Utilization and Management of Natural Forest and Marketing of Important Forest Products

Partner: Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development (MARD)
Location: Hanoi and Yen Bai, Quang Binh, Kon Tum, Dak Lak and Ninh Thuan pilot provinces
Contribution: €4.5 million (Phase I, October 2005 – September 2008)
Commencement: October 2005

Promotion of Potato Production in Viet Nam (VGPPP)

Partner: Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development (MARD)
Additional Partners: Department of Agricultural and Forestry Extension (serving as the coordinating institution)
Location: Hanoi, Quang Ninh, Bac Giang, Nam Dinh, Thai Binh, Ha Tay, Son La and Lao Cai
Contribution: €3.539 million
Commencement: 2000

Rural Development Dak Lak Province

Partners: Ministry of Planning & Investment, Department of Planning & Investment
Location: Buon Ma Thuot, Dak Lak Province
Contribution: €5.056 Million
Commencement: January 2003

Management Tam Dao National Park and Buffer Zones

Partner: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Location: Hanoi, Tam Dao National Park and Buffer Zone (Vinh Phuc, Thuyen Quang, Thai Nguyen)
Contribution: €1.79 million
Commencement: October 2003

Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in Central Viet Nam (SMNR-CV) Increased livelihood

Partners: People's Committee of Quang Binh Province
 District People's Committees as implementing agencies
Location: Quang Binh Province (key implementation area)
 Provinces of Quang Tri and T.T. Hue (dissemination area)
Contribution: €1.55 million
Commencement: April 2004

¹³ [http://www2.gtz.de/Viet Nam/projects/projects_rural_index_eng.htm](http://www2.gtz.de/Viet%20Nam/projects/projects_rural_index_eng.htm)

Sustainable Watershed Management in the Lower Mekong Basin**Overall Partner:** Mekong River Commission**Additional** In Viet Nam:**Partners:** Viet Nameese National Mekong Committee,
Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
(DARD), Department of Forest Development, Water
Resources Planning Institute**Location:** Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Viet Nam**Commitment:** €4,3 million**Commencement:** December 2002**Waste Water Management in Provincial Urban Centers, Viet Nam****Partner:** Ministry of Construction (MoC)**Location:** Program South: Soc Trang, Can Tho, Tra Vinh
Program North: Vinh, Bac Ninh, Hai Duong**Contribution:** €2.788 million**Commencement:** February 2005**Capacity Building for Sustainable Forest Management and Nature Conservation****Partner:** Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development
(MARD)**Location:** Hanoi and Son La and Hoa Binh pilot provinces**Contribution:** €2 million (Phase I, May 2007 – April 2010)**Commencement:** May 2007**Management of Natural Resources in the Coastal Zone of Soc Trang Province****Overall partner:** Soc Trang Provincial People's Committee**Coordinating agency:** Forest Protection Sub-Department, Soc Trang**Location:** Vinh Chau, Long Phu and Cu Lao Dung Districts of
Soc Trang Province**Contribution:** ODA Fund: The Government of the Federal
Republic of Germany provides a non-refundable
aid mainly in form of technical support of up to
2,000,000 EURO for the first three-year phase from
March 2007 to March 2010.Counterpart Fund: The Government of Viet Nam
contributes an amount equivalent to 10% of the
ODA Fund.**Commencement:** March 2007

No country policy paper from GTZ

7. Denmark (DANIDA)DANIDA does not currently run or support projects directly aimed at DRR but its "Environment sector" programme mentions disaster mitigation as part of its sector.¹⁴

¹⁴ "Viet Nam-Denmark Development Cooperation in Environment 2005-2010",
http://www.danidadevforum.um.dk/NR/rdonlyres/231B4D19-587D-4A99-A65C-B706514DB2E6/0/V_ProgDocPhase2.pdf

It co-supports the Viet Nam's national target programme ii for rural water supply and sanitation (2006 – 2010) which includes components of environmental protection through appropriate Water Resource Management. This programme is a part of a 125 million US dollars AusAID/Danida/Netherlands programme in which Denmark contributes 66 million US dollars for a period of five years starting from late 2006.¹⁵

It also provides support to develop a climate change plan for Viet Nam.¹⁶

8. Netherlands

Netherlands concentrate its bilateral cooperation with Viet Nam in three sectors: forestry and biodiversity, water management and health. DRR projects are indirectly implemented through the first two sectors. Cross-cutting issues, such as governance (including support to the Poverty Reduction Strategy Credit Programme - PRSC) and gender, is part of the support.¹⁷

Forestry and biodiversity: The Government of Netherlands supports the Viet Nam Forest Sector, especially for achieving a sector-wide support mechanism and improving poverty targeting through the Establishment and Management of the Trust Fund for Forests (TFF) signed in June 2004 between MARD and four contributing donors (Finland, Switzerland, Sweden and Netherlands).

It supports the implementation of Viet Nam National Forest Development Strategy and the National Target Programme for forests (the 661 Programme) was signed by the Vietnamese Government, and presently 25 donors and other relevant agencies.¹⁸

Water Management & Water Transport: The Netherlands support for water management aims at strengthening capacity for sustainable water resource management and in particular, at promoting integrated approaches to river and coastal zone management and natural disaster mitigation that will maximize benefits to poor and vulnerable communities.

Across these themes, special emphasis is given to flood management, including the climate change context.

Focus on the ICZM (2001-2005) approach: advising the GoV in planning and development of the coastal zone in sustainable way. It also provides capacity, technical and operational support for the first years of a desired longer term VN ICZM Programme.

The Upgrading Training Capacity Coastal Engineering project complements activities in the sector by securing the development of human resources for the long- term. After successful implementation of Phase 1 (2001-2005), the project is now going into its second phase (2005-2009). From 2008 on every year 60 to 100 coastal engineers will be graduate and deal with Coastal Engineering and Coastal Zone Management.

9. Australia (AusAID)

AusAid supports projects directed for DRR. Major current projects are:¹⁹

¹⁵<http://www.ambhanoi.um.dk/en/menu/Developmentpolicy/SectorProgrammes/WaterandSanitation/>

¹⁶ <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/draft-Viet-Nam-cap0607.pdf>

¹⁷ <http://www.netherlands-embassy.org.vn/development>

¹⁸ http://www.netherlands-embassy.org.vn/development/forestry_wetlands

¹⁹ <http://www.usaid.gov.au/Viet-Nam/pdfs/projects.pdf>

Quang Ngai Disaster Mitigation Project The project aims to mitigate the impact of natural disasters in Quang Ngai Province in accordance with the Natural Disaster Mitigation Partnership (NDM-P) objectives through implementation of appropriate and effective management and infrastructure solutions for disaster mitigation and strengthen community-based disaster management. 2003-2007 A\$13.5m **Extension Phase:** December 2005 - 31 May 2007

Viet Nam Australia NGO Cooperation Agreement (VANGOCA) under which there are six projects: A\$23m 2004-2009

The aim of the VANGOCA program is to contribute to poverty reduction and achievement of sustainable development in Viet Nam in accordance with AusAID's Viet Nam Country Strategy, focusing on rural water supply and sanitation and disaster preparedness and mitigation in the Mekong Delta and Central Coast.

AusAID's 2003-2007 Viet Nam Country Strategy²⁰ focuses on economic integration and natural disaster mitigation.

One of the expected outcomes states "Improved planning and management for natural disaster mitigation demonstrated and widely adopted."

10. Sweden (SIDA)

In its **country strategy for Viet Nam for 2004–2008**, SIDA has emphasised the need for national disaster risk reduction efforts, as well as for efforts intended to increase the preparedness for these disasters as important measures that need to be taken in order to achieve poverty reduction.²¹

Risk-reducing components are integrated part of SIDA' support to the rural development program in Viet Nam (5.4 million sek)²²

Under its "Natural resources and environmental protection" programme, SIDA's supports the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency in its contributions to the development of the Vietnamese environmental protection authority.²³

Another environment programme deals with protecting Viet Nam's coastline from environmental pollution.

SIDA has also set up an environmental fund to finance initiatives from other quarters, including NGOs.

11. USAID

Since the ratification of the Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) between Vietnam and the US in December 2001, USAID has provided substantial support to help the Government of Vietnam (GVN) implement the commitments it made in the BTA. In 2004, Vietnam was named one of 15 focus countries supported by the US President Emergency Plan for Aids Relief (PEPFAR). With the launch of this Initiative, USAID's funding to Vietnam has increased to over USD20 million in 2005 and USD 34 million in 2006.²⁴

²⁰ http://www.usaid.gov/au/publications/pdf/Viet_Nam_strategy_03-07.pdf

²¹ "Reducing the risk of disasters - Sida's effort to reduce poor people's vulnerability to hazards", http://www.sida.se/sida/jsp/sida.jsp?d=118&a=17204&language=en_US&searchWords=reducing%20the%20risk%20of%20disasters%20-%20sida's%20effort%20to%20reduce%20poor%20people's%20vulnerability%20to%20hazards

²² "Reducing the risk of disasters - Sida's effort to reduce poor people's vulnerability to hazards", http://www.sida.se/sida/jsp/sida.jsp?d=118&a=17204&language=en_US&searchWords=reducing%20the%20risk%20of%20disasters%20-%20sida's%20effort%20to%20reduce%20poor%20people's%20vulnerability%20to%20hazards

²³ http://www.sida.se/sida/jsp/sida.jsp?d=541&language=en_US

²⁴ http://hanoi.usembassy.gov/usaaid_programs.html

USAID's country-specific activities in Vietnam focus on accelerating the transition to a more open, market-based economy while improving access to services for selected vulnerable groups. USAID's Regional Development Mission/Asia (RDM/A) manages these activities funded at \$1.98 million ESF and \$2.818 million DA in FY 2006 and \$1.0 million ESF and \$2.44 million DA in FY 2007.²⁵ The total of the RDM/A FZ2006 was \$9.4 million DA and approximately \$1.0 million ESF.

Through its Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), USAID has funded approximately US\$3 million for disaster relief to Vietnam since 1992 and, more recently, has helped Vietnam improve its disaster preparedness capacity, focusing on flood forecasting and mitigation. USAID/OFDA funded disaster mitigation activities in Vietnam between 2000 and 2003 total US\$2.8 million, bringing the total of USAID/OFDA approved disaster response and mitigation activities for Vietnam to approximately US\$6 million.²⁶

Within the RDM/A framework, DRR related projects are run under the:

- Vulnerable Populations in The Region Assisted
- Improved Regional Environmental Conditions

Details of these projects in Vietnam are described below²⁷

Vulnerable Populations in The Region Assisted: approx. \$3.72 million (FY2006)²⁸

Disaster-related program: Since 1992, USAID/OFDA has been provided over \$6 million for disaster response and mitigation in Vietnam. The two most recent programs were in response to drought and flooding, and were implemented through World Vision International and Catholic Relief Service. These programs provide a wide range of assistance to drought-affected children and families in the areas of:

- food security
- provision of seeds for new crops
- school stationery for students
- waterborne disease protection
- repair of houses damaged by the typhoon
- repair of irrigation canals and
- education and training on sanitation.

Recently, OFDA has provided an additional US\$ 3 million to fund natural disaster mitigation activities in Vietnam, including:

- i. Support to UNDP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to develop coastal flood maps for seven provinces of central Vietnam,
- ii. Support to establish a radio-based storm warning system for fisherfolk in Vietnam; and
- iii. Providing low-cost flood proofing solutions in the Mekong Delta and support to the National Hydro - meteorological Institute of Vietnam for advance weather forecasting systems.

Improved Regional Environmental Conditions: approx. \$2.2 million (FY2006)²⁹

During 1999-2005, USAID supported strategic objective of cleaner cities and industries through programs undertaken by the US-Asia Environmental Partnership (U.S-AEP). These assisted host government agencies, non-governmental organizations and private sector interests to solve key sustainable development challenges, primarily through exchanges, workshops and short-term technical assistance. The US-AEP programs focused on improved urban and environmental

²⁵ <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2007/ane/vn.html>

²⁶ http://hanoi.usembassy.gov/usaidd_programs.html

²⁷ http://hanoi.usembassy.gov/usaidd_programs.html

²⁸ estimated amount as of June 1 2006, <http://hanoi.usembassy.gov/usassistancevn3.html>

²⁹ estimated amount as of June 1 2006, <http://hanoi.usembassy.gov/usassistancevn3.html>

governance. As one example, the program worked closely with the government to phase out leaded gasoline throughout all of Vietnam.

Since late 2005, the successor programs of the RDM/A Regional Environmental Office (REO) has supported a portfolio of environmental activities in Vietnam through its strategic objective in Improved Environmental Conditions in Asia through regional cooperation. The REO's environmental activities in Vietnam include:

- Clean Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor: Partners include PADCO, South East Asian Water Utility Network, ECO-Asia, World Bank, ADB. This program promotes increased access to safe water and sanitation in Vietnam through targeted technical assistance and studies, peer-to-peer exchange, institutional strengthening and training in Bac Ninh and Quang Ninh provinces (Ha Long).
- Support to ASEAN Sustainable Cities Initiative: Partners include University of New Hampshire, Oregon Economic and Community Development Department, Portland State University. The program develops a "Sustainable Water Monitoring Pilot Program (SWMPP)" in Ha Long city to improve public health, improved quality of life for citizens and visitors, and enhanced economic development through sustainable water protection.
- Asia Regional Biodiversity Conservation Program (ARBCP): Partners are Winrock International, ADB, IUCN, Winrock, India, Mars, Inc., and FFF Associates. This program develops a robust and sustainable pilot biodiversity corridor in the Dong Nai Watershed to improve the sustainable management of natural resources and the conservation of biodiversity in Vietnam and the Greater Mekong Sub-region.
- ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN- WEN): Partners are ASEAN Secretariat, ILEA, Interpol, CITES. This program assists the ASEAN nations to establish national task forces and a regional network (ASEAN-WEN) to combat illegal trafficking in animal and plant species through training and capacity building for Asian Governments to uphold their respective laws for protection of wildlife, including threatened and endangered species.
- Fire Ecology and Management: Partners are US Forest Service, UNDP, IUCN, MRC, Mekong Wetlands Biodiversity. Through the development of appropriate fire management model in a pilot Tram Chim National Park, the program will provide fire ecology and management information to national level policy makers with an objective to encourage a review of existing policy of fire exclusion in national parks within the Biodiversity Conservation Corridor (BCC).
- Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN): Partners include PADCO, ADB, WB, Asia Foundation, OECD, International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement. Through some country pilot projects, the program will promote the adoption of improved environmental laws, institutions and policies based on international best practices and regional exchange in Asia.
- Trans-boundary Conflict Management (environmental governance) in the Mekong. Partners are PADCO, Mekong River Commission, ADB Impact at Central level. The program aims to strengthen capacity of Mekong River Commission member countries to resolve trans-boundary environmental and development conflicts to ensure sustainable development in the Mekong Watershed.
- Eco-Asia Clean Development and Climate. Partners: IRG, Winrock, World Resources Institute, Alliance to Save Energy, and the Asian Development Bank.
- Regional Policy Cooperation in Agricultural Biotechnology. Partners: DAI, Agbios.

Multi-donor support

In the Mekong River Basin, support is provided to the **Flood Management and Mitigation Programme (FMMP)** developed by the Mekong River Commission (MRC) under a regional framework. The mechanism of MRC creates favourable conditions for an enhanced poverty focus and sustainable development in the Lower Mekong Basin. www.mrcmekong.org

The Netherlands, together with the Government of Viet Nam and other donors, signed and support to a Partnership Agreement on Natural Disaster Mitigation (NDM) for Central Viet Nam at the mid-term Consultative Group meeting in June 2001. The Partnership facilitates the policy dialogue and the co-ordination of GOV and donor activities to overcome the adverse effects of natural disasters on hunger, poverty and sustainable development in Viet Nam. Work is currently under way to prepare for full implementation of the NDM Partnership Framework and Action Plan. www.undp.org/ndm-partnership

Presently the Netherlands and the Government of Viet Nam, together with the World Bank and other donors are in the process of providing vital contributions to the Natural Disaster Mitigation Programme which is to support local communities to reduce the risk and impact of natural disasters in Viet Nam.

Sector support is being considered for the Second National Target Program on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS). The Netherlands will streamline its project portfolio in favour of more programmatic and sector support modalities, including through PRSC.

NOTE ON CLIMATE CHANGE³⁰

Denmark is providing support to develop a climate change plan for Viet Nam while the Netherlands provides funds and experts to improve climate forecasting and vulnerability adaptation.

UNDP is working on the legal framework and institutional arrangement for the implementation of Kyoto Protocol.

Japan and Australia are helping Viet Nam on the Clean Development Mechanism which promotes the use of clean technology by companies, while many NGOs (including Oxfam UK) and the Netherlands and Spanish Red Cross are supporting the Viet Nam Red Cross Society to undertake awareness raising and disaster mitigation.

NOTE ON MRC

Out of the above 10 donors, Australia, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Sweden, Netherlands and the UK funds RC multi-donor projects directed at DRR.

³⁰ <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/draft-Viet-Nam-cap0607.pdf>

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Organisation	Participant	Position	Contact information
Donors and IFIs			
ADB	Dennis Ellingson	Senior Natural Resources Management Specialist	dellingson@adb.org Tel: 844 933 1374; Fax: 844 933 1373
Royal Netherlands Embassy	Nguyen Phuoc Binh Thanh	Programm Officer	nguyen-phuoc.thanh@minbuza.nl T: 844-8315650 (ext.239)
World Bank	Lasse Melgaard	Special Assistant to CD	lmelgaard@worldbank.org T: (+84-4) 934 6600, ext. 376; F: (+84-4) 934 6597
Partner and Non Partners			
Action Aid Vietnam	Nguyen Quang Minh	Senior Programme Officer	minh.nguyenquang@actionaid.org T: +84 4 9439 866; F: +84 4 9439 873
Action Aid Vietnam	Nguyen Thanh Tung		T: +84 4 9439 866; F: +84 4 9439 875
CARE Intl Vietnam	Hanoch Barlevi	Disaster Management Coordinator	hbarlevi@care.org.vn Telephone: (84-4) 716 1930; Fax: (84-4) 716 1935; Mobile: (84)
CARE Intl Vietnam	Nguyen Van Bang	Project Manager	nvbang@carehcm.org Telephone: (84-4) 716 1930; Fax: (84-4) 716 1935
CARE Intl Vietnam	Vu Xuan Viet	Project Manager	vxviet@care.org.vn Telephone: (84-4) 716 1930; Fax: (84-4) 716 1936
CARE Intl Vietnam	Lisa Staruszkiewicz	Emergency Preparedness Program Assistant	lisa@care.org.vn Telephone: (84-4) 716 1930; Fax: (84-4) 716 1937
CECI	Iftikor Vatanshoev	Project Officer	
CECI	Hoang Hong Hanh	Disaster Mitigation Project Co-ordinator	hanh-dm@ceci.org.vn
DWF	John Norton	President	John.Norton@dwf.org T: (33 5) 63 95 82 34; F: (33 5) 63 95 82 42
DWF	Guillaume Chantry	Project Coordinator	guillaume.chantry@dwf.org Tel: 84-54-848-231; Chantry mob 0913.417.138
NLRC	Melanie Miltenburg	Programme Manager VN/Laos	melanie.miltenburg@nlrc.org.vn T: +84 91 352 6972; F: +84 4 942 5572
NLRC	Tran Tu Anh	NLRC Vietnam Programme Coordinator	tran.tuanh@nlrc.org.vn T: +84 91 352 6972; F: +84 4 942 5572
OXFAM GB	Provash Mondal	Humanitarian Coordinator	
SRC (Cruz Roja Española)	Astrid Sacristán Adrià	Vietnam Delegate VN	asacristan@cruzroja.es
SRC (Cruz Roja Española)	Hoang Kim Quy	project officer	
Save the Children Sweden	Lynne Benson	Country Manager	lynne@scsweden.org.vn
Save the Children Sweden	Dang Thanh Son	Programme Coordinator DRR & Emergencies	
Save the Children UK	Jeremy Stoner	Country Director	jstoner@scuk.org.vn tel 84 4 8325 319 ext 211; fax 84 4 8325 073
Save the Children UK	Le Thi Bich Hang	Emergency Programme Manager	lbhang@scuk.org.vn T: (84-4) 832 5319 (ext: 209); F: (84-4) 832 5073
Save the Children US	Pham Sinh Huy	Country Director	
World Vision International	Le Van Duong	Relief & Disaster Mitigation Coordinator	le_van_duong@wvi.org T: 84.4.9439920; F: 84.4.9439921
World Vision Germany	Hans-Peter Zervas	Programme Officer Humanitarian Assistance	Hans-Peter_Zervas@wvi.org T: +49 6172 763-255; F: +49 6172 763 22255
NDMO; Government Line Ministries or Relevant Institution			
CCFSC/ DMC	Dang Quang Tinh	Director	pcbwtv@fpt.vn T:+844 733 5686 , 733 5698 F:+84-4 733 6647 , 824 1906
CCFSC	Nguyen Si Noui	Deputy Director	nguyen.si.noui@ccfsc.org.vn T:+ 84-4-733 5687; F: 84-4-733 5701
CCFSC	Le Xuan Truong	Deputy Director	pcbwtv@fpt.vn T:+844 733 5686 , 733 5698 F:+84-4 733 6647 , 824 1906
Office of Search and Rescue	Phung Quang Toan		
Ministry of Finance	Lau Vae Dzung		
Ministry of Resources and Environment	Le Couy Thanh		
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Noel A. Puno	International CBDRM Adviser Central Project Office	noelpuno@yahoo.com 23 Hang Tre, Ha Noi tel: +84 4 934 2213
NDM Partnership	Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan	Coordinator	ndmp@ccfsc.org.vn (84-4) 719-6807 or (84-4) 716 1176 F:+(84-4) 719-6806
UN and Regional Agencies			

ADPC	Melgabal Capistrano	Program Manager for CBDRR	melcapi@yahoo.com	Mob: +66 (0)814994120
ADPC	Phoeuk Sok	Manager-Training & Local Implementation PDRSEA	psok@adpc.net	T:+6625165900; F:+6625245350
UNESCAP	Kim Tae-Hyung	Economic Affairs Officer	kimt@un.org	Tel : (66) 02-288-1533
UNDP	Ugo Blanco	Programme Officer Disaster Management	ugo.blanco@undp.org	T: 0949415789; F: +84 4 9422267
UNESCO	Ashley Kingsborough	science project officer	a.kingsborough@unesco.org.vn	tel: (84 4) 747 0275; fax: (84 4) 747 0275
WHO	Vu Quang Hieu			
EC Delegation /ECHO/DIPECHO				
EC Delegation Hanoi	Willy Vandenberghe	First Counsellor	willy.vandenberghe@ec.europa.eu	Tel +844 934 5573; fax 844 934 13 61
EC Delegation Hanoi	Thanh Hoang	Programme Officer	Thanh.HOANG@ec.europa.eu	
ECHO HQ	Eszter Nemeth	Desk Officer	eszter.nemeth@ec.europa.eu	
ECHO RSO	Aldo Biondi	Head of ECHO RSO	hro@echo-bangkok.org	
ECHO RSO	Heinke Veit	Regional Information Officer	rio@echo-bangkok.org	
ECHO-DIPECHO SEA	Cecile Pichon	Technical Assistant	ta02@echo-bangkok.org	T:+662 255 1035; F:+662 255 1034
ECHO-DIPECHO SEA	Thearat Touch	Programme Assistant	program01@echo-bangkok.org	
ECHO RSO	Supinun Thompson	Secretary	admin03@echo-bangkok.org	
N/A	Ian Wilderspin	Freelance consultant		