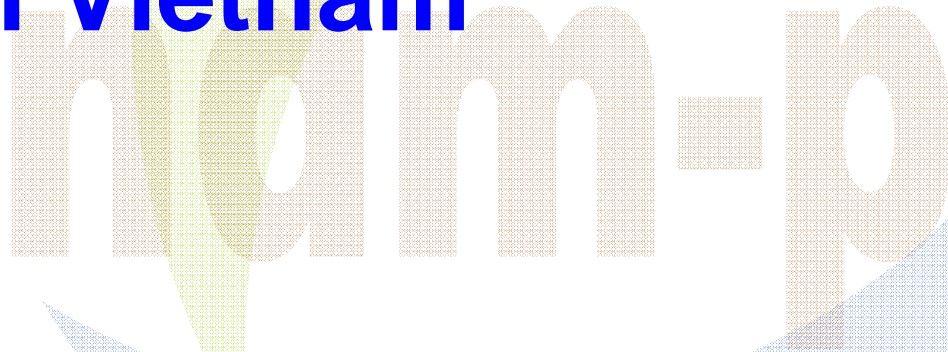


**NATURAL DISASTER
MITIGATION PARTNERSHIP**
For the alleviation of disaster suffering

Natural Disaster Management in Vietnam



**Presented by Tran Van Tuan
National Manager of NDMP Secretariat**



Presentation Outline

- I. Natural Disasters in Vietnam**
- II. Natural Disaster Mitigation Partnership**
- III. National Strategy for Natural Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation to 2020**

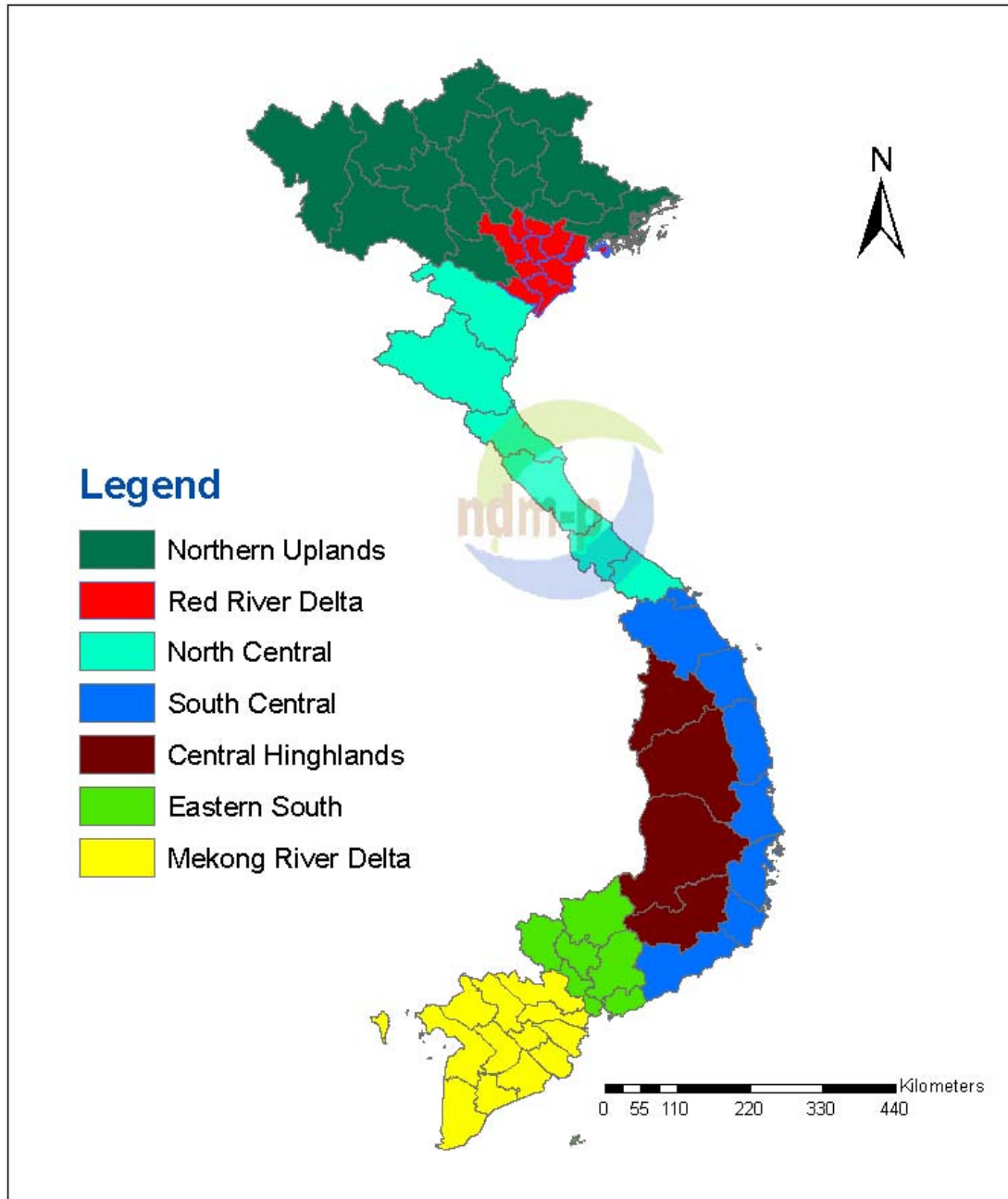
I. NATURAL DISASTERS IN VIETNAM

Natural Hazards in Vietnam

- Flood
- Flash flood
- Inundation
- Storm/typhoon
- Storm surge
- Drought
- Salt water intrusion
- Landslide
- Hail rain
- Lightening

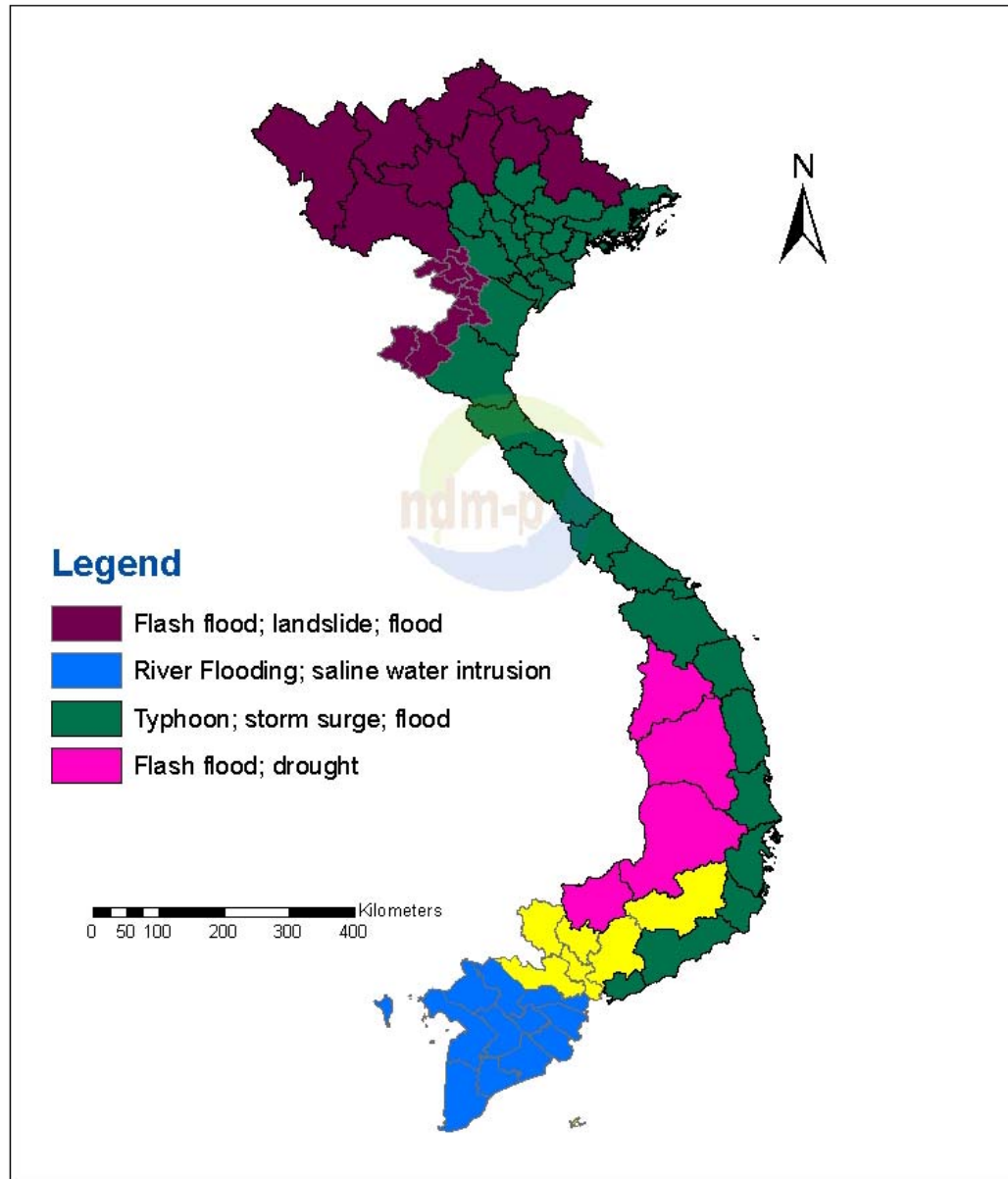
Main Hazards: Flood, Storm and Drought

Seven Economic and Sub-climate Zones of Vietnam

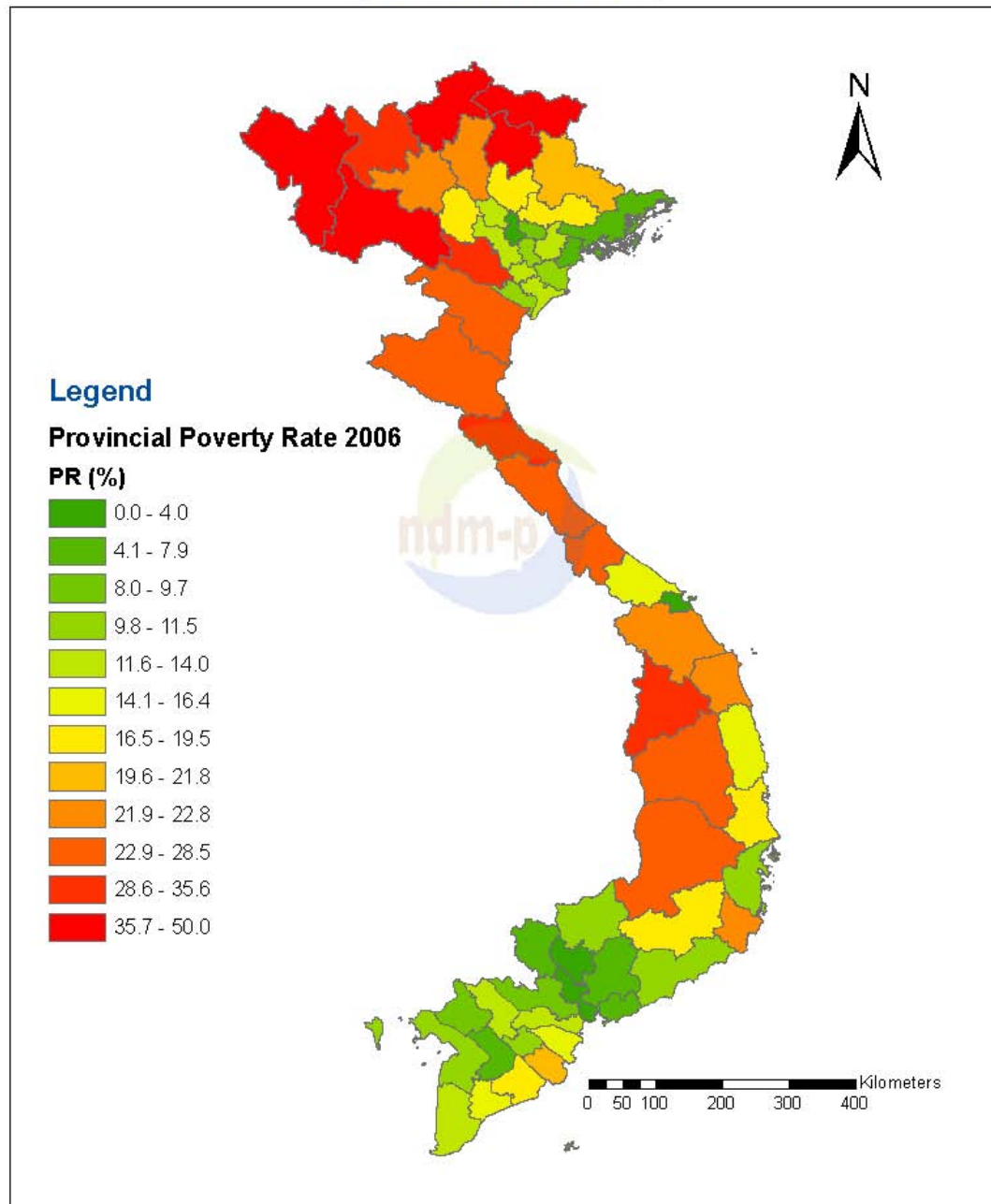


Map of main hazards in Vietnam

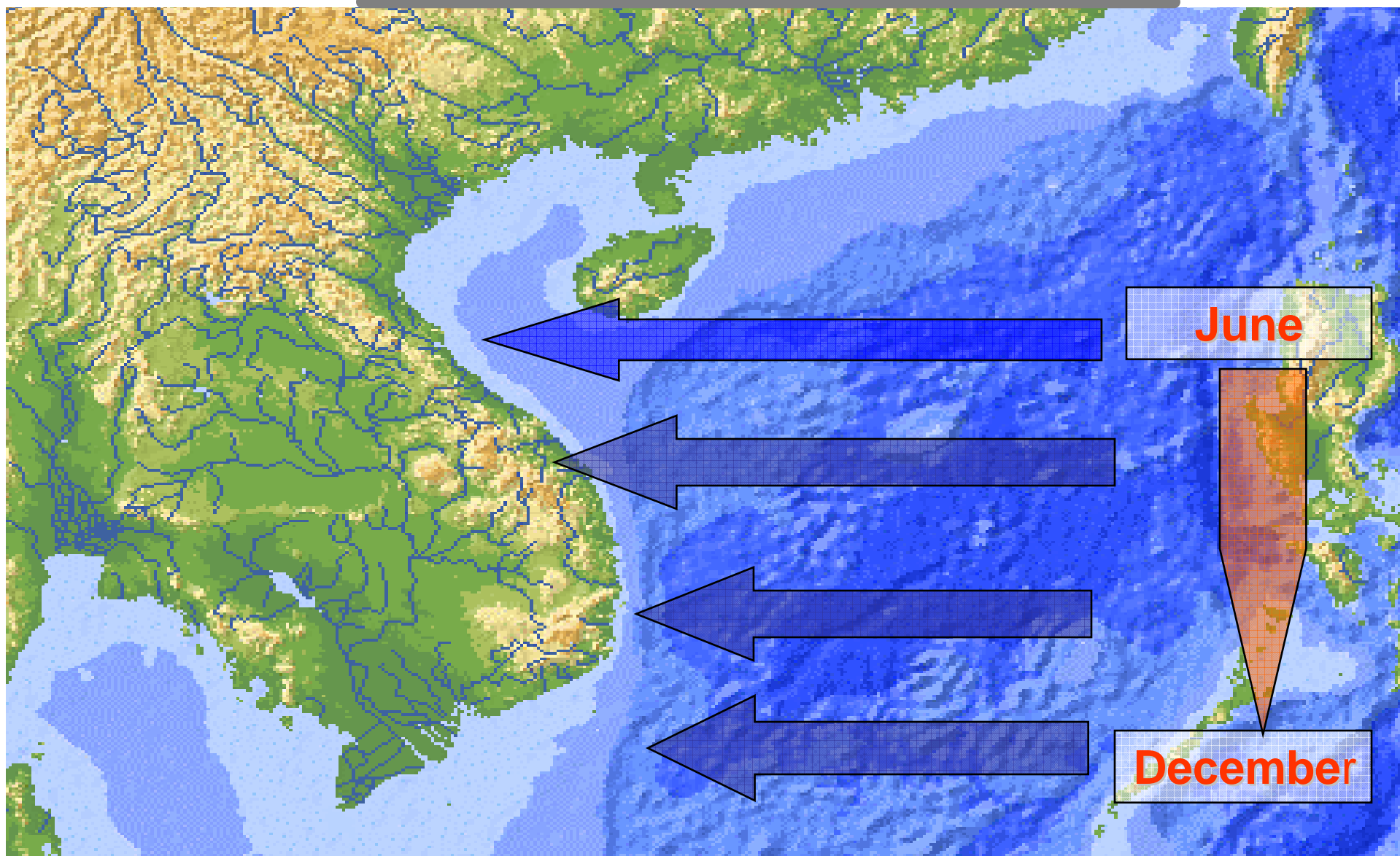
Main hazard zone map of Vietnam



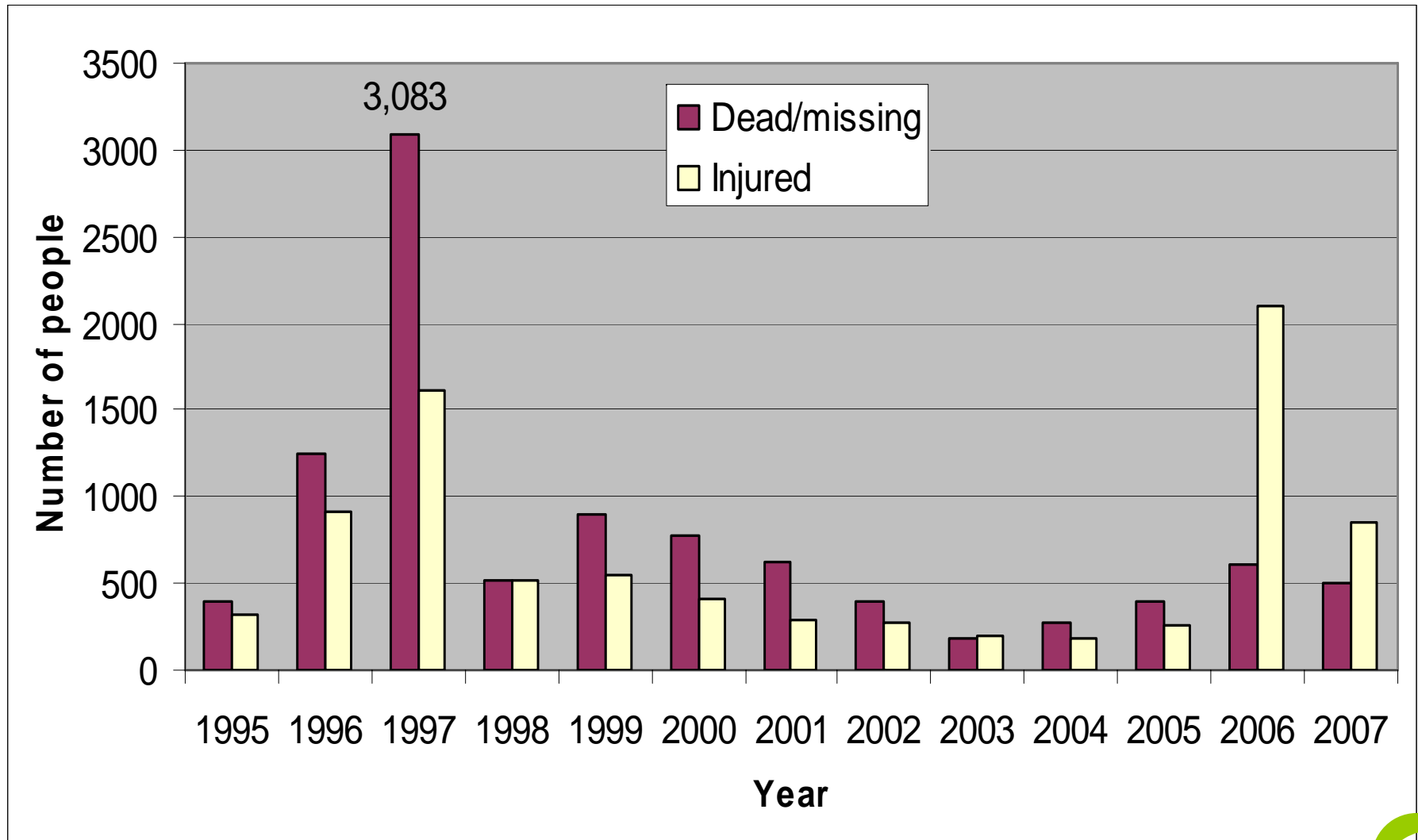
Provincial Poverty Rate of Vietnam (2006 standard)



NATURAL DISASTERS IN VIET NAM

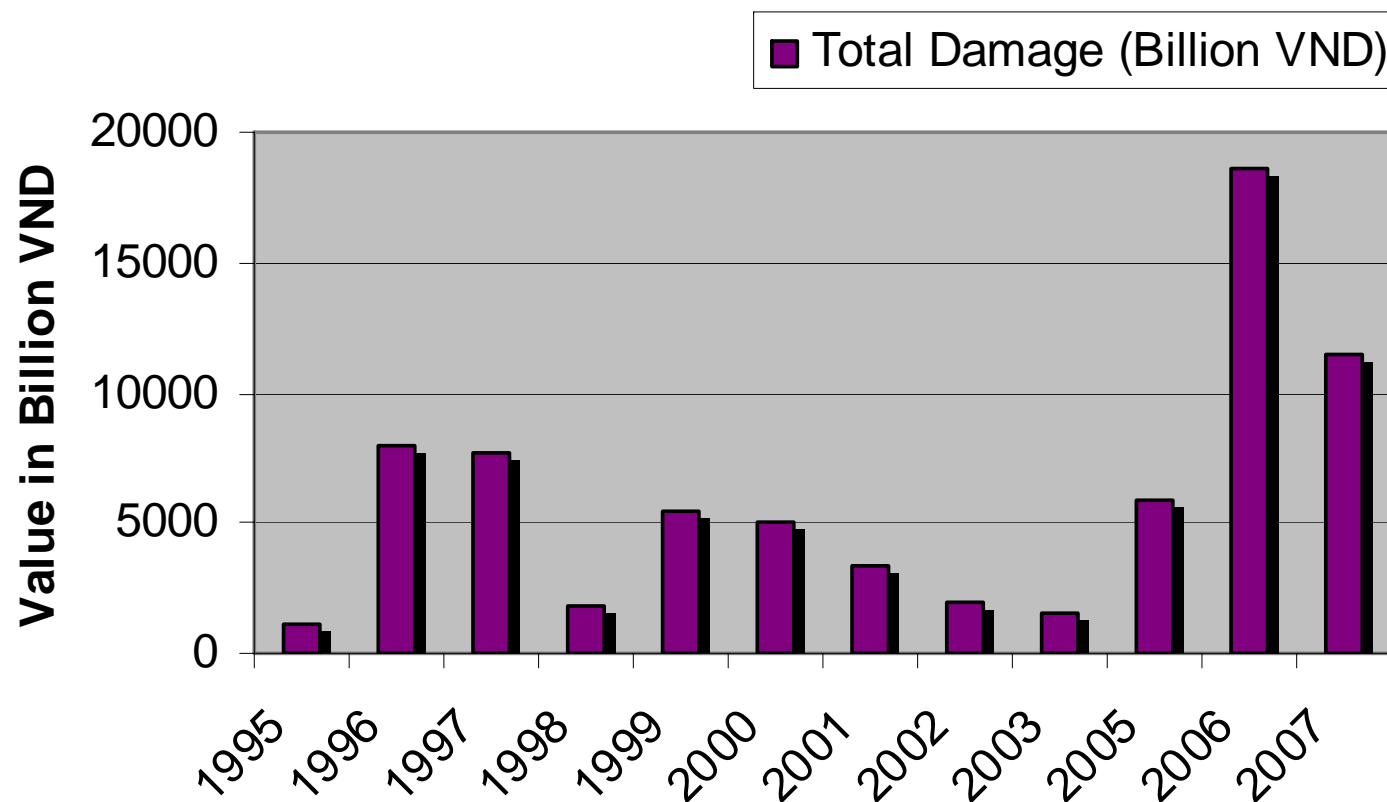


Human loss caused by ND recorded from 1995 to 2007

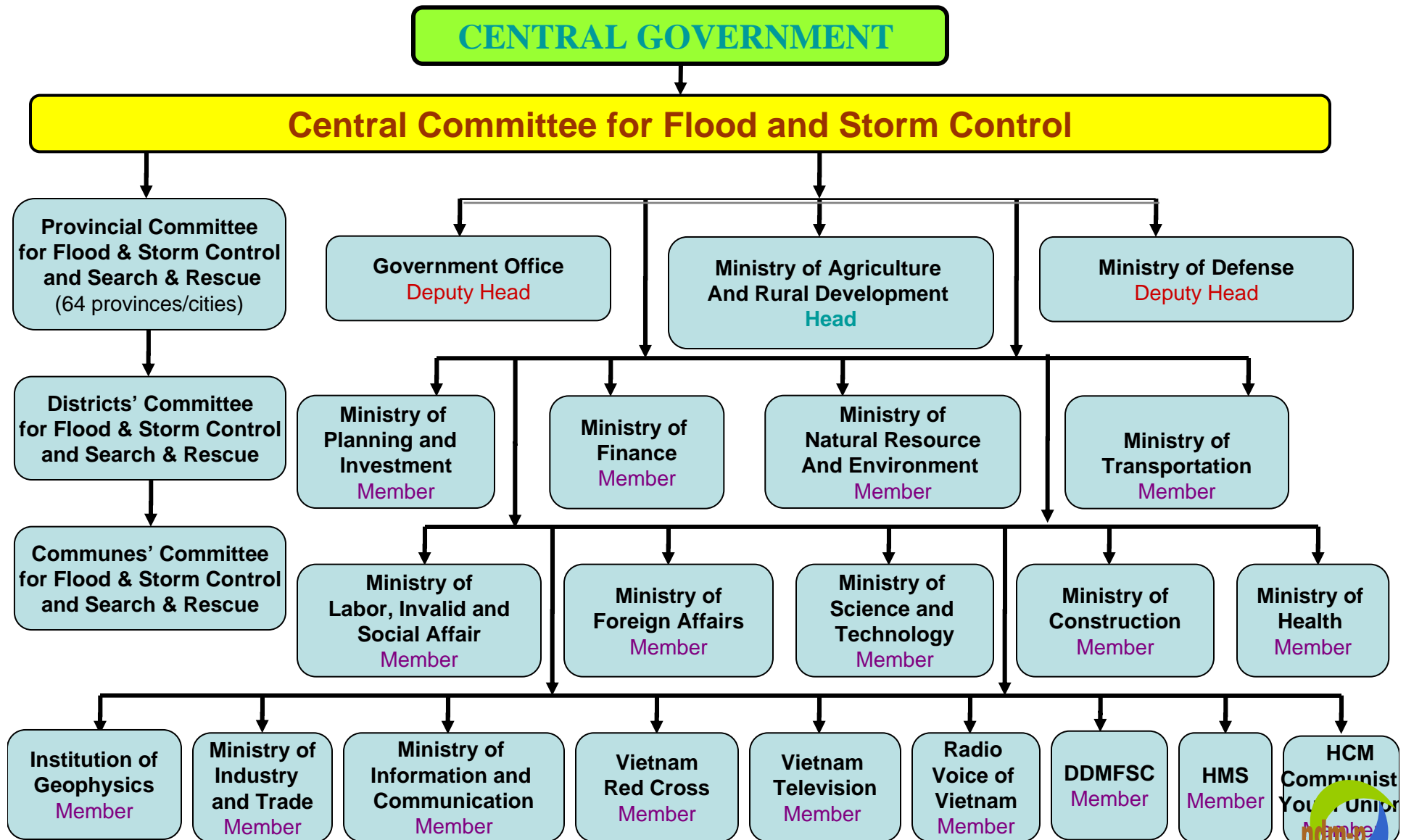


Economic loss caused by ND recorded from 1995 to 2007

Total Damage caused by Natural Disaster through years



Flood & Storm Control Structure of Vietnam



II. INTRODUCTION ABOUT NDMP

- Initiated in 1999, following historical floods in seven provinces of Central Vietnam.
 - Need a better coordination of support efforts for disaster relief and mitigation in VN.
 - Need a due attention to DM for sustainable development.

Overall objective of NDMP

To support the achievement of national goals and objectives through a coordinated, strategic, sector-wide approach to national disaster mitigation in Vietnam.

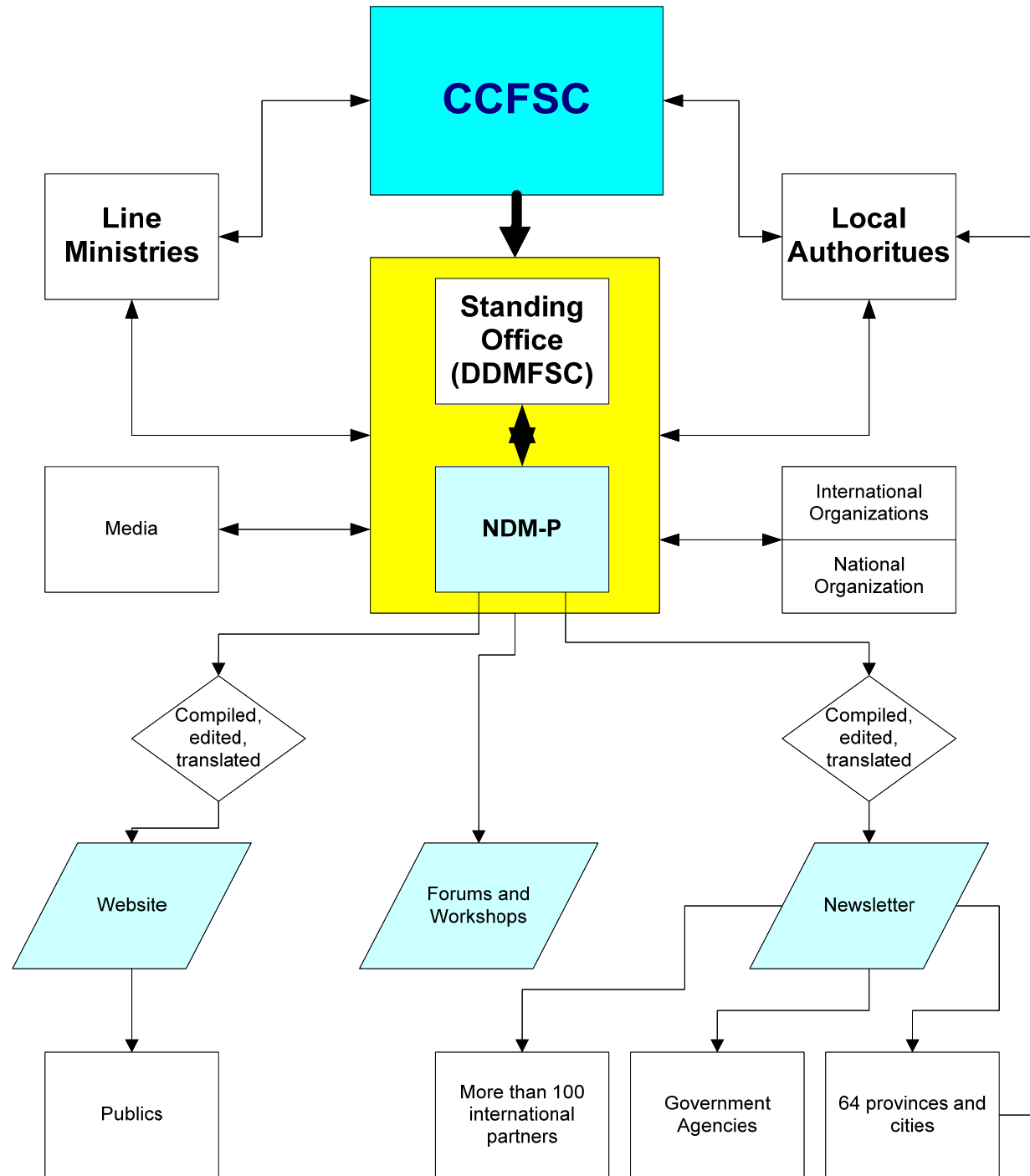


INTRODUCTION ABOUT NDMP

Specific objectives:

- 1. To manage and share information in disaster mitigation;*
- 2. To facilitate dialogue on policies, strategies and legislation in natural disaster mitigation;*
- 3. To facilitate enhancement of capacities in DM*
- 4. To coordinate resources allocation for DM*

Information sharing structure of NDMP



Achievements of NDMP

Information management and sharing in DM

- Newsletter: monthly basis with 400 copies of Vietnamese version & 200 copies of English version.
- Website: DM information and prevention and response activities of Government, localities, organization and agencies... are daily updated.
Address: www.ccfsc.org.vn/ndm-p
- A database of disaster damages: web-based
- CBDRM online library in Vietnam (cooperated with DANI)
- Meetings with interested partners: regularly
- Update and share information when disasters happen for relief actions: DMWG



Achievements of NDMP

Facilitate policy dialogue, strategy and legislation in DM

- Supported the finalization of the National Strategy on Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation to 2020 (approved by Government of Vietnam in Nov. 2007)
- Supported to dissemination of the Law on Dyke and other relevant legal documents
- Supported to formulation of the Handbook on Flood and Storm Control
- Studied on integration of DM into socio-economic development planning (report shared, 2 workshops organized, follow up activities)

Achievements of NDMP

Facilitate policy dialogue, strategy and legislation in DM

- Collaborated with UNICEF in the research to integrate child-related indicators into DANA.
- Facilitated and organized a workshop on ***“Toward Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Action Plan of the Agriculture and Rural Development Sectors”***.
- Facilitated workshop on ***“non-water induced disaster management”***.
- Focal point for information sharing on non-water induced disaster management in Vietnam.

Achievements of NDMP

Facilitate capacity building in DM

- Organized a workshop in Da Nang on experience and lessons sharing of integrated approaches in project preparation and management
- Worked with DIPECHO, Oxfam to conduct training on “Community based disaster risk mitigation”
- Collaborated with WB on the organization of workshop to review DANA
- Provided trainings on ODA project formulation and management for staff from 3 key Ministries (MARD, MONRE, MOT) and 25 disaster prone provinces.

Achievements of NDMP

Coordinate the resources allocation in DM

- Developed a matrix on financial support for disaster management programs and projects in Vietnam.
- Facilitated the harmonization process of resources coordination between World Bank NDRMP (Component 4) and UNDP projects on disaster risk management.
- Supported to promote CBDRM in Vietnam

Next Steps of NDMP

- Consolidate and strengthen the Website of NDMP to be **one-stop shop** for disaster management information in Vietnam.
- Increased focus on facilitating dialogue on development of ***Law of Disaster Management*** and institutional strengthening (***DRR centers at central and provincial levels***)
- Develop a **roadmap** for integration of NDMP into the government structure to ensure the sustainability of NDMP's achievements.

III. The National Strategy for Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation to 2020

Decision No 172/2007/QĐ-TTg signed on 16/11/2007



MAIN CONTENTS OF THE NS

I. PERSPECTIVES

II. STEERING PRINCIPLES

III. GOALS/OBJECTIVES

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES AND SOLUTIONS

V. ACTION PLAN

VI. M&E OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NS

I. PERSPECTIVES

1. Disaster management includes: preparedness, response to and recovery of consequences caused by disasters in order to ensure sustainable development, social stabilization, and ensure national security and defense.
2. Government agencies, social organizations, economic organizations, armed forces, 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 .

I. PERSPECTIVES (continued)

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 be giving priority to disaster preparedness, keeping studying impacts of the global climate change, sea level rise 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.

II. STEERING PRINCIPLES

1. Government consolidates the State management on disaster prevention, response and mitigation nationwide. MARD is the standing agency.
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; to ensure sustainable development of every region and sector .
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 .



III. GOALS/OBJECTIVES

3.1. General goal

Mobilize all resources to effectively implement disaster prevention, response and mitigation in order to minimize the losses of human life and properties, the damage of natural resources and cultural heritages, and the degradation of environment, contributing significantly to ensure the country sustainable development.

3.2. Specific Objectives

1. Enhance the capacity of forecasting and early warning.
2. Ensure that development planning, building codes of infrastructure suited to standards for disaster prevention, response and mitigation.
3. Ensure 100% of local staff who directly work in disaster prevention, response and mitigation at all levels to be trained and strengthened of capacities; ensure 70% of population living in disaster prone areas to be disseminated of knowledge on disaster mitigation.
4. Complete the relocation, arrangement and stabilization of the life for people in disaster prone areas according to the planning approved

3.2. Specific Objectives (continued)

5. Direct the collaboration and cooperation among forces of search and rescue to take initiative in responding to emergency situation.
6. 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 Southern; complete the consolidation and upgrade of sea dyke system.
7. Ensure the safety of reservoirs.
8. Complete 100 % of construction of storm shelters for boats and ships
9. Complete the fishery communication system.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES AND SOLUTIONS

4.1. General responsibilities & solutions

- a. Consolidate the system of laws, policies and mechanisms
- b. Consolidate organizational structure
- c. Human resources development and socialization
- d. Financial resources
- e. Community awareness raising

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES AND SOLUTIONS

(continued)

4.1. General responsibilities & solutions (cont.)

- f. Develop sciences and technologies related to natural disaster prevention, response and mitigation
- g. Ensure safety for dyke, reservoir and dam systems
- h. Enhance the search and rescue capacities
- i. Promote international cooperation and integration

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES AND SOLUTIONS

(continued)

4.2. Responsibilities & solutions for each region

- a. The Red River Delta and the North Centre:
“Radically prevent floods”
- b. The South Central, South East and Islands:
“Proactiveness in disaster prevention, adaptation to development”
- c. The Mekong River Delta: ***“Living with flood”***
- d. Mountainous areas and Central Highlands:
“Proactively prevent natural disasters ”
- e. Sea Areas: ***“Proactively prevention and response ”***

V. ACTION PLAN

5.1. Non-structure measures

- a. Program on Improvement of legislation and policies
- b. Program on consolidation of organizational structure
- c. Program to make and review planning
- d. Program on strengthening of disaster warning and forecasting capacities
- e. Program on community awareness raising
- f. Program on forestation and protection of upstream forests
- g. Program on strengthening of disaster management capacities, and science and technology application

V. ACTION PLAN (continued)

5.2. Structure measures

- a. Program to build and upgrade structures for disaster prevention and mitigation suited to each region 's features
- b. Program to build reservoirs in upstream area to respond to flood
- c. Program to expand flood discharge openings of bridges, sluices along road and rail system
- d. Program to construct erosion prevention structures
- e. Program to upgrade the dike system
- f. Program to construct storm shelters for boats and ships
- g. Program to construct residential clusters for flood and storm avoidance

VI. M&E OF IMPLEMENTATION THE STRATEGY

- **Capacity strengthened of all stakeholders in DM.**
- **Sufficiency of resources for DM**
- **Efficiency of all programs for DM**
- **Impacts on all programs on people and institution**
- **Sustainability of all programs for DM**

CURRENT FOLLOW UP ACTIVITIES

- Facilitate the development of Action Plans for strategy implementation in 64 provinces and cities.
- Develop the Strategic National Action Plan for strategy implementation in Vietnam.
- Plan for studies and policy dialogue to support the process of developing the Law for Disaster Mitigation in Vietnam.
- Study on the integration and coordination of **disaster management & climate change** in Vietnam

PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF CAM LE DISTRICT DA NANG CITY

EXPERIENCES IN DISASTER MITIGATION PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND RESPONSE ACTIVITIES AFTER XANGSANE TYPHOON

Presenter: Mr. Tran Anh Duc, Vice Chairman of
Cam Le District People's Committee, Danang City, Vietnam

Content:

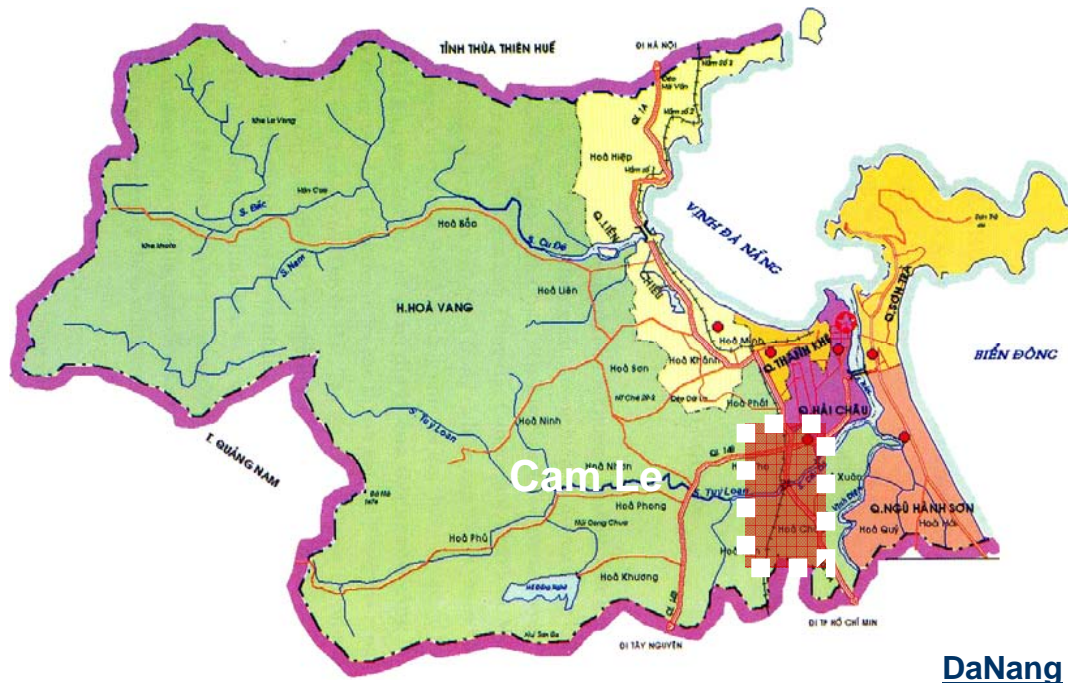
- Project Background information
- Project achievements
- Lessons learned
- Local Applicability and replication
- Suggestions

Project objectives

- Adoption of disaster preparedness and mitigation measures *to reduce vulnerability of communities in Cam Le*;
- Increased stakeholder involvement, strategies, tools and methodologies for participatory community preparedness and mitigation in Cam Le district;
- Promote sustainability and ensure program activities accord with USAID country and regional strategies;
- Strengthen networks and regional links among relevant risk management institutions/organizations for improving potential and capacity for application and dissemination of lessons learned.

Project areas: Cam Le district

- Three prioritized most vulnerable wards: (Hoà Xuân, Hòa Thọ Đông, Hòa Thọ Tây);
- Community awareness raising activities and communication system improvement are for the whole 6 wards in district.



- Local partners: Cam Le PC (District Steering Committee);
- Implementation Agency: CECI under Coordination of ADPC;
- Funding agency: USAID.

Achievements

- Good co-operation, collaboration and involvement of all level local stakeholders;
- Strengthening planning capacity of local planners (CFSC);
- Improving existing planning with more community participation;
- Disaster risk reduction measures identified by the wards and section clusters are combined to make a district annual disaster preparedness action plan.
- High awareness raising on disaster preparedness of villagers, ward officers and CFSCs;
- Villagers, officers received basic knowledge of CBDRM to understand more about causes and impacts of disasters and their role, responsibilities in disaster preparedness;

- Local trainers and rescue teams improve their first aid techniques and skills;
- Applying disaster resistant building techniques in Xangsane recovery (safer house models at communities, training manual, ten principles to build safer shelters);
- Provide emergency rescue facilities and equipments to improve emergency rescue activities (Electric generators, rescue boats, lifebuoys, jackets, megaphones, halmets, wireless loud-speakers, etc);
- Practical structural measures (safer shelters after Xangsen typhoon, upgrade irrigation system at section 4-5, 7A and Liem Lac sluide, evacuation rote, etc).



Training class on CBDRM

Training activities



Training class on disaster resistant building techniques



Emergency rescue facilities



Training class on first aid techniques and skills

Nâng cấp cống Liêm Lạc và đường sơ tán (Hòa Xuân)



***Nâng
cấp
cống
thoát lũ
liên tổ
16-29-33
(Hòa Thọ
Đông)***



***Bê tông
hoá kênh
tươi
nước
5-6 (Hòa
Thọ Tây)***

Achievements

- More participation of communities in planning, implementing and monitoring, more relevant and effective the achievements are (villager are willing to give land for improving Liem Lac sluice);
- Careful orientation to stakeholders make better understanding about project, role and responsibilities for good collaboration;
- Local trainers of wards are well trained and capable to conduct capacity development activities at section level;
- Capacity development activities and training programs are highly evaluated by communities because of their effectiveness to raise community awareness on disaster preparedness;
- Every ward disaster preparedness plan proposed expansion of CBDRM trainings and other disaster mitigation related trainings to section level.

Lessons learned

Project implementation management:

- CBDRM approach is new to stakeholders that need more time to accommodate;
- Local trainers and collaborators are busy with their daily work that limit their involvement with project;
- Several disasters happened during project implementation affected project implementation progress, but ensured relevance, appropriateness and efficiency of project activities;
- Steering committee meetings were not frequently organized causing less information sharing for promptly problems solving.

Recovery after Xangsane Typhoon:

- Safer house construction
- Community awareness raising on disaster preparedness

Applicability and replication

- Using training materials on CBDRN, Disaster resistant building techniques, First aid techniques to expand community awareness raising and capacity development programs to better disaster preparedness at section and household levels;
- Manage, use and maintenance equipped facilities for more effective emergency rescue activities;
- Continue mobilizing local trainers for district and wards' capacity development plans in the following years;
- Having refresher training programs to keep local trainers pole be updated and enhanced their training skills.

Recommendations

1. Completion of CECl trainings materials (CBDRM, Disaster resistant building techniques, First aid techniques) should be given to district for its expanding capacity development plan after the project finished.
2. Integrate disaster risk reduction into Local socio-economic plan to:
 - Reduce losses and community can actively be prepared for disaster mitigation and risk reduction;
 - Ensure sustainable development of production and economic activities through risk reduction measures;
 - Widely apply safer shelter building techniques.

Recommendations

3. To keep and make project achievements more sustainable, there should be a second phase because of the following reasons:
 - Cẩm Lệ district is a newly established one with rapid urbanization. Its location is very prone to natural disasters, where production and economic activities are always affected by disasters and make urban life worse. The level of vulnerability is high, but local capacity is still low to the needs for disaster risk reduction;
 - CBDRM is very practical and in line with Government risk reduction strategy, but number of trainings for all levels are limited (only three most vulnerable ones);
 - The second phase will provide more opportunities to expand this approach to the other 3 wards in district. The expansion of CBDRM will make risk reduction more effective in the urban setting.