



**COMPONENT 4:
FLOOD EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT STRENGTHENING (FEMS)
July 2008-May 2011**

**FLOOD MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION PROGRAM (FMMP)
Mekong River Commission Secretariat**

**COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT
VIETNAM**

**SUBMITTED BY
ASIAN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS CENTER**

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ACRONYMS

ABA	An Giang Business Association
ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
CBDRM	Community-based Disaster Risk Management
CCFSC	Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control
DCFSC	District Committee on Flood and Storm Control
DDMFC	Department of Dike Management and Flood Control, Vietnam
DMC	Disaster Management Center
FEMS	Flood Emergency Management Strengthening (Component 4 of the MRC FMMP)
FMM	Flood Management and Mitigation
FMMP	Flood Management and Mitigation Programme (of MRC)
FSCP	Flood and Storm Control Plan
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH
LMB	Lower Mekong Basin
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRC	Mekong River Commission
MRCS	Mekong River Commission Secretariat
NDIP	National Detailed Implementation Plan
NGO	Non-governmental Organization (civil society organization)
NMC	National Mekong Committee
PCFSC	Provincial Committee on Flood and Storm Control
RBM	Results Based Monitoring
RFMMC	Regional Flood Management and Mitigation Center
VCCI	Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry
VNMC	Vietnam National Mekong Committee

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1. PROJECT BRIEF

Project GTZ-MRC-ADPC Cooperation on Flood Emergency Management Strengthening – Component 4 of MRC’s Flood Management and Mitigation Program (FMMP)-Phase 2

Project Duration: May 2008-December 2010

Project Processing No: 07.2125.8-002.00

Agreement No: 81075161

Date of submission: 14 June 2011

The German Government’s contribution to FMMP Component 4 “Flood Emergency Management Strengthening” contributes to the FMMP objective “The civil and socio-economic losses due to floods and flooding are prevented, minimized or mitigated, while preserving the environmental benefits of floods” and more specifically to the overall objective of “Emergency management systems in the Riparian countries are more effectively dealing with Mekong floods”.

Partnership Agreement and Amendment are available at [Annex 1](#)

The project focuses on the relevant authorities (district, province and national level) and other stakeholders and supports them to have enhanced capacities in flood preparedness and emergency management with overall objective “Competence of civil authorities at various levels, emergency managers, and communities in flood preparedness and emergency management is strengthened”. The core areas of intervention are;

1. Flood Awareness and Education
2. Flood Preparedness Program Development and Priority Activity Implementation
3. Integration of Flood Risk Reduction into local development planning process
4. Enhance practical knowledge in flood preparedness and emergency management
5. Standardize Training Curriculum and Capacity Building for Flood Risk Reduction
6. Flood Knowledge Sharing and Documentation
7. Trans-Boundary (Province to Province) Joint Planning and Information Exchange
8. Assessment of Flood Preparedness and Emergency Management within national framework of Flood Risk Reduction

Different from the first phase (2004-2008), the focus is more on the relevant line ministries/department and officials at different levels to enhance their capacities to mainstream of flood preparedness and emergency management measures in each of the four Member Country.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS) has completed the implementation of the Phase 1 of GTZ-funded Flood Emergency Management Strengthening (FEMS) project, Component 4 of the MRC's Flood Management and Mitigation Program (FMMP) with technical support from the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC). The project started from September 2004 to April 2008.

The findings of the GTZ Project Progress Review (PPR) suggested that the GTZ-Phase 1 has contributed to strengthened capacity of local disaster management authorities in developing and implementing local Flood Preparedness Program (FPP) and as recommended by the MRC member countries the existing activities needs to be intensified in Cambodia and Vietnam and experiences expanded in more target areas in Lao PDR and Thailand.

In Vietnam the target areas are the two flood prone provinces, An Giang and Dong Thap and six districts including Chau Thanh, Tan Chau and An Phu districts (An Giang); and Thanh Binh, Tan Hong, Tam Nong districts (Dong Thap).

The phase 2 of Component 4 – Flood Emergency Management Strengthening (FEMS) of MRC's FMMP focus on 08 main Outputs:

Output 1 - Selected relevant authorities and other stakeholders raised public awareness and enhanced people's capacities in dealing with floods in Cambodia, Vietnam and Lao PDR and Thailand are enabled to continue doing it without external support.

Output 2 - Selected provincial and district authorities developed and implemented flood preparedness programs in Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao PDR and Thailand are enabled to up-date them continuously without external support.

Output 3 - Selected provincial, district and commune authorities in Cambodia, Vietnam Lao PDR and Thailand are regularly integrating flood preparedness and emergency management in their development planning (link to component 2).

Output 4 - Selected relevant authorities and other stakeholders in Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao PDR and Thailand have enhanced practical knowledge in flood preparedness and emergency management (trainings linked to output 1, 2 and 3).

Output 5 - A training manual on flood preparedness and emergency management adapted to national conditions for all relevant authorities and other stakeholders has been developed in Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao PDR and Thailand – where sustainable organizations to do the training are available – a core group of trainers has been trained.

Output 6 - Relevant authorities and other stakeholders of all four riparian countries exchanged their knowledge and experience in flood preparedness and emergency management.

Output 7 - Trans-boundary province to province cooperation in flood preparedness and emergency management has been deepened.

Output 8 - In each of the four riparian countries Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao PDR and Thailand an assessment of the national framework of:

- awareness-raising and enhancing of people's capacities in dealing with floods,
- flood preparedness programs, and
- development plans containing flood preparedness and emergency management,

In Vietnam, the key partners at national level are Vietnam National Mekong Committee and Department of Dyke Management – Flood and Storm Control while at sub-national levels are Committee for Flood and Storm Control at provincial and district levels. With the strong support and cooperation from national to local levels, the phase 2 of Component 4 has been implemented successfully as evaluated by national and local authorities. It has contributed to enhancing community capacity as well as officials on flood preparedness and emergency management. Flood and storm control planning and implementation system was improved and the ideas of integrating flood risk reduction into local socio-economic development plan were discussed and specific guideline for this area developed. Various training and capacity building activities was conducted in close consultation and cooperation between national and local authorities as well as development partners. The project has supported 02 target provinces to develop a core group of trainers who are capable to take lead in future capacity building of their provinces. Especially, the public private partnership for flood preparedness and emergency management was formulated in An Giang province and so far got amazing achievements which make An Giang the first province in Vietnam successful in this aspect.

Various training materials, curriculum and IEC materials were developed and distributed to target areas. The documents got high appreciation from national and local partners and were suggested to have more copies for further sharing with other provinces within Mekong Delta. Cross-border cooperation on flood preparedness and emergency management between An Giang (Vietnam) and Kandal (Cambodia) has been strengthen with new Joint plan with more updated cooperation areas which include joint search and rescue rehearsal, information sharing for early warning system and administrative protocols for humanitarian assistance. Experience and information sharing between Mekong countries were shared during regional and national workshops.

3. STATUS REPORT ON ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS

Output 1

Selected relevant authorities and other stakeholders raised public awareness and enhanced people's capacities in dealing with floods in Cambodia, Vietnam and Lao PDR and are enabled to continue doing it without external support.

Indicator 1: 3

Months after the end of phase II, 50% of the population in 18 districts* in at least 7 provinces of all riparian countries is aware of risks caused by floods and has a basic understanding of how to react at household level before, during and after floods. *Cambodia 4 old+2 new districts, Lao: 4 new districts, Thailand: 2 new districts, Vietnam: 4 old+2 new districts.

Key Activity 1:

Train and support authorities and other stakeholders in developing and conducting measures to raise awareness and enhance people's capacities on dealing with floods

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Activity 1.1 - Train and support district authorities to organize public awareness activities using the information, education and communication

Applying the community participatory approach for public awareness activities, with consultation, discussion and cooperation from local authorities as well as related departments such as Department of Culture and Information, various public awareness activities were conducted by local authorities with technical support from project. Before conducting activities, a pre-test was undertaken by local authorities. It was a questionnaire to learn on understanding of local community on flood risk reduction. In addition, draft sample of products were also given to community to get their feedback and comments on how it would be more suitable and appropriate to local context. Following are activities were conducted:

1. Cultural performance:

The activities were fully led by Department of Culture and Information under support from Provincial Committee for Flood and Storm Control (PCFSC). Starting from reviewing current flood risk and vulnerability at local level and identification of most vulnerable areas, the Department of Culture and Information developed script for performance. The script includes songs, drama/role play, Q&A which can be performed in just 03 hours with focusing on disseminating flood forecasting in the current year and notice of safety measures of what community should do and should not do to protect themselves, their family and property. The role play is a story of a specific situation in which there are local community, authority, mass organization, etc. cooperate during flood season. A Q&A activity was designed for each of performance to encourage interaction and communication with community directly. IEC materials were also distributed to community during each performance as additional information.

Beyond conducting these performances, Letter of Agreements was signed by Department of Culture and Information, PCFSC and ADPC. In the letter of Agreement, it gives role and

responsibilities of each party, number of performance to be conducted, location and agreed budget. (*Annex 2*)

By the result, there were 11 performances conducted in An Giang province (including 03 in Tan Chau district; 06 in An Phu district and 02 in Chau Thanh district). And 17 performances were conducted in Dong Thap province (including 09 in Tan Hong district; 04 in Thanh Binh district and 04 in Tam Nong district)

No	Place	Time	No of participants		
			Children	People	Total
An Giang Province					
Tan Chau District					
1	Tan Thanh Commune	25-Sep-09	150	200	350
2	Tan Thanh Commune	26-Sep-09	200	300	500
3	Phu Loc Commune	28-Sep-09	100	300	850
Total (A)					1700
An Phu District					
1	Nhon Hoi Commune	19-Sep-09	500	900	1400
2	Khanh Binh Commune	21-Sep-09	300	1050	1350
3	Khanh An Commune	22-Sep-09	270	1030	1300
4	Phu Huu Commune	23-Sep-09	100	300	400
5	Vinh Loc Commune	24-Sep-09	300	900	1200
6	Vinh Hau Commune	25-Sep-09	290	950	1240
Total (B)					6890
Chau Thanh District					
1	Vinh Nhuan Commune	2-Oct-09	400	2300	2700
2	Chau Thanh District	20-Nov-09	1500	1200	2700
Total (C)					
Total (A+B+C)					8590
Dong Thap Province					
D.Tan Hong District					
1	Tan Ho Co Commune	15-Sep-09	150	350	500
2	Binh Phu Commune	16-Sep-09	100	350	450
3	Tan Thanh B Commune	17-Sep-09	130	320	450
4	Tan Thanh A Commune	18-Sep-09	150	350	500
5	Thong Binh Commune	19-Sep-09	130	320	450
6	Tan Cong Chi Commune	20-Sep-09	100	350	450
7	An Phuoc Commune	21-Sep-09	150	350	500
8	Tan Phuoc Commune	22-Sep-09	130	320	450
9	Sarai Town	23-Sep-09	100	350	450
Total (D)					4,200
E.Thanh Binh District					
1	Tan My Commune	28-Sep-09	110	130	240
2	Phu Loi Commune	29-Sep-09	100	120	220
3	Binh Tan Commune	30-Sep-09	100	150	250
4	Tan Phu Commune	1-Oct-09	120	170	290
Total (E)					1000
F.Tam Nong District					
1	Phu Thanh A Commune	8-Oct-09	100	150	250
2	Phu Tho Commune	9-Oct-09	100	100	200
3	Phu Cuong Commune	10-Oct-09	130	170	300

4	Phu Hiep Commune	11-Oct-09	150	200	350
Total (F)					1100
Total (D+E+F)					6,300
Grand total					14,890

As the result of post-test, it shows that the cultural performance is interesting to community because it is live, direct and designed in the context of local areas. Community refers to have more cultural performance in every flood season so that they know more information about flood and something remind them and their children on flood safety measures.

2. Community meeting:

This is an initiative from PCFSC and DCFSC to integrate public awareness activities into local current activities such as village meetings, farmer meetings and women union meetings, flood festival, etc.

Acknowledge the fact of sustainability, the local authorities suggested integrating content of flood information and safety measures to each of the meeting at community. The key players were specialist of District Department of Agriculture who is capable in communication and dissemination skills. To implement this community meeting, firstly the Department of Agriculture identifies target areas which are in most vulnerable zone and then, discussion and consultation with village leaders was done to build up a plan. Target audience would be community and village leaders (with consideration on gender, age and education). It is not only a verbal communication, but also film presenting and IEC materials distribution to community during the meeting. It is not a professional meeting, but a friendly talk between government and community. Simple words, simple concept and clear messages were used.

In total, there were 35 community meetings conducted including 11 meetings in Tan Chau, 12 in Chau Thanh (An Giang province); 4 in Tan Hong, 8 in Tam Nong district (Dong Thap province).

No	Place	Time	No of participants		
			FeMales	Males	Total
I. An Giang Province					
A. Tan Chau District					
1	Phu Loc Commune	3-Oct-09	11	14	25
2	Tan An Commune	9-Oct-09	1	24	25
3	Vinh Hoa Commune	10-Oct-09	17	8	25
4	Vinh Xuong Commune	10-Oct-09	22	0	22
5	Chau Phong Commune	15-Oct-09	9	15	24
6	Le Chanh Commune	15-Oct-09	13	10	23
7	Long An Commune	17-Oct-09	15	29	44
8	Tan Thanh Commune	17-Oct-09	1	24	25
9	Phu Vinh Commune	21-Oct-09	10	13	23
10	Long Phu Commune	24-Oct-09	25	0	25
11	Chau Phong Commune	24-Oct-09	11	14	25
Total(A)					286
B. Chau Thanh District					
1	Hoa B - Can Dang	17-Oct-09			49
2	Tan Thanh- Tan Phu	18-Oct-09			33
3	Vinh Phu - Vinh An	20-Oct-09			35

4	Dong Binh Trach- Vinh Thanh	25-Oct-09			35
5	Can Thuan- Can Dang	26-Oct-09			33
6	Can Thanh- Can Dang	27-Oct-09			37
7	Can Thoi- Can Dang	28-Oct-09			31
8	Tan Thanh- Vinh Thanh	1-Nov-09			32
9	Vinh Thuan- Vinh Nhuan	2-Nov-09			26
10	Hoa Loi 3- Vinh Loi	3-Nov-09			29
11	Vinh Hiep 1- Vinh Nhuan	4-Nov-09			32
12	Vinh Phuc- Vinh Hanh	8-Nov-09			25
Total(B)					397
Total (A+B)					683
II.Dong Thap Province					
C.Tan Hong District					
1	Tan Cong Chi Commune	8-Sep-09	20	15	35
2	Binh Phu Commune	9-Sep-09	12	23	30
3	Tan Ho Co Commune	10-Sep-09	15	35	50
4	An Phuoc Commune	11-Sep-09	13	31	44
Total (C)					159
D.Tam Nong District					
1	Phu Thanh B Commune	24-Oct-09	5	18	23
2	Phu Duc Commune	24-Oct-09	9	26	35
3	An Hoa Commune	31-Oct-09	12	33	45
4	An Long Commune	31-Oct-09	4	16	20
5	Tan Cong Sinh Commune	4-Nov-09		23	23
6	Hoa Binh Commune	4-Nov-09	8	20	28
7	Phu Ninh Commune	12-Nov-09	2	22	24
8	Tram Chim Town	21-Nov-09	12	30	42
Total (D)					240
Total (C+D)					399
Grand - Total					1082

Acknowledged important of public awareness activity, An Giang People's Committee provide direction to An Giang Television to cooperate with ADPC to enhance capacity for their people on public awareness skills. A Provincial training workshop was organized with leading role of the Television. The training workshop is to brief participants on National CBDRM program (1002/QD-TTg) and review of Provincial Action Plan to implement National CBDRM program. Participants of this training workshop are key department members of PCFSC including ABA and private companies. By the result of this training, the Provincial Action Plan to implement CBDRM program (1002/QD-TTg) was reviewed and revised by related departments. They also provided comments and suggestions to make the plan feasible for implement. In addition, the training helped to strengthen cooperation and coordination between departments as they understand their roles and responsibilities in flood and storm control activities.

Activity 1.2 - Where additional IEC material is needed, develop it in cooperation with the responsible authorities in the four countries

Serving as an effective tool for conducting public awareness activities, IEC materials were designed and developed with more attractive and updated information to community.

In fact, in each of public awareness activities, IEC materials was delivered not only community, but also local authorities as they are also a member in community and can also further disseminate messages to their family members and neighbours. There are different types of IEC materials focusing on different audience such as general community, school children, teachers, local authorities, etc. Each types of materials was developed in consultation and cooperation with related departments like materials for school children will be developed in cooperation with Education and Training Department, etc. The involvement of these government departments into each of activity is very important that can maximize the efforts as well as effectiveness of activities applied appropriate approached.

No.	Name of materials	Quantity
1	Teacher Information Kit	1,000
2	Posters on Household Safety Measures,	6,000
3	Posters on Children Drowning Prevention	6,000
4	Posters on 4 on-site mottos	500
5	Flood Booklet	1,000
6	VCD Living with Flood	3,000

These materials were distributed to community through many channels. It can be delivery directly to community during public awareness activities such as cultural performance, community meeting or during trainings, meetings, workshops.

In addition, the IEC materials were also shared with An Giang Television as reference documents to develop a special program on flood risk reduction to post up on TV during flood season. Or the messages and information in the IEC materials was recorded into tapes to broadcast through radio system in community level.

Activity 1.3 - Institutionalize in all target countries school flood safety programs including swimming lessons. Discuss with the responsible national authorities their integration into school curricula (IEC) materials developed in Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Thailand

Based on achievement and lesson learnt from phase 1 of the project, the School Flood Safety Program was strengthened and conducted with stronger support and active participation from Department of Education and Training. As per the National Strategy on Natural Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation to 2020 and National Program on CBDRM (1002/QD-TTg), content of disaster risk reduction would be integrated into school curriculum. Under technical support from project, following activities have been taken:

1. Development and improvement of Teacher Information Kit.

Taking lead by Provincial Department of Education and Training with support from PCFSC, the Teacher Information Kit was updated with more information. Especially, the Teacher Information Booklet was reviewed and updated with session on guiding school teachers on how to develop a School Flood Safety Program and establishment of school task force to build up school flood safety plan and how to implement it effectively.

The kit was also re-designed with more attractive appearance and easy to carry and maintain. All posters and game-card was extremely reviewed and revised to more interesting and new shape which catch attention of young students and encourage them to read and learn.

2. Orientation workshop for school teachers:

To integrate flood risk reduction into school curriculum, it is a fact that there should be a strong human resource that is capable in delivering flood risk reduction information to school children correctly and effectively. With the materials developed – Teacher information kit, the Department of Education and Training took led in organization orientation session for school teachers in project target areas. The orientation was also conducted with participation of PCFSC, local authorities and mass organization. It is a learning and experience sharing workshop where various information on flood risk reduction shared by specialist and face to face discussion with school teachers/managers.

During the orientation, school teachers/managers were shared information on flood risk reduction and guided on how to use the Teacher Information Kit to teach their students. Also, ideas and steps on organizing a School Flood Safety Program were also disseminated to school teachers.

After the orientation, school teachers are required to disseminate information to other colleagues in their schools and further to their children through school weekly meeting, class weekly evaluation and any other outdoor activities, etc.

In total, there were 88 schools in An Phu and Tam Nong districts (new target districts) oriented. In specific, there are 163 school teachers/managers and local authorities oriented.

3. Organization of School Flood Safety Day:

To further strengthen capacity of school children and also to spread messages to wider community, the School Flood Safety Day was organized in new districts.

It was an outdoor event where various activities conducted by school teachers and students. A letter of agreement between Department of Education, DCFSC, PCFSC and ADPC was signed to support organizing the event. Attachments to agreement are School Action Plan to implement the School Flood Safety Day. It is a document where shows objective, goals, location, date, organization and implementation board, activities and strategy to implement SFSP.

During the event, children have a chance to review information and understand more on flood risk reduction measures. They are key performers for role play, songs and poems (with lyric related to flood safety), painting competition, swimming lesson, games, etc. These activities help adjust and increase students' knowledge on flood safety. Also, their parents participated in Q&A session. The events were organized with friendly and learning atmosphere which catch attention of community living around.

Letter of Agreement and Activity report are available at [Annex 3](#)

Activity 1.4 - Support district authorities to install and maintain Flood Information Boards at suitable locations in all communes

Installing flood information billboards in commune is considered as effective and direct information given to community. It is a big billboard with pictures illustrating on activities that community should do or should not do during flood season in combination to clear and simple messages to community.

Key players to implement this activity are Department of Culture and Information (DCI), local authorities, DCFSC and PCFSC. The design of billboard was developed by DCI in accordance to principle of transportation departments while the pictures and messages developed by DCFSC and

PCFSC. Before installing billboards, a pre-test activity was conducted in community to test whether the design of billboard is attractive to community and if the pictures are clear enough to see and understand. Selected participants for pre-test includes adult (women and men), elderly, school children and village leaders, illiterate, etc. Participants are divided into different groups to get their opinion. Based on their comments and suggestion, the billboards were revised and installed with involvement from community such as they helped to carry materials and young people help to install in their village.

For this activity, a letter of agreement was signed between DCI, DCFSC, PCFSC and ADPC on the number of billboards, design, content, location, date to install, role and responsibilities of each party, etc.

Total 9 billboards of 3-steps of household flood safety measures were installed in 09 communes of An Phu district, An Giang Province and Tam Nong District, Dong Thap Province

No	Location	Date of completion
I. An Phu district, An Giang Province		
1	Khanh Binh Commune	21-Sep-09
2	Phu Huu Commune	21-Sep-09
3	Vinh Hau Commune	22-Sep-09
4	Vinh Hoi Dong Commune	23-Sep-09
5	Phu Hoi Commune	23-Sep-09
II. Tam Nong district, Dong Thap Province		
6	Phu Cuong Commune	11/25/2009
7	Phu Thanh B Commune	11/25/2009
8	Tan Cong Sinh Commune	11/25/2009
9	Hoa Binh Commune	11/25/2009

One month after billboard installed, a post-assessment team was formed including DCFSC, DCI and project staff to community where billboards are installed to interview community people on their feeling and feedback on the billboards. It received positive evaluation and appreciation from community. In addition, community also shared how they keep and maintain the billboard for use in long time. The billboards handed over to local authorities and village leader for their ownership and operation to inform to all community within the village.

Agreement Letters are available at [Annex 4](#)

Activity 1.5 - Review and further develop IEC and public awareness materials on flood preparedness and emergency management measures (posters/booklets/film).

Link to Activity 1.2

Activity 1.6 - Facilitate partnership with private/ commercial sectors for the implementation of public awareness raising initiatives in at least 1 country to take over awareness campaigns in the long run.

The Community themselves are one of the main stakeholder to reduce their risks due to annual flooding in the Mekong Delta. The Business community plays an important role in assisting the Government initiatives in responding to natural disasters in Vietnam. Since 2001, the private companies have provided moral support as well as resources to many of the innovative initiatives in the Mekong Delta.

In order to sustain the small innovative approach of externally aided projects, it is important to foster a partnership with the business community for continuation of flood risk reduction activities and to achieve the targets set in the National Strategy. The MRC-ADPC project through VNMC and DDMFSC supports the idea for promoting public private partnerships in the areas of flood safety, public awareness raising activities and training and capacity building

The Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control (CCFSC) in partnership with the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) organised a National Forum on "Promoting partnership between Public-Private Sector and Vulnerable Community in Flood Risk Reduction in the Mekong Delta" on 1st December, 2009 under the chairmanship of Dr. Dao Xuan Hoc - Vice Minister of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). The Forum was organized as part of the Flood Management and Mitigation Programme (FMMP) of Mekong River Commission (MRC) with implementation support from Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) and funding support from the German Government through GTZ.

The forum emphasized the fact that traditionally more are focused on disaster recovery and relief while disaster preparedness and prevention before disaster have not received sufficient attention. This forum, therefore, wants to transfer a motto that investment of 1 dollar in disaster preparedness will save 7 dollars for recovery. In the forum, private sector participants were encouraged to support and cooperate with local authorities in disaster preparedness and prevention activities in the Cuu Long Delta. The main activities identified for possible support from private companies are capacity building, public awareness raising, school flood safety program, production of information, education and communication (IEC) materials, etc

Following the national forum, the People Committee (PC) of An Giang province and the An Giang Committee for Flood and Storm Control (PFSC) in cooperation with An Giang Business Association (ABA) organized a provincial level workshop on "Disaster Preparedness and Response: Promoting Private Sector Partnership with Government" on 01 June 2010 at Conference Hall of An Giang People's Committee chaired by Mr. Huynh The Nang – Vice Chairman of An Giang People's Committee cum Chief of Provincial Committee for Flood and Storm Control. The forum aimed to consolidate recommendations at the National Forum and action plan at province level for possible contribution by the private companies under the membership of An Giang Business Association (ABA). The purpose of this workshop is to enhance awareness of private sectors on need of disaster preparedness, acknowledge the role and responsibilities of private sectors to community in term of disaster preparedness and advocate contribution and cooperation of private sectors in disaster preparedness to assist the province to implement their Provincial Strategy 2020 and the Project 1002 on CBDRM.

Under support of FEMS project, An Giang PCFSC has draftly developed a proposal on promoting partnership between local Government with Private Sector on Disaster Preparedness and Response. The An Giang PCFSC has submitted a letter to the Provincial People's Committee (PPC) to consult and request permission on organizing an orientation workshop with participation of private sectors within the province. Taking advantage of the An Giang Business Association (ABA), who is established on voluntary and non-profit basis and consists of enterprises from different branches and economic sectors operating in An Giang province and Mekong River Delta, Vietnamese enterprises and foreign invested enterprises etc. An Giang PCFSC consulted with People's Committee to have a letter inviting ABA to participate and provide coordination in this important and innovative event. Together with ABA and ADPC, various discussion and internal meeting have been conducted to review and develop the Action Plan for Private Partnership. The Action Plan provided details background information on current disaster events, damages and how did private sectors contribute to recover stages. It also pointed out the important role of disaster preparedness and recognition of private sector as a potential partner in this long term strategy. Some good

practices were recommended in the Action Plan and cooperation mechanism between local disaster management departments with private sectors proposed.

With the final draft Action Plan developed by PCFSC and ABA, both parties consulted with PPC for its final approval on the date and sending invitation letter to relevant departments in the province. In addition, ABA with direction from PPC supported invitation of its enterprise members. A one day Orientation Workshop has been held on 01 June 2010 at Conference Hall of An Giang People's Committee chaired by Mr. Huynh The Nang – Vice President of An Giang PPC cum Chairman of PCFSC. The workshop was participated by 57 participants from related agencies at provincial level, representative from DCFSCs, 20 enterprises within An Giang province and NGOs, Dong Thap PCFSC. The purpose of this Orientation Workshop is to help increasing enterprises' understanding on important of disaster preparedness and response and their potential roles in cooperation with Government in reducing disaster negative impacts and creating a better life for community which promotes development of socio-economy. During the workshop, the Action Plan was presented and discussion session on how to implement the Action Plan effectively with participation from private sector. Mr. Ngo Minh Duc – President of ABA also had a very strong speech to help private sector understand on the cooperation and encourage them to participate in disaster preparedness and response activities. During discussion session, many ideas and feedback from enterprises on how to support cooperation between private sector and Government effectively and recommendation suggested. By the end of the workshop, 04 enterprises have confidently confirmed their participation while the other enterprises expressed their understanding and agreement on the innovative cooperation.

A MoU between Kim Huong Gold Company Ltd., ABA, and PCFSC has been signed. The company confirmed to support PCFSC and ABA to conduct a Fund-raising Concert for Disaster Preparedness and Response. Other companies such as Bao Viet Insurance agreed to support posting flood safety information on Television; An Giang Export and Import Company and AgriBank agreed to support reproducing more IEC materials while Phuong Toan Shelter Company confirmed their support on flood information installation.

In addition, more than 15,000 notebooks distributed to school children in vulnerable areas. The key point under this activity is that the notebook was designed with 02 covers and back pages with pictures and messages of flood safety which educate children and their parents for better preparedness for flood. The notebooks were printed by Kim Huong and Phuong Toan companies and the notebooks were distributed by the companies itself, with participation of ABA and PCFSC to further give more information to school managers.

Recently, in the meeting of Provincial Committee for Flood and Storm Control of launching FSC Plan for 2011, An Giang Business Association was invited to have a report on its recent activities with PCFSC. In the meeting, ABA confirmed to be a member of PCFSC and will closely cooperation with PCFSC in future flood and storm control efforts within the province.

Reports on activities are available in Annex 5

Output 2:

Selected provincial and district authorities developed and implemented flood preparedness programs in Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao PDR and Thailand and are enabled to up-date them continuously without external support.

Indicator 2:

By the end of phase II, flood preparedness programs have been or are being developed and/or implemented by the responsible authorities in at least 18 districts* in at least 7 provinces of all riparian countries. *Same as in indicator 1

Key Activity 2:

Provide support to selected provincial and district authorities in developing and/or implementing flood preparedness programs.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Activity 2.1 - Support the district authorities and other relevant stakeholders of 10 new districts to prepare flood preparedness programs.

The Annual Flood and Storm Control is developed and implemented by PCFSC, DCFSC every year. The annual FSC plans of PCFSC and target district collected and reviewed. Consultation meetings were conducted to further discuss on the plan and priority areas identify in the plan.

Activity 2.2 - Support these authorities and other stakeholders also in the implementation of priority activities identified under the flood preparedness programs (e.g. safe area development, community early warning system, emergency kindergarten, critical facilities, etc.).

Based on urgent requirement of An Phu district, training on Emergency Kindergarten Management was conducted for all child-care takers and some nursery teachers. An Phu is a head stream district of An Giang province, the infrastructure, especially emergency kindergarten are not good enough or lack of key materials/ equipments. There are still children died during flood season. Therefore, it is required to have skillful child care takers who well understand on flood emergency and management so that they can protect children in the Eks safer and healthier.

There were 40 child care takers (including 34 from Eks, 06 from nursery schools and other stakeholders).

It was a 03 days training where participants provided full information on flood risk reduction, skills of teaching and taking care children safely during flood season. They also receive flood safety posters, handouts and especially a guide book with full detail of what they have learnt during training.

Concept note is available at Annex 6.

Activity 2.3 - Support DCFSCs and other relevant stakeholders of the 4 districts already targeted since phase 1 in maintaining momentum of implementation of flood preparedness programs developed under Phase 1.

In An Giang province: the project has supported to improve emergency kindergarten in Tan Chau district.

The concept of operating the Emergency Kindergarten (EK) during flood season for the young children has been a successful model in the Mekong Delta. This has ensured safety of children by reducing a number of flood drowning cases considerably as well as continuation education facilities for small children. In addition, it has also contributed to continuation of the day to day livelihood

activities of the parents, who leave their kids to the EK under the supervision of the trained child care takers.

To establish EKs during the flood and provide necessary support to these EKs are one of the main activities identified by the Provincial Committees for Flood and Storm Control (PCFSC) in Mekong Delta provinces. In An Giang Province (the target province) under this project, the PCFSC in cooperation with the Department of Education and Training, Committee for Population, Family and Children (CPFSC) and the Women’s Union have been actively involved in operating EKs during the flood seasons. In 2009, An Giang PC issued Official Dispatch No. 2231/UBND-VX dated 24 June 2009 and Provincial Department of Labour and Social Affair who is in charge of EK also issued Official Dispatch No. 39 3/SLDTBXH-BVCSTE dated 27 July 2009 guiding the districts for improving and organizing EKs to take care of children during the flood season. Based on this official dispatches the districts are planning their plans of EK for 2009.

Being one of the priority areas identified in the Annual Flood and Storm Control Plan of Tan Chau district, DCFSC has submitted a request to the project to support upgrading emergency kindergarten by applying cost-sharing approach. The selected kindergarten is Phu Loc kindergarten. It is located in Phu Quy village, Phu Loc commune, Tan Chau district, An Giang province. With 2 classrooms and 1 workroom, this kindergarten is planned for around 90 children at the age of 6 below for the flood of 2009 and the coming years as well. Without a fence, but next to a busy road and a fishpond and located at a canal junction, the kindergarten shows a high potentiality of unexpected accidents to the children. Therefore, it is required to have fence and concrete yard. The mitigation work in the existing EK was be done by the construction department under District DOET under approval from the PCFSC as well as the An Giang People Committee. ADPC signed an Agreement with District DOET with PCFSC as witness to carry out the activity. District DOET is clearly mentioned the matching contribution and its source.

District DOET is responsible for overall management of the kindergarten. The Construction unit within District DOET used its technical people to assess the actual amount of mitigation required and carried out the civil work as per the standard set by the estimation cost and design.

No	Name of activity	Commune	District	Budget	
				From project	Local contribution
1	Phu Loc EK	Phu Loc	Tan Chau	33.280.382 VND	49,920,573 VND

After mitigation work done, an assessment team was formed by DCFSC, DoET, PCFSC and ADPC to evaluate completion of agreed upgrading items. It is after that handed over to local authorities to manage, put in use and maintain.

Agreement letter, design and handover note are available at [Annex 7](#).

In Dong Thap province: supporting Dong Thap PCFSC to conduct Flood and Storm Control Rehearsal in Tan Cong Sinh commune, Tam Nong district.

As per recommendation from Dong Thap PCFSC on implementing priority activities identified in the Provincial Flood and Storm Control Plan, with support from the project, a rehearsal was conducted at commune level.

The purpose of this rehearsal drill is to implement Action Plan on Implementation of National Strategy on Natural Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation to 2020 in Dong Thap province – issued

as attachment with Decision 1239/QD-UBND.HC on 30 October 2008 by Dong Thap People's Committee and Plan no.39/UBND-HC on 07 May 2010 on Consolidate Plan on Disaster Risk Management to 2020 in Dong Thap province. The effective results of this rehearsal drill will be applied to other districts/areas within the province.

Objectives of the rehearsal is to:

- Enhance coordination and cooperation capacity between line agencies at all levels in response to emergency situation in the area.
- Enhance capacity on coordination and situation resolving, evacuating to safe areas, protecting commune agricultural production during flood and storm.
- Understand significant roles of 4 on-site mottos to be ready for emergency situation.
- Understand importance of information dissemination to community.
- Enhance awareness, responsibilities of community and households in flood and storm response during emergency situation.
- Share experience on flood and storm control response during emergency between areas.

Dong Thap PCFSC play consultative role to Tam Nong DCFSC and Tan Cong Sinh commune to develop and prepare the script of rehearsal. The script includes 05 sub-scripts.

- Organize a meeting of Commune Committee for Flood and Storm Control to implement direction from Tam Nong People's Committee on cooperation and response to emergency flood and storm control (held by Commune CFSC)
- Evacuating community to safer areas to avoid flood. Helping community to building safer places to avoid storm and low tropical pressure on-site.
- Search and rescue human and properties.
- Strengthening dykes to protect aquacultural production areas.
- Meeting to do rapid assessment on disaster impacts, relief needs and evaluation and lesson learnt held at Tan Cong Sinh Commune Peoples' Committee.

There were 205 persons participated in conducting rehearsal. This activity is a joint effort which all member departments of committee for flood and storm control involved. Each departments has their own role and responsibilities in the rehearsal while Military plays key role of search and rescue activities.

Commanders and Consultants for the drill: 17 persons.

- Chief Commander: Chief of District Police.
- Vice Chief Commander: Vice Chief of District DARD.
- Vice Chief Commander: Vice Chairman of Commune People's Committee cum Chief of CoCFSC.
- Consultant board: 14 persons.
 - + PCFSC Standing Office: 3 persons.
 - + Tam Nong DCFSC Standing Office: 9 persons.

+ Commune Leaders (General Secretary, Commune Chairman): 2 persons.

The rehearsal includes 05 scripts:

1. Sub-script 1: Meeting of CoCFSC to implement direction from Tam Nong People's Committee: 30 persons.
2. Sub-script 2: Evacuating community to avoid flood – Strengthening houses and Avoiding storm on-site: 27 persons.
 - a) Strengthening houses and arranging properties to prepare for flood and storm.
 - b) Evacuation to avoid storm.
 - c) Making cellar to avoid storm.
 - d) Evacuation to avoid storm on-site.
3. Sub-script 3: search and rescue on water. 12 persons.
4. Sub-script 4: Strengthen broken dyke to protect aquacultural products: 15 persons.
5. Sub-script 5: Meeting to rapid assessment on damages, emergency relief needs and lesson learnt: all participants.

The rehearsal was conducted successfully with strong effort from all members related. It is also considered as a public awareness raising activity which participated by local community in search and rescue. Some students was also invited to come and observe the rehearsal for their understanding and awareness on disaster preparedness and response. Although there are still some short coming need to be improved in the rehearsal, it is evaluated well-done. Lesson learnt for rehearsal was operated right after finishing the work. All members of CFSC expressed their deeper understanding on their roles and responsibilities. It is also a capacity building to all members of CFSC on how to run their system during emergency situation.

Agreement letter and ToR are available at [Annex 8](#)

Activity 2.4 - Support the responsible line agencies at national level in all four riparian countries to develop a validated template for flood preparedness programs adapted to each country's specific conditions (such as legal frame and administrative structure).

With the purpose of supporting national disaster management agency to develop a validate template for provinces to make their Annual Flood and Storm Control Plan closer to National Strategy for Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation to 2020 and with more detail on activities to be conducted, role and responsibilities of each related departments as well as monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

Taking lead in this activity, Department of Dyke Management and Flood and Storm Control, Southern Office under agreement with the project, conducted a field assessment which include information collection and interview with PCFSC, DCFSC to learn on their planning process. Based on the result of the assessment, DDMFSC provided a Guideline for Flood and Storm Control Planning in Mekong Delta. The guideline was developed by the national level with direction and command from national level to provinces and district to apply it for their planning every year. It is a joint effort from national to local levels. Firstly, it was drafted by DDMFSC, and then shared to PCFSC and DCFSC for their review and comments based on local context. After receiving comments and suggestion from PCFSC and DCFSC in writing, DDMFSC Southern Office revised

the guideline and submitted to DDMFSC Headquarter for approval on the content and issued under logo of DDMFSC.

Total 1,000 copies of Guideline was printed and distributed to 13 Mekong Delta provinces for use. Attached to each of guideline is an official letter from DDMFSC providing direction to provinces to use the guideline for their planning.

In An Giang and Dong Thap, PCFSC used the guideline for their Annual Flood and Storm Control Plan. Moreover, it was also used in all training related to planning and implementation of flood and storm control at district level.

Report on assessment of existing FSC Plan of 13 Mekong Delta provinces is available at [Annex 9](#)

Output 3

Selected provincial, district and commune authorities in all riparian countries are regularly integrating flood preparedness and emergency management in their development planning

Indicator 3:

By the end of phase II, flood preparedness and emergency management have been significantly integrated in at least 1 provincial development plan per country and 2 district development plans in each of these provinces by the responsible authorities in all four riparian countries.

Overall Activity 3:

Provide technical support to selected national, provincial and district authorities in integrating flood preparedness and emergency management into development plans.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Activity 3.1 - Facilitate the dialogues with planning, development and micro-finance institutions at national and provincial levels for integrating flood preparedness and emergency management into existing local development planning practices at province, district and commune level.

Integration of the flood and storm control planning into the socio economic development planning is one of the important activities under the project to support the national and provincial authorities integrating flood preparedness and emergency management in their development planning.

Under this activity, various communication and meetings with national and provincial level was done to discuss on the accessing approach and method to conduct it accordingly and most appropriately to the context of Vietnam.

A National Consultant was contracted to study on the existing integrating progress in Vietnam. It was conducted by participation approach with involvement from national and local authorities such as DDMFSC, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resource, PCFSC Standing Office, Department of Planning and Investment, Department of Transportation, Finance, Education and Training, etc. As per the study, it gives a clear picture of where integration is and

what need to be done to integrate flood risk reduction into provincial development plan as well as sectoral development plan.

Activity 3.2 - Provide technical support to selected provincial and district authorities in integrating flood preparedness and emergency management into their development plans.

Key departments of Provincial Committee for Flood and Storm Control participated in the process of studying existing integration status and developing of provincial guideline to integration flood risk reduction into their sectoral development plan. Some departments such as transportation, education, etc. shared that they somehow included flood and storm control activities into their sectoral plan. But it is not systematically and not stable. Therefore, what they suggested is a simple guideline shows them how to do assessment on vulnerabilities, capacity and what they can do to integrate flood risk reduction into sectoral activities.

Activity 3.3 - In cooperation with the responsible authorities at national level prepare guidelines on flood preparedness and emergency management integration into local development planning.

Following the study carried out by Natural Disaster Management Partnership in 2007, Vietnam Government has further advanced approval of National Strategy on DRM, National CBDRM program, CBDRM projects by WB and UNDP. The previous review of the integration of Disaster Management into Socio - Economic Development Planning (SEDP), in Viet Nam looked at the existing practices under the SEDP 2006-2010 and assessed the actual situation in Ha Tinh and Quang Binh provinces.

The National Strategy for Natural Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation 2020 encourages that all provinces/cities should complete integration of DM into socio-economic development plan by 2020. Recently, various initiatives related to disaster risk reduction as well as possible integration of DM into the SEDP have been undertaken by NGOs such as Oxfam, CARE and others.

In An Giang, Dong Thap, Ben Tre and Tien Giang province, PCFSC identifies the subject of integration with great interest and seeks technical support from the MRC's Component 4 project to develop practical guideline for provincial department on how to integrate while the provinces are finalizing their FSC Plan for 2010 and Provincial SEDP 2010. The SEDP for 2011 – 2015 is still being developing. It is recognized that this is the right time to initiate technical support to PCFSC of both provinces to do a review and develop a simple guideline on integration so that it can be applied for the next SEDP 2011 – 2015 in selected provinces, particularly An Giang Province.

As mentioned above, a National Consultant was contracted to conduct the following activity to help provinces develop provincial guideline on integration.

- Consolidate overall flood and storm control planning system and the National and Provincial Socio-Economic Development Planning process.
- Assist An Giang and Dong Thap provinces to develop and agree on simple guideline on possible integration of flood risk reduction into the Provincial Socio-Economic Development Planning process (2011-2015).
- Facilitate national level consultations and propose recommendations on how to strengthen integration of FRR into development plan.

As a result of this activity, there are 03 main outputs:

- A country strategy paper of Integrating flood risk reduction into SEDP developed and shared with country partners.

- A National consultation workshop on integration of flood risk reduction into SEDP held on 07 Jan 2011.
- 02 guidelines developed for An Giang and Dong Thap provinces and shared with country partners.

Activity 3.4 - Initiate a discussion on the integration of flood preparedness and emergency management measures in selected sectors (e.g. agriculture, health, education, and women affairs).

Link to Activity 3.3

Activity 3.5 - Support the responsible line agencies at national level in all four riparian countries to develop a validated template for the integration of flood related issues into development planning adapted to each country's *specific conditions (such as legal frame and administrative structure)*.

Link to Activity 3.3

Concept note of National Consultation Workshop on Integration Is available at [Annex 10](#)

Output 4

Selected relevant authorities and other stakeholders in Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao PDR and Thailand have enhanced practical knowledge in flood preparedness and emergency management (trainings linked to output 1, 2 and 3).

Indicator 4

By the end of phase II, 50% of the relevant staff of relevant institutions in 18 districts (district and commune level) and at least 7 provinces (provincial level) of all riparian countries gained additional practical knowledge in at least one field related to disaster risk reduction or emergency management.

Key Activity 4

Build capacity at provincial, district and commune level based on documented needs assessments.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Activity 4.1 - Develop an approach on how to identify training needs (knowledge, skills and attitudes) while working with authorities and other stakeholders.

Although project activities in the extension phase are similar to previous phases, these activities are more intensive and in depth. Especially, they focus more on capacity building for key members of PCFSC, DCFSC and policy makers at National Level. However, the outputs of training activities will only be enhanced when an assessment of the needs, skills and knowledge of potential participants are conducted to identify gaps in their capacities in disaster management. Based on the result, the project will tailor appropriate training activities to meet the needs of an organization as well as to the disaster management staff members.

In this project, we are focusing on assessing the needs of provincial/district officials, relevant line departments, Red Cross and stakeholders in An Giang and Dong Thap Provinces to gauge their knowledge, skills and attitudes in their tasks of the implementation of Flood Preparedness Program in their locality; and to find out to what extent they have integrated flood preparedness and emergency management plan into development planning; and whether or not they can create and implement awareness raising campaigns to enhance community's awareness; and whether or not they can be good facilitator for their community.

Together with PCFSC and consultation with DDMFSC, documentation on training institute and existing trainers from different sources were conducted. And, approach of conducting training need assessment including methodology, questionnaire, tools, etc. was prepared.

List of potential training institutions is available at [Annex 11](#)

Activity 4.2 - Conduct and document training needs assessment.

After preparing all above documents, 02 workshops on training need assessment was conducted in An Giang and Dong Thap provinces. The purpose of this workshop is to

- To identify the training needs related to disaster management of local authorities in project areas.
- To provide basis information for developing suitable training plan that meets the needs of the participants.
- To strengthen the capacity in flood management and the capacity of integration of flood and storm control plan into local development plan for local authorities through suitable training courses.

Survey content includes 4 sections:

- Section A: The capacity of provincial and district authority on flood and storm control planning and implementation.
- Section B: The integration of flood preparedness and emergency management into local development planning
- Section C: Public awareness raising
- Section D: Training of trainers

Findings:

1. The capacity building of provincial and district authorities on flood and storm control planning and implementation.

The respondents in the two survey workshops were mainly from key government agencies and organizations from provincial and districts levels as named in methodology section.

The graph 1 below shows that more than half of all respondents (58%) were trained in Flood and Storm Control Plan (FSCP) while 42% have not been trained in FSCP before. Most of the trainings were short courses from 1 to 5 days and mainly provided by VNRC and NGOs. The training contents were mainly basic concepts of natural disaster, Flood Preparedness Planning, Emergency Assessment during and after flood, Emergency relief and response; river rescue skills and first aid.

Despite the fact that not all government staff were trained in FSCP before, the findings show that 100% of participant agencies make their own disaster control plan annually. However, the comprehensiveness of the plan depends on the extent of their functions and responsibility. When being asked about the difficulties during implementing the plan, limited budget is identified as the leading disadvantages of most agencies (37%), second disadvantage is the shortage of rescue equipment, limited knowledge and skills in Disaster Management ranks the third as showed in the chart below.

Approximately 58% of respondents assumed that they have enough knowledge and skills for their current disaster management work while 33% said that they lack of skills and knowledge of disaster to perform their work well. In terms of capacity building in disaster management and FSC plan making, the figure 4 below shows the three most training priorities have been identified; first priority is to be trained on how to make disaster management plan using participatory methodology (39%), second is emergency assessment before, during and after disaster (20%), the third is river rescue skills (18%). In addition, training on Early Warning System, Response and Emergency Relief are also stated important by some respondents.

In addition, it is suggested that training on FSC planning using participatory methodology should be provided to provincial line agencies. However, training should not only focus on theory but also practice such as practice the emergency rescue skills, first aid, etc. Training contains should use simple and easy-to-understand words, not use technical words. Otherwise, it is difficult for local community to fully understand and obtain the knowledge. Respondents also expressed that bottom-up approach is preferred than top-down approach in making disaster preparedness plan. Nevertheless, these two approaches can be combined and harmonized for its effectiveness. Training course on Monitoring and Evaluation is also one of the concerns of respondents. According to the, they need training about this so that they can monitor and evaluate their plan against its objectives.

2. The integration of Flood Preparedness and Emergency Management into local development planning

According to the responses, most line agencies are informed of the National Strategy to Natural Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation to 2020 by correspondents, not by official workshop. However, they have not been trained or guided how to implement the strategy. The chart below shows that most of government staff (89%) has not been trained on how to integrate FSC plan into local development plan. Only few participants (11%) have attended workshops held at national level or small workshop organized by NGOs.

Under the Decision No 172/2007/QĐ-TTg dated 16 November 2007 issued by Prime Minister regarding the National Strategy to 2020 and the correspondent No. 45/PCLBTW dated 31 March 2008 of CCFSC regarding the implementation of the National Strategy to 2020, about 75% of Provincial Line agencies have integrated their own disaster prevention plan into local development plan to some extent since 2008 but they expressed that it is just a simple integration, not systematically and scientifically. Strategic planning skills of many line agencies are limited; integration of flood management into development plan seems to be a new concept to them. In addition, budget for the integration is not available. Therefore, they are not actively in integration. Each line agency often integrates the FSC plan into their own agency's plan without cooperation with other line agencies. The findings showed that staff at all levels are not trained in disaster risk assessment and risk management planning. Even the official vulnerability assessment has not yet been taken at provincial level. The respondents, therefore, stated that they have met many difficulties during integration. No official guidelines or related documents on the integration are identified as one of the leading difficulties.

Second is unavailable budget for the integration. Third is the lack of coordination and cooperation among line agencies. When being asked to share their perspectives on what need to do to have a comprehensive integration, some said that each agency should identify their main development objectives, functions and responsibilities to have suitable and effective integration. Others stated that the directives of higher levels on the integration are very important for all line agencies to participate and cooperate. Most participants said that they want to be trained the method of integration and result-based monitoring and evaluation. However, in the matter of fact, most of people are still very vague and not fully understand the meaning of integration. So that they cannot identify clearly what they want to do to have a good integration. However, in general, they said it is better to have a formal guideline to help each department to integrate more effective.

3. Public Awareness Raising

According to the survey result, about 45% of participants responded that they have never been attended any training courses on designing and implementing awareness raising campaign. And most of people participated in this kind of training were mainly from mass organizations such as Red Cross and Women's Union and these training courses were organized by NGOs such as Care International in

Vietnam, Oxfam Great Britain, International Labour Organisation (ILO). These mass organizations are also the main organizations conducting awareness raising campaign for local community. In terms of the difficulties during implementation of awareness raising campaign for local community, about 62% said that the most difficulty is budget, second is the incompetence in designing and organization of an event.

The method of disseminating information to local community was participants' concerns as it is not very effective. Community people are obtained different level of education so that they have different level of understanding of the messages delivered. Moreover, messages are disseminated in a scientific way not local way so that it is sometimes difficult for local community to digest the information. Some recommendations are to use a combined approach of delivery of information, for example the combination of audio-visual facility and explanation, face-to face communication or group discussion.

According the respondents, Youth Union, Volunteer Teams, and Women's Union at community level play a very important role in disaster management which is suitable with the "4 on-site mottos". They suggested that a facilitator team should be established in each community and the team will be responsible for disaster risk communication at community level. It is the most cost-effective way.

4. Training of trainers

More than two quarters of participants have not been trained in ToT. The rest (30%) have attended ToT training course more than one time. The findings also show that most mass organization members have more chance to participate in these training courses than members from other line agencies. However, some people responded that although they have never been trained in ToT, they have been trainers of many training courses at lower levels and traditional method is used as their main methodology. Around 90% expressed their wish to receive training in teaching and facilitation skills, training methodology, session plan development, etc.

Report of Training Need Assessment is available at Annex 12

Activity 4.3 - Based on needs assessments, develop training courses on the development and implementation of flood preparedness programs, the integration of flood preparedness and emergency management into development planning, creating and implementing awareness campaigns, and on enhancing people's capacities for authorities and practitioner's organizations from all target districts in the four target countries.

Based on the findings outlined in this report, the following priority training needs are identified.

1. Training courses on the integration of flood management into local development plan should be considered and provided for key line agencies

It is essential that a guideline on the integration of flood preparedness into local development plan should be developed. Following suggestion should be considered to include in the guideline:

- Who/what sector should integrate? Agriculture, construction, development planning, schools, fishery, military, etc.
- How each sector can integrate natural disaster management plan into their sector development plan, give very specific guideline steps
- Each province can integrate FSC plan into their provincial master development plan?
- When integrate? Five-year strategic development plan? Or longer?
- How they can mobilize resources to implement the plan?
- The coordination among line agencies should also be consulted.
- How can they monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the plan?
- Whether or not it has achieved its objectives, advantages and obstacles/difficulties during implementation?

In addition, training on monitoring and evaluation is also highly required.

2. ToT training on making disaster preparedness plan using PRA methodology

This type of training should be provided to key provincial and district staff. It is suggested that training should not only focus on theory but also practice such as practice the emergency rescue skills, first aid, et and training contains should use simple and easy-to-understand words, not use technical words. River rescue skills and emergency response are required to train for local key Disaster management officials. Training on CBDRM is highly required by respondents.

3. Communication skills

Skills in designing and conducting awareness raising activities are highly required by most participants at local levels such as DCFSC, Women's Union and Red Cross. According to them, the team will be the key facilitators of their community and these facilitators can be the key trainers to provide and share their experience to wider population. It is recommended that members from Red Cross, Youth Union and Women's Union, etc are the most suitable communicator for community. Especially, Youth Union is an active unit at all level. Therefore, participants asked for their participation in project activities which their roles were ignored in the past.

4. One of the most important training needs is the training on facilitation skills for a core team.
Skills required are:

- Adult learning techniques
- Training methodologies
- Facilitation skills
- Communication skills
- Classroom management
- Training curriculum development and session plan development
- Presentation skills

Activity 4.4 - Conduct need-based trainings (on the job training and training courses) for relevant participants from provincial/district and commune levels based on priority needs arising from the implementation of flood preparedness programs, the integration of flood preparedness and emergency management into development planning, creating and implementing awareness campaigns, enhancing people's capacities etc.

Based on the result of Training Need Assessment, 06 need-based trainings were conducted in 06 target districts of An Giang and Dong Thap provinces. These trainings were conducted by trained trainers under ToT supported by project.

With discussion with local PCFSC and DCFSC, agenda of need-based training was developed. It focuses on flood and storm control planning and implementation. Most important is that the workshop is not for presenting and note-taking, but it is for open discussing and reviewing on existing flood and storm planning process, weak and strong points and what need to be improved in Dong Thap province, while in An Giang covers one more areas on public awareness activities.

Totally, there are 162 district and commune officials trained. (Including 83 in An Giang and 79 in Dong Thap).

Concept note of Need based trainings in An Giang and Dong Thap provinces are available at [Annex 13](#)

Output 5:

A training manual on flood preparedness and emergency management adapted to national conditions for all relevant authorities and other stakeholders has been developed in Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao PDR and Thailand – where sustainable organisations to do the training are available – a core group of trainers has been trained.

Indicator 5:

Each of the four riparian countries disposes of a training manual on flood preparedness and emergency management adapted to national conditions for all relevant authorities and

other stakeholders. After having identified sustainable organisations to do the training, a core group of 5 trainers per country has been trained.

Key Activity 5:

Develop training manuals on flood preparedness and emergency management adapted to national conditions for relevant authorities and other stakeholders and train trainers in those countries where sustainable organisations to do the training are available.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Activity 5.1 - Prepare and publish training manuals that are adapted to the specific situation in each of the four countries.

Link to Activity 5.2

Activity 5.2 - Develop ToT training curriculum

Based on result of Training Need Assessment, it shows that there are 04 key areas that local staffs need for improving their skills on disaster preparedness and emergency management.

1. Training skills
2. Flood and storm control planning and implementation
3. Integration of flood risk reduction into local socio-economic development
4. Public awareness activities

Training of trainers is an urgent requirement of the provinces to build up a core group of trainers and sustainable human resource that the provinces can take care of training activities in the future by its trained people. Since the above areas are target knowledge for priority trainings in the provinces, there is probably a need of having a skilful force who acquires these areas and can disseminate to other colleagues.

The training of trainers was designed based on this need and a national curriculum was prepared with consultation with national partners as well as local partners to make it most suitable to local context. The curriculum was developed with most updated information. It was used for Training of Trainers and its content was also discussed during the training to adjust accordingly.

The curriculum was developed in a set with 04 separate booklets and a CD which contains all reference documents related to the 04 subjects. 500 copies of ToT curriculum were printed and distributed to provinces, national partners and development partners.

Activity 5.3 - Identify at least one sustainable organization in each country to take over the training/capacity building.

From various sources, information of training institute and trainer database were compiled and documented.

Activity 5.4 - Discuss the possible options for national training institutions with FMMP programme coordinator and chief technical advisor and jointly select one institution in each country.

Activity 5.5 - Conduct ToT trainings for relevant authorities and stakeholders.

To support the implementation of the National Strategy for Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation to 2020 and especially to the implementation of the countrywide programme on CBDRM through enhancing capacity of responsible provincial and district authorities in flood and storm preparedness and emergency management for Cuu Long Delta. And to establish a core group of trainers in flood and storm preparedness and emergency management for the Cuu Long Delta including the project provinces of An Giang, Dong Thap and some of other riverside provinces in the Mekong Delta. A 05 days training of trainers was organized with expectation to participants:

- To enable the core group to build capacity of other officials in flood and storm preparedness and emergency management in Cuu Long Delta;
- In-depth understanding of the linkage between flood and storm preparedness and emergency management and socio-economic development planning;
- To develop a “comprehensive disaster management approach” for Cuu Long Delta;
- To develop a suitable and sustainable training network for Cuu Long Delta that can be used for the implementation of the National Strategy and the countrywide program on CBDRM.

Methodology applied for this training is technical presentations on terminology and the science of flood preparedness and emergency management; Group work and Role Play.

Target participants: participants selected must meet the identified criteria and is potential to be good trainers after ToT. There are 21 participants who are not narrow to An Giang and Dong Thap, but more from Mekong Delta provinces. Detail is below:

- 10 including 4 from 2 PCFSC Secretariats - two from each project province and 6 from 6 project districts - one from each DCFSC).
- 4 participants from the 2 line agencies of Department of Planning & Investment and DOET in the 2 project provinces – two from each province.
- 7 participants from priority riverside provinces including Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Can Tho, Vinh Long, Hau Giang , Long An and Kien Giang - one from each province.

Resource persons were selected based on discussion and consultation with DDMFSC and VNMC. Data from training institute and trainer database are also basic documents for finding appropriate agencies to be involved in the National ToT.

Training agenda includes 04 key areas:

1. Training skills
2. Flood and Storm Control Planning
3. Conducting awareness raising campaigns on flood and storm
4. Integration of flood and storm preparedness into SEDP

Concept note of Training of Trainers is available at [Annex 14](#)

Output 6:

Relevant authorities and other stakeholders of all four riparian countries exchanged their knowledge and experience in flood preparedness and emergency management.

Indicator 6:

At least 4 national and 1 regional workshops on knowledge sharing have been conducted, and 8 additional good practice documents produced and disseminated.

Key Activity 6:

Facilitate the organization of national and regional workshops and to produce and disseminate good practice documents in all four riparian countries.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Activity 6.1 - Organize in cooperation with the National Mekong Committees one regional workshop on flood preparedness and emergency management involving MRC member countries and GMS countries.

An Regional Workshop with the title of People Centred Approach in Flood and Land Management in the Mekong Basin: Sustained Implementation and Planning for Future Challenges at the Sub-National Levels was jointly organized by Component 4 and 5 of MRC's FMMP, in Luang Prabang, Lao PDR, from 23 – 25 Feb 2011.

From Vietnam side, there are participants from DDMFSC Hanoi, HCMC, VNMC, PCFSCs of target provinces, development partners such as CARE, Save the Children, etc. participated and had presentations to share experience from Vietnam.

Concept note and Workshop report of regional workshop are available at [Annex 15](#)

Activity 6.2 - Support the riparian countries to organize national workshops.

As consulted and discussed with national partners such as DDMFSC and VNMC, we agreed to not having national workshop but will save budget for Regional Workshop where more participants from Vietnam can participate to share experience as well as learning from other countries.

Activity 6.3 - Identify, document and disseminate good practices on flood preparedness and emergency management in the Mekong Delta.

03 good practice documents were developed and printed.

Case Study11: Public-private partnership for flood risk reduction in Vietnam

Case Study 12: Good practices on flood and storm control planning in Vietnam

Case Study 14: Emergency kindergarten management and capacity building in Vietnam

The FMMP Component 4 webpage was improved. Documents and project implementation details are available at www.adpc.net/FPP

Output 7:

Trans-boundary province to province cooperation in flood preparedness and emergency management has been deepened.

Indicator 7:

2 joint plans for flood emergency assistance and improved flood preparedness have been developed, discussed and agreed upon between neighbouring trans-boundary provinces (Lao PDR-Thailand and Cambodia-Vietnam).

Key Activity 7:

Facilitate the development of development of cooperation program for trans-boundary co-operation of neighbouring provinces in flood emergency assistance.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Activity 7.1 - Facilitate the development of joint plans for flood emergency assistance and improved flood preparedness in neighbouring provinces in Lao PDR and Thailand, and Cambodia and Vietnam.

A joint Plan for Flood Preparedness and Emergency Management was developed and proved by the both Provincial Disaster Management Committees and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is being signed by the two committees for embarking the implementation.

The Cambodia's Provincial Disaster Management Committee (PCDM) in Kandal province and Vietnam's Provincial Committee for Flood and Storm Control (PCFSC) in An Giang province discussed and consulted each other through series of meetings to identify the solid cooperation areas for flood preparedness and emergency management in addition to their existing overall cooperation like trades, tourism, security, health, economy etc.

Resulted of the series of consultations and based the four areas identified in the last bilateral meeting between the two provinces, the two committees organized an official bilateral meeting to develop a joint plan. The meeting was organized in Long Xuyeng, An Giang province, Vietnam, presided over by **H.E. Huynh The Nang**, Vice President of An Giang People's Committee, An Giang province, Vietnam and **H.E. Ou Som Uorn**, Vice President of Kandal province, Cambodia, and participated by senior officials from DDMFSC in Ho Chiminh, VNMC, PCFSC in An Giang and Dong Thap, selected line Departments and units for Vietnam and senior officials from NCDM, CNMC, PCDM, DCDM in Leuk Dek and Koh Thom, and selected line Departments for Cambodia. The meeting developed and agreed on 07 cooperation areas and detailed activities as listed below:

- (1) Joint Cooperation on Search and Rescue During Emergency, Caused by the Mekong Flooding
- (2) Dissemination and sharing flood forecast and early warning information during flood season

- (3) Facilitation of Administrative Protocols, and Procedures in providing humanitarian Assurances and other relevant supports during emergency situation caused by the Mekong flooding
- (4) Integration of flood preparedness and emergency management cooperation into regular meeting between 02 provinces.
- (5) Cooperate On Construction of River bank to prevent and mitigate river bank erosion
- (6) Cooperation on Agricultures and Animal Diseases (Bird flu H5N1, Avian Influenza A-H1N1, and Blue Ear virus, etc.)
- (7) Cooperation on Health care.

Under technically and financially support of Component 4 of MRC's FMMP, Provincial Committee for Disaster Management (PCDM) in Kandal province, Kingdom of Cambodia and Provincial Committee for Flood and Storm Control (PCFSC) in An Giang province, Socialist Republic of Vietnam have initiated the cooperation on flood preparedness and emergency response to effectively prepare for and respond to negative impacts of the Mekong flooding since 2007.

From 2007, series of consultative meetings and dialogues have been taking place technical support from ADPC under the Component 4 of MRC's FMMP inputs: A bilateral meeting between the provinces was on 06 February 2007. The meeting was to identify cooperation areas on flood preparedness and emergency management in addition to existing general cooperation between the two provinces. The meeting was organized Chau Doc town, An Giang province, Vietnam, presided over by **H.E. Huynh The Nang**, Vice President of An Giang People's Committee, An Giang province, Vietnam and **H.E Cheng Nhanh**, Vice President of Kandal province, Cambodia and participated by senior officials from DDMFSC, VNMC, key member departments of An Giang and Dong Thap PCFSC for Vietnam, and NCDM, CNMC, Kandal and Prey Veng PCDM for Cambodia. The meet identified and agreed four priority areas for trans-boundary cooperation on flood preparedness and emergency management, they are: (1) Joint search and rescue, (2) Sharing information on flood forecasting and warning, (3) Health care and (4) Prevention and control bird flu and other epidemic on animals and human.

Activity 7.2: In both cases, ensure that trans-boundary village to village as well as district to district measures will be included in the emergency plan.

Most areas identified above are mainly existing in Provincial, District and Commune Flood Preparedness Programme.

Activity 7.3: Ensure that the development of the joint plans is based on a gender analysis and that the contents (measures) reflect the gender situation on the ground

Concerns related with situations of gender are incorporated and detailed out in the detailed activities under each area.

Activity 7.4: Encourage and facilitate the dissemination of the developed/established procedure to other trans-boundary areas.

In every meeting and discussion, key officials from NMCs, national and other provincial and district committees for disaster management were engaged, for instance, Cambodia key officials from NCDM, CNMC, PCDM in Prey Veng province and other neighbouring districts and Vietnam key officials from DDMFSC (in HCM and Hanoi), VNMC (HCM and Hanoi), Dong Thap province and other neighbouring districts attended the meetings.

The main objective of involving other key officials from different levels and other provinces and districts in each country is to give them the opportunity to learn and expected that they will be able to do work in their respective province and district by their own in the short future.

Bilateral Meeting Minutes are available at Annex 16

Output 8:

In each of the three riparian countries Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao PDR and Thailand an assessment of the national framework of awareness-raising and enhancing of people's capacities in dealing with floods, flood preparedness programs, and development plans containing flood preparedness and emergency management,

Indicator 8:

Assessments and recommendations for improvement of the national framework of awareness-raising and enhancing of people's capacities in dealing with floods, flood preparedness programs, and development plans containing flood preparedness and emergency management have been done/provided in all member states.

Key Activity 8:

Develop and conduct assessment of existing capacities and need to mainstream the flood risk reduction activities in the three countries

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Activity 8.1 - In each member state assesses the national framework of:

- Awareness-raising and enhancing of people's capacities in dealing with floods,
- Flood preparedness programs, and by using the experience from phase I (where applicable) and II, lessons learnt discussed at national and regional meetings and by doing additional analysis.

Activity 8.2 - Propose recommendations on how to improve the national framework to further enhance the mainstreaming of the said activities.

The national framework assessment was conducted and the assessment report finalized. The national framework assessment was conducted by a National Consultant, employed by the ADPC. The consultant discussed with key officials of various stakeholders at national, provincial and

district levels, including DDMFSC, VNMC, FMMP, and PCFSC in An Giang and Dong Thap provinces and ADPC.

Supporting government of the Lower Mekong River Basin countries including Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia and Vietnam better in dealing with flood disaster, the Mekong River Commission (MRC) has conceptualized and developed a multi-donor funded Flood Management and Mitigation Program (FMMP) in 2003 with its primary objective is “People’s suffering and economic losses due to floods are prevented, minimized, or mitigated, while preserving the environmental benefits of floods”. This \$25 million programme is laid down in five Components, of which the Component 4 - Flood Emergency Management Strengthening (FEMS) has its own core objective to enhance technical capacities of relevant authorities and other stakeholders on flood preparedness and emergency management in the Lower Mekong River Basin countries at all levels, thus creating an enabling environment for a people centred approach towards integrated flood management. With jointly funded by Die Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH and European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO)¹, the Component 4 is implemented by MRC with technical support from the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC). The six sub-projects under the Component 4 has covered a total of 30 vulnerable districts in 12 most flood provinces in the Lower Mekong Basin, including five Cuu Long River Delta provinces (An Giang, Dong Thap, Can Tho, Long An and Tien Giang) of Vietnam.

In parallel to the socio-economic development, Vietnam government has been paying more attention on the climate and disaster risks reduction and management. Recently government has promulgated and enforced to implement number of strategic programs regard to such areas such as the National Strategy for Natural Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation to 2020, National Target Program to Response to Climate Change, CBDRM program, etc. Generally, these documents are as the foundation for relevant ministries, provinces, civil organizations and the international partners to develop and implement their own plans/projects in which the consideration of the climate and disaster risks reduction as an essential element contributed to the development of sectors and provinces. These documents also creates another opportunity to improve capacity including institutional structure, and policies on the disaster management and climate change adaptation to ensure the responsible agencies are better in operating their works and community is empowered and proactively protecting their life and properties from disasters.

Assessment of the Component 4’s contribution to the implementation of the strategic programs related to the climate and disaster risks reduction in Vietnam is a need of donors; executing and implementing agencies, and beneficiaries to obtain an overall view of the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and appropriateness of the Component 4 as a whole rather than having an incoherent overview via the implementation of the different projects/phases undertaken under the Component 4. They, therefore, can adjust their country strategic partnership programs for future support. In turn, the beneficiary (Vietnam as in this case) can also reflect the implementation of their programs to the international supports in order to create the best effort to maximize the achievements as it has been set in the programs’ goals. The purposes of the assessment are, thus, laid in two folds:

¹ Through different funding cycles of ECHO (2003-2010).

- To obtain an overall view of the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and appropriateness of the Component 4 into the Vietnam government programs related to climate and disaster risks reduction;
- To propose strategies for continuation of the Component 4 in the high risk areas, particularly in the Cuu Long River Delta of Vietnam in order to support the achievement of the Vietnam government climate and disaster risks reduction programs.

Along the reviewing the relevant documents, site visits to all five provinces where the Component 4 have been implemented and consultations with key stakeholders from national to commune levels as well as majority of the direct beneficiaries enabled the consultant to assess the contributions of the Component 4 as a whole into the relevant government programs and to draw the conclusions.

Following the assessment processes, the consultant is of the view that in achieving its objective, the Component 4 has partly contributed to the remarkable achievements of the implementation of Vietnam government strategic programs, particularly to the improvement of the sub-national levels and communities' capacity on the flood disaster risks reduction and management of the Cuu Long River Delta provinces. Substantially, it helped to improve the way of managing flood from traditionally “response to floods when they occur” to the “reducing risks and ready to prevent damages”. The Component 4 played a key role in facilitating the development/upgrade and implementation of the annual FSC plans through the most participatory process by the provincial, district and commune flood and storm control committees to improve the capacity and coordination of member line-departments with clearly defined roles and responsibilities and to reduce flood risks by implementing priority action areas identified in the annual FSC plans. In addition, although it has not involved directly into the legislative reform, it provided the ground-based information via practising the current government policies and piloting new mechanism e.g. development of the public – private partnership in flood management to the legislation development processes. Component 4 also facilitated the integration of the annual FSC plans and the Action DRM plans into the local socio-economic development plans, and the application of building codes into the infrastructure improvement works. The improvement of EKM is a good example for the application of building code. Last but not least, Component 4 also supported provincial authorities developing and scaling up the public awareness program at the high risk communities, in which women, children and poor people are centralized.

In conclusion, the Component 4 has centrally contributed to the achievement of the two major goals identified in the National Strategy and the National CBDRM program, which are “to ensure 100% of government staffs who directly work in the field of disaster prevention, response and mitigation at all levels to be trained and strengthened of capacities for disaster prevention, response and mitigation by 2020” and “to ensure more than 70% of population living in disaster prone areas to be disseminated of knowledge on disaster mitigation”.

Despite the successful implementation of the Component 4 in Vietnam in term of contributing to the achievements of the national strategic programs at the sub-national levels, there are still some

limitations that would be considered as the potential opportunities for the future continuation in the Cuu Long River Delta of Vietnam.

The first would be the link up with policy level where sustainability of the activity is highly depended. It is, therefore, recommended that a support to the current policies development via a direct connecting and bringing the ground level implementation results in. For instance, the government is currently implementing the CBDRM program, in which it needs to develop number of the related policies at first. It is an opportunity for Component 4 to support the CBDRM policies development by bringing its related experiences from the community level up in.

The second would be the strengthening of partnership. Component 4 has significantly contributed to the building up of the partnership at the local levels included the sector-coordination, level-coordination. Successfully, it also initiated and promoted the public-private partnership in the implementation of the national CBDRM program. It, however, still needs to invest further effort to support government fully achieve what they have identified in the National Strategy and the CBDRM program. For example, a Platform for Disaster Risks Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation is going to be established by the join-effort of MARD and MONRE. In supplement to this, it would be helpful if a room for public-private partnership for climate and disaster risks reduction could be created and promoted. In addition while the coordination and partnership at national level is for the policy and guidance development, a similar mechanism would be established at the provincial level where the policies and guidance are being put into practice.

The third would be support to ensure the responsible agencies and communities monitor and update risk information to enhance flexibility. A monitor process supports the identification of gaps and allow for adjustments as risk exposure and vulnerabilities change, e.g. by tracking monetary and non-monetary assets in conjunction with information on hazard exposure. An inherent flexibility may already lie within risk assessment and planning procedures toward ongoing changes in risk. Mapping risk should be promoted as a key component of the development of the annual FSC plan under conditions of uncertainty establish an information sharing system.

The fourth would be the continuous promotion of the integration of DRR, particularly the annual FSC plan into the socio-economic development planning. Given the fact that level of integration is more or less depending on the sectors where the degree of impact from natural disasters is different. Some sectors more or less have the integration of DRR into their development plan. However, this has not been yet seriously considered in a common and understandable ways in planning procedures of all sectors and provinces. Therefore the promotion of the integration would has a direct link with the policy development and generation of awareness and consciousness among decision makers and the country as a whole.

The fifth would be the improvement of the M&E system for the implementation of the National Strategy and annual FSC plan at provincial level. Obviously the CFSCs have responsibility in monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of such program and plan. However a clear mechanism and policy for such happening have not been set up. A support in functioning such responsibility would be helpful. The effectiveness, efficiency and appropriateness of the M&E

would ensure those programs/plans are well implemented and obtained its goals. Additionally, the sector and level-coordination is better facilitated.

Annually, the government allocates about 2 – 3 % of their respective budget for contingency activities in aftermath of disaster. This is typically sufficient for emergency response operations but there are very large funding gaps for preparedness and recovery and reconstruction, meaning that there is limited social protection and revitalization of lost livelihoods and small/medium sized industries for disaster affected communities and enterprises. Demonstration of a financing mechanism model as a pilot would be helpful to the improvement of the financial policies for climate and disaster risks reduction and management.

Last but not least, the continuation of increasing community resilience via the promotion and scaling up the public awareness at the high risk areas. The national CBDRM program is being implemented over the total 6,000 disaster-prone communes along the country by the joint-effort of the government, international partners, civil organizations and Vietnamese citizens. A scaling up the successful lessons learned to other high risk areas would be helpful. It, however, would be more sustainable if building resilience capacity should have a direct link to the community daily livelihood activities rather than focusing only on the disaster preparedness and prevention. Equally important, empowerment of the vulnerable groups and civil society organizations into the decision-making processes would also improve the performance of the government service provision in terms of being able to integrate community-based plans into the SEDP and sectoral planning frameworks.

Report of Assessment of National framework is available at [Annex 17](#)

4. EVALUATION OF ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

Output 1 - Selected relevant authorities and other stakeholders raised public awareness and enhanced people's capacities in dealing with floods in Vietnam and are enabled to continue doing it without external support.

As per the indicator that 03 months after the end of phase II, 50% of the population in 06 districts in Vietnam is aware of risks caused by floods and has a basic understanding of how to react at household level before, during and after floods.

As reported on the status of achievement for Output 1, various public awareness activities were conducted such as training on public awareness skills for local authorities including all members of Provincial Committee for Flood and Storm control; orientation for An Giang Television to develop public awareness raising strategy and post up on television for community; culture performance; community meeting; dissemination of IEC materials; installation of flood information billboards; school flood safety program and most importantly the formulation of public private partnership in An Giang province. With these activities, before conducting each of activity, an assessment was done to study understanding and collecting comments and suggestion from community on the draft model of activity. This action will not only help community to understand on what local government is working on to reduce risks at community and to build safer community, but also provide an opportunity for community to directly participate/involve in the public awareness activities which we call participatory approach. While conducting public awareness raising activity,

the involvement of various departments was considered and undertaken to make sure to get greatest number of community. It can be seen easily that the public awareness activities conducted under this project focuses not only in a specific community, but in community at risks including general community cultural performance, billboard installation, trainings, IEC materials for households, children, education for school teachers and school children, and especially the private companies who are the most potential member in community at large.

In Vietnam, specifically, An Giang province has taken pioneer role in making public private partnership succeeded and it is believed that the first province in Vietnam who formulated PPP successfully. With strong support from An Giang Business Association and private companies, it is not only on finance aspects, but also ideas for better implementation of flood risk reduction activities within the province. ABA is now a member of PCFSC and is very enthusiastic to participate with People's Committee and PCFSC in all FRR activities. Therefore, it is potential that good practices of public awareness raising activities under this project will be extended to wider community not only in target areas, but also to whole province.

After each public awareness activities, an assessment was conducted to evaluation effectiveness of each activity. The results were shared with FMMP team, national partners as well as local partners. It shows that the activities left strong impressive to community that helps them understand and remember what they should or should not do before, during and after flood. For example, most of people said that they like cultural performance because in their village, they rarely have this type of events and thus, they see it is very useful that one activity not only for entertainment, but also for learning purpose. The other person from community shared experience on how they did to protect and maintain flood information billboard by cooperating with local police. The young school children remember all key messages disseminated from their teachers and with support from Department of Education, they have gradually mainstreaming the FRR into their school activities. Conducting community meeting created an opportunity for local government to meet and discuss directly to their community. It not only train local staffs on communication, dissemination and problem solving skills, but also provide direct information and live discussion between community and local government.

Interviewing with local people shows that they understand on what should or should not do during flood season to protect themselves, their family and property. As a feedback from community that if possible they expect to have these kind of awareness raising activities every year so that they are updated on information of flood and other type of disaster.

Output 2 - Selected provincial and district authorities developed and implemented flood preparedness programs in Vietnam are enabled to up-date them continuously without external support.

The key achievement under this output is having a Provincial Guideline on Flood and Storm Control Planning and Implementation developed. This is a significant achievement which helps to strengthen and adjust the existing provincial and district annual flood and storm control plans to a stronger structure which will then easier for implementation. Especially, this product was developed by DDMFSC with close consultation with 13 Mekong Delta provinces. This activity provide opportunity for national level and provincial level to seat together and discuss on how best they can do for better planning and implementation of flood and storm control plan. The guideline is not a product of DDMFSC or this project, but it is particularly a joint effort from national to local level and it was proudly produced under the name and logo of DDMFSC. The guideline was distributed to all 13 Mekong Delta provinces for applying to their annual planning process. And with appreciation on the usefulness of this guideline, other Mekong Delta provinces contacted project office and DDMFSC for more copies to share with district level and trainings for other members.

While supporting provinces to strengthen their annual plans, the project also provided support to implement priority activities identified under the plans. Based on the urgent need of each provinces and consultation between districts in each province, there was 03 key activities conducted. They are trainings on emergency kindergarten management for An Phu (new district in An Giang province); mitigation works for Phu Loc kindergarten and a flood and storm control rehearsal at commune level in Dong Thap province.

The flood and storm control rehearsal is not a new activity in Vietnam, but it is a priority activity for all provinces in Vietnam. Dong Thap province sets a priority of at least one district has one commune conducted rehearsal every year. This is in accordance to National Strategy for disaster preparedness, response and mitigation to 2020 that all provinces must complete flood and storm rehearsal for all communes by 2020. The meaning of this rehearsal is to practice running of Committee for Flood and Storm Control systematically. It is also an opportunity for all members of the committee to understand their role and responsibilities as well as what they should act during emergency. This is a very good activity that helps to strengthen mechanism of Committee for FSC and can be considered as a big event where involve and catch attention of local community through each activity conducted based on the script. It is live and left a deep impression to community's awareness and memory. The activity was conducted successful under support from this project. As suggestion from Vice Chairman cum Chief of Provincial Committee for flood and storm control that if possible the project continues to support the province to implement rehearsal in other communes/districts.

Output 3 - Selected provincial, district and commune authorities in Vietnam are regularly integrating flood preparedness and emergency management in their development planning

This is a not a new, but difficult activity, particularly in Vietnam. The idea of integrating disaster risk reduction into socio-economic development plan has been targeted in the National Strategy for Disaster Preparedness, Response and Mitigation to 2020. In 2009, a report on reviewing of integrating status was done by Natural Disaster Management Partnership under umbrella of CCFSC. It shows that very limited progress on integration. One of the most difficult questions is that how to integrate flood risk reduction into socio-economic development plan and sectoral development plan in Vietnam. Taking An Giang and Dong Thap provinces as pilot provinces for this activities. A National Paper on “Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into the National and Local Development Planning Process in Vietnam” was done by a National Consultant under consultation with national partners and local partners. While studying on the progress of integration, the National Consultant also need to find out what are the difficulties, challenges and opportunities for integration at provincial level. Compiling all information to draw out a picture of what need to be done to help integration starting its progress. 02 guidelines on integration were developed under consultation with national and each of related department at provincial level. The guidelines provide principles of integration, steps that each department need to take in account to integrate flood risk reduction into their sectoral plans. A National consultation workshop has been organized as a requirement to help finalizing the guidelines. It is although some contrast comments between participants, but in general, they are good guidelines which can be applied for pilot period. It was suggested that the while using the guideline, we can improve it step by step.

Challenges of doing integration is the limited HVCA skills of local staffs, especially those from other departments such as Department of Investment and Planning; Department of Education, Department of Transport, etc. So, firstly these people need to understand and can do assessment on vulnerability and capacity in community. This would help them to identify risks and vulnerability of each activity which their department is planning. And this will also help them to identify what is flood risk reduction activities should be considered along with their sectoral activities. In addition,

awareness of departments on integration of FRR is also limited that required more trainings to these officials on how to use the guideline and apply to their planning process.

In general, this Output 3 was conducted in close consultation with national and provincial partners. During consultation task, it was also a dissemination of integration direction from central government to local government. It built a link between departments and from central to local level. The products of National paper and 02 guidelines were evaluated as good sample model and first guideline on integration in Vietnam.

Output 4 - Selected relevant authorities and other stakeholders in Vietnam have enhanced practical knowledge in flood preparedness and emergency management (trainings linked to output 1, 2 and 3).

This output achieved 02 key points including Training need assessment and provision of need-based training activities for 02 target provinces.

The Training Need Assessment was conducted and provided practical information on the need of local authorities on required knowledge in the field of disaster risk reduction and emergency management. The Assessment was appreciated by both national and local authorities as it facilitated consultation and face-to-face discussion among members of PCFSC and DCFSC to review their existing capacity, current vulnerability, trend of disaster management and identify urgent need of knowledge, skills and techniques. The Assessment was conducted with participation of DDMFSC as a consultation role to help the provinces to correct direction in accordance to National Strategy for Disaster Preparedness, Response and Mitigation to 2020. This is a very good step to help the project provide more effective capacity building activities to the provinces.

The second achievement under this output is that the need-based trainings were successfully conducted in 06 districts of 02 provinces by the trained trainers under ToT of Output 5. The agenda of the need-based trainings was developed based on result of Training Need Assessment. However, training documents was developed and selected with deeper knowledge. For example, in An Giang province, 02 main topics were identified as urgent need for district and commune staffs such as Flood and Storm Control Planning and Public Awareness Raising while in Dong Thap province, the trainings focus only on Flood and Storm Control Planning and Implementation. These trainings applied ToT approach which had more discussion, Q&A, group work and limited presentation. Before conducting need-based training, the provinces identified good trainers who were trained under ToT to participate in. They are including staffs from PCFSC Standing office, Education Department, Water Resource, and District Agriculture. Thus, from that it shows that the project has helped the provinces to form a group of core trainers which can further deliver future trainings in the provinces.

Key officials of DCFSC and CCFSC were selected as participants for the need-based trainings. As the course evaluation form and feedback from participants at the end of the course, most of participants are enthusiastic with the trainings and evaluated positively. Moreover, they appreciate that the trainings provided updated information on climate change and trend of disaster in Vietnam. Also the training provided updated methodology on flood and storm control planning as well as taught them the skills of doing public awareness activities. Participants expressed their confidence on conducting flood and storm control planning and implementation in their districts.

Output 5 - A training manual on flood preparedness and emergency management adapted to national conditions for all relevant authorities and other stakeholders has been developed in Vietnam where sustainable organizations to do the training are available – a core group of trainers has been trained.

This output achieved 02 successful activities including developing of National Training of trainer curriculum and provision of training of trainers for An Giang and Dong Thap province.

Firstly, as per the need of having a standard curriculum for trainings which meet local's urgent need, the National Training Curriculum covers "hottest" subjects including 1) Training methodology; 2) Flood and Storm Control Planning and Implementation in Vietnam; 3) Integration of flood risk reduction into socio-economic development plan; 4) Public awareness raising. These 04 topics are developed based on urgent need identified by national and local authorities. It was evaluated that covers most crucial information and knowledge for a disaster practitioner to implement National Strategy on Disaster Preparedness, Response and Mitigation to 2020.

Secondly, National Training of Trainers was organized by key official from An Giang and Dong Thap province. In addition, some skillful official from other Mekong Delta provinces were also invited to this training. As reported above in the Output 4 that the need-based trainings was conducted by trained trainers under ToT. After receiving the ToT training, these participants are requested to conduct future trainings at district and commune levels. Taking the opportunity from need-based trainings, the PCFSCs of An Giang and Dong Thap province have actively called for a meeting between participants of ToT to discuss and select most skillful trainers for need-based trainings. A group of 5 trainers was formed and these people discussed on the agenda, assigned tasks for each member in their group, identified methodology and material development for their responsible session. This whole process shows that these trained trainers under ToT are capable to conduct further training in their province and the province is happy that they had a core group of trainers that they can use for capacity building purpose.

Output 6 - Relevant authorities and other stakeholders of all four riparian countries exchanged their knowledge and experience in flood preparedness and emergency management.

A Regional Workshop with the title of People Centred Approach in Flood and Land Management in the Mekong Basin: Sustained Implementation and Planning for Future Challenges at the Sub-National Levels was jointly organized by Component 4 and 5 of MRC's FMMP, in Luang Prabang, Lao PDR, from 23 – 25 Feb 2011.

From Vietnam side, there are participants from DDMFSC Hanoi, HCMC, VNMC, PCFSCs of target provinces, development partners such as CARE, Save the Children, etc. participated and had presentations to share experience from Vietnam.

As consulted and discussed with national partners such as DDMFSC and VNMC, we agreed to not having national workshop but will save budget for Regional Workshop where more participants from Vietnam can participate to share experience as well as learning from other countries.

Output 7 - Trans-boundary province to province cooperation in flood preparedness and emergency management has been deepened.

A joint Plan for Flood Preparedness and Emergency Management was developed and proved by the both Provincial Disaster Management Committees and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is being signed by the two committees for embarking the implementation. The Joint Plan is covered 7 areas, including, (1) Joint Cooperation on Search and Rescue During Emergency, Caused by the Mekong Flooding, (2) Dissemination and sharing flood forecast and early warning information during flood season, (3) Facilitation of Administrative Protocols, and Procedures in providing

humanitarian Assistancess and other relevant supports during emergency situation caused by the Mekong flooding , (4) Integration of flood preparedness and emergency management cooperation into regular meeting between 02 provinces, (5) Cooperate On Construction of River bank to prevent and mitigate river bank erosion, (6) Cooperation on Agricultures and Animal Diseases (Bird flu H5N1, Avian Influenza A-H1N1, and Blue Ear virus, etc.) and (7) Cooperation on Health care.

In every meeting and discussion, key officials from NMCs, national and other provincial and district committees for disaster management were engaged, for instance, Cambodia key officials from NCDM, CNMC, PCDM in Prey Veng province and other neighboring districts and Vietnam key officials from DDMFSC (in HCM and Hanoi), VNMC (HCM and Hanoi), Dong Thap province and other neighboring districts attended the meetings.

As per the work plan of this activity, there will be 02 bilateral meetings between An Giang and Kandal provinces. The first bilateral meeting was conducted with participation of key officials from 02 provinces. This meeting aims at facilitating face-to-face discussion between 02 provinces on cooperation areas to be put in the Joint Plan. By the result of the first meeting, a draft cooperation plan was prepared with signature of Provincial Leader of both provinces. However, the second bilateral meeting with the purpose of Launching the Joint Plan could not be organized due to political issue of Cambodia side. At the time, there was a conflict along border of Cambodia and Thailand. Therefore, Kandal province suggested to postpone the second meeting until the political problem in Cambodia is solved. There was a suggestion that both provinces will include this cooperation area in the field of flood preparedness and emergency management into their bi-annual regular meeting.

Output 8 - In Vietnam, an assessment of the national framework of:

- awareness-raising and enhancing of people’s capacities in dealing with floods,
- flood preparedness programs, and
- development plans containing flood preparedness and emergency management,

The national framework assessment was conducted and the assessment report finalized. The national framework assessment was conducted by a National Consultant, employed by the ADPC. The consultant discussed with key officials of various stakeholders at national, provincial and district levels, including DDMFSC, VNMC, FMMP, and PCFSC in An Giang and Dong Thap provinces and ADPC.

5. INDICATOR ACHIEVEMENT

Indicator (1)	Status quo achievement (in words) (2)	Findings from the monitoring (in words) (3)	Achievement (In %) (4)	Corrective action/ necessary measures (5)
<p>1. 50% of the population in 18 districts in at least 7 provinces of all riparian countries is aware of risks caused by floods and has a basic understanding of how to react at household level before, during and after floods.</p>	<p>In Vietnam, the public awareness raising activities was conducted successfully in 06 target districts of An Giang and Dong Thap provinces. The activities was conducted with community-participatory approaches and excellently implemented by local related departments such as Department of Culture and Information, Education and Agriculture, etc. While participating in these public awareness raising activities, local officials learnt from practise and it can be considered as indirect training for these specialists. These public awareness raising activities was integrated with local activities such as farmer meeting, women union meeting, flood festivals, etc. with very low cost and show up efforts of local authorities in making these sustainably. This is a sign of ownership of local authorities in leading these activities and maintains it for longer benefit to community. As the public awareness raising activities were conducted along with local activities, it was disseminated to multi-audience in community including men, women, elderly, children, farmer, workers, headed-households, officials, etc. One of the key achievements from Vietnam is that a Public – Private Partnership for Flood risk reduction was formulated in An Giang province. In fact, it made a greater achievement that this is the first successful model in Vietnam and that many other provinces including national government took An Giang as a good example to apply for national level. So far, An Giang Bussiness Association who is the focal point for all private companies in the province participated in the Provincial Workshop of developing Annual Flood and Storm Control Plan. They agreed to be a member of Provincial Committee for Flood and Storm Control and confirm to provide maximum support to the province on</p>	<p>The findings from the RBM conducted by GIZ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation has been good. - Villagers were satisfied with the quality of the awareness-raising. - Almost all participants found the contents relevant for them. - Almost all villagers happy with the methods of awareness-raising. - And people do not only know more. They also put the knowledge into practice - In villages with awareness-raising, children, education materials and awareness-raising were mentioned far more often than in villages without awareness-raising. 	<p>The RBM could only be conducted twice in October 2009 and in March 2010. The RBM was conducted in selected numbers of villages and exact percentage of people’s awareness was not therefore determined. From the project perspective it is certain that the activities contributed significantly to the increase of awareness of core number of the population in the most vulnerable villages.</p> <p>It is also important to note that a good and innovative approaches have been practiced which formed a firm basis for future public awareness activity which would be included in the respective district annual FSC Plan.</p> <p>A very strong and effective partnership between government and private sector for implementing flood risk reduction was significant outcomes and</p>	<p>Promote more initiatives in innovative approaches in public awareness by fully utilizing local traditions and wisdom to quickly reach the communities with better and understandable messages. Continue to geographically expand the activity as permanent non-structural measure of the district FPP implementation. Conduct the activity in a culturally sound and cost-effective manner. The experiences should be replicated in the other new districts within An Giang and Dong Thap provinces. Especially, replicate the model of public-private partnership to other provinces in Mekong Delta.</p>

	<p>conducting flood risk reduction activities. With the strong support from private sectors, some public awareness raising activities was done through various channels. Television also participated in public awareness raising activities conducted under the project. In fact, one training was provided to all member departments of PCFSC, under leading role of An Giang Television. In conclusion, the public awareness activities were conducting outstanding in Vietnam with more new activities suggested by local authorities such as community meeting, posting of flood information on TV, etc. In addition, they were integrated into local annual activities proving ownership of local authorities as well as a strong and potential partnership between government and private sector created and the wheel being turned.</p>		<p>great lesson learnt for whole country.</p>	
<p>2. By the end of phase II, flood preparedness programs have been developed and/or implemented by the responsible authorities in at least 18 districts [same as in indicator 1] in at least 7 provinces of all riparian countries.</p>	<p>A Guideline on Flood and Storm Control Planning at provincial and district levels in Mekong Delta was developed and distributed to 13 Mekong Delta provinces by Department of Dyke Management and Flood and Storm Control. By developing this guideline, 13 Mekong Delta provinces (including 02 target provinces of An Giang and Dong Thap) have reviewed their existing plans and provide recommendation on standards template for all provinces which have more information, more systematically and feasible to implement. This activity was done under joint efforts of national and provincial levels and ownership by national level of issuing this guideline to provinces. The provinces strongly appreciate the guideline and requested for more copies to distribute to all districts within their provinces. Key priority activities identified in existing FSC plans of 06 districts were reviewed and supported to implement with high satisfaction and met the urgent need of local authorities.</p>	<p>The findings from the RBM conducted by GIZ: - Flood Preparedness Plans have been promoted. - Participation by Line Agencies in the FPP process has been broad. - Processes were clear, transparent and well-moderated.</p>	<p>Guideline on FSC Planning at provincial and district levels in Mekong Delta developed. FSC plans reviewed and revised based on guideline. Priority activities was done as initiated and leadership as well as ownership by local authorities.</p>	<p>Continue to maintain the momentum and promote the learning by doing approach and ensure further refinement of the FSCP in local context. Stronger Secretariat of the PCFSCs should be continuously enhanced by involving the key line departments such as planning and investment, education, business association, etc.</p>

<p>3. By the end of phase II, flood preparedness and emergency management have been significantly integrated in at least 1 provincial development plan per country and 2 district development plans in each of these provinces by the responsible authorities in all four riparian countries.</p>	<p>A National paper on Integration of flood risk reduction into socio-economic development plans in Vietnam was developed. 02 guidelines for integrating of flood risk reduction into socio-economic development plans at provincial level were developed. This is the first time there are guideline on integration of flood risk reduction into socio-economic development plan in Vietnam. In fact, the guideline developed under close consultation and working with related national agencies and provincial departments. A National consultation workshop was organized to review and revise content of guidelines.</p>	<p>RBM was not conducted at the time of the completion of integration process. The integration has been documented and shared by PDMC and DDMCs. At the national level the FRR and DRR issues have been integrated into the current 7th NSEDP.</p>	<p>A National Paper on Integration and 02 guideline of integration were developed under close consultation and working with national as well as local authorities. A National Consultation Workshop on Integration was conducted.</p>	<p>Stronger support from national level to provinces and districts in integrating flood risk reduction into socio-economic development plan. National level should have official direction to provinces on applying guidelines for integration. The sectoral departments should play a central role in the integration as more importantly in the budget allocation for integrated projects.</p>
<p>4. By the end of phase II, at least 50% of the relevant staff of relevant institutions in 18 districts (district and commune level) and at least 7 provinces (provincial level) of all riparian countries gained additional practical knowledge in at least one field related to disaster risk reduction or emergency management.</p>	<p>Under cooperation with national partners, Training Need Assessment of 02 target provinces were conducted with participation of various departments including mass organization in the provinces and target districts. The finding of this assessment shows urgent need of capacity building of local authorities. It came up from suggestion and recommendation of the departments. From various sources, a list of potential training institutions was compiled and reviewed of profile. There were 06 need-based trainings conducted at 06 target districts with agenda developed based on requirement of local officials. Content of training focused on flood and storm control planning and implementation, integration of flood risk reduction into socio-economic development and public awareness raising. Almost participants expressed their confidence after taking the training and believe that they can do better on flood and storm control.</p>	<p>The last RBM took place in March 2010 before the completion the NBT in June 2010. Evaluation of the Output 4 was not therefore been conducted.</p>	<p>06 need-based training conducted for key officials from 06 target districts. Topic of trainings focus on urgent need of districts. Trained participants are well-understood knowledge and skills and confidence to apply it to their daily works on disaster risk reduction and emergency management.</p>	

<p>5. Each of the four riparian countries disposes of a training manual on flood preparedness and emergency management adapted to national conditions for all relevant authorities and other stakeholders. After having identified sustainable organisations to do the training, a core group of 5 trainers per country has been trained.</p>	<p>A set of training curriculum including 04 booklets and 1 CD was developed and used by local authorities of 02 provinces in An Giang and Dong Thap provinces. It was also shared with national level and other partners. A National Training of Trainers was conducted for 02 target provinces with participation of other provinces from Mekong Delta. It was 05 days trainings provided various information and skills for participants focusing on training participatory methodology, flood and storm control planning and implementation, integration of flood risk reduction into socio-economic development plans, public awareness raising. The participatory methods were applied for this training which take participants as centred-learning. A group of core trainers for An Giang and Dong Thap provinces was formed and they are capable to conduct further trainings. The evidence is that this group conducted need-based trainings in target districts. As evaluation by participants, these trainers are good enough and some are very good.</p>	<p>The last RBM took place in March 2010 before the completion the development of the national ToT training manual and national ToT training in May 2010. Evaluation of the Output 5 was not therefore been conducted.</p>	<p>A National Curriculum on Training of Trainer developed. A National Training of Trainers was done for target provinces and some from Mekong Delta. Core trainers groups set up in An Giang and Dong Thap and are capable to conduct future trainings</p>	<p>The PCFSC and DCFSC should be thoughtful about the experienced trainers generated by the project in the situation of changing new staff or staff promotion. A new and inexperienced staff should be trained by the trainers to avoid gaps in their DRR performance and thereby helping to maintain the PCFSC and DCFSC quality works in the medium and long-terms.</p>
<p>6. At least 4 national and 1 regional workshops on knowledge sharing have been conducted, and 8 additional good practice documents produced and disseminated.</p>	<p>Reported at the regional activities</p>	<p>Reported at the regional activities</p>	<p>Reported at the regional activities</p>	<p>Reported at the regional activities</p>

<p>7. 2 joint plans for flood emergency assistance and improved flood preparedness have been developed, discussed and agreed upon between neighboring trans-boundary provinces (Lao PDR-Thailand and Cambodia-Vietnam).</p>	<p>A Bilateral meeting between An Giang province (VN) and Kandal province (Cam) was held with participation of high level leaders of 02 provinces. The activity was conducted under close consultation of Provincial People's Committee and technical support from various departments of Provincial Committee for Flood and Storm Control on developing the cooperation areas. The draft MoU between 02 provinces was finalized. Due to political issue Cambodia is facing, the signing ceremony of MoU was postponed and it was suggested to be included to Regular Meeting between 02 country bi-annually.</p>	<p>No evaluation done because of the absence of RBM.</p>	<p>Biteral meeting between 02 provinces (An Giang and Kandal) conducted. MoU of new cooperation areas identified and finalized by high level officials of 02 provinces.</p>	<p>02 provinces should include this area into their bi-annual regular meeting so signing of MoU and starting the works identified.</p>
<p>8. Assessments and recommendations for improvement of the national framework of - awareness-raising and enhancing of people's capacities in dealing with floods, - flood preparedness programs, and - development plans containing flood preparedness and emergency management have been done/provided in all member states.</p>	<p>An assessment for the improvement of the national framework was conducted which identified key strengths to be maintained and challenges in the future implementation of the three key activities initiated by the projects namely - awareness-raising and enhancing of people's capacities in dealing with floods, - flood preparedness programs, and - development plans containing flood preparedness and emergency management have been done/provided in all member states.</p>	<p>No evaluation done because of the absence of RBM.</p>	<p>The assessment report was completed. The assessment process involved key stakeholders who were involved in the project implementation and are in charge in the maintenance of the future activities initiated by the project.</p>	<p>The DDMFSC and relevant line agencies should study the gaps identified in the assessment report and continue to have effective implementation of flood preparedness and emergency management program. The project model has been duplicated in different parts of the countries.</p>

6. STATUS OF INDICATOR ACHIEVEMENT AND RESULTS PER COUNTRY, PROVINCE AND DISTRICT

Area	Status of cooperation	Biggest challenge	Corrective action
1. Vietnam			
<u>National</u> Department of Dyke Management – Flood and Storm Control. Vietnam National Mekong Committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good cooperation and support from national partners during the implementation of the project. Each activity was developed and designed in consultation with national partners and regular report of activities in the field to national partners monthly. - Particularly, strong support and cooperation from DDMFSC in all activities of the project. Especially for capacity building activity and development of training curriculum, ect. - A Technical Support Unit (TSU) was set up in DDMFSC office. - In all activities, the national partners participated and provide suggestions, recommendation to help the activities in correct direction and along with national strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partnership Agreement was signed later than starting time of the project. That affected to the timeframe of work plan. - Most of activities are executed by DDMFSC. Some activities require VNMC to take lead and send invitation letter to participants. It was entrusted to DDMFSC. - Partnership Agreement was signed by DDMFSC Southern Representative Office. Whenever there is an activity need DDMFSC to chair or approving of guideline and training curriculum. The Southern Office has to submit to DDMFSC Hanoi for approval and this takes a lot of time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In each of activity, we tried to involve VNMC and DDMFSC. - For DDMFSC, we tried to inform and report to both DDMFSC in Hanoi and HCMC so that both offices got information. In the important event such as consultation workshop, forum, etc. we tried to invite both DDMFSC in Hanoi and HCMC to participate so that whenever we need approval from DDMFSC Hanoi, they have enough information and understand the process, progress of this activity. Thus, it takes less time for approval.
<u>Provincial</u> Provincial People’s Committee Provincial Committee for Flood and Storm Control. Other line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excellent cooperation from PCFSC and DCFSC during implementation. In each of activity, Standing Office of PCFSC of both An Giang and Dong Thap provinces play leading role and actively contacted with other member departments to conduct the activity in the most effective approach. - Other member departments such as Education, Investment and Planning, Agriculture, Health, etc. also provide good and appropriate staffs to participate in project activity where is suitable. 	No challenge	

departments of PCFSC.			
<u>District</u> District Committee for Flood and Storm Control Other line departments of DCFSC.	DCFSC in 06 districts are very cooperative during implementation of project activity. It was a smooth process from PCFSC to DCFSC. Therefore, in each activity, DCFSCs are clear on their role and responsibilities and provided necessary support.	No challenge	

7. STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS RENDERED

7.1 Contributions by the MRCS/FMMP

Target:

To ensure coordination between FMMP components.

To facilitate information sharing and smooth communications and coordination with NMCs in the four MRC member countries.

To provide support in project implementation.

To participate in meetings and workshops at local levels.

Actual:

Provide overall direction and management of the C4P5 and C4P6 project implementation and coordination.

Provide technical advice and feedback to ensure effective project implementation.

Overall project monitoring and evaluation.

Work closely with National FMMP Coordinator and NFU at VNMC to coordinate a smooth project implementation.

Work closely with VNMC to organize the national and regional knowledge, experiences and lesson learnt workshops.

Ensure a synergy between the FMMP components.

Build on resources, initiatives and outputs of C4 past projects and of other FMMP components.

Take part in the GTZ Phase 2's RBM to be carried out by GTZ and make assessment of the project performance.

7.2 Contributions by VNMC and DDMFSC

For VNMC

Target:

- To ensure that project implementation in the four MRC member countries are effectively coordinated.
- To support/participate in provincial/district activities/workshops.
- To coordinate the project implementation with concerned line agencies

Actual:

- Coordinate with MRCS and other NMCs (particularly for Output 7 of C4P6) National FMMP Coordinator will serve as Focal point for coordination and facilitation
- Work closely with the FMMP Component 4 to organize the national and regional knowledge, experiences and lesson learnt workshops
- Assist with the coordination and participate in the Result Based Monitoring (RBM) processes to be carried out by GTZ.

For DDMFSC

Target:

- To ensure the project implementation in the four MRC member countries are effectively implemented.
- To co-operate and conduct meetings and workshops at different levels.

Actual:

- Together with VNMC, facilitate MRCS/FMMP and ADPC to implement the above-mentioned projects in Vietnam;
- Provide guidance, technical supports, coordination and cooperation with other related programs/projects to MRCS/FMMP and ADPC throughout the project implementation to ensure these projects meet its goals, objectives and meet the National Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction to 2020;
- Following the cluster leading approach, DDMFSC shall provide guidance and instruction well as technical support down to provincial and district disaster management committees in the ground implementation of the projects;
- Take the lead role in associating the line ministries to integrate flood preparedness and flood emergency management into their development processes and framework;
- Assist Provincial and District disaster management committee to develop and/or validate the existing FSCP templates;
- In the activities related to training and capacity building take a lead role in developing training curriculum, planning and delivery of training;
- Together with VNMC and target provinces, participate in reviewing and giving comments on draft annual and quarterly implementation plans prepared by ADPC before implementing;
- Provide consultation activities to ADPC on the implementation of the project activities including development of guidelines on disaster preparedness and mitigation in Vietnam to ensure appropriation and unity with other materials on DM in Vietnam;
- By the role of state management on disaster preparedness and mitigation, use its capability and mechanism to organize monitoring and evaluating activities on project implementation in target provinces in close cooperation with VNMC, ADPC and other partners. Outcomes of these activities will be the premise for RBM as requested by donor.
- Assist with the coordination and participate in the Result Based Monitoring (RBM) processes to be carried out by GTZ.
- Take over gradually to replicate the practices to other areas in the countries through partnership and networking with DRR partners in Vietnam

7.3 Contributions by GTZ

Target:

- To maintain the mechanism of conducting regular information sharing process between GTZ, MRC and ADPC.

Actual:

- Regular information sharing is being facilitated. The RBM system has been organized and initial monitoring information has been collected.

8. RECOMMENDED ACTION (REFERRING TO SECTION 7)

8.1 Consequences and action required by the Recipient – ADPC

- Cooperate and coordinate with national partners – VNMC, DDMFSC, provincial partners and other development partners, networking in implementing all project activities.
- Closely consult and coordinate with project coordination and implementation partners to ensure smooth procedures, timeline and expected achievement.
- Participate in RBM mission with GTZ and MRCS-FMMP.

8.2 Consequences and action required by the GTZ

- Support communication, information sharing between VNMC, GTZ, MRCS and ADPC.
- Cooperate with MRCS, ADPC, VNMC and DDMFSC to conduct RBM activities.

8.3 Consequences and action required by MRCS/FMMP

- Provide consultation and support for implementing project activities in country.
- Participate in project events where necessary.

8.4 Consequences and action required by the VNMC

- Provide coordination support to project activities.
- Provide consultation to ADPC, DDMFSC to ensure smooth implementation of project activities at national as well as sub-national levels.
- Coordinate and participate in the Result Based Monitoring (RBM) processes to be carried out by GTZ.

8.5 Consequences and action required by the DDMFSC

- Provide consultation and cooperate in implementing project activities at national as well as sub-national levels.
- Maintain communication with ADPC, VNMC and local PCFSC for information updating and reporting.
- Participate in project activities where necessary.

ANNEXES

Annex 01: Partnership Agreement and Amendment for Vietnam

Annex 02: Letter for Agreement between ADPC and Department of Culture and Information in An Phu, Chau Thanh, Tan Chau, Thanh Binh, Tan Hong, Tam Nong on Cultural Performance on Flood Preparedness and Mitigation

Annex 03: Letter of Agreement and Activity report on Organization of School Flood Safety Day

Annex 04: Letter of Agreement on Installation of Flood Information Billboards in An Giang and Dong Thap province.

Annex 05: Activity report on promoting private sectors partnership with government

Annex 06: Concept Note of EKM Training

Annex 07: Agreement letter, design and handover note on the support to improve emergency kindergarten in An Giang Province

Annex 08: Agreement letter and ToR to conduct Flood and Storm Control Rehearsal in Dong Thap Province

Annex 09: Report on assessment of existing FSC Plan of 13 Mekong Delta provinces

Annex 10: Concept note of National Consultation Workshop on Integration

Annex 11: List of potential training institutions in Vietnam

Annex 12: Report of Training Need Assessment

Annex 13: Concept note of Need based trainings in An Giang and Dong Thap provinces

Annex 14: Concept note of Training of Trainers

Annex 15: Concept note and Workshop report of regional workshop

Annex 16: Bilateral Meeting Minutes on Trans-boundary Cooperation on Flood Preparedness and Emergency Management between Kandal PCDM (Cambodia) and An Giang PCFSC (Vietnam)

Annex 17: Report of Assessment of National framework in Vietnam

Annex 18: Beneficiary List for Vietnam