

Summary Report
National Consultative Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction
organised by the
European Commission –& Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control
Hanoi, 22 September 2009

Background & Overview

- The present report (including summary priority table) reflect the outputs of the National Consultative Meeting as determined by the participants. It will be used to define priorities but should not be considered as guidelines for applicants themselves. Also, the present document does not reflect the position of the European Commission of the Government of Vietnam.
- This was the fifth Meeting of the kind organised in the country (2004, April & November 2005, 2007); for the second time jointly with the Government of Vietnam.
- The rationale behind the event is to: carry out a multi-stakeholder dialogue on current Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) issues in the country; identify priority actions for DRR advocacy; disseminate lessons learned; discuss DIPECHO's proposed orientations in Vietnam for the period 2010-2011; use participant's experience to refine priorities, gaps and actions identified.
- The Meeting contributes to a programming process in the region which outcomes will serve as the basis for the next Call for Expression of Interest for the 7th Action Plan for DIPECHO South East Asia, with the following expected timeframe:
 - Publication of a Call by January 2010 - Deadline end of February 2010
 - 15 month projects to start as of May 2010 at the earliest
- The Meeting was well attended, with over 80 participants in the opening, down to around 50 by the end of the day. Stakeholders from the Government, donors, international organisations, consultants, local and international NGOs and UN agencies participated.
- We would like to give a particular thank to the Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control staff, the European Commission Delegation, as well as all those who have prepared or made presentations and facilitated working groups.

Opening Remarks

- The representative of the CCFSC reminded the high commitment from the Government to put into practice natural disaster prevention, mitigation and response strategies and mechanisms. Along with education and awareness raising, community-based preparedness measures have been identified as priority. A new National Programme for Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) until 2020 has been recently approved.
- The European Commission Representative appraised the Government's efforts on DRR and re-affirmed the support of the European Union (EU) in this field. The EU recently adopted a DRR Strategy, paving the way for improved cooperation and ways to address the impact of disasters. The support provided through the DIPECHO Programme will continue, in particular in support of the implementation of the new CBDRR Programme.

- Every year, Vietnam faces at least five to six severe flooding and/or typhoons. Numerous initiatives have been undertaken over the last few years and more recently, engaging various stakeholders for instance in the preparation of a Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) for DRR and a new Disaster Management Law. Inputs from donors, United Nations and non governmental agencies etc. have been taken into consideration.

Overview of DRR Achievements – Updates and Trends from Government

- The Government presented the main priorities of the action plan of the National Strategy on Natural Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation until 2020, the Programme on Capacity-Building, the DRR framework being developed, as well as the outlines of the Community-Based Disaster Risk Management.
- The CBDRR Programme was adopted in June 2009. It intends to target the 6,000 most affected communes by 2020 (70% of the total communes) and raise awareness of 100% of local authorities involved in disaster management. The Programme will contain three phases, for a VND 988.7 billion budget funded 55% through the Government and 5% through local resources. The other 40% will sought through external sources, private resources and other type of funding.
- To implement the CBDRR programme the following sustainable measures are required:
 - Strengthen cooperation with international actors
 - Learn from each other
 - Support Government (CCFSC)
 - Plan/prepare new funding
 - Training courses and cultural events to create awareness
- A series of events and workshops are planned for the preparation of the new DM law over the next couple of years, aiming at issuing a new legal framework in 2013.
- Overall, the DDFCS and DMC representatives contributed all through the day with clarifications on the Government’s perspective on DRR, active participation in the discussions and working groups. This was very much appreciated.

Overview of DRR Achievements – Updates from Implementing Agencies

- CARE, on behalf of the Joint Advocacy Network Initiative (JANI) which includes, among others, DIPECHO partners, presented a very comprehensive review of the main achievements, lessons learned, gaps, challenges and recommendations identified from a DRR implementing agencies perspective.
- The importance of partnerships at national and provincial levels for proper institutionalisation of disaster preparedness was emphasised. In the past, agencies had involved mostly local branches of the Government and few Vietnamese local actors. This needed more strategic and systematic thinking and it was felt that initiatives such as JANI were making a difference in terms of quality processes and impact.
- Lessons learned and modalities of JANI were presented – since there are positive intentions about continuing such a partnership, it will be important to build on and integrate these comments.
- The new DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) environment being put in place by the Government is favorable. With regards to CCA, it was indicated that DRR is a “first line of defense against a changing climate” and that “traditional DRR” is no longer sufficient – “new risks require new tools” – however, these need to be well understood at local level. Linkages between the two issues are crucial and the Government’s commitment do work on this are welcomed and should be put into action.

- There are needs for guidelines for improved and inclusive mainstreaming methodologies for DRR and DRR-CCA. The Ministry of Planning and Investment is a key target for advocacy. DRR champions and “gatekeepers” need to be identified. Introducing cost-benefit approaches can help advocating. A systematised integration of disaster risk management in local development planning and adequately addressing grassroots considerations needs to be developed. The new CBDRR Programme can certainly allow this to happen. Models for local EWS, their affordability, sustainability and maintenance, are still being tested and need further work. DRR integration into the education sector needs to become a national issue.
- Recommendations on how to replicate and disseminate experience were proposed, including by using ongoing programmes such as the P135 for introducing new tools.
- Practical recommendations to support the action planning of the new CBDRR Programme were outlined. There will be need for guidance on the models, tools and systems to be used (or developed), as well as methodologies that ensure sustainability. JANI could assist in the coordination of CBDRR implementing agencies in a first phase. While the new Programme will focus on the Southern provinces in its first stage, other remote, vulnerable zones, in particular mountainous ethnic minority areas, should not be forgotten. Additional funding sources will be required and ways to engage better with the private sector should be sought. There should also be more pilots in urban environments.
- The Natural Disaster Management Partnership functions and role should be sustained.
- Vietnam is one of the countries where the new “One United Nations” approach is being implemented. This applies to DRR as well. Over the last couple of years, the UN has been more engaged in DRR, disaster management and in coordination. The UN representative highlighted the challenge of international coordination pending new mechanisms after the completion of the NDMP.
- The UN ISDR representative introduced the upcoming high level workshop on DRR and CCA in Hanoi, hosted by the Vietnamese Government. Also, the entry into force of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response will be binding and therefore will pave the way for improved actions on the DRR front.
- OXFAM-UK presented a recently launched initiative, funded by AusAid, which will engage in the transfer of CBDRR pilots into the new CBDRR Programme. The project will involve compilation and standardisation of tools and products, as well as consolidation of lessons learned from previous initiatives under the Vietnam-Australia NGO Cooperation Agreement.

DRR updates from Donors

- AusAid has recently adopted a DRR Strategy and remains committed to the DRR agenda and support to Vietnam, including by supporting the establishment of a national platform, institutional strengthening at national and provincial levels, replicating integrated disaster risk management planning at provincial level.
- Several World Bank experts participated in the meeting and provided updates on the Global Facility for Disaster Risk and Recovery (GFDRR) and on the Disaster Risk Mitigation Programme which includes a CBDRR component, which will expand from 10 pilot communes to 20 additional communes in 12 provinces. Under the GFDRR Phase I, a study on Climate Change impact (including in coastal and urban areas) was carried out. A pilot on integration of DRR into poverty alleviation was also implemented. The WB consultant highlighted that northern mountainous provinces had still been little addressed. This will be one of the focus of the GFDRR Phase II. The WB could help facilitating a donor dialogue platform.

- Other key DRR donors in Vietnam are the Asian Development Bank, JICA, EU Member States, the USA.
- The European Commission will continue supporting DRR and in particular CBDRR activities in Vietnam, with a focus on transfer of experience to the new CBDRR Programme. This will imply strong coordination and cooperation mechanisms, as well as accrued work on standardisation, system development and capacity-building.
- Sweden presented its new country strategy approach, shifting out of development cooperation, while keeping human rights and democracy, as well as governance through environment and climate change.

Programmatic and Thematic Discussions

- A large amount of time during the workshop was devoted to in-depth discussions on how DIPECHO can support the Government National CBDRR Programme. Topics were split into: a programmatic framework (getting away from project approaches), mapping of priority areas and hazards, advocacy measures.
- A fourth working group focused on urban risk issues.
- A set of measures was proposed for the transfer of experience and tools/guidance needed, with a strong focus on awareness raising and capacity-building. There is need to: inventorise further the methodologies and pilots, assess the changes of behaviour and impact of past actions, diversify options, improve quality of models and coordination. A lot of materials and tools exist – they should be reviewed and approved officially for wider use.
- The working group on “CBDRR mapping” provided a very concrete and detailed set of measures for the six “geo-hazard” areas identified. The recommendations are considered relevant. Communities need to be empowered and the perception that implementers are still NGOs need to shift into the real implementers – the local actors. Some areas have been less targeted than others and require more work. New “hazards” or environments need to be included.
- The criteria to identify the target communes of the CBDRR National Programme need to be elaborated more in details.
- Need to raise awareness through advocacy, so as to change mindset and ensure that people’s perceptions are used. Currently, there is a “cacophony” of messages and tools. A Government strategy should be drafted, with key messages and methods. Good initiatives were voiced, such as new country wide DRR TV channel, improved DRR integration into school curriculum, inventory of IEC tools (eg the one made by ADPC). Capacity of stakeholders needs to be addressed.
- Recommendations for advocacy measures were as follows: participatory and transparent policy recommendations for implementation (including costing, M&E); enhanced role of CSOs and mass associations; development of a clear package or menu of replication models to fit in the CBDRR National Programme; need to raise even more the attention of media stakeholders in the policy dialogue.

Conclusions, including for DIPECHO / Follow-up Actions / Other Comments

- The DRR environment is considered highly favorable and the recognition by the Government that community-based DRR approaches are core to the development and resilience-building of the population is a cornerstone in the process. This success was made possible thanks to the large efforts and hard work of implementing agencies and local authorities, but also through the pooling of resources and by speaking one voice in a

dialogue with the Government. The success story should be documented and promoted in other countries.

- In Vietnam, a large amount of CBDRR pilots have been carried out and some of them are considered ready for dissemination, in the country but also in the region. Such dissemination is already taking place but this can be enhanced further.
- Many pilot initiatives and identified / documented good practices exist, including through DIPECHO and VANGOCA. These need to be consolidated and multiplied within the CBDRR country-wide government programme, moving from a pilot and project concept perspective to a wider sectoral and programmatic approach within the Government adopted framework. Geographically, there can be dissemination region from region, but also through appropriate and contextualised tool (in particular in highland areas).
- There is a need to review carefully the (physical and activity-related) mapping of CBDRR measures in order to propose models, action plans, but also develop adequate typologies for each relevant area/hazard. Useful data is available – agencies need to carry out a coordinated “homework” so to ensure a proper geographical focus for respective and complementary CBDRR actions. The draft map of CBDRR pilots developed by DG ECHO as a basis for the discussions during the meeting was felt useful. DIPECHO partners will elaborate on the map to make it more accurate.
- The new CBDRR Programme is a clear national commitment and engagement. At the same time, the mechanisms and means for implementation still need further elaboration, so the actions but also information are rolled out down to the local level and so sufficient capacities are available. It is hoped that the process will be participatory, allowing a good “infusion” from non governmental and civil society, but above all communities themselves.
- In order to achieve the proposed indicators and outputs of the CBDRR Programme, it was recommended to establish benchmarks, baseline data and monitoring systems, but also to carefully elaborate systems. This might require time before the continuation of practical pilots, but this would be a worthy investment.
- Numerous capacity-building measures are taking place and there is a need for consolidation and expansion. There is willingness to assist the Government in developing and disseminating guidelines and training material (ToT methodologies). If to achieve the proposed targets (for instance a 100% training level), the current capacities and systems will not be sufficient. This needs to be addressed.
- Coordination is taking place, and sometimes through too numerous meetings and formats. However, at times players duplicate and do not complement each other - horizontal and vertical sharing needs to improve. There are various groups or mechanisms (e.g. JANI, DMWG, UN “PCG 10” etc.) but also a need for stronger government role and focal point agency system, so that the coordinators can be coordinated. As reminded by the Government representative during the meeting, CCFSC with support from the DMC is appointed to fulfill this role. Focal points for the CBDRR Programme are the DDFCSs.
- With Vietnam’s chairing role in ASEAN in 2010, and with the entry into force soon of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response, there are accrued potentials for DRR initiatives at regional and national levels.
- Urban Risks have been little addressed so far and recent events have shown new vulnerabilities. While overall rural poverty might have decreased, urban poverty is on the increase. This topic is complex, but there are some available actors and mechanisms i.e. scope for implementing effective DRR measures in urban contexts in Vietnam, impacting potentially on a large population.

- Vietnam's progress on DRR is obvious. The challenge now is not to re-invent coordination, guidelines, awareness material, training tools etc., but to build on the current initiatives, consolidate them and expand further.
- The Government representative appraised the objective and constructive discussions, indicating that comments will be shared with Line Ministries. MARD is presently developing some tools to implement the CBDRR National Programme and these will be improved in design, with the involvement of relevant DRR stakeholders.

Should you have any comments on this report, please send them by email to Cécile Pichon at drrc@echo-bangkok.org

Annexes: agenda, presentations, speeches, general information.

See also http://www.delvnm.ec.europa.eu/news/vn_news/vn_news86.html

Outlines of New National Programme for CBDRM

Adopted on 13 July 2009

Period: 2009-2020 (three phases)

Target: 6,000 most vulnerable communes and villages (national)

Follows the National Strategy for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

Budget: 988.7 bln VND (55 mln USD): 55% from national budget, 5% from population; 40% from external sources including external assistance, private sector etc.

Stakeholders: MARD, CCFSC (focal agencies); MoPI, MpFin, MoET, other line Ministries; provincial municipal authorities, social, mass organisations, private sector, populations; international community.

Main Objectives:

- 1) Raise awareness of people (70%) in disaster prone areas and build CBDRM capacities of local communities (805.8 bln VND / 45 mln USD)
- 2) Build capacities for local authorities (100%) in managing and implementing CBDRM (182.9 bln VND / 10 mln USD)

Expected Outputs:

- 1) 100% officials receive training and are well equipped with knowledge and tools
- 2) Target villages and communes have preparedness and response plans; communication systems are strengthened; DM task forces and volunteer groups are functional; awareness is raised within populations; children and schools are equipped with knowledge and tools

Main Components:

- | | |
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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) CBDRM<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. IEC materials, campaigns, guidelinesb. Media and public campaigns; other campaigns, simulation exercisesc. annual planning systems (integrated into socio-economic planning)d. training materials and systems, guidelinese. Training coursesf. DM task forces, volunteer networks etc.g. EWSh. Small-scale mitigation3) Establishment and strengthening of DM Centers<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Infrastructure & equipment2. Tasking and systems3. Skill building4. Knowledge management5. Mapping6. EWS | <ol style="list-style-type: none">2) Capacity-building for local authorities<ol style="list-style-type: none">Harmonised CBDRM systems and toolsStandardised training materials and methodologies, guidelines for trainers, facilitators and traineesTraining systems and courses; skill buildingEquipment with tools and materialsProcesses<ol style="list-style-type: none">Law making and implementing rules, including CBDRMProgramme management and coordinationPilot action planningProvincial Action planningDevelopment of CBDRR tools and systemsImplementation of some measures |
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Priority Areas

- Phase 1 (2009-2011): South-Central region and upper stream of Cuu Long Delta provinces (1,000 communes, budget 66.15 bln)
- Phase 2 (2012-2015): Middle Central region, mountain and highland areas (2,500 communes, 338.9 bln VND)
- Phase 3 (2016-2020): other areas (2,500 communes, 472.8 bln VND)

Outcomes of Working Groups

Working Group – Programming Scenario / Knowledge Transfer	
<p><u>References</u></p> <p>New National Programme on CBDRM until 2020</p> <p>CBDRR mapping (pilots undertaken until now in Vietnam)</p> <p>National Strategy for Natural Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation until 2020</p>	<p><u>Rationale:</u> DIPECHO has been supporting a series of projects, which have been closely interacting, in particular through JANI. There have been also a series of projects running in parallel, with more or less successful interactions.</p> <p>The idea is to imagine what could be an overall programmatic approach of DIPECHO in Vietnam.</p> <p>The group will work on a theoretical, programming framework. What could be done to transfer the experience gained through DIPECHO and other CBDRR programmes/projects into the Government’s new CBDRM National Programme.</p>
Outputs	
<p>Awareness Raising - Gaps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversify means of IEC • Expertise to develop IEC • Database • Mindset • Pre-test / post-test to measure impact behavior change • Need assessment <p>Raising Awareness</p> <p>Challenges “Generic Messages”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRR themes / messages • Standardised key messages • Sharing IEC joined development 	<p>Capacity Building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBDRM handbook / guidelines • Training materials / strategies • Participation of sectors (comprehensive approach) • CBDRM integration into Socio-Economic Planning • Understanding / capacity to participate (of local leaders) • Mainstreaming CCA into CBDRM (cross cutting issues) • Lack of horizontal sharing experience • Communication structure
<p>Recommended Activities</p> <p>Raising Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involvement /commitment from different actors (Gov, INGOs) to develop diversified IEC means (identify agency as focal point) 	<p>Capacity-Building-on CBDRM and DRR, CCA consolidation, Integration into Socio-Economic Development Planning process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support government develop of CBDRM Guideline and training materials - Strengthen existing CBDRM ToT system

<p>(coordination)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify theme / key messages on DRR for Awareness Raising (closely cooperate with VTC) - Inventory of IEC materials / promote website campaign of CCFSC - Mainstream DRR into school curriculum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocate MoPI to develop guidelines - Integration of CBDRM into Socio-Economic Development Planning for different levels - Provide training for officials involves in Socio-Economic Development Planning process
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Working Group – CBDRR Mapping	
<p><u>References</u></p> <p>Same as group 1</p> <p><u>Rationale:</u> A large amount of CBDRR pilots have been implemented over the last years, with some pilots or models completed and some still ongoing.</p> <p>The group should identify key issues to address (gaps), target groups, recommendations & action points, priority & timing.</p> <p>Look at the maps proposed: CBDRR mapping ; maps per hazard and areas</p> <p>Identify what is mostly completed in terms of CBDRR pilots and models (type of actions, tools, hazards, geographical coverage, linkages with other programmes such as P135).</p> <p>Identify what pilots or models are not yet completed or still need to be done in terms of hazard and area specifics.</p> <p>Identify innovative / not yet addressed approaches or topics, as well as gaps</p>	<p>Compare the National CBDRM Programme and plans (timing, geographical coverage) and ongoing CBDRR projects or programmes and make some recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For actions fitting within the timeframe and geographical scope of the National programme’ first phase (2009-2011) ○ For actions that could prepare the next phases ○ For other supporting actions <p>Propose some specific hazard-related actions and activities</p> <p>Propose some activities supporting the transfer of experience from CBDRR models developed, JANI and other initiatives into the Government’s National CBDRR programme.</p> <p>Make recommendations for improved linkages with other programmes (WB, JICA etc.)</p>
Outputs	
<p><u>Reviewed</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Geographic Areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Central Highland New Hazard? Flood and Drought - less address and as well as the northern part ○ Consistent with Government Priority/other programmes in central highland and southern part 	

○ **Selection Criteria:**

Number of Casualty	Most vulnerable and poor with lack of capacity or limited
Frequency/landfall areas	Capacity of grassroots Vietnamese actors (e.g WU, RC)
Areas affected by CC	Take into account of climate change
Area neglected by others/donors	

● **Hazards/Risk (Priority for DIPECHO)**

- Region 1 (Northern – Yen Bai, Lao Cai, Cao bang, Phu tho, Lai Chau, Son La, Ha Giang and Ba Kan, Dine Bien?)
- Region 4 (Central highland: landslide, drought, flood: Gia Lai, Dak Lak, Dak Nong, Lam Dong, Kon Tum)
- Region 3: Quang Tri, Quang Binh, Hue, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Ngai, ...
- Region 6: Mekong delta (Long An, Tien Giang, Ben Tre, An Giang, Dong Thap, ...)

● **Map Location of Intervention by DRM stakeholders and Timing**

GAP/Constraints	DO WHAT to DO?	Recommendation to DIPECHO:
<p>Region 1: Northern mountainous Flood/Flash Flood, Landslide, Cold, Whirlwinds</p> <p>Gap: Lack of trainers, lack of capacity, Top down planning approach</p>	<p>Involve vulnerable group and minority</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extend DIPECHO intervention Region 1, and 4 and remains its intervention in existing locations. - Building Early Warning, Capacity building and awareness raising - In addition to vulnerable and ethnic group, primary target group such as provincial level and committees should be included. - Replicate lesson learnt in provinces where CBDRR programme exist to other districts.
<p>Region 3: central</p> <p>Gap: lack of empowerment (NGO considered to be implementer), coverage of NGO projects</p> <p>DIPECHO project cycle: 15 month = short for sustainability</p> <p>Strengths: long experience of CBDRM projects/programmes = less vulnerable in the central compared to other regions</p>	<p>Scaling up existing models</p> <p>Climate change adaptation, more severe drought</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Early warning system need to be maintained and more sustainable - Refresher for capacity building and awareness raising - Lesson learns documented for sharing and improvement - Share among provinces of good practice, lesson learns, models within the region - Include media in CBDRM to expand knowledge and awareness - Enhance coordination with GoV: e.g MARD, CCFSC DMC, MOET, mass organization - Capacity building for provincial agencies for sustainability - Risk Assessment/tools taking into account of climate change and more long-term vision - Coordination at provincial, district level (e.g working group, meetings,

(RC move to the North)		dissemination of tools/experience/materials)
Region 2, 5: similar to region 3		-
Region 4: Highland landslide, drought, flood Gap: capacity, remote areas, isolated communities, ethnic minority, GoV CBDRM programme (not yet decided which province)	Transfer existing knowledge, experience to GoV programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Share tools/documentation (training, IEC, assessment, good practice) - Sharing resource person, trainer, - CBDRM model for small scaled mitigation project - Networking - M&E systems/plans
Region 6: Mekong Flood, new hazard (typhoon) Gap: lack of awareness on new hazard	Similar to region 3 Focus also on new hazards (storm, erosion) Vulnerability of urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness raising - Take into account of new hazard - Urban planning (refer to group 4) - Tools/assessment taking into account of new hazard - Boundary Information sharing (transnational/regional)

Working Group – Advocacy

Rationale: Taking into consideration:

- the drafting of the DM Law,
- the new National CBDRR Programme
- the SNAP preparation and implementation,
- a National Platform being set up,
- the JANI experience and lessons learned

Identify continued actions ensuring a good policy dialogue and advocacy measures involving the civil society and non government actors. These could take the form of a continued joint initiative, or simply some recommendations for activities.

Identify key issues to address (gaps), target groups and stakeholders, recommendations & action points, priority & timing

Discuss ideas for a possible continuation of an initiative similar to JANI.

Discuss linkages with CCFSC and other key stakeholders, such as Line Ministries and Departments, but also the private sectors, universities, media etc.

Discuss advocacy for improved linkages with other programmes such as P135

Include coordination issues in your discussions and recommendations, including with stakeholders less addressed so far (universities etc.)

Should there be time (eg in the afternoon), based on the recommendations identified, look at working and specific modalities for a potential joint initiatives (conditions, constraints, risks, scope of such

a joint initiative etc.)

Outputs

Stakeholder map

Existing Players/Stakeholders

UN – PCG10 MARD/MONRE/MPI
Red Cross CBOs
NGOs (DMWG, CCWG, JANI etc.)
Donors Media – weak (in DP)
Private sectors? Research agencies

Existing policy makers

MARD/MONRE/MPI NC for S&R

Provincial levels

NDM-Partnership National Platform?

Communities - Women, men, children of different social groups

Gaps

- Linking communities' needs to policy making process: INGOs dependency → not enough + enhance roles of CSOs or Mass Organisations → INGO to promote clear roles of mass organisations' mandates
- Coordination: Inter-sectoral linkages, relationship and approaches, methodologies
- Implementation Plan of National Strategies:
 - capacity and agenda priorities of Government agencies
 - Standardise approaches, transparency and accountabilities
 - Plans at different levels?
 - Limit involvement/attention of **media/private sector** and no protocols for media in humanitarian works in Vietnam

(gap ctd)

- Capacity of GoV agencies:
 - Insufficient capacity for policy development
 - Structure of top-down approach: pros and cons
 - Lack of participatory
 - Operation capacity does not matched with policies/plans – local practitioners capacity
 - Not yet/necessary present the voices of different social groups (gender, poor groups,...)
 - Not sustainable manpower capacity (staff turn over etc.)
- Capacity of other DM stakeholders, CSOs
 - Replication and coordination to have good models/good practices?
→ need to evaluate, consolidate and document good practices for policy changes to the GoV?
 - Are we (stakeholders, CSOs) doing good in representing local voices to GoV?
 - M&E and evidence-based with positive impacts of INGO models?
→ challenge to scale-up

Key issues to be addressed

- Clear/participatory/transparent policy recommendations for policy implementation:
 - how, what and by whom; cost and resources
 - Monitoring, evaluation and adjustment
- Clear package/menu of replication models (model of changes, disaster scenarios, cost-benefit, etc.) for CBDRM National Programme
- Raise more attentions of media in policy dialogues, advocacy in DRR, CCA

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Finance allocation (GOV) and coordination (GOV/donors...):</u> prioritisation process and how budget are allocated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advising government to develop a standardized training curricular and system for whole actors
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Working Group – Urban Risks

<p><u>References</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Urban Risk Campaign 2010-2011</u> • Existing or planned pilots • Policies 	<p><u>Background</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As for the previous two Campaigns, DIPECHO is keen on supporting global DRR efforts. However, this issue is more complex for a Programme like DIPECHO, due to timing, but also since the added value of the Programme is more on remote, vulnerable areas. Addressing the poor and vulnerable urban populations has proven extremely complex and challenging so far in a DIPECHO framework. • Proposed focus of the discussions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Small and Medium Urban centers ○ Follow-up of the two previous campaigns in an urban environment (ie Safe Schools and Safe Hospitals in cities), as proposed by ISDR ○ Other potential innovative or interesting ideas for DIPECHO or other stakeholders to be identified. ○ Links with Climate Change Adaptation
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Outputs

<p>Key issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of “URBAN” Area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Admin units are rural /semi-urban – Provincial Centers- (some are isolated) • Who is At risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – High Impact- economic loss – Vulnerable Populations – Non registered 	<p>Solutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information gathering • Study on vulnerabilities and capacities • Risk Mapping (hazard, land-use, drainage) • DRR strategy for Urban Area in existing and developing framework • CBDRR training adopted to urban environment • Flood mapping – include city • EWS for Urban Areas
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRR in urban planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hanoi – HT – Hue new city • Complexity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – # of Stakeholders – Difficult to have influence – Out-reach <p>Existing Program focusing Urban Risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women Union: Environment and Radio & TV Programs • WHO: Safe Hospitals • Promise: ADPC/CECI/USAID • CC Resilience in Asian Cities: Quy Nhom , Danag, Can Tho • Structural Programs: dyke , irrigation & drainage, water Supply • Flood Modeling and Mapping • DWF: training with Urban Planning Dept • ADPC: regional Training of Urban Planners <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Campaign on Safer Urban Cities to build on Safe Schools and Safe Hospitals • Defining indicator and criteria for Safer Cities in Vietnam • Working through Association of Vietnamese Cities • Twining of cities - partnership between cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical training for Urban Planners • Improve existing technology for urban planning/response • Work with Universities and Technical Institutions • Safer Hospitals – Health care professional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Outreach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Entry Points ○ Education Systems ○ Media ○ Mass Organizations i.e Women Union , Fatherland Organization etc ○ Major Events – 1000 Years of Hanoi • Private Sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Contribution in addressing urban problems ○ Urban developers ○ Insurance- financial incentives for safer housing and planning • National Stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Live in Urban Areas ○ Ways to reach them with message ○ Decision Makers
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