

STRATEGIC NATIONAL ACTION PLAN OF VIETNAM

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

GENERAL INFORMATION

VIETNAM



Việt Nam is located at the Southeast of Asia, with 333.000 km² of the total natural area and 3200km of coastline.

Population: 84 million (2004's statistics)

Population density: 226 capitas/km²

Urban population: 20 %
Rural population: 80 %

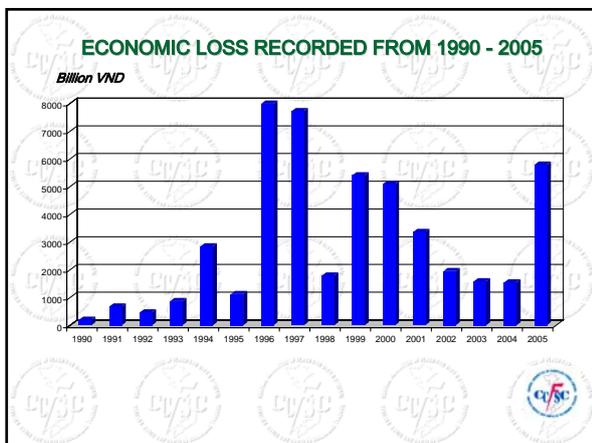
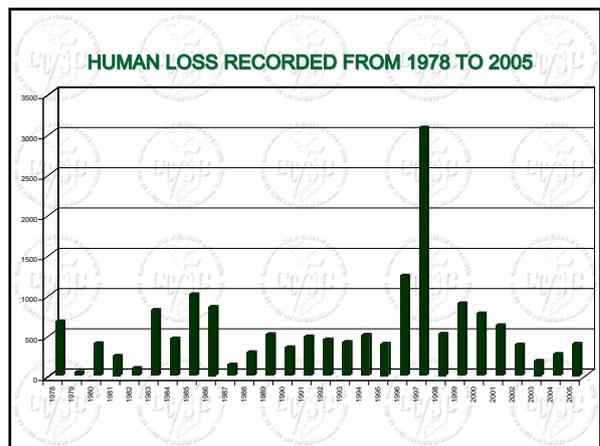


TYPICAL DISASTERS IN VIET NAM

- Flood
- Flash flood
- Storm and typhoon
- Storm surges

Not on map:

- Drought
- Salt invasion
- Forest fire
- River bank and shoreline erosion

STRATEGY FOR DISASTER RISK PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

FOR THE RED RIVER DELTA AND THE NORTHERN CENTRAL VIET NAM

RADICAL DISASTER PREVENTION



1. Afforestation and protection of upstream forests.
2. Construction of reservoirs for flood mitigation in upstream areas.
3. Construction areas for flood divergence and retardation.
4. Flood resistant dyke systems.
5. River channel dredging for increasing flood drainability.
6. Dyke supporting systems against flood.



Non-structure measures:

1. Strengthening of disaster early warning and forecasting capacities.
2. Strengthening of the dyke systems and community awareness on disaster mitigation and management.
3. Appropriate land use and residential planning to avoid disasters



FOR THE MIDDLE AND SOUTHERN CENTRAL, VIETNAM

DISASTER AVOIDANCE, MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION



1. Constructing the large reservoirs
2. Upgrading the rural infrastructure works.
3. Agricultural crops restructured and crop season shifted
4. Dredging river channels for flood drainage
5. Strengthening forecast and warning systems.
6. Community resilience improved
7. Relocation planned and setting up the safety area against disaster.
8. Search and rescue planned and organized



For coastline areas:

1. Coastal residential areas replanned
2. Sea dyke systems upgraded
3. Land use planning improved
4. Evacuation plan prepared
5. Mangrove forests established
6. Early warning and forecasting systems improved
7. Storm safety shelters constructed for boats and ships
8. Search and rescue planned and organized
9. Community awareness strengthened



FOR THE SOUTHERN VIET NAM

Clearing ground for a residential cluster in Tân Hồng district, Đồng Nai province



A child care center in Hồng Ngự district, An Giang province



LIVING AND DEVELOPING WITH FLOOD

1. Establish embankments in highly populated and production focused areas
2. Restructure agricultural crops and improve land use planning
3. Prepare evacuation plans
4. Construct flood resistant housing
5. Establish daily child care centers during flood season
6. Establish residential clusters avoiding flooding
7. Improve early flood warning and forecasting capacity
8. Improve flood drainability
9. Establish seadyke systems
10. Organize swimming courses for children



LESSONS LEARNED AND SUCCESSES ACHIEVED



The general lessoned learn of Vietnam is Active avoidance, opportune response, effective recovery

Towards achieving objectives of the Hyogo Framework for actions:

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation

1.1. National institutional and legislative framework :

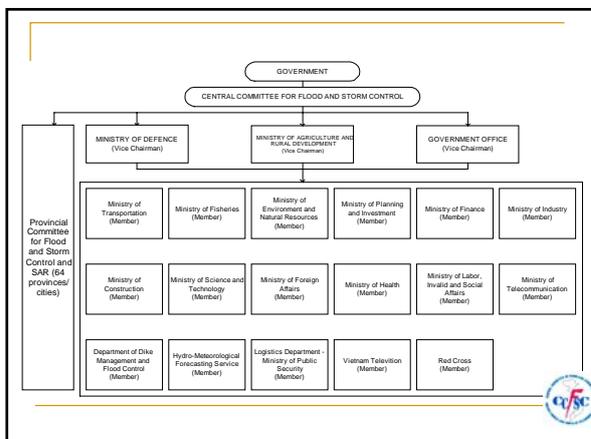
a. National integrated DRR mechanisms:

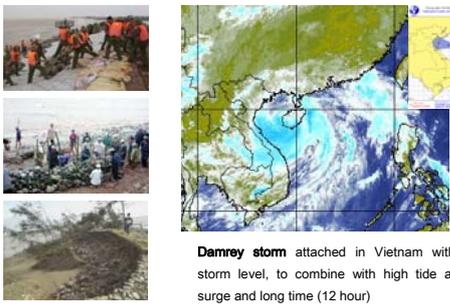
Existing:

- Multi-sectoral CCFSC is in place at all administrative levels of the Government and all ministries
- National Search and Rescue with Ministry of Defense as Secretariat
- A Government-Donor-NGO Natural Disaster Management Partnership (NDM-Partnership) has been established
- A Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG)

Next step:

- The Action Plan on DRR is expected to be comprehensive with priorities in all-relevant sectors. A framework for coordinated implementation, M&E and reporting for its implementation is required.
- Phase II of NDM-Partnership has been approved by the Government.





Lessoned learn:

- CCFSC role
- Active Decision in Natural Disaster Emergency case
- Mobilization

Damrey storm attached in Vietnam with highest storm level, to combine with high tide and storm surge and long time (12 hour)

To evacuate 338.144 people, called 39.735 boats back to shelters. This was the largest evacuation in a short time in history

Damage: human losses: 4 peoples, broken set



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b. Integrate risk management and reduction into national development policies and planning including poverty reduction strategies

Existing:

- Viet Nam development targets includes one to "reduce half of number of people falling back to poverty due to natural disasters by 2015"
- National Socio-economic development Strategy 2001-10 and plan for 2006-10 set natural DRR a priority. DRR is a priority in the SED plan of MARD, disaster prone provinces and concerned ministries (fisheries, health, natural resources and environment, etc)

Next step:

- To integrated above strategy according to region and province and commune.

c. Legislation

Existing:

- Ordinances on dyke management and flood and storm control and soon-to-be approved Law on Dyke management
- Other related: Forestry sector development strategy, Water resources manager strategy, National strategy to prevent injuries and disasters

Next step:

Law on disaster risk reduction



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1.2. Resources

- Assess existing Human resources capacities for DRR and develop capacity building plans to meet on-going and future requirements
- Allocate resources for development and implementation of risk management policies/programmes, laws and regulations in all sectors and at all administrative levels

Existing:

- Resources allocated for development of ordinances and the dyke management
- Substantive resources allocated for development and implementation of structural measures for disaster risk reduction

Next step:

- Increasing resource for responding to kinds of disaster.



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1.3. Community participation

Existing:

- The broad Democracy Decree and trend in empowering and promoting participation of communities (the 133 and 135 programmes)
- Established strong community contribution to DRR and preparedness and response

Next step:

- Community participation reflected strongly in principles of the S&AP



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2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

2.1. National and local risk assessment

Existing:

- Flood hazard maps developed for the most flood prone areas but not yet at community level (except some pilots) and not yet widely disseminated
- Established mechanisms for recording and reporting disaster losses (physical damages only) from community up to national level and widely shared with international community.
- On-going efforts to improve the damage and needs assessment consolidating data collection and recording by different national agencies (CCFSC, Red Cross, GSO)
- Annual Statistics record disaster losses and annual reports by provinces/CCFSC on damages caused by disasters

Next step:

- Hazard and risk assessment as priorities



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2.2. Early warning

Existing:

- Relatively good EWS in place from Central to community level using CCFSC and Red Cross networks
- Ordinance on EW on typhoons and guidelines of flood alerting system.

Next step:

- Improving weather forecast and EW are priorities



Flood benchmarks and monuments were erected at flood sites (near to rice field, commune people's committee, schools, hospitals and residential areas)

Storm early warning stations were built in coastal provinces

Flood hazard maps developed for the most flood prone areas



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2.3. Capacity

Existing:

- Infrastructure and capacity in place for research, observation, forecasting and EW and some for vulnerability assessment
- Available scientific and technical methods and capacities for risk assessment, monitoring and EW

Next step:

- Improve forecast and EW capacity with improved infrastructure and technologies

2.4. Regional and emerging risks

- Participate in MRC Flood EW and Flood management and mitigation activities
- Participate/share information in the Typhoon committee



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3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

3.1. Information management and exchange

Existing:

- Information provided on disaster risks and protection options but limited and more on preparedness/response

Next step:

- Connecting to provinces, related national agencies, and international agencies

3.2. Education and Training

Existing:

- Several pilots of school children training on DP. Curriculum developed, ready to be incorporated
- Many but scattered community-based DRR training, DP and search and rescue for local authorities and communities

Next step:

- Public awareness raising and education as priorities

3.3. Research

Research activities as in line with HFA are limited

3.4. Public awareness (see 3.2 above)

- Media is very proactive in disaster preparedness and response but not so in long-term DRR



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4. Reduce the underlying risk factors

4.1. Environment and natural resource management

Existing:

- Revised Law on environmental protection and other natural resources management address DRR (water resources, forestry)
- Initial research and awareness raising on climate change and adaptation measures

4.2. Socio-economic development policies and practices

- Social safety net is in place to provide immediate financial support to victims (loss of family member and house)
- Feasibility study for disaster risk transferring mechanism is being undertaken
- Initial advocacy for engagement of business sector in DRR but business sector has been contributed greatly to emergency relief

4.3. Land use planning and other technical measures

- Draft disaster reduction building code is being prepared



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5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Existing:

- Relative good capacity for preparedness and response
- Established practice of developing contingency plans in disaster prone areas
- Mechanisms in place to mobilize voluntary participation of all - including military and police and communities to support preparedness and response
- State budget has 3-5% reserve for emergencies

Next step:

- Further develop capacity for preparedness and response, continuing to be based on the principle of 4 on spots
- Strengthen search and rescue by implementing the national programme to strengthen S&R up to 2010



Towards an outline of Strategic National Action Plan on HFA

An outline of Strategic National Action Plan on HFA of Viet Nam

1. Establishment of a framework for SNAP to enhance effective cooperation within the country and with international partners on implementation of HFA;
2. Implementation of basic priorities of disaster risk management of the country;
3. Priorities for cooperation under the framework of ISDR Asia Partnership; and
4. Enhancing benefits of disaster risk management through international cooperation.

A road map towards an effective SNAP

Viet Nam hopes to use the opportunity of the Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction to launch its programme to join the ISDR Asia Partnership to start the SNAP process. Subsequently, the SNAP process is expected to include the following activities:

1. Organization of a consultation workshop to identify key national stakeholders to form an initial mechanism for launching, implementing and managing the SNAP process as well as mobilizing domestic and international support;
2. Carrying out detailed mapping to identify basic priorities of disaster risk management of the country to form the basis for consensus building among key stakeholders;
3. Identifying framework for effective cooperation with the ISDR Asia Partnership, based on which priority activities could be proposed for implementation;
4. Identifying other priorities for international cooperation; and
5. Preparing report and detailed proposals for further implementation



PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, ESPECIALLY IN THE REGION, ACTIVE CONTRIBUTION TO ACTIVITIES OF THE ASIAN COMMITTEE ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT

