

***Establishing family group and commune capacity to reduce
storm vulnerability and economic loss***

Central Viet Nam

By

Alternatives & Development Workshop

In collaboration with

Development Workshop Viet Nam

&

the Storm Damage Prevention committees of selected communes in Central Viet Nam

PROPOSAL TO CIDA

March 2002

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1. Project Proposal Summary Sheet

Project title	Establishing family group and commune capacity to reduce storm vulnerability and economic loss in central Viet Nam	
CIDA Ref. #		
Country and specific location	Viet Nam Central Provinces; Thua Thien Hué province	
Project dates	Expected start-up	April 2002
	Expected completion	August 2002
Agency details	Name	Alternatives & Development Workshop
	Contact officer	Robert David
	Telephone	
	Fax	
Budget (\$CAD)	E-mail	
	Total budget	
	Funds from CIDA	
	Funds from other sources	
Expected contribution to CIDA's IHA program - check most relevant outcome(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Improved or maintained health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improved physical security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stabilized social structures		
Expected contribution to CIDA's IHA program - check most relevant output(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Health services improved or maintained <input type="checkbox"/> Water supply and sanitation improved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to shelter and household items improved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Services to reduce physical risks <input type="checkbox"/> Other protection services provided <input type="checkbox"/> Employment and education opportunities established Improved interagency coordination		
Number and description of expected male and female beneficiaries		
35 000 estimated beneficiaries, 51% female. Poor and vulnerable families engaged principally in farming and fishing		
Narrative summary of planned activities		
The project develops the social and institutional processes that assist families to reduce their vulnerability in a sustainable manner in Central Viet Nam.		
It is based on establishing groups of families in villages and hamlets as the central actors in the implementation of a family based vulnerability reduction process. Families are supported in undertaking the preventive strengthening of their homes through the provision of credit, a small subsidy and technical support. At the same time the project develops the capacity of the commune Damage Prevention Committees (established by project) to provide the necessary support and animation to encourage and help village family groups to undertake vulnerability reduction activities.		
The project works to establish the mechanisms and activities that can be continued in the future at affordable cost to the communes and the beneficiary families. Through their combined action and involvement, the project works to encourage families to invest their resources in storm prevention.		

2. Project Overview

2.1. Background

2.1.1 Socio economic context

In the past decade, Viet Nam has emerged from years of poverty and strife. Poverty, as measured by per-capita expenditure¹, decreased from 60% to 37% between 1993 and 1998, although levels of rural poverty still remained higher at a national average of 44% in 1998 (compared to 66% in 1993). By 1999 Viet Nam rated 110th out of 175 nations on the UNDP human development index², with a relatively steady improvement over the previous 8 years.

This growth and improvement in general conditions can largely be attributed to the economic reforms launched by the VN government in 1986, *doi moi*, which moved Viet Nam towards a market economy, and which replaced collective farming with individual households as the basic unit and made farmers free to sell their produce on the open market. Although the percentage of profit that a farmer retains on a crop such as rice is still low, these changes have contributed to a growth in family revenues.

Economic reforms and an improvement in the general working environment have had a positive effect that filters down to all but the poorest families. More families have been able to make small investments to acquire commodities like bicycles, and the last decade has seen the start of formalised opportunities to borrow for income generation activities. This is matched by a strong demand for education and better services.

Despite this encouraging picture, a significant proportion of families still living *below* the poverty line³ (39% in rural south central coastal Viet Nam, and 51% in north central Viet Nam), and a large proportion of families also live precariously just above it. Many of the latter families are 'temporarily poor'⁴, resorting to a variety of activities in order to survive, with irregular incomes. And in this context, *the reduction of vulnerability⁵ is a key component of reducing poverty*: it only takes a small mishap for a family to return to conditions of near starvation, ill health and dept. Families repeatedly express their hope that they can achieve better living conditions and be able to complete their children's education. To do this, they need to secure what they have already achieved and to live in secure conditions.

For most families, their home is one of the largest investments that they will ever make. A decent and storm resistant home in turn provides security to the family, its health and its possessions, including those needed for income generating activities.

Achieving a decent and structurally resistant home has invariably required enormous effort and saving. Families who have been interviewed in the central Viet Nam⁶ describe years of effort and investment to achieve a decent home; and this incremental investment has often been destroyed by storms in large part because both materials and structure are frequently not used in a manner that assures their security. Many families tell of their home being destroyed repeatedly by storms.

¹ Vu Tuan Anh «Vietnam living standards survey 1997-98 – analysis» Hanoi 1999/VN GSO

² UNDP Human Development report 1999.

³ Where a family cannot satisfy the bare necessities of life. Viet Nam Living standards survey 1997 – 1998, Hanoi 1999, Viet Nam General Statistical Office.

⁴ Families whose income levels fluctuate above and below an acceptable minimum level during periods of natural disaster and economic crisis (Vu Tuan Anh, GSO Viet Nam 1999).

⁵ World Bank report « Viet Nam: attacking poverty » November 1999

⁶ Lam Ngoc Mai « Études de cas des familles bénéficiaires du projet » DW & ENDA, Hué, July 2001

2.1.2. The risk and impact of storm damage

Viet Nam is considered amongst the most disaster prone countries of the world. Major disasters happen at least every decade. There are indications that the severity of storms is increasing⁷: the floods in 1999 that hit central Viet Nam were the worst in living memory; families still talk of the huge losses that occurred in the 1997 massive typhoon Linda when 300 000 houses were destroyed and many more damaged.

Although less destructive, annually the coast is hit by tropical storms and typhoons at a rate of 4 to 6 typhoons a year or more⁸. (UNDP Table for past 50 years). What are in effect regular disasters cause extensive and often repeated damage to housing and infrastructure as well as losses to agriculture and fisheries. Along with economic growth *the levels of economic loss have climbed steadily* since 1985, reaching over 600 million US\$ by 1996⁹.

Whilst it is difficult to provide protection against massive storms such as those that hit central Viet Nam in 1985 and again in 1997, damage in the more frequent annual storms can and should be largely avoided. This can be achieved, at a far lower economic and social cost compared to that of reconstruction, by taking preventive action to increase the resistance of the buildings and the resistance of their components to the effect of storms, high winds and floods.

The experience of working with families in Thua Thien Hué Province since 1999¹⁰ has showed that for an average house value of 850US\$ for 35m², an extra 35% - 300 US\$ - needs to be spent on making the building storm resistant. The net result is a preventive strengthening investment ranging from 15 to 30% on the total final cost of a strong house, small school or market.

People and communes need to be encouraged to make this investment.

2.2. Project rationale

2.2.1. The problem: renewal of housing stock has increased vulnerability to loss in the face of increasing storms.

Fifteen years ago, the typical situation for villages in the centre of Viet Nam was a cluster of houses with thatched roofs, a pole or bamboo frame, and bamboo mat walls. Most if not all of the materials came from the locality, and many of these materials could be gathered. Capital investment in the home was extremely low and few if any of the inputs were monetary although families have always set social importance on getting, if they can, a good timber roof frame.

Although many houses were frail and easily destroyed by storms, recovery could be achieved at relatively low cost and depended significantly on family and neighbour support. Once the immediate effects of a storm had subsided, village reconstruction took place quickly.

But by the mid 1980's change was taking place. Families had begun improving their homes. Frequently, the first step was to replace the thatch roof with cement or ceramic tiles. This new and often expensive roof invariably rested on a frail supporting structure. Today, many houses still have a mixture of materials, from concrete and tiles through to bamboo matting and thatch all in one structure. The result has rarely been very resistant. There have also been other changes in building practice. Storm resistant features were habitually included in most types of building to hold down roofs and secure the structure. *With the change to new materials, and whether for reasons of*

⁷ Viet Nam country report, Climate Alert Volume 7, No 4 July-August 1994

⁸ Tran Nhon, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Water Resources, Hanoi 1998.

⁹ Disaster Management Unit, UNDP, Web site data

¹⁰ DW VN – database on house, improvement and strengthening costs

economy or a belief that these materials were more storm resistant, storm resistant techniques have been largely omitted in buildings constructed with newer 'modern' materials – in effect, whilst many of the techniques exist in the community they have ceased to be systematically applied.

The gravity of this situation is compounded because many houses are also not quite finished. As a result, along with investments in improvement, there was also more at risk of loss. Given that many techniques exist in the community, a paradox is that families who are interviewed¹¹ have often claimed that they do not know how to make their house stronger and safer.

Typically, a family with a monthly income between 20 to 30US\$ has a main house¹² with a floor area of 35m² and a terrace, which represents an investment between 650 and 1000 US\$. The family make their own cement tiles and blocks. But they will buy most other materials including cement and steel, ceramic roof tiles, and doors and windows. Help from the family and neighbours is very important, but as well many families borrow money to cover the building costs.

Overall, in the past fifteen years there has been a massive amount of private investment in building in rural Viet Nam. Visual estimates – many houses have a date on them - suggest that some 70% of provincial and rural housing in Central Viet Nam has been replaced or renewed over this period.

Commune by commune, the investment in housing over this period amounts to a considerable sum. Taking a sample of 10 communes in Thua Thien Hué province with 16 000 families where Alternatives and Development Workshop have been working, over the past 15 years one can estimate that the capital investment for 70 % of the communes families, at a conservative value of 700\$/house, totals over 8 million dollars. Commune surveys in Thua Thien Hué also indicate that despite investment in new building, about 70% of housing stock can only be classified as '*semi-solid*' or weaker, and thus very vulnerable to damage.

Today, damage to houses costs much more to repair, and such loss has an economic and physical impact on a family and its health. Loss of roof tiles (a frequent occurrence in a storm) costs 100 US\$ to replace; loss of the whole house requires hundreds of dollars. Failure to take preventive action to ensure that such damage does not occur has the effect of diverting money away from economic growth, and family security and health.

2.2.2. The people affected

The people most at risk are some 70% of the inhabitants of the coastal plains and the shores of rivers, lagoons and rivers along which many live, tied to these areas by economic necessity: relocation is rarely an welcomeoption nor a simple matter.

In addition the families that are most vulnerable include a high proportion of women headed families. In the demonstration programme for house strengthening in 1999 – 2001, through selection based on need and vulnerability 40% of the beneficiaries house owners have been women.

2.2.3. What can be done?

In the face of repeated storms and disasters, the government and the international community has been active in both responding to emergency situations and the provision of relief and support for rehabilitation. The government assists where it can in the aftermath of a disaster by handing out materials to those who have lost their homes. When a disaster occurs, the donor community contributes to the process of rebuilding, and organisations such as the International Federation of

¹¹ Op.cit. Lam Ngoc Mai, July 2001

¹² Not including the kitchen, veranda and any annexes

the Red Cross have been prominent in helping people acquire safe core houses. But given the repetitive scale of the problem, donor support for *reconstruction or developing core houses* is inevitably limited in its impact and cannot reach out to a sufficiently large proportion of the population.

Until recently, government policy and prevention programmes, with some justification, have had to focus on strengthening and developing infrastructure, securing land and sea based productive capacity and protecting dykes and riverbanks¹³.

Meanwhile, faced repeatedly with major losses, families and local communities have themselves to take on most the burden of rebuilding, with only exceptional support. The cost of rebuilding is considerable, and many families have to (a) borrow in order to recover, and (b) often find themselves living in houses that are at best no stronger than before, and at worst, considerably weaker.

The answer is to encourage people to take preventive action to safeguard the investment that they have already made in their homes and small local public facilities, by incorporating storm resistant details into both existing buildings and new construction.

In the aftermath of storms and floods in 1998 that destroyed 10 000 houses and damaged 470 000 in central Viet Nam, the prime minister decreed exceptionally¹⁴ that 1 million VN Dongs (+/- 70 \$) be given to each person whose house has been destroyed to help reconstruction: had this same money been used *in prevention* would have had a lasting impact on reducing vulnerability and loss. Again in 2001 after Storm Ling Ling, the province of Binh Dinh provided VND 3 million to each family that had lost its house – a sum that would have gone a long way to preventing this loss¹⁵.

2.2.4. Promoting preventive actions to safeguard housing investment and productive capacity

Between 1999 and 2001, in the Central province of Thua Thien Hué Development Workshop & Alternatives, with support from CIDA, have successfully demonstrated that preventive strengthening of houses and public facilities including markets and schools is a viable and probably one of the only sustainable ways in which to address the increasing level of domestic vulnerability.

DW and Alternatives' argument that prevention makes an economic contribution to the community and its development by reducing losses to houses and small infrastructure has been confirmed by the financial commitment made by families and local authorities.

In the 1999 - 2001 programme in ten communes, where DW & Alternatives' Viet Nam team provided assistance and encouragement that promoted strengthening, very poor beneficiary families have been ready to make major financial contributions towards the strengthening of their home. *Families have contributed 40% of costs for work on their houses in the 1999 – 2001 Thua Thien Hué project. The local authorities in the communes have also made a financial commitment towards having market places and schools strengthened.*

Many families have borrowed from expensive moneylenders and banks to pay for the strengthening, and at times at rates that are very far from favourable. But whilst families have been ready to take this step if need be, there is concern that borrowing on the informal market is expensive and can cause other hardships for borrowers. In the words of one homeowner, Nguyen

¹³ See, for example, the Central Provinces Initiative for Natural Disaster Mitigation in Central Viet Nam,

¹⁴ Central Committee on Flood and Storm Control "Official report on the damage and response to flood and storms in the south-central and central highland provinces of Viet Nam." Hanoi, November 1998.

¹⁵ Viet Nam News Agency, Nov 12 2001.

Dinh Thu, "knowing well the damage that can be caused by a typhoon, we decided to borrow from the bank at 6%, which we will repay over two years".

Several main lessons emerge:

- The demonstrating of strengthening has effectively shown that *prevention and the mobilisation of families can make an important and economic contribution to vulnerability reduction.*
- The poorer families in the community do not have access to money or currently available loans. *Affordable credit is seen as an important contribution to help poorer families reduce their vulnerability and safeguard their investment. In early 2002 DW Viet Nam has introduced a small credit programme for house strengthening in two communes in Thua Thien Hué¹⁶.*
- The animation activities in the communes and in the schools have opened up community participation in the project activities and have helped to generate a genuine level of local appropriation of the projects activities and its message.
- *The high level of local appropriation is probably the one of the most important outcome of the 1999 – 2001 pilot project, and has been considered by some external visitors as being quite unique*
- *Finally, the 1999-2001 project was firstly a technical project, to demonstrate that preventive strengthening is cost effective and efficient; and secondly a project dealing with communication methods that encourage the authorities and the population to engage in preventive strengthening. This has been successful.*

But a lesson from 1999 2001 project has been that to be sustainable, the overall institutional, social, economic and practical process must be one that can be managed by family groups in the villages in collaboration with the representatives of the People's Committee with active and motivated participation.

Given the important role that mutual aid plays within the village and neighbourhoods, developing family groups within the community to manage the preventive strengthening process, to spread information about how to participate and about what is involved, and to work with the commune damage prevention committees is important to assure the future of the process. As pointed out by the external evaluator in 2001, whilst access to funds (local and external) for strengthening is important, it is actually even more important to develop and maintain activities and techniques that can work within a relatively small local budget.

2.3. Analytical summary why NGO is undertaking this project

The coastal plains of central Viet Nam is hit annually by storms that cause large scale destruction.

Previous experience by DW dating back to 1989 in Viet Nam showed that knowledge of safe building in the face of these repeated storms and typhoons, whilst available in theory at high levels, was largely unavailable at provincial level and very poorly related to local realities of how people, and particularly the poor, build.

Surveys undertaken in Central Viet Nam by DW and Alternatives in 1998 showed that changes in building practice in the past decade and increased investment in building had actually increased the risk of loss and vulnerability at domestic level; but national and provincial level interviews also

¹⁶ Transition programme with support from the Fondation Viet Nam Canada and Alternatives.

showed that prevention strategies did not take account of this domestic risk nor provide support for its reduction.

DW and Alternatives prepared a project in 1998 that was aimed at demonstrating locally and to the provinces in Central Viet Nam that preventive strengthening of existing domestic and communal buildings is cost effective and affordable. This demonstration was designed to generate local and provincial support for this approach, so that it would in turn move opinion towards the integration of vulnerability reduction and damage prevention into local and regional strategies.

The 1991 – 2001 project has addressed these original demonstration objectives and achieved considerable local recognition, but did not have sufficient scope in its time frame to develop the social, economic and institutional mechanisms and processes which will enable communes and communities to develop and maintain domestic and commune level damage prevention programmes.

The present project will demonstrate and install these mechanisms and processes in a select number of communes, so that local decisions makers have access to a functional and working strategy that can be replicated. The project has been prepared at the request of the People's Committee of Thua Thien Hué province and the Storm and Damage Prevention committee of Thua Thien Hué Province (See Annexes).

The applied demonstration of strategies stands as a model to be applied to other low-lying coastal areas prone to violent storms.

The overall objective remains to reduce vulnerability amongst the poor and to reduce the cost of preventing damage or rebuilding after disasters.

2.4. Implementing Agency Capacity

The present project proposal builds upon the experience of (i) the project in Thua Thien Hué province funded by CIDA IHA IPP¹⁷ between 1999 and 2001 and undertaken by Alternatives and Development Workshop in Canada with Development Workshop Viet Nam, and (2) the experience of developing and testing the pilot models for a credit system for preventive strengthening in villages, with the support of the Fondation d'aide Vietnam-Canada in 2001 & early 2002.

These activities in turn built on DW's accumulated experience of assistance for damage prevention in Viet Nam since 1989 in the same region funded notably by UNCHS, the UNDP and Australian Aid¹⁸.

See Annexe 7 as well.

¹⁷ Canadian International Development Aid, Department of Prevention and Preparedness within Humanitarian Aid: this was a non-renewable grant to test prevention approaches.

¹⁸ UNDP, UNCHS and AIDAB projects Thua Thien Hué, Quang tri, Quang Binh, Thanh Hoa, and Ninh Binh starting in 1989

3. Project description

3.1. Objectives and key issues

3.1.1. Overall objectives

- To establish the social, institutional, financial and technical mechanisms that encourage and enable families to undertake the preventive strengthening of their homes in order to avoid loss and damage in storms, and through this, achieve stability for future development.

3.1.2. Immediate objectives

- To establish mutual family support mechanisms in villages and hamlets, for animation, implementation and beneficiary selection for credit and support, in order to achieve vulnerability reduction through strengthening of houses.
- To establish the systems for the attribution and management of credit for house strengthening.
- To develop skills in the community for strengthening.
- To facilitate access by women headed families to support for undertaking of damage prevention.
- To strengthen women's capacity to participate and express needs in the vulnerability reduction process.
- To strengthen the role of children in awareness raising.
- To develop the capacity of the Commune Damage prevention Committees to mobilise the population, and to provide sustainable financial, managerial and technical support to families and the community, and to organise commune level animation activities that promote prevention and vulnerability reduction.
- To promote the adoption of preventive strengthening strategies at higher decision making levels.

3.1.3. Key project issues

The project's main focus is on developing the social and institutional processes that assist families to reduce their vulnerability in a sustainable manner as possible.

It focusses on establishing groups of families in villages and hamlets as the central actors in the implementation of a family based vulnerability reduction process. In turn it focusses on developing the capacity of the commune Damage Prevention Committees (some of which were established in the preceding project) to provide the necessary support and animation to encourage and help village family groups to undertake vulnerability reduction activities.

The project works to establish the mechanisms and activities that can be continued in the future at affordable cost to the communes and the beneficiary families. Through their combined action and involvement, the project works to encourage families to invest their resources in prevention.

3.1.4. Distribution of communes

The project proposes work in four coastal plain communes. These are planned to be in four different districts representing four different contexts:

- Sea/lagoon/fishing communities
- Lagoon/farming
- Peri-urban commune
- Farming.

The total population in the four communes is about 35 000 inhabitants, with a marginally higher proportion of women.

3.2. Purpose and expected results

Performance Framework					
Project Title – Establishing family group and commune capacity to reduce storm vulnerability and economic loss. Thua Thien Hué Province, Central Viet Nam					
Project Goal: To establish the social, institutional, financial and technical mechanisms to encourage and enable families to undertake preventive strengthening of their homes so as to avoid loss and damage in storms, and through this, achieve stability for future development					Outcome: Village and commune based vulnerability reduction strategy applied and demonstrated
How How should the expected results be achieved?	Who Who will the project work with and for?	What What specific, measurable results are expected to be achieved?			Why Why do this project?
Resources	Activities	Beneficiaries	Outputs	Outcome	Impact
CIDA-IHA 79 799 CAD	1. Establish mutual family support mechanisms for vulnerability reduction and support village level family damage prevention groups	For and with family groups in selected villages; Working with Commune damage prevention committee	11 Family 'prevention' groups operating; 55 homes strengthened with active participation of male and female beneficiaries in the project period	Vulnerable families and their home protected from the effects of storms; Risk to loss of investment and home reduced and family situation more stable	The impact of natural disasters on poor families in central Viet Nam is reduced, contributing to poverty reduction.
Population & Communes 12 000 CAD	2. Establish systems for the attribution and management of credit for house strengthening.	For: Family groups and beneficiary families; With: Commune damage Prevention Committee, Women's and Farmers Unions	Credit system established. 55 families initially helped with access to credit	Vulnerable families able to access affordable credit for house strengthening	
	3. To develop skills in the community for strengthening.	Construction workers and selected family members	160 construction workers and selected family members trained. Skills developed in the community to support house strengthening work. A technical advisory capacity developed in villages.	An increased capacity to undertake house and public facility preventive strengthening in the communes. Advice on strengthening available.	
	4. To facilitate access by women headed families to support for undertaking	Family groups, women headed families; the commune damage prevention committee	40% or more of beneficiary families are headed by women and undertake preventive strengthening		

	damage prevention.				
	5. Strengthen women's capacity to participate and express needs in the vulnerability reduction process.	Family groups, women headed families; the commune damage prevention committee; the women's union	Improved expression of women's needs and concerns in vulnerability reduction		
	6. Strengthen the role of children in awareness raising.	Kindergarden, primary and secondary schools; Teaching staff; The Commune Damage Prevention Committee	4 Schools strengthened; 4 animation campaigns organised with schools	Increased awareness of the need for domestic vulnerability reduction amongst children and their parents.	
	7. To develop the capacity of the Commune Damage prevention Committees to mobilise the population, and to provide sustainable financial, managerial and technical support to families and the community, and to organise commune level animation activities that promote prevention and vulnerability reduction.	The Commune Damage Prevention Committee; Specialist expertise in the province; local delivery partners; Artists, musicians, TV, etc.	Improved capacity of CDPC to deliver support, to manage prevention activities and to undertake mobilisation and animation in the communes. Support provided to villagers		
	8. To promote the adoption of preventive strengthening strategies at higher decision making levels.	Representatives of Provincial and District People's Committees; Flood and Storm Committees; NGO; local delivery partners.	Greater awareness of family and community based vulnerability reduction strategies.	Project contributes to debate on changing commune level prevention strategies	

3.3. Expected results

3.3.1. Establishing mutual family support mechanisms for vulnerability reduction and assisting village level family damage prevention groups

The expected result of establishing the families prevention group is that it becomes a key decision making body in the village about priorities, needs and actions within the group: priorities about who should benefit from support, the provision of help over questions of credit and repayments, the provision of help in strengthening houses, help to families in decisions about who to employ (if anybody) in undertaking strengthening, the exchange of information and experience within the community, the dissemination of information about the importance of undertaking preventive strengthening.

3.3.2. Establishing systems for the attribution and management of credit for house strengthening.

The expected result is to have a credit system for house strengthening where borrowing families are able and ready to repay on a regular and reliable basis even though house strengthening is not directly an income generating activity. The performance of the credit system is in turn intended to encourage others to include credit in their programmes, or in the types of loan that are available through existing credit organisations. Based on a starter fund of 1 320 \$US for each family groups (11 groups of 5 families), in five years 110 families will have benefitted, and some funds will remain for further loans.

3.3.3. Developing skills in the community for strengthening.

Training will developed skills for 140 people in four communes, to help them build and advise on building storm resistant houses; participants include builders in the commune, selected members of families (short 2 day programmes) and selected members of the DPC. Training will have ensured that the suitable skills for identifying and unertaking strengthening needs will be available in the commune.

3.3.4. Facilitating access by women headed families to support for undertaking damage prevention.

The expected result is that a high proportion of women have been able to benefit directly from the projects activities. It is expected that at least 40% of households will be headed by women.

3.3.5. Strengthen women's capacity to partcipe and express needs in the vulnerability reduction process.

The expected result is that women will have a greater voice in the vulnerability reduction process, reflecting, amongst other issues, their relatively un-equal position as house owners/single parents in the commune. Women will have been helped to become advocates for house strengthening, with a process that pays more attention to their reflect particular needs and constraints.

3.3.6. Strengthening the role of children in awareness raising.

Children in local schools will have participated in animation activities, and will have increased undertsanding of the need to take preventive action. At least one school per commune will have been stengthened.

3.3.7. Developing the capacity of the Commune Damage Prevention Committees.

The expected result is that the DPC will have been able to provide a range of sustainable support services to families in the commune, and to be able to organise ane manage the various events related to prompting prevenive stregthening and undertaking it (financial, managerial and technical support to families and the community, and organisation of commune level animation activities). The DPC will have made use of skills already available to the Women's and Farmer's Unins, for example in the matter of credit management, which will continue after the end of the present project.

3.3.8. Promoting the adoption of preventive strengthening strategies at higher decision making levels.

The expected result is that there will be an enhanced awareness and acceptance amongst decision makers of a complete range of actions related to village level vulnerability reduction, that can be managed and undertaken by families and *communes*; this will in turn contribute to the evolving debate about national strategies for poverty reduction and its link to vulnerability to storm damage.

3.3.9 Outputs in four communes over 5 months

Action	Output	Notes
Beneficiary families	55	Increasing to 110 or more over 5 years
Small public buildings (schools) for demonstration	4	
'Prevention week' campaigns	4	
Village animation fêtes at end of first strengthening cycle	11	
Prevention 'spéctacles'	4	
Training of builders/DPC members/group representatives	4 x 40 = 160	

3.4. Sustainability of services

The project develops skills in the community which will remain after the project period is over:

- The Damage Prevention Committees which are formally established by the project are an adjunct of the People's Committee. Villager representatives and local unions are represented. The DPC are designed to continue the promotion and support of prevention activities after the end of the project.
- Training is provided to builders to ensure that appropriate skills are available over time and skills are developed to be able to provide an assessment of strengthening requirements for individual houses.
- In liaison with the DPC, the family groups in the hamlets and villages provide a mutual support base that assists in the selection of credit beneficiaries, and helps group members in undertaking strengthening work. Their role continues after the end of the project, as credit and subsidy provision in the hamlet double the number of beneficiaries over the next 5 years.
- Many of the animation activities can also be organised by the commune in the future at low cost.

The project works to establish the system of credit for houses strengthening. Credit is important to ensure that attributed funds for preventive strengthening are to work over a longer period and for a greater number of beneficiary families. At present the mix of credit and subsidy mean that for each village group the fund will decline over 10 years, but in 5 years the fund will multiply the number of beneficiaries by double; the intention is that (a) the system demonstrates that this form of credit is viable and can in the future be provided by more classic credit organisations in Viet Nam, and that (b) the subsidy component can be made small enough to the point that it can be covered by other sources including the state.

3.5. Intermediate and ultimate beneficiaries

The ultimate beneficiaries are poor and vulnerable families¹⁹, with incomes in the range of 20 – 30\$ per month, living on the coastal plains of central Viet Nam, and who are regular victims of natural disasters. They are at risk from having their house destroyed or damaged, and their investment in building, building materials and possessions lost, and they represent up to 70% of the population in this region. The broader target population is estimated at 35 000 people in four communes.

The intermediate beneficiaries are (a) the families with whom the project will work in the selected communes and villages; (b) school children who participate in activities to promote preventive strengthening; (c) local builders who will be trained in the target communes; (d) the members of the Commune Damage Prevention Committees.

Specific target groups within vulnerable communities.

More specifically, within the overall target group, the project has also worked with different groups within the communes.

- The project has works directly with children in kindergardens and primary schools:
 - Firstly by working with teachers to introduce the theme of storm damage and preventive strengthening (an average of 40 teachers per commune trained);
 - Secondly by activities with the children, including painting competitions and participation in parades and concerts;
 - Thirdly by strengthening many of the kindergardens and primary schools in the ten communes, thus demonstrating the techniques that can be used.
- The project works with youth in the communes by providing practical training and discussion sessions on the issue of damage prevention and on the techniques that can be used by the building brigades that exist in each commune.
- The project works with many of the elderly, since this group are most often amongst the most vulnerable in the community and many of them need to have their houses strengthened. Community elders and traditional leaders are involved in debate in the villages during beneficiary selection processes and choices of public buildings in their village.
- The project works directly with women; firstly an estimated 40% of more of beneficiary households will be headed by women alone and they are clearly present in the remaining families; secondly the project works to enhance the expression of women's concerns and needs relative to vulnerability reduction and the strengthening of their homes. The women's union is also represented on the Damage Prevention Committees and helps in mobilisation.

¹⁹ The poor are classified as those who cannot satisfy the bare necessities of life, and in 1998 were considered by the VN General Statistics Office to number 39% in South Central VN and 51% in North Central VN ; a larger proportion are classified as « temporarily poor » meaning families whose income fluctuates above and below an acceptable minimum level. GSO VN 1999.

3.6. Activities and themes

3.6.1. Establishing mutual family support mechanisms for vulnerability reduction and support

The project and the PDC will support the organisation of groups of families within selected villages. These groups will form the basic unit for the management of credit in the community and become focal points about preventive strengthening of houses.

In the project the role of families and groups of families will be developed:

- in discussing the problems and potential solutions for reducing vulnerability;
- through participation in the design of activities and interventions;
- in selecting beneficiary families within the community;
- in helping the organisation of credit for strengthening;
- in the management of the strengthening work on their homes.

Each group will be established through hamlet & village participation with the help of list of vulnerable families developed with the village representatives. The minimum group size will start at 5 families, expanded as additional families join, and will include all the beneficiary families. A group leader will be identified to act as an animator within the group.

Group members will visit all buildings that are *potentially* to be strengthened, and will participate in assessing strengthening needs and viability (thus increasing general knowledge about preventive strengthening). They will assist in the identification and design of solutions. The group will participate in the evaluation of family capacity and needs, and in the discussion about the work that needs to be done and what contributions will come from the family. No two houses require the same amount of strengthening, since different materials and quality of previous workmanship are involved.

Each group will start with five houses to be strengthened. The credit system will enable double this number to benefit under the presently proposed funding. As needed, group members will support individual families in undertaking work on their house.

They will organise the ceremonies for the start of work and for the completion of the first round of strengthening activities, when a fête will be organised to mark the results. These ceremonies will be used to promote the theme of preventive strengthening. The group will develop neighbourhood animation activities around the work that has been done on their houses, and will help in providing advice to other families.

The project will work with families to show how existing buildings can be strengthened simply and efficiently by applying ten key points of storm resistant construction, in a manner that is sympathetic to local aesthetic wishes (this is an important issue in developing local acceptance of some techniques that can be used). Families will always contribute in kind and financially to the cost of strengthening.

The beneficiary families have already shown themselves to be active in sharing information about having their house strengthened, and they are key actors in encouraging other families to take preventive action²⁰, and reassuring them that this is achievable within their means. situation. The project supports this role.

²⁰ Op. cit. Mai, July 2001

3.6.2. Establishing systems for the attribution and management of credit for house strengthening.

The project will put in place the systems for the attribution, disbursement and reimbursement of loans for house strengthening. The loans in this period will be based on a total maximum grant to a beneficiary family of 4 million dong (260 US \$), divided in proportions of 40% (100US\$) subsidy and 60% credit (160 US\$).

Loan reimbursements are managed in each commune either by the Women's Union or the Farmer's Union, depending on their level of experience. Repayments of the loans in this present proposal are based on two years at 0,3% per month interest which is recuperated to contribute to commune management costs. Monthly repayments will be 104 000 Dongs/7 US\$, which represents a figure between 20 and 30% on monthly family incomes of 30\$ or less. (See also Annexe 2: Credit fund for house strengthening.)

Loans to members of family groups will be given initially to five families, and over a subsequent 5 years the number of families to benefit will double. Because in this stage there is a subsidy, the credit fund will be depleted in ten years. There will be a total of 55 loans disbursed in the present project proposal period (five months), with the subsequent management of loans (payments and re-payments) handled by one of the Unions as part of the DPC activities.

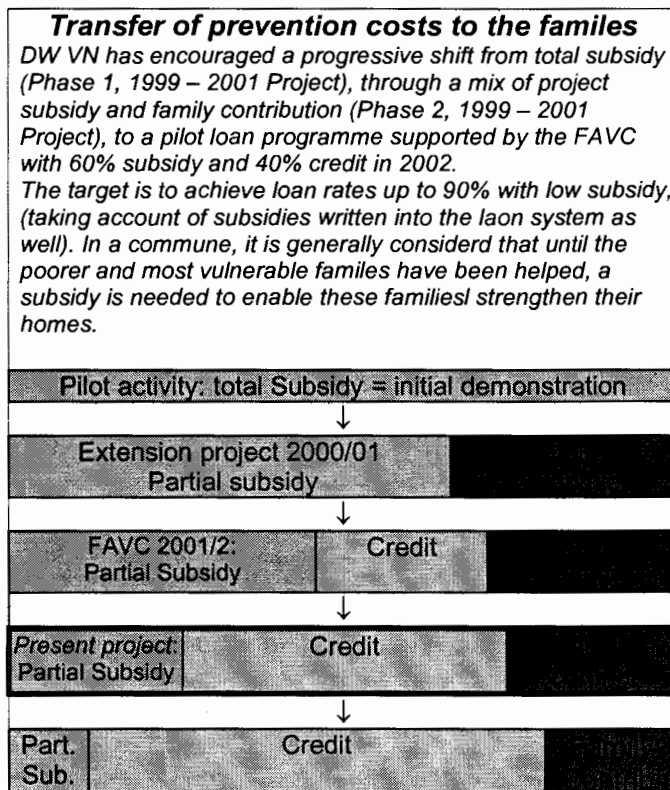
Surveys show that whilst families find it hard to save, they are punctilious about making loan repayments. Defaults on loans occur when there have been disasters and this is accepted as a risk. A small proportion of the total credit fund will be retained to set against defaults.

The loan scheme will continue to operate after the end of the project. The intention, beyond helping individual families, is to encourage other organisations and banks to establish similar loans.

3.6.3. Developing skills in the community for strengthening.

Developing skills in the community is important for the continuation of all aspects of the programme in the future, and for better the integration of storm resistant practices in building. Workshops will be organised in each commune for local builders, members of the DPC (technical needs assessment skills) and representatives of family groups. The workshops discuss the issues of storm damage prevention, the practical theories and methods are suited to the locality; practical work on local buildings to demonstrates different techniques. Each participant receives a manual on cyclone resistant construction.

For many participants these workshops are the first time that they can discuss local building problems and issues with professionals. This is also important, in that each commune has its own styles and requirements, and few buildings are actually the same.



Participants will be trained to provide assistance to beneficiary families and supervision. Training and practical guidance documents will be developed and handed out for use by builders and people in the community.

3.6.4. Facilitating access by women headed families to support for undertaking damage prevention.

The project will actively promote the selection of households headed by women for inclusion within the family groups and in beneficiary selection processes. This policy will be discussed with the family groups (along with other selection criteria drawn up in collaboration with the DPC), and will be used as a basis during the evaluation of needs and capacities of families and the evaluation of strengthening needs, potential and costs for each house. The project will also encourage mutual support within the family group to assist individual families. It is usual that family and relatives provide assistance as well, although sometimes this is paid for.

3.6.5. Strengthening the participation of women in the process of vulnerability reduction.

The project will actively promote the inclusion of women in the family groups, as beneficiaries, and to encourage them to express their views and concerns about preventive house strengthening. In addition, the project will assist beneficiary women in developing the important role they play in encouraging other families to undertake preventive strengthening through the use of their own example.

3.6.6. Strengthening the role of children in awareness raising.

The project will work with kindergardens and primary schools in the commune in order to raise awareness amongst children from an early age about storm damage prevention. The project works with teachers to introduce the theme; it then collaborates with the primary schools in organising events around the theme, such as drawing and painting competitions, participation in concerts, and in organising parades about damage prevention in the commune. The project will also strengthen kindergardens in each commune (these buildings are essentially the same as houses) and undertake some demonstration work on primary schools, so that children can see how the strengthening of building is done.

Children are also encouraged to share information with their families and talk about what they are doing, and parents also benefit from the demonstration of techniques in the schools.

3.6.7. Developing the capacity and responsibility of the Commune Damage Prevention Committees

In the proposed project the project team will work through commune counterparts represented by the Commune Damage Prevention Committee (DPC), who will be helped to assume responsibility for managing many project activities in the commune.

The project will develop the capacity of the Commune Damage Prevention committee through training and work sessions, to provide the necessary support and follow up to family groups benefitting from subsidies and credit and in undertaking preventive strengthening. It will assist the DPC in organising animation and communication activities in the commune, and will provide prepared materials, such as handouts (documents, posters, etc.) for their use. The project will also support the strengthening of one small public building during this period.

The project will make sure that the DPC meets on a regular basis, and it will monitor the liaison of activities between family groups and the DPC. Membership of the DPC will include commune

leaders, village representatives and group representatives, and representatives of the Women's and Farmers' Unions.

Activities for awareness raising.

Awareness raising activities will be one of the DPC 's responsibilities to encourage preventive strengthening. The message addresses existing house owners and those yet to build for themselves, including children. Animation activities will be frequent and varied. Events are of a scale that can be supported by a commune in the future. Activities are developed with each DPC exploiting the commune's skills (musicians, theatre groups, etc.).

Activities include repetitive items : broadcasting popular 'prevention'¹ songs and text; explanatory posters and leaflets; banners announce particular activities; periodic events, such as shows integrating the message into plays, song and dance; handouts of fans, waterproofs, hats with the project message. A week's prevention campaign will be held in each commune.

3.6.8. Promoting the adoption of preventive strengthening strategies at higher decision making levels.

The project will organise a review and exchange workshop at provincial level to disseminate information about project activities and results. It will collaborate with provincial and regional committees for flood and storm damage prevention, and participate in national and regional workshops on the subject. The project will also develop audio-visual materials on the project activities that are to be used by a wider audience at provincial and regional level. The project will continue collaborating with Hué TV and other TV and radio stations, and the press.

3.7. Assumptions and Risk Mitigation Strategy

The project assumes that disaster prevention activities in communes and villages based on family mobilisation remain at the present level of acceptance by local and provincial authorities or higher. The project works to promote these approaches and to maintain and improve their adoption into provincial and progressively national strategy. There are indications in the Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy, (January 2002) that development of the capacity of the poor in managing natural disasters is gaining increasing favour.

The presence of large relief programmes to build houses for people, likely in the aftermath of a large disaster, would reduce short-term interest in taking out loans to strengthen existing homes. The project under this circumstance would mobilise to provide assistance to families to ensure that rebuilding was done safely and in a resistant manner (which is often not the case).

4. Cross-Cutting Themes and Principles

4.1. Gender

As indicated in section 3.5, as well as its general focus on families as key actors in the prevention of damage and disasters, the project works with several specific groups within the overall programme. These in particular include women and children.

General opinion in the communes that the construction of houses is a male affair whilst women have the day to day responsibility and care of the family itself; and women do indeed say that the security of the house is perceived as the removal of a barrier to achieving or maintaining other priorities, such as health and the education of the children. But this assumption is flawed, since a characteristic of this largely rural zone is the very high proportion of women who are themselves responsible for the house, without an husband, whose needs and capacity to strengthen their house is often more difficult and calls for particular help, and this has to be taken account of in selecting and helping beneficiaries.

Once the house has been strengthened, women have been seen to make a significant contribution to spreading the message of the project to neighbours and that they make in this sense an optimum demonstrative use of their homes with pride.

Children are another special target group in the project, and precisely because the project believes that 'damage prevention' message that is conveyed in a variety of ways in the schools and in the communes is most likely to remain in the minds of the children, who will in time remember and apply the message.

4.2. Participation of beneficiaries

Key stakeholders and identifies particularly vulnerable groups

The key stake holders are members of poor and vulnerable families living in the settlements within the project zone. Within this overall group, there are several particularly vulnerable groups that the project targets: families who are very close to or below the poverty line (see section 2.1); families who are headed by single women and by widows and families which have no male members left (one should note that in some instances male members have gone away and lost touch but may not be dead); families with large numbers of dependants who may not yet or no longer be able to contribute to maintaining the family or helping it reduce its vulnerability (small children and the aged), and the aged.

Involvement of various groups of affected and marginalized people in decisions related to assessing priority needs, and project design, implementation, and monitoring

The project places the development of 'family' groups in hamlets within each commune as a central part of its implementation strategy. These groups include vulnerable members within the community and the families group. The aim of the families group is to function as a unit that develops to become the key decision making body about priorities, needs and actions within the group (priorities about who should benefit from support, the provision of help over questions of credit and repayments, the provision of help in strengthening houses, help to families in decisions about who to employ (if anybody) in undertaking strengthening, the exchange of information and experience within the community, the dissemination of information about the importance of undertaking preventive strengthening).

In the project, the implementing agency works through the Damage Prevention Committees which are established by the project in collaboration with the People's Committee of each commune. They receive training in the management and operation of a variety of aspects in the programme.

An important aspect of the present project is to make the decision making process about beneficiary participation a more democratic process that stems from family group involvement.

4.3. Local delivery partnerships and capacity building

Indigenous systems and services that already exist and how the project will work with these

From provincial level downwards there is a hierarchy of people's committees and, at province level, specific subject committees (such as the Provincial Flood and Storm Prevention committee). At district and commune level there are people's committees, and the latter are direct partners to the project. These are all involved through periodic meetings (district and provincial participation) and regular meetings with the People's Committee at Commune level. For each commune the Project establishes a Damage Prevention Committee whose members play an active role in mobilisation and running a variety of project actions which they help chose. Although there are variations from commune to commune, existing bodies with a commune also participate, such as the Women's Union and the Farmers' Union, and building brigades. Within the villages, village elders are also respected and participate in decision making. In the communes, other individuals and groups are important: collaboration with School Directors and with teaching staff will continue as this has been shown to be a good way to involve school children actively in being aware about prevention and about what to do.

Institutionally, the Provincial People's Committee is the main partner with the implementors. The project progressively develops working links and exchanges with the regional services (for example, the Central VN Committee for Flood and Storm prevention, which has a direct relationship with the national equivalent in Hanoi).

The project maintains contact with the national services (for example, through participation in seminars, through invitation to visit the project, and through handouts of information). It does the same with the Canadian embassy, the international agencies and NGOS including other Canadian NGO's, and the implementers are part of the network of organisations involved in the issue of vulnerability reduction and relief.

4.4. Field-level partnerships, capacity of these local partners, and how the project plans to build this capacity.

At district and provincial level and higher a project review workshop provides the base for exchanges about the project activities and for a review of progress. At commune level, the project works with the PC and the DPC on a daily basis, and each month meetings are held that bring together representatives of all the participating communes (and members of communes who have already participated in the pilot projects.) Although there are local differences the general capacity of the DPC members is quite good, and at times very good, often in direct proportion to the level of enthusiasm developed within the group.

The project team provides training to the DPC in management of the activities and support in the development of ideas that the DPC would like to apply. Each commune receives an indication of their budget allocation, but there is flexibility within that to favour certain actions (for example, the size and number of animation activities or the public facility to be strengthened).

4.5. Coherence and Coordination

The implementers are committed to the principles and standards presented in the Sphere Project Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards of Humanitarian Response, and to the ICRC Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGO's in Disaster Relief.

An overall aim of the project is to contribute to shaping strategies at national and regional level in order to see a greater degree of preventive work undertaken at community and domestic level. To this end, the implementers consider that the development and continuation of a dialogue, through

meetings, visits and exchange is important in furthering adoption of the project strategies by other agencies and the state. The implementers have long standing experience of working with and cooperation with UN, EC and similar agencies, as well as a continuing commitment to exchange and dialogue with local organisations and NGO's with whom we share our information. The maintenance of a good and constructive relationship with local government in Central Viet Nam is fundamental to the success and working of the project, and the implementers capacity to achieve this has been proven in the 1999 – 2001 project and interim activities in 2002.

4.6. Presents an exit plan for the withdrawal of the agency and transfer of the project assets and any remaining active initiatives

A purpose of this project is to install an operating system and strategy with local partners (the CDPC) and local family groups. A second purpose is to demonstrate that this strategy of prevention can be managed by the local partners, and that as such it can and should be replicated in other communes and provinces.

The costs of operating the animation programme in each commune can be kept low, and it is intended that communes are encouraged to develop the capacity to fund raise within Viet Nam and to request core funding from the state allocations for the application of the strategy. The introduction of a small credit fund, whilst likely to continue to provide credit opportunities over some years in the project's communes, is not intended to establish a substantial strengthening credit programme. On the contrary, it is intended to serve as an example to existing credit organisations that they should add this type of credit facility to their operations.

4.7. Environment

The project demonstrates strategies that help the community reduce the damage caused by flooding and storms, and helps them respond to some of the foreseeable effects of climate change. The project encourages the identification of building solutions that make best use of locally available resources, and advises where the specific location of buildings makes the level of risk unacceptable. The project encourages tree planting as one way to attenuate the impact of storms.

5. Monitoring and Reporting

Project activities in the commune are monitored by the project team, through (a) staff who are in regular contact with activities and groups in each commune, and (b) through the monthly reporting meetings held with the DPC and other partners. Data is collected by the project staff on an ongoing basis (for example, beneficiary profiles, expenditures) and reported to implementing organisation's office. At the start of the present project phase a detailed work plan and commune by commune budget allocation is drawn up, against which progress is measured.

The implementing organisation holds weekly meetings with local staff (reported as minutes) to review planning, strategy, progress and difficulties encountered.

The implementing organisation makes regular monitoring inputs and prepares progress reports. A data base is held that records overall progress and expenditure against targets.

The project will provide monthly accounting reports to the implementing organisation, and regular up-dates on progress.

See Annexe 8 for the Performance Measurement Plan.

6. Financial Information

Budget CIDA-IHA 2				5	Months
			Rate	1,6	
	Quantity	Unit Cost	Budget Months	CAD Total	%
			5		
1. Local team				20 680	26 %
1.1	Local team Hué	5	2 856	14 280	
1.2	Operating costs	5	1 280	6 400	
2. Activities in the communes				35 952	45 %
2.1	Animation	5	800	4 000	
2.2	Training	5	400	2 000	
2.3	Strengthening credit fund (5 families)	11	2 112	23 232	
2.4	Public facilities	4	1 280	5 120	
2.5	Damage Prevention Committee	4	80	1 600	
Total 1-2				56 632	
3. Technical assistance				17 600	22 %
3.1	DW: Technical assistance	5	800	4 000	
3.2	DW: Coordination in Vietnam	5	2 720	13 600	
4. Management				5 567	7 %
4.1.	Local admin & monitoring costs	2,5%		1 856	
4.2.	Head Office admin costs	5,0%		3 712	
Total 3-4				23 167	
TOTAL				79 799	100%

7. Implementation and management

7.1. Project management and staff training

The project is managed on a day to day basis by the local staff of DW Viet Nam, with an office based in Hué city, Thua Thien Hué province. They in turn collaborate on a daily basis with partners in the target communes.

The DW Viet Nam project team is externally supported by staff from Alternatives and Development Workshop, who provide the assistance in strategy revue and development, in coordination, in specific activity development (for example training materials), in monitoring and training of the local team, and for other experts in workshops. The project is managed by an expatriate coordinator on an approximate half time basis.

The local team receive guidance and training, and external technical and managerial assistance is designed to be complementary to this in-house local capacity.

In each commune the project works in a three-way partnership between the project team, the commune's Damage Prevention Committees, and the beneficiary families/family groups. There are other partners involved on a less regular basis.

The project team:

Based in Hué, the project team is responsible for the coordination, design and management of week on week activities. Most team members have been working with DW on the pilot project in Thua Thien Hué since 1999, some since 1989, and have a considerable experience in the operation of the project activities. Staffing provides for a capacity in:

Coordination: planning and coordination of activities, and coordination of field teams and Commune Committees; liaison and public relations with provincial and national authorities and the NGO community and National and Provincial Committees for Flood and Storm Control. Development of policies for prevention. Administration and financial management for the project. Overall evaluation and monitoring.

Institutional development: developing systems with the Commune Damage Prevention Committees.

Animation/awareness raising activities: developing programmes for training and animation with the communes' schools, associations and committees, and assisting in carrying out these programmes at provincial and commune level with commune partners; assuring training of commune counterparts.

Technical assistance and training : local studies and surveys; training of commune teams and construction workers and commune counterparts; demonstration of strengthening in collaboration with families, the commune committees and local project teams; technical evaluation.

Social support and credit management: assessment of family capacity and needs; support for the organisation of family groups; setting up and monitoring of the credit system; evaluation of public reaction to the animation and demonstration activities; training and support to commune counterparts. Staff members have already worked on the introduction of credit for house stregthening.

Capacity building within the project team is considered important and the team represents an experienced resource base within the region.

The Commune Damage Prevention Committees (DPC)

The Commune Damage Prevention Committee is a committee that has been introduced by DW VN to facilitate the organisation and management of project activities and to act as a relay to the project in the transfer of responsibilities to the Committee and the Commune. The DPC draws on the human resources of the People's Committee in each commune, as well as representatives from the Women's and Farmers' Unions, village representatives and members of the family groups. The DPC is responsible for the coordination and organisation of activities in the commune, and receives support and training from the project staff.

The family groups in hamlets

The project and the PDC will support the organisation of groups of families within selected hamlets (villages are mostly too spread out to make organising family groups a workable proposition and experience has shown that hamlets are a better unit), and these groups (Five to ten families each) will form the basic unit for the social management of credit in the community and become focal points about preventive strengthening.

See Organisation Chart in Annexe 2.

7.2. Support inputs

The project is supported by three organisations:

Alternatives, Canada

Alternatives has collaborated with Development Workshop in Viet Nam since 1998, and provides particular guidance on economic development strategies in support of the project. Alternatives is responsible for liaison with donors partners.

Development Workshop Canada & Development Workshop Viet Nam

Development Workshop has been working in Vietnam since 1989. DW is responsible for the overall project design and coordination of the project activities and oversees the management of activities in Vietnam. The DW project coordinator is based half time in Hué.

CDC: The Thua Thien Hue Consulting & Designing Construction Company

The CDC is the official local partner with DW and Alternatives, and has been nominated by the People's Committee of Thua Thien Hué Province. The CDC provides technical staff (paid for by the project) and a backup logistics capacity. The CDC is responsible for liaison with government and provincial officials and services.

7.3. Duration and start up

The present project proposal is for activities during five months in each commune.
There is no foreseen delay in starting activities in the project.

7.4. Outline timetable

To be established once project starts. Work can start as soon as funding and associated formalities agreed.

Annexes

- Annexe 1: Organisation chart**
- Annexe 2: Credit fund for the preventive strengthening of houses**
- Annexe 3: The ten key points of storm resistant construction**
- Annexe 4: Available documentation**
- Annexe 5: Evaluation by the People's Committee, TT Hué**
- Annexe 6: Evaluation by the Committee for the Prevention of floods and storms, TT Hué**
- Annexe 7: Presentation of implementing organisations**
- Annexe 8. Performance Measurement Plan**

Annexe 1 : Organisation chart

Prévention des risques des dommages causés par les cyclones

PROJET DW VN

COMITE COMMUNAL DE PREVENTION

- Cadres de la commune, des villages
- Représentants des organisations de masse
- Responsables construction, éducation,
- Représentants des Groupes de Familles

GROUPE DE FAMILLES DE PREVENTION

- Groupe initial de 5 familles par hameau
- Choix : capacité d'entreprendre les travaux (et d'accéder au crédit)
- Chef de groupe : animateur et propagandiste

- Suivi et appui aux groupes de familles
- Organisation des activités d'animation et de campagne de prévention dans la Commune

- Choix des familles
- Organisation du groupe
- Étude technique des maisons
- Engagement de crédit
- Travaux d'amélioration de l'habitat
- Fête d'achèvement des travaux
- Suivi du crédit
- Extension du groupe : sélection des familles
- Animation dans le voisinage

Démonstration, formation, crédit conseils...

Familles des villages

Politique de prévention

Autorités locales (District, Province)

Annexe 2 : Credit fund for preventive strengthening of houses

Caisse pour l'amélioration de l'habitat

	Période	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Mois	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48
Allocation par famille en Dôngs	4 000 000																
Nombre familles	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5								
Répartition Prêt	60%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Répartition Prime	40%			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Montant du prêt en Dôngs	2 400 000				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0				
Montant de la subvention	1 600 000					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Total Caisse initiale du groupe en Dôngs	20 000 000							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
en US \$	1 320								0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Taux d'intérêt mensuel	0,3%									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Taux d'intérêt période	0,9%										0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nombre de périodes	8											0	0	0	0	0	0
Nombre de mois dans période	3												1	1	1	1	1
Durée totale du crédit en mois	24													0	0	0	0
															0	0	0
																0	0
Nombre de prêts en cours		5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
Montant total à rembourser par prêt	2 498 216																
Montant par période	312 277																
Montant mensuel	104 092																
Intérêt total	98 216																
Intérêt total en %	4,1%																
Total des prêts début de période		12 000 000	0	0	2 400 000	0	0	2 400 000	0	2 400 000	0	0	2 400 000	0	0	0	2 400 000

Total des subventions	8 000 000	0	0	1 600 000	0	0	1 600 000	0	1 600 000	0	0	1 600 000	0	0	0	1 600 000
Remboursement capital	1 453 385	1 466 465	1 479 664	1 783 658	1 799 711	1 815 908	2 122 928	2 142 034	890 605	898 620	906 708	893 268	901 308	909 419	605 327	901 452
Intérêt	108 000	94 920	81 721	90 004	73 951	57 754	63 011	43 905	46 226	38 211	30 123	43 563	35 523	27 412	19 227	35 379
Nombre de prêt période suivante	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

Annexe 3 : The ten key points of storm resistant construction

The 10 key points

1. Choose the location carefully to avoid the full force of the wind.
2. Build a house with a simple shape to avoid negative pressure.
3. Build the roof at an angle of 30° to 45° to prevent it from lifting off.
4. Avoid wide roof overhangs; separate the veranda structure from the house.
5. Make sure the foundations, walls, roof structure and roof covering are all firmly fixed together.
6. Reinforce the triangular bracing in the structure.
7. Make sure the roof covering is attached to the roof structure to prevent it from lifting.
8. Match opposing openings.
9. Use doors and windows that can be closed.
10. Plant trees around the house as wind breaks.



Annexe 4 : Available Documents

Language..... English ... French.... Vietnamese

I/ Reports

- Identification mission, December 1998 *
- Project Document, January 1999 *
- Interim report 1, June 1999 *
- Interim report 2, January 2000 *
- Interim report 3, September 2000 *
- Interim report 4, January 2001 *
- Interim report 5, July 2001 *
- **Final Report, March 2002** *

- Project presentation, March 2000 * *
- Project presentation, October 2000 * *
- Project presentation flyer, January 2000 * *
- Project presentation flyer, June 2001 * *

- Activités 2000 – 2001, Récapitulatif, décembre 2001 *
- Activities in Thuy Thanh Commune, November 2001 *
- Activities in Phu Da Commune, November 2001 *
- Activities in Huong So Commune, November 2001 *

II/ Evaluation

- External evaluation, May 2001 * *
- Etudes de cas sur les bénéficiaires du projet * *

III/ Context

- Presentation of the 3 pilots communes, March 2000 * *
- Presentation of the 7 extension communes, November 2000 * *

IV/ Technical documents

- Dossier de base sur les cyclones, mars 2000 *
- Études sur l'habitat *
- Manuel de construction, version finale, décembre 2001 *

V/ Housing and public facilities reinforcement

- Habitat et renforcement anticyclonique, Étude préliminaire, janvier 2000 * *
- Habitat et renforcement anticyclonique, Étude 3 communes, mars 2000 * *
- Habitat et renforcement anticyclonique, Travaux pilotes, avril 2000 * *
- Bilan des travaux pilotes d'amélioration de l'habitat, juillet 2000 * *
- Habitat et renforcement anticyclonique, Récapitulatif, décembre 2000 * *
- Habitat et renforcement anticyclonique, Travaux réalisés, juillet 2001 * *
- Habitat et renforcement anticyclonique, Travaux réalisés, Synthèse, janvier 2002. * *

Housing

- Fiches habitat (222) *
- Fiches habitat (15) *

Public facilities presentation

- Canal de Phu Da * *
- Marchés de Vinh Hai, Quang Tho, Huong So * *
- Écoles maternelles de Thuy Xuan, Thuy Thanh, Phong Binh * *
- École primaire de Phu Da * *
- Écoles maternelles de Huong Chu, Vinh Xuan, Vinh Giang * *

Language..... English ...French.... Vietnamese

VI/ Animation tools

- Exhibition panels (Workshops) *
- Poster with 10 key principles *
- Leaflet: How can you protect your house..... *
- Fan, caps, raincoat *

VII/ Audio-video

Video

- Video film on project activities, November 2000 *
- Video film on project activities, June 2001 *
- Film from Hué television, June 2001..... *

Slide show

- Vaccinate your house against cyclones damages, June 2001..... *

Audio K7

- Messages and songs, June 2001 *

Songs, poems, theatre plays

- A family story, May 2000..... *
- A typhoon destroyed again my house, November 2000 *
- Chanson : Prévention des cyclones, juin 2001 *
- Poème : La commune de Thuy Xuan déterminée à lutter contre les cyclones, juin 2001 *

Annexe 5 : Evaluation by the People's Committee, TT Hué

Comité populaire de la Province TTHué

N°: 1006/CV-UB

**République socialiste du Vietnam
Indépendance – Liberté – Bonheur**

Hué, le 24 mai 2001

Objet: *Evaluation sur les résultats de la mise en œuvre
du Projet "Prévention des Dommages causés à l'Habitat par les Cyclones" dans la Province TTHué
& Propositions vis à vis des bailleurs de fonds pour la phase d'extension future*

A l'attention de:

*Direction du Projet "Prévention des dommages causés à l'habitat par les cyclones, Centre
Vietnam", financé par le gouvernement canadien par la mise en œuvre de l'Organisation
DWF*

DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP VIETNAM
91/44 A PHAN DINH PHUNG, VILLE DE HUE, VIETNAM

Le Projet "Prévention des Dommages causés à l'Habitat par les Cyclones" dans le Centre, financé par l'Agence Canadienne de Développement International et appuyé par Alternatives (Canada) par la mise en œuvre de l'Organisation DWF en collaboration avec ses partenaires des Provinces du Centre Vietnam pour faire de l'exécution du Projet. Ce dernier a été approuvé par le Comité Populaire de la Province Thua Thien Hué et décidé no: 2799/QD-UB en date du 14/12/1999. Après avoir étudié le premier bilan des activités conduites du Projet en l'an 2000 et 1er trimestre /2001 et celui du Comité Provincial de Prévention Inondations-Cyclones Thua Thien Hué, le Comité Populaire présente ses remarques suivantes:

I. Evaluation sur les résultats acquis

Le Projet a bien respecté des compromis accordés entre le Comité populaire de la Province et l'Organisation DWF dans son processus de réalisation des activités à travers la stratégie, l'organisation, et la direction qui sont assez bonnes, il nous semble -t-il. De façon concrète:

1. Le Projet actuel a fait de la démonstration pratique de solutions adaptées, du développement de la conscience communautaire, populaire, et des ouvriers de construction locaux dépendants de régions d'action du Projet à propos des connaissances et de la technique anti-cyclonique appliquées avec efficacité au renforcement de l'habitat et des bâtiments publics. Il s'agit d'un projet de combinaison des "actions non-travaux et travaux" dans la précaution pour la diminution des dégâts causés à l'habitat par les cyclones.
2. A travers la sensibilisation, la mobilisation en combinaison avec la démonstration technique appliquée au renforcement entier ou partiel de l'habitation, des bâtiments d'intérêt public dans les communes pilotes, dans celles d'extension, le Projet actuel a diffusé d'une manière directe et indirecte des connaissances préventives, ainsi que de la technique de construction anti-cyclonique en faveur des communautés, cadres communaux dans les régions les plus touchées par les cyclones. Ce qui tombe dans une des "4 solutions Anti Inondation-Cyclone sur place en la matière" de la Province et des localités.
3. Grâce à la collaboration harmonieuse entre la Coordination de Projet DWF à Hué et les autorités de tous niveaux, au fur et à mesure la participation active des experts étrangers, techniciens vietnamiens du Projet, l'enthousiasme populaire des communes s'exprime nettement vis à vis du Projet. Et plus, la mobilisation intérieure a été faite de la part du Projet à la contribution de l'argent, de la main d'œuvre pour les familles

bénéficiaires particulièrement afin de faire construire de l'habitat et des bâtiments d'intérêt public dans les communes auxquelles le Projet se déroule.

Propositions

Les objectifs du Projet doivent être précisés comme suivant:

Les activités d'animation mises en œuvre à diverses formes seront données largement et profondément jusqu'aux communautés et sur le plan provincial, au service de la précaution de diminution des dommages causés aussi à l'habitat qu'à l'homme par les cyclones.

Le conseil sur la technique et le soutien du budget au renforcement de l'habitat continueront d'être donnés à la reconstruction des travaux au profit des localités bénéficiaires et non-bénéficiaires pour la phase d'extension future.

Le développement de la conscience communautaire concernant la prévention Inondations-Cyclones pour diminuer des dommages éventuels provoqués par les calamités naturelles devra être offert aux autorités, aux organisations et collectivités, et en particulier aux villages, communes...Donc, ces objectifs seront mis l'accent sur les points suivants:

1. Le Projet devrait élargir de plus en plus ses activités à d'autres communautés, alors que la Province TTHué est constituée de 151 quartiers, communes dont plus de 62 sont de régions touchées souvent par les inondations et cyclones, en difficultés économiques elles-mêmes. Donc, le choix des communes bénéficiaires par le Projet devrait avoir des accords avec les autorités à tous niveaux pour être unanimes du niveau communal au provincial pour organiser l'étude et l'évaluation. En même temps, la Direction du Projet rapporterait fréquemment son avancement de réalisation des activités ainsi que ses difficultés rencontrées auprès de la Province, du Service du Plan et de l'Investissement, du Comité de Direction pour la Prévention Inondation-Cyclone Provincial...
2. Le Comité de Direction du Projet pourrait améliorer ses méthodes de communication, sensibilisation populaire afin de développer de mieux en mieux la conscience des communautés à propos des effets et mesures préventives des cyclones. Plus loin, les scénarios théâtrales sur la précaution des calamités naturelles seraient bien mis en service aux besoins, us et coutumes des habitants en utilisant les instruments musicaux traditionnels comme: chants humoristiques, chants huéens, chansons populaires des travailleurs, pièces courtes de théâtre... De plus, un concours sur connaissance anti-cyclonique serait organisé à travers les moyens mass média dans la population, et particulièrement dans les communes ; puis une loterie de construction anti-cyclonique pourrait être faite à titre d'animation juste aux établissements secondaires et universitaires à Hué.
3. Etant donné que le taux de pauvreté reste fort ainsi que la capacité financière de la population limitée, le Projet pourrait chercher un capital d'investissement non-remboursable à la réalisation d'un programme de crédit à taux d'intérêt préférentiel, ou par défaut d'intérêt; mobilise au fur et à mesure la population et les organisations, collectivités à contribuer de la journée de travail et de l'argent de poche pour pouvoir aider les familles vraiment difficiles en conditions économiques à favoriser le renforcement de leur habitat pour la diminution des dégâts.
4. Entretenir à long terme les réussites acquises du Projet, et notamment des connaissances anti-cycloniques, technique de renforcement de l'habitat. Désormais, les formations répétées Anti Inondation-Cyclone seront offertes aux cadres locaux chargés de la prévention Inondation-Cyclone aux échelons districtal et communal, et aux unités Croix Rouge, ceux qui sont considérées "une base primordiale" pour entretenir les efficacités du Projet plus tard.
5. Conserver le mieux possible les dossiers des maisons renforcées (de l'étude, conception, construction...), et les maisons-modèle reconstruites, financées par le Projet qui seront mises en garde

également et réévaluées sur la résistance de construction et les efficacités du Projet selon le plan de vérification défini après la saison de pluies-cyclones de l'année 2001.

6. Classifier les types de maisons renforcées pour fournir des conseils nécessaires aux communautés sur "la santé pratique de leur habitat" en les encourageant eux-mêmes de faire des précautions contre les risques des événements importants (cyclone, inondation forts).
7. La réalité climatique à Thua Thien Hué des dernières années montre que les cyclones, dépressions tropicales avaient été allés avec grosses pluies et inondations fortes. C'est pour cela, il faut faire attention à la technique et aux méthodes d'animation pour la phase d'extension: les travaux de renforcement, de construction des bâtiments dans les régions touchées par les cyclones seront envisagés de pair avec les mesures de refuge contre les inondations pour valoriser les efficacités du Projet, et enfin diminuer des dommages humains et matériels en faveur des communautés et d'autres unités économiques.
8. La Compagnie de Conception et Conseil de Construction Thua Thien Hué est l'unité de coordination parallèle avec DWF. En se basant sur les travaux pratiques, le Projet devra alors réguler ses critères de conception de l'habitat, des bâtiments civils qui peuvent être adaptés aux conditions climatiques, spécifiques. Et en même temps, des documents, conseils seront fournis aux cadres locaux de construction, aux unités de gestion pour la construction de base dans les localités, ainsi qu'aux toutes couches populaires à propos de la technique de renforcement de l'habitat, des bâtiments publics pour lutter contre les cyclones-inondations.

Le Comité populaire de la Province a noté les acquis au bout de 16 mois d'activité passés du Projet (depuis Janvier /2000) et propose aux bailleurs de fonds, financeurs de favoriser plus de bonnes conditions à la continuation et à l'extension de grande envergure du Projet actuel, cela va améliorer mieux la vie des habitants (notamment pour les communautés pauvres) ayant de l'habitat vulnérable qui puissent lutter contre les effets des cyclones-inondations.

En bien souhaitant l'attention des financeurs, bailleurs de fonds à travers nos idées submentionnées, les bonnes réussites du Projet seront devenues bientôt réalité au profit de la population Thua Thien Hué pour la diminution des dommages éventuels à la fois humains et matériels causés par les cyclones à la saison de pluies-cyclones.

Salutations distinguées.

Destinataire

- *Comme ci-dessus
- *Conseil populaire de la Province
- *Président et Vice-Présidents de la Province
- *Comité Provincial de Direction pour la Prévention Inondation-Cyclone
- * Pour être enregistré

Pour le Comité Populaire de la Province TTHué
Président

Nguyen Van Me

Annexe 6 : Evaluation by the Committee for the Prevention of floods and storms, TT Hué

**Comité populaire de la Province TTHué
Direction pour la Prévention Inondation-
Cyclone**

**République socialiste du Vietnam
Indépendance – Liberté – Bonheur**

Hué, le 4 mai 2001

Nº: 20/TT-PCLB

**COMITÉ DE DIRECTION POUR LA PRÉVENTION DES INONDATIONS – CYCLONES, PROVINCE
TT HUÉ**

2B TRAN CAO VAN

Tel: 054-822519

Fax: 054-824480

A l'attention de: Direction du Projet "Prévention des dommages causés à l'habitat par les cyclones, Centre Vietnam", financé par le gouvernement canadien par la mise en oeuvre de l'Organisation DWF.

**DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP VIETNAM
91/44 A PHAN DINH PHUNG, VILLE DE HUE**

A travers des Séminaires, visites sur terrain des sites de la province TTHue, organisés par le Projet, ainsi que ses études sur le premier bilan des activités menées du Projet en l'an 2000 et de la Phase I/2001, le Comité de Direction pour la Prévention Inondation-Cyclone Provincial donne ses évaluations et propositions suivantes:

I. Evaluation sur les résultats acquis

La stratégie, l'organisation, et la direction sont bonnes et bien adaptées aux compromis accordés entre le Comité populaire de la Province et l'Organisation DWF.

Le Projet actuel contribue à développer la conscience d'une partie populaire des communes bénéficiaires, concernant les effets du cyclone et les mesures de renforcement anti-cyclonique de l'habitat appliquées aux régions touchées fréquemment par les calamités naturelles.

Il s'agit d'un projet de combinaison des "actions non-travaux et travaux" dans la précaution pour la diminution des dégâts causés à l'habitat par les cyclones.

L'idée primordiale du Projet s'exprime encore comme suivante: l'unités (villages, communes) sont prises comme réseaux de communication et sensibilisation jusqu'aux cadres, et aux habitants, ce qui tombe dans une des "4 solutions Anti Inondation-Cyclone sur place" qu'ont réalisées actuellement la Province et les localités.

II. Propositions

- a) Le Projet devrait élargir de plus en plus ses activités à d'autres communautés non-bénéficiaires, alors que la Province TTHué est constituée de 151 quartiers, communes dont plus de 62 sont de régions touchées souvent par les inondations et cyclones, en difficultés économiques elles-mêmes. Donc, le choix des communes bénéficiaires par le Projet devrait avoir des accords avec les autorités à tous niveaux pour être unanimes du niveau communal au districtal pour organiser l'étude et l'évaluation. En même temps, la Direction du Projet rapporterait fréquemment l'avancement de réalisation des activités ainsi que les difficultés rencontrées auprès de la Province, du Service du Plan et de l'Investissement, du Comité de Direction pour la Prévention Inondation-Cyclone Provincial...

- b) Le Comité de Direction du Projet pourrait améliorer ses méthodes de communication, sensibilisation populaire afin de développer de mieux en mieux la conscience des communautés à propos des effets et mesures de précaution cycloniques. Plus loin, les scénarios théâtrales sur la précaution des calamités naturelles seraient bien mis en service aux besoins, us et coutumes des habitants en utilisant les instruments musicaux traditionnels comme: chants humoristiques, chants huéens, chansons populaires des travailleurs, pièces courtes de théâtre... De plus, un concours sur connaissance anti-cyclonique serait organisé à travers les moyens mass média dans la population, et particulièrement dans les communes ; puis une loterie de construction anti-cyclonique pourrait être faite à titre d'animation juste aux établissements secondaires et universitaires à Hué.
- c) Etant donné que le taux de pauvreté reste fort ainsi que la capacité financière de la population limitée, le Projet pourrait chercher un capital d'investissement à la réalisation d'un programme de crédit à taux d'intérêt préférentiel, ou par défaut d'intérêt; mobilise au fur et à mesure la population et les organisations, collectivités à contribuer de la journée de travail et de l'argent pour pouvoir aider les familles vraiment difficiles en conditions économiques à favoriser le renforcement de leur habitat pour la diminution des dégâts.
- d) Entretenir à long terme les réussites acquises du Projet, et notamment des connaissances anti-cycloniques, technique de renforcement de l'habitat. Désormais, les formations répétées Anti Inondation-Cyclone seront offertes aux cadres locaux chargés de la prévention Inondation-Cyclone aux échelons districtal et communal, et aux unités Croix Rouge, ceux qui sont considérées "une base primordiale" pour entretenir les efficacités du Projet plus tard.
- e) Conserver le mieux possible les dossiers des maisons renforcées (de l'étude, conception, construction...), et les maisons-modèle reconstruites, financées par le Projet qui seront mises en garde également et réévaluées sur la résistance de construction et les efficacités du Projet selon le plan de vérification défini après la saison de pluies-cyclones de l'année 2001.
- f) Classifier les types de maisons renforcées pour fournir des conseils nécessaires aux communautés sur "la santé pratique de leur habitat" en les encourageant eux-mêmes, de faire des précautions contre les risques des événements importants (cyclone, inondation si forts).

Ci-dessus les propositions du Comité de Prévention Inondation-Cyclone de la province TTHué concernent les déroulements du Projet par les actions directes de l'Organisation DWF dans la province TTHué.

En souhaitant l'attention des organisations financeurs à travers nos idées mentionnées, et enfin les bonnes réussites prochaines du Projet contribueront bientôt au soutien populaire de la Province TTHué pour diminuer à un certain degré, des dégâts humains, matériels, et de l'habitat à la saison de pluies-cyclone.

Salutations distinguées.

Destinataire

*Comme ci-dessus

* M. Le Van Hoang, Chef CPIC pour
rapport

* Pour être enregistré

Pour le Comité de Prévention Inondation-Cyclone

Expert en chef

Phan Thanh Hung

Annexe 7 : Presentation of implementing organisations

Alternatives

Alternatives, a not-for-profit international co-operation NGO based in Montreal, has collaborated with Development Workshop since 1998 on the promotion of domestic damage prevention strategies in Central Vietnam, a programme that has been funded by CIDA during the 1999 – 2001 period.

In addition, with Vietnam Canada Aid Fund and the Flood Relief Fund Committee for Central Vietnam (Canada), Alternatives raised funds in Canada and with other organisations such as Baker Foundation, CHOICE, CHEERS, NVC-Japan and VHI-US and with the help from local NGOs such as Duc Son Social Charity Centre; Quang Tri Buddhist Social Charity Centre, with Ms Ly Thu Linh and other individuals, to provide emergency Relief: distributed more than 2,500 relief packages to victims in five of the central provinces, constructed 18 classrooms, repaired another school and installed electrical and clean water systems in 5 others. Over 200 bursaries were also handed out to flood victims.

The pilot programme has successfully tested the strategy of mobilising the population to strengthen their houses and secure their investment. The pilot project has worked in ten communes in the province. It has addressed the poor and the local authorities of the communes through a four-point programme:

Development Workshop, and Development Workshop Viet Nam

DW, a Canadian NGO with a sister office in Viet Nam, has been working in Viet Nam since 1989 on projects that address the issues of vulnerability and rural development in the centre and north of the country.

Reducing the risk of loss of property has been a focus in DW's projects in Viet Nam. DW undertook cyclone damage prevention programmes in central and northern Viet Nam in the provinces of Thua Thien Hué, Quang Tri, Quang Binh, Than Hoa and Ninh Binh for the UN and Australian Aid in between 1989 and 1993.

In 1998, with Alternatives, DW reviewed local strategies for storm damage prevention in central Vietnam, and used this as the basis for developing a pilot programme that demonstrates how people's can be encouraged to invest in preventive strengthening so that their homes and property can better resist storms. Between 1999 and 2001 CIDA funded Alternatives and DW to carry out a programme demonstrating preventive strengthening in the Central Vietnam province of Thua Thien Hué. This has generated increased acceptance that family attitudes towards prevention can be changed and that they will invest in making their houses and infrastructure safer. In late 2002 the Fund Aids Viet nam Canada also funded DW VN to establish a pilot credit system for house strengthening in Central Viet Nam.

DW Viet Nam's office staff in Hué in Central Vietnam is experienced in the field of reducing vulnerability in the region and in the broader field of community development and participation. There are no problems in working in the local language, and in addition the team has a capacity to provide both French and English language presentations which have been used in Canada to inform the public.

Related DW activities

- Post earthquake reconstruction and damage risk reduction in Iran, Guinea, Afghanistan and Pakistan, including support in Afghanistan in 1998;
- Infrastructure rehabilitation in war torn Angola, through training and support to local NGO's and CBO's, funded by the EC.

- Water supply and sanitation training and implementation programmes in Angola, Vietnam and Pakistan
- Environmental resource management, training builders to work with available resources in the Sahel, with support from European Development Funds and Denmark.
- Defining shelter assistance strategies for local agencies and communities in flood and storm disasters in Bangladesh and Nicaragua;
- Support for self help rehabilitation in Kosovo since from 1999 to 2002 on ECHO and EAR contracts.

Annexe 8: Performance Measurement Plan

No.	Expected Output	Indicator	Data source	Data collection method	Responsibility
1.	11 Family 'prevention' groups operating; 55 homes strengthened with active participation of male and female beneficiaries in the project period	11 family groups established in communes; 55 families have strengthened their homes in project period; Families participation in group activities.	DPC monthly reports; Contracts between DNVN, DPC and beneficiaries for house strengthening; Weekly project meeting minutes; Monitoring visits for family groups.	Information will be gathered in DPC monthly meetings and monitoring on reimbursement days; Project data base on beneficiaries; Monitoring against work done in hamlets	Project staff; DW Coordinator
2.	Credit system established. 55 families initially helped with access to credit	Credit system established each commune Credit for strengthening disbursed; Repayments underway	Credit management board; DPC & family group monthly records; Data base on family profiles and level of borrowing	Information will be gathered in DPC monthly meetings and monitoring on payment days; Project data base on beneficiaries; Records fo credit disbursement and repayments; Monitoring against work done in hamlets	Project staff. DW Coordinator.
3.	160 construction workers and selected family members trained. Skills developed in the community to support house strengthening work. A technical advisory capacity developed in villages.	Workshops on storm resistant construction held in four communes for average 40 participants; Knowledge of storm resistant construction increased; Assistance provided to families	Participation lists in workshops; Questionnaires filled in by participants during workshop; House assessment sheets used in advice to families; Site visits and family interviews.	Documents prepared for the training session; Review of questionnaire results; Reports on workshops; Manual on Storm Resistant Construction; Review of skilled labour inputs on houses.	Project staff. DW coordinator
4.	40% or more of beneficiary families are headed by women and undertake preventive strengthening	The level of beneficiary families are headed by women	DPC and family group/individual records; Beneficiary contracts	The Project + DPC will establish selection criteria, and this will be used in monitoring; Data base established during beneficiary and house assessment; Analysis of beneficiary contracts; Site monitoring.	Project staff DW coordinator
5.	Improved expression of women's needs and concerns in vulnerability reduction	Women become active participants in family group activities;	DPC and Women's Union monitoring reports	Review of progress in monthly meetings with DPC and the Women' Union; Cross checking with family group monitoring by project.	Women's Union/DPC/ Project staff
6.	4 Schools strengthened; 4 animation campaigns organised with schools	Number of schools strengthened; Number of animation campaigns held; Pertinence and level conscience as expressed in drawings by children	The project programming and activity reports; Drawings and paintings produced in competitions for schools	The project team will monitor work on strengthening schools; Project and teaching staff provide assessment of childrens drawings (as part of prize giving process). Monthly reporting and activ ity reports provide information on activities.	Teaching staff Project team DW Coordinator

7.	Improved capacity of CDPC to deliver support, to manage prevention activities and to undertake mobilisation and animation in the communes. Support provided to villagers	Family group support and animation activities undertaken; DPC operating with decreased guidance by project; Training organised.	Each DPC meets with project on a monthly basis to review issues and progress, meetings reported. Results of project monitoring in villages.	The project team will assess progress, issues and difficulties on the basis of village monitoring; Reports in the monthly meetings and minutes taken by project team participants	DPC members and Project team; DW Coordinator
8.	Greater awareness of family and community based vulnerability reduction strategies.	Project activities contribute to debate about prevention strategies	Reports of workshops and seminars; reporting in public media	Reports are produced after each workshop held in the country on the prevention theme and disaster preparedness. Media on workshops; Workshop appreciation questionnaires	DW coordination and Project Staff