Natural disasters in Vietnam situation and National Strategy for Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation

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Director general, ICD/MARD Vietnam
I. General information and natural disasters in Vietnam

II. National policy to prevent and to cope with the natural disasters
   - Vietnam National Strategy for Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation to 2020
   - Action Plan

III. Lessons learnt

IV. International and Regional Cooperation perspectives
**Viet Nam:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>333,000 km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>84 million (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Density</td>
<td>226 persons/km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Area Percentage</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Area Percentage</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main river system:</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large International river basins:</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Type of Natural disasters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecological Zones</th>
<th>Natural disasters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Red River delta and the Northern midland area</td>
<td>Flood, storm, cyclone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Northern Coastal area</td>
<td>Sea water rising, storm, flood, cyclone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Northern mountain area</td>
<td>Flash flood, flood, landslide, whirlwind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central coastal region</td>
<td>Storm, flood, sea water rising, flash flood, salt invasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highlands region</td>
<td>Drought, flash flood, forest fire, whirlwind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Southeastern region</td>
<td>Storm, flash flood, forest fire, whirlwind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The South coastal region</td>
<td>Storm, salt invasion, forest fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mekong river delta</td>
<td>Flood, drought, whirlwind, storm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Natural Hazards in Viet Nam

### Relative Frequency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Low</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>Hail rain</td>
<td>Earthquake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typhoon</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>Accident (technology)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inundation</td>
<td>Landslide</td>
<td>Frost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deforestation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant/ animal Epidemics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SERIOUS DISASTERS 1945 - 2006

- Historical flood event of 1945 on the Red river system.
- Historical flood event of 1971 on the Red river system
- Linda Storm 1997
- Xangsen Typhoon 2006
- Flash floods in Lai Chau Province 1996

- Flooding in Central Viet Nam 1999
- Flooding in MeKong River 2000, 2001, 2002
In November 1999, severe floods occurred in the Central Provinces from Quang Binh to Binh Dinh.

More than 600 people were killed or reported missing and the value of the loss of property was approx. $US 300 Mil.
ECONOMIC LOSS RECORDED FROM 1990 TO 2006
HUMAN LOSS RECORDED FROM 1990 TO 2006
THE GOVERNMENT STRATEGIES:

2. The Law on dyke management.
3. Forestry Law and Strategy on forestry development.
5. The strategic orientation for sustainable development in Viet Nam (VN Agenda 21).
7. The ODA Master Plan 2006 – 2010 gives priority to “Reduce losses and damages caused by natural disasters”.

Reduce losses and damages caused by natural disasters.
Guiding Principles:

1. Raise awareness from the central to local (commune, village, hamlet) level;
2. Strategy should be implemented in consideration for the immediate and long-term purposes;
3. “Four on the spot” Principles:
   - Command
   - Manpower
   - Materials
   - Logistics
4. Combination non-structure and structure
5. Ensure the sustainable development
Goals:

**General goal:**
- Mobilization of all resources effectively implement disaster prevention, response and mitigation; to minimize the losses of human life and properties and ensure sustainable development.

**Specific objectives** *(9 objectives)*
- Enhance the capacity for forecasting and early warning *(72 hours in advance)*
- Ensure that development planning, building codes of infrastructure suited to regional standards for disaster prevention, response and mitigation
- Ensure 100% of related local staff at all levels to be trained and strengthened of capacities; ensure 70% of population living in disaster prone areas to be disseminated of knowledge on disaster mitigation.
**Goals (cont.):**

- Complete the relocation, arrangement and stabilization of the life for people in disaster prone areas according to the planning approved (until 2010).
- Close cooperation among forces of search and rescue to take initiative in responding.
- Ensure the safety of dyke systems at provinces from Northern provinces to Ha Tinh province; improve the flood-resistance capacity of embankment system in the Central Coast, Central Highlands and the Southern; complete the consolidation and upgrade of sea dyke system.
- Ensure the safety of reservoirs.
- Complete 100 % of construction of parking space for boats.
- Complete the fishery communication system.
Action Plan:

- **strategic guidelines:**
  - **+ northern delta** - approach: Radically prevent flood, prevent & respond to storm, drought and sea level rise.
    - strengthen dyke systems
    - strengthen flood control, diversion and retention areas.
    - To plant mangrove and protection forest.

- **+ Central Viet Nam** - approach: “Proactiveness in disaster prevention & adaptation for development”
  - strengthen measures for flood and storm

- **+ Mekong river delta** – approach: “Living with flood” ensuring safety for a sustainable development
  - minimize losses caused by floods and storms and utilize benefits of floods.
Lessons learnt:

1. Need for multidisciplinary engagement to promote integrity synergies and capacities for analysis and response.

2. Capacity building should be complementary and move from transfer of technologies and technical skills to development of capacities for coordination, policy analysis and exchange of information.

3. Institutional Experience on a new, broader disaster risk reduction (DRR) agenda and climate change adaptation strategies.

4. Integration of DRR and poverty reduction programmes.

5. Partnership

6. Community based management
International and Regional Cooperation:

1. Implementation:
   - UN Institutional Strategy for disaster Reduction (UN-ISDR).
   - ASEAN Committee for Disaster Reduction.
   - The Asian Disaster reduction Center (ADRC) based in Japan.
   - Hyogo Framwork for Disaster Risk Reduction.

2. Capacity building for research on disaster impact on poverty, especially in new climate change challenges.

3. International//Regional Cooperation in Forecasting, Rescue and Information Sharing.

4. International//Regional Cooperation to develop new technology on natural disaster prevention, response, risk reduction measures, technologies and mitigation, research.

5. Policy dialogue and Information sharing with donors, NGOs, Researchers, etc. Through Natural Disaster Mitigation Partnership (NDMP).
Thank you for your attention.