

CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE CAPACITY STATEMENT



► Background

With over 3,200 kilometers of coastline combined with a diverse and complex topography, Vietnam is among the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change¹. The climate-induced extreme weather events have disrupted livelihoods, destroyed resources, interrupted distribution of essential public services, and triggered displacement. Moreover, climate change is making natural disasters, especially typhoons, floods, and droughts more drastic. In late 2020 the Central region of Vietnam experienced prolonged and heavy rains which caused severe and widespread flooding and landslides, claiming the lives of 282 people and causing economic loss estimated at US\$ 1.4 billion.² It is forecasted that climate change will cost Vietnam about 12% to 14.5% of annual GDP by 2050 and cause up to 1 billion Vietnamese to fall into extreme poverty by 2030.³

Recognizing climate change as a key accelerator of extreme child vulnerability and responding to climate change as a justice issue, World Vision International in Vietnam (WVI-Vietnam) is committed to supporting vulnerable communities to build their resilience, to adapt to climate change, and to prepare, mitigate, cope with and recover from the immediate impacts of climate-related disasters.

¹ Germanwatch, *Global Climate Risk Index, 2021*

² *Central Steering Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control's report on 2020 natural disaster situation and remedial work*

³ *World Bank, Country Climate and Development Report for Vietnam, July 2022*

► Our Approaches and Experience

1. COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

WVI-Vietnam works with the communities to enhance their climate resilience through Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM). Specifically, we:

- ▶ Increase climate change and disaster risk awareness and preparedness among the target population through establishing early warning systems, billboards and other communication products.
- ▶ Build local capacity on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (DRR-CCA).
- ▶ Facilitate the development of DRR-CCA plans at community level.
- ▶ Pilot the application of woods saving stove and digital solutions for climate change adaptation.
- ▶ Promote and support community development initiatives on waste management.

WVI-Vietnam has more than 30 years implementing projects to build community-based preparedness and resilience to climate change and natural disasters. Some recent project highlights are described below.

PROJECT	RESULT
Dien Bien Ethnic Minorities Resilient to Disasters (DEMIRD) (2021-2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donor: Aktion Deutschland Hilft (ADH) Budget: US\$449,807 Results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of woods saving stoves helped reduce at least 50% of cooking and heating woods among the 300 target households. The intervention contributed to reduced deforestation in the target area. 385 farmer households applied climate-sensitive agriculture practices to cope with extreme weather conditions. Local communities, particularly women, children and teachers have increased awareness about climate change, disaster risks, and response measures for different types of disasters.
Hai Phong City Resilient to Climate Change and Disaster Risks (2013-2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donor: Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) Budget: US\$2,089,967 Results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 62,000 people from three districts vulnerable to natural disasters were benefited from capacity building on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. The project raised awareness among children, communities, and small and medium enterprises on disaster risks and climate change, increased local capacity to respond to disaster risks, and improved livelihood opportunities in communities prone to natural disaster.
Coastal Areas of Thanh Hoa Province Resilient to Natural Disasters (2011-2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donor: Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) Budget: US\$3,277,612 Results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 70,000 people from nine districts benefited from project interventions that built community and institutional capacity in disaster response and climate change adaptation, enhanced inter-agency coordination, and advocated for the National Program on CBDRM and other national policies on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.
Enhancing Resilience for Ethnic Minorities in Luc Yen (2015-2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donor: Aktion Deutschland Hilft (ADH) Budget: US\$245,182 Results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project improved DRR-CCA preparedness capacity of communities and local institutions through establishing and building capacity for a group of 15 trainers on DRR-CCA to facilitate DRR-CCA activities at community level. The project supported 2,650 households and 25 villages to develop and update DRR-CCA plans and supported to establish early warning systems in 21 villages of 3 target communes.
Environmental Friendly Models (EFMs) in Quang Tri Province (2014-2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donor: Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and Korea Exchange Bank (KEB) Budget: US\$97,000 Results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project reduced environment hazards at household and community level through establishing 78 groups of farmers, including 20 natural farming groups with 151 representative member households and 38 waste collection groups with 148 participants. 660 energy saving stoves were provided for 660 poor and near-poor households, and 268 biogas systems were built for 268 households doing husbandry in the project communes.
Waste no Waste (2022-2023)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donor: World Vision Korea Budget: US\$150,000 Goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This new project aims to contribute to enhancing local partners' capacity in waste management. The project will promote the practice of Reduce - Reuse - Recycle (3Rs) and conduct behavioral change intervention in the community and vulnerable groups.

2. FOSTERING CLIMATE-RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS

To foster climate-resilient livelihoods for poor households, WVI-Vietnam supports them to adopt climate-smart agriculture, natural farming and organic production to ensure the following principles: sustainably increasing the productivity of agricultural systems, increasing climate resilience and mitigating or reducing greenhouse gas emissions arising from agricultural systems. This is achieved through awareness raising and capacity building for the community on sustainable natural resource management. As a result, the percentage of trained farmers who use improved and sustainable agricultural techniques increased from 53% in the fiscal year of 2018 to 86% in fiscal year of 2021.

Below are some highlights of the many projects we have implemented in recent years to enhance the sustainable livelihoods of poor households, including those from ethnic minorities.



Project: Associated Agriculture for Long-term Income Stabilization of Ethnic Minorities and Equal Integration in Community Development in Vietnam (2019-2022)



Donor: German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)



Budget: US\$642,280



Results:

- The project has improved the livelihoods and equal integration in community development of ethnic minority households in the mountainous areas through awareness raising on the climate smart agro-business startups, and supporting the implementation of livelihoods initiatives of target groups.
- **600** ethnic minority households have been provided with piglets and trained on and supported to apply natural farming practices to prevent diseases, develop market-oriented products, and expand market linkages.



Project: Local Value Chain Development Project (2017-2019)



Donor: Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)



Budget: US\$1 million



Results:

- **915** households in producer groups had increased their income **1.7** times through natural farming techniques and access to market linkages.
- The application of these techniques (such as compost fertilizers and indigenous micro-organisms instead of chemical fertilizers) also helped to improve soil quality for rice and crop fields.



Project: Vietnam Ethnic Minority Economic Empowerment Activity (2015-2020)



Donor: New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT)

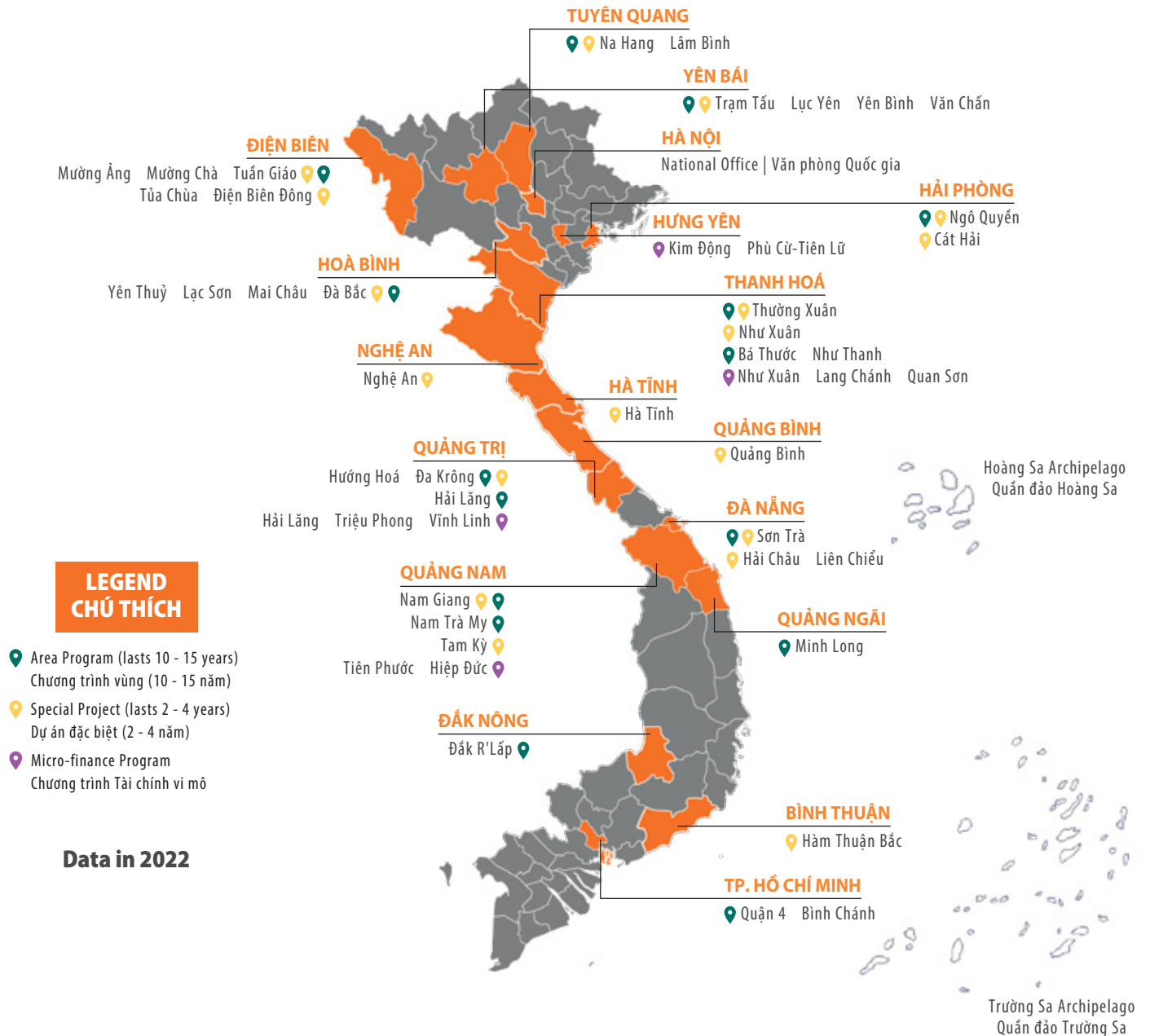


Budget: US\$2,013,879



Results:

- The project has changed the attitudes of **1,200** local farmers towards sustainable agriculture and improved the economy of poor ethnic minority households with children in Huong Hoa District, Quang Tri Province through their adoption of natural farming and organic production techniques.
- The project supported to established and built capacity for **53** producer groups and one cooperative and linked them with businesses and other purchasers, providing them with more options on where to sell their products.



► Partnerships

- National level: Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Partnership; Disaster Management Group; National Center for Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.
- Local level: the People's Committees at provincial, district, and commune levels, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Department of Natural Resources and Environment, and mass organizations.
- International and local civil society organizations, and the private sector.

