



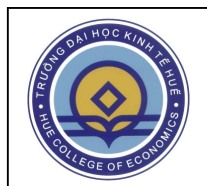
ASIA-PACIFIC NETWORK FOR  
GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH

*Project Reference Number: CAF2014-CD02NMY-Nhat  
Capacity Building for National, Provincial Stakeholders and Remote Communities  
on Loss and Damage Related to Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Adaptation*

# TRAINING PROCEEDINGS

Training on "Capacity Building on Loss and Damage in terms of Disaster  
Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation"

SUPPORTED BY  
ASIA-PACIFIC NETWORK FOR GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH (APN)



ORGANIZED BY  
COLLEGE OF ECONOMICSS (HCE), HUE UNIVERSITY  
&  
DEPARTMENT OF METEOROLOGY, HYDROLOGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DMHCC)  
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT OF VIET NAM (MONRE)  
13 May 2015, Hue, Viet Nam





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## PREFACE

Thus Then Hue is one of the most disaster-affected in Central Vietnam where flood, cyclone and drought are appearing as the most dangerous hazards. The training workshop on Loss and Damage (L&D) in relation to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) organized in this province plays an important role to provide local stakeholders here, particularly the district and commune authorities, with basic and advanced concepts and knowledge on DRR and CCA and its linkage to Loss and Damage. The training saw the participation of expected invitees who are currently involved in or responsible for climate and disaster risk management within their administrative areas (province, district, and commune). Many issues derived from the real situation of local response and adaptation to natural disaster and climate change were raised by participants and, then, openly discussed and analyzed by both facilitators/trainers and participants. For example, the lack of technical assistance for safer construction as well as the inefficient early warnings has contributed to the increasing loss and damage of housing and livelihoods in recent typhoons. Although the concept of Loss and Damage was new to most participants, participants quickly understood its meaning and potential application to the real context of their area after the facilitators explained clearly. Most of participants recommended that Loss and Damage should be focused or integrated in future implementation of CCA and DRR at local grassroots levels to help at-risk/vulnerable groups and households better understand their fragile or vulnerable conditions and associated disastrous consequences if disasters or climate extremes happen.

The outcome of the training session in Thus Then Hue is also a valuable lesson for the team to revise the training documents for the next two provinces, Quang Binh and Quang Nam, which will be conducted in the second phase of this project. Specifically, data on loss and damage caused by natural disaster and climate change should be carefully examined and explained in the light of local coping measures as well as local strengths and constraints. By this way, participants will have a full understanding of the meaning of loss and damage reduction in enhancing local DRR and CCA.

**Dr. Le Minh Nhat, Project leader (DMHCC) & Dr. Tran Hue Tuan (HCE)**

**Project Reference Number: CAF2014-CD02NMY-Nhat  
Capacity Building for National, Provincial Stakeholders and Remote  
Communities on Loss and Damage Related to Disaster Risk Reduction and  
Climate Adaptation**

## ABBREVIATION

APN	Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research
CCA	Climate change adaptation
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
DMHCC	Department of Meteorology, Hydrology and Climate Change
HCE	Hue College of Economics, Hue University
ISSET	Institute of Social and Environment Transformation
L&D	Loss & Damage
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

# PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE TRAINING



***Project Reference Number: CAF2014-CD02NMY-Nhat  
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### 1- Opening session



Mr. Le Than Ho (Nam Dong's People Committee) and Mr. Tran Hue Tuan (HCE) co-chairs the training



Mr. Tran Hue Tuan, Vice-Dean, Faculty of Economics and Development Studies, HCE, makes the welcome speech

### 2-Presentations at Workshop



Mr. Tran Phuong, ISET, delivers Lecture 1: Climate change and Disaster Risk



Mr. Tran Hue Tuan, HCE, delivers Lecture 3: Assessment of loss & damage in the context of climate change adaptation

### 3. Group discussions & presentations



Discussion on identifying main risks and consequences associated with natural disasters and climate change within your community at Group 1



Discussion about assessment of L&D in your community due to disasters at Group 3



Ms. Land (group 3) makes presentation



Mr. Nam (group 2) makes presentation

**4. Questions and Answers at the Workshop**



Mr. Nam, Climate change expert makes some questions and comments



Mr. Tran Hue Tuan, answers questions



Ms. Land raises questions and comments



Mr. Tran Phuong, replies to comments and questions



# **ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKSHOP**

## **Objective**

- (i) Sharing the knowledge-base of CCA-DRR-L+D including colloquially understanding of Loss and Damage and linkages between DRR and CCA;
- (ii) Sharing the successful/good practices of local and indigenous knowledge; and
- (iii) Discussing potential integration of DRR and CCA to address L+D for sustainable development and how to establish linkages between DRR and CCA strategies to formulate a better protocol.

## **Date of Workshop**

12-13<sup>th</sup> May 2015

## **Venue**

Office of People Committee of Nam Dong district, Thua Thien Hue province

## **Organizer**

College of Economics, Hue University (HCE) & Department of Meteorology, Hydrology and Climate Change (DMHCC)

## **Supported by**

Asia-Pacific Network for global Change Research (APN)

## **PART 1. REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP**

**Summary Report on  
Training Workshop on “Capacity Building on Loss and Damage in terms of  
Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation”  
”**

**Nam Dong, Thus Then Hue, 12-13 May 2015**

### ***1. Introduction***

On May 12-13, 2015, College of Economics - Hue University (HCE) in collaboration with Department of Meteorology, Hydrology and Climate Change (DDMHCC) and the People Committee of Nam Dong district co-hosted a training workshop on “Capacity Building on Loss and Damage in terms of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation” at the Office of People Committee, Nam Dong district, Thus Then Hue province. The participants of the training will be key officials of line departments and agencies directly involved in implementing disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation activities.

### ***2. Objective of the workshop***

The objective of the workshop was to enhance capacity on Loss and Damage in terms of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation for provincial and local stakeholders in Thus Then Hue province.

### ***3. Workshop Chair and Attendants***

The training workshop was jointly chaired by Dr. Le Minh Nhat, project leader, Director Division of Climate Change Adaptation, DMHCC; Dr. Tran Hue Tuan, Vice-dean, Faculty of Economics and Development Studies, HCE; and Mr. Le Thanh Ho (head of Government Office, Nam Dong district’s People Committee.

The training workshop was attended by 32 participants, including representatives from related line departments: Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE), Department of Science and Technology (DOST); representatives from district offices of Nam Dong: Office of Agriculture and Rural Development, Office of Natural Resources and Environment, Office of Health and Heal care, Office of Education, and Representatives from Nam Dong

District's People Committee; as well as representatives from People Committee of communes in Nam Dong district.

#### ***4. Conduct of the training Workshop***

The training workshop was opened by Dr. Tran Hue Tuan, HCE. He warmly welcomed all participants to the training and provided some background information on the preparation of the APN project.

A total of three presentations/lectures were made, 02 in day 1 and 01 in day 2, as follows.

##### **DAY 1:**

##### **Lecture 1: Climate change and Disaster Risk**

Dr. Tran Phuong, Technical Lead, Institute of Social and Environment Transformation (ISET) delivered the lecture.

Specific key contents addressed in this lecture include:

- Concept of climate change and its meaning to Vietnam contexts:
- Components of global and local climate.
- Greenhouse gas effects and its relevance to climate change.
- Natural and man-made drivers of climate change.
- Signs climate change in recent years in Vietnam and these Thus Then Hue province:
- Increasing temperature and rainfall.
- More unpredictable storms and typhoons.
- More salt penetration to inland rivers and canals.
- More cold fronts.
- Climate change scenarios for Vietnam and key considerations derived from these scenarios for bettering local preparedness and adaptation.
- Global climate change scenarios provided by IPCC.
- Greenhouse gas emission scenario in AR5.
- Climate change scenarios for Vietnam provided by The Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment (MONRE).

- Low, medium and high emission scenarios and its application to local provinces of Vietnam.
- Impacts and consequences caused by climate change in Vietnam generally and these three provinces particularly in recent years. Potential impacts of climate change if the given scenarios happen in the future.
- Increase demands of water and green spaces due to increasing temperature.
- Quickened deterioration and downgrade process of buildings and infrastructures, cultural heritage buildings, facilities due to high fluctuations of temperature and humidity.
- Reduce working productivity in very hot or cold days.
- Affect agriculture and aquaculture produce (e.g. increasing diseases and insects to vegetation).
- Increase flood and inundation in low-lying areas due to increasing rainfalls.
- Situation of natural disaster in Vietnam generally and these provinces particularly.
- Types of disasters commonly faced by local communities in these provinces (storms and floods show the most dominant proportion of total damage and loss caused by natural disaster).
- Types of loss and damage caused by natural disaster.
- Strategies and measures to reduce damage and loss caused by natural disaster and climate change:
  - Increasing stakeholder's awareness (including at-risk communities) and capacity.
  - Adjusting governance and policy mechanisms for DRR and CCA.
  - Moving at-risk communities out of prone or vulnerable areas.
  - Building upstream dams and reservoirs.
  - Improving capacity of early warnings and weather forecasts.
  - Planting upstream protective forests and mangrove forests.
  - Defining flood-drainage channels based on rivers, canals, traffic roads or public spaces.
  - Building safer houses and public buildings.



- Changing crop patterns and agriculture varieties adaptive to climate change.

### ***Questions and answers session***

At the end of the training section, the trainers raised several questions related to the training topics to see if the trainees were understood the lectures. In this section, we would also want to know how issues mentioned in the lecture were applied in local specific context.

This section also allows participants chances to ask any question if they have and the trainers answer those questions.

### **Group discussions and group presentations**

For group discussions and group presentations, the trainers grouped participants into 4 sub-groups; each sub-group has about 8 participants.

The trainers assigned task for all groups and allocated 40 minutes for discussion and presentation preparation for all groups.

The task is “*you are requested to identify main risks and consequences associated with natural disaster and climate change within your area/community*”.

Each group has about 15 minutes for presenting their answers and ideas to the whole class.

Main contents/issues addressed in the group discussions and presentations in relation to DRR and CCA are:

- Human loss and livelihood damage are mainly associated with storms, floods, droughts, landslide and salt penetration.
- Electric-based early warnings (e.g. television, radio, loud speakers) are useless if electric power source is cut off due to disasters or other reasons.
- Farmers are changing cropping patterns and vegetation varieties to avoid or minimize climate and disaster impacts.
- Plans for disaster response and recovery at district and commune levels seem to be effective for common disasters (e.g. annual floods and storms) but not efficient for uncommon or unprecedented events (e.g. super typhoons or historical floods).
- The committees for flood and storm control (CFFSC) at the commune and village levels are the most effective actors during

disasters since they are often the pioneer force in response to and recovery from disasters. However, they still lack necessary basic resources to help at-risk households better prepare for future disaster and climate risks.

- Local housing construction practices still lack safety-related measures against storms and typhoons.
- Lack of supportive or incentive mechanisms (e.g. low-interest loan programs or free-of-charge technical services) to encourage people follow DRR and CCA measures.
- At-risk groups and people are still based on their own experiences in coping with natural disaster and climate change without external supports for better responding to future disasters (e.g. technical assistance from architects or engineers to build safer houses).
- People are increasingly aware of disaster impacts on their housing and livelihoods but lack of resources for implementation (e.g. finance, technical support) and hands-on guidelines.
- Aid agencies (frequently NGOs) who provided funding and/or technical support for local DRR and CCA are still limited to one-off assistances and ended up right after their project's completion. After a period of time (e.g. after 1, 2, or 3 years) without being reminded, people are easy to forget new knowledge or lessons learnt from these agencies and, hence, reuse their own ways or experiences in coping with climate extremes and events.
- National policies, programs, and strategies for DRR and CCA seem to be unknown to grassroots vulnerable groups and households.

## **Lecture 2: Improving governance capacity for disaster management and climate change response at community and local levels**

Dr. Tran Phuong (ISET) continued afternoon session to deliver the lecture.

Key contents addressed in this lecture include:

- Concepts & definitions of disaster management

In this topic, we provide concepts of climate change, natural disaster, what is called vulnerability, disaster risk reduction, preparedness and resilience capacity, disaster management and climate change adaptation.

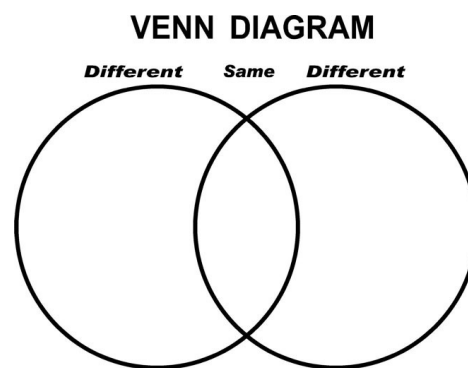
Key concepts were given and explained to participants, as follows:

- What is Hazard?
- What is Disaster?
- What is Vulnerability?
- What is Risk? Levels of Risk?
- Which locations, what areas potentially suffer from disasters?
- What is Capacity in Disaster Management and Climate change Response?
- What is the process or sequence of disaster management?

- Tools for vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) for communities

In this topic, we clarified the purpose and significance of vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA), what factors influence VCA and up-to-date tools to assist and guide the implementation of VCA in practice. Key considerations for this topic were given and explained to participants, as follows:

- Using historical information and data.
- Using maps (ask local groups of 5-7 people to map risks and hazards within their area and draw it on a large-size paper).
- Using Venn diagram.



- Rating and classification of local fields/sectors against disaster and climate change impacts.
- SWOT (Using 4 indicators Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats to assess the vulnerability and capacity of local

communities in coping with and responding to climate change and natural disaster).

- Strategies to enhance governance capacity for disaster management and climate change response

In this topic, we identify some possible ways of enhancing administrative and governance mechanisms to reduce damage and loss posed by natural disaster and climate change. Key considerations for this topic were given and explained to participants, as follows:

- The importance of community participation in planning DRR strategies and enhancing local governance capacity for risk management and damage and loss reduction.
- Key principles in framing the plan of action: ensuring active involvement of grassroots groups and households; based on the real situation and actual needs and capabilities; mainstreaming risk management strategies in locally socio-economic development plans; clarifying roles and responsibilities of all actors involved (e.g. people's committee, local disaster-management department, community-based organizations, at-risk groups).

### ***Questions and answers session***

At the end of the training section, the trainers raised several questions related to the training topics to see if the trainees were understood the lectures. In this section, we would also want to know how issues mentioned in the lecture were applied in local specific context.

This section also allows participants to ask any questions if they have and the trainers answer those questions.

### ***Group discussions and group presentations***

For Group discussions and group presentations, the trainers grouped participants into 4 sub-groups; each sub-group has about 8 participants.

The trainers assigned task for all groups and allocated 60 minutes for discussions and presentation preparation.

The task is ***“you are requested to identify which governance- or policy-related measures for improving DRR and CCA with your areas/communities”***.

Each group has about 15 minutes for presentation.

Key issues addressed by group presentations include:

- Most disaster management measures at local levels (district, commune, and village) are still based on an action plan for disaster response and recovery adopted from higher administration levels (district, province). Some measures are not really responsive to the real context of each vulnerable group and, therefore, are not effective in practice. For example, in the plan, it is required to move all extremely at-risk households out of the prone areas before the disaster comes but, in practice, there is frequently not adequate resource for timely implementation such as lack of boats, lack of in-charge persons.
- Climate change is still a complicated notion to most local authority staff to fully understand its meaning even though the term 'climate change' has been commonly used in local meetings and discussions. There is a lack of official documents to clarify the meaning of climate change within the specific local context of each area/community involved because climate change's signs and impacts are usually varied across areas and communities.
- There is still a gap between the national policy frameworks for CCA and DRR and local interventions. Not many local authority staff, especially at commune and community levels, have a sufficient understanding on the national policy frameworks for CCA and DRR and, hence, face certain difficulties when translating and transferring these policies to grassroots vulnerable groups and households.
- The current administrative mechanisms for CCA and DRR still follow the one-way communication where information, directions or orders relating to CCA and DRR are delivered to at-risk groups and households by local authorities. There has been a limited feedback and response from at-risk/vulnerable communities, groups and households back to the government authority to improve decision-making and deliver more appropriate directions or orders.

## **DAY 2:**

### **Lecture 3: Assessment of Loss & Damage in the Context of Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction**

Dr, Tran Hue Tuan (HCE) delivered this lecture.

Details of the lecture as follows:

- *Concepts & definitions of Loss & Damage*

In this topic, he described concepts and definitions related to L&D that have been used in the world and in the context of Vietnam; identified what are similarity and difference between L&D in context of Vietnam.

- *Aims for assessment*

This topic aims to describe the objectives for L&D assessment, in other words, this topic is aimed to explain why do we need to take L&D assessment for.

- *Principles of assessment*

There is a number of principles related to an L&D assessment to be followed when undertaking an assessment. Mostly, these principles based on the national regulations & guidelines for disasters damage assessment.

- *Methods for L&D assessment and classifications*

From the literature, we reviewed related methods for L&D assessment that have been used widely in the world.

Based on availability of time, budget and purpose of assessment, several levels of assessments can be conducted such as micro (household), intermediate (district, provincial), or macro (national) levels.

Types of damages and losses can be summaries as in table bellows:

		Measurement	
		Tangible	Intangible (i.e. difficult to quantify)
Form of loss	Direct	Damage to building and contents	Loss of an archaeological site
	Indirect	Loss of industrial production	Inconvenience of post-flood recovery

*Sources: The Benefits of Flood and Coastal Risk Management: A Handbook of Assessment Techniques (Penning-Roswell et al. 2005)*

- *National regulations and guidelines for disasters impacts assessments*

I this session, we provided in details national guidelines & regulations on statistics and assessment of L&D caused by natural disasters.

These guidelines are based on the Appendix no.4, Decision 31/QD-PCLBTW dated February 24<sup>th</sup>, 2012 of the Central committee of Flood and Storm Control.

- *Questions and answers session*

At the end of the training section, the trainers raised several questions related to the training topics to see if the trainees were understood the lectures. In this section, we would also want to know how issues mentioned in the lecture were applied in local specific context.

This section also allows participants chances to ask any question if they have and the trainers answer those questions.

### ***Group discussions and group presentations***

For Group discussions and group presentations, the trainers grouped participants into 4 sub-groups; each sub-group has about 8 participants.

The trainers assigned task for all groups and allocated 60 minutes for discussions and presentation preparation.

The task is “***you are requested to describe and classify damages and losses cause by natural disasters (and climate change) in your areas/communities***”.

Each group has about 15 minutes for presentation.

Key issues addressed by group presentations include:

Problems of terminology

- Lack of consistency in language use, using arbitrary concepts: affect the message that the decision maker want to transfer;
- The language is confusing; many terms are difficult for local people to understand.

- Institutional issues: decentralization of functions, responsibilities not clear, E.g. rich data - poor information

- The information transferring to a locality is insufficient and irregular.

- Communication on Ls&Ds, DRR and climate change adaptation is not considered one of the top priorities (compared to livelihoods and poverty reduction).

- Information integrated into the training curriculum at all levels is too overwhelmed, leading to key issues not being adequately transmitted and received. As such, information communicated from the central to the provincial level may be very good, but the channel of information at local is limited.

- Lack of comprehensive guidelines from central governments/authorities to local ones, thus local stakeholders found difficulties when conduct assessment of disasters impacts;

- Data and information about L&D reported by local governments are not very precise.
- There is a need for capacity building for local stakeholders on L&D in the context of DRR and CCA for local stakeholders including key officials from provincial to commune ones.

### ***5. Conclusion of the workshop***

Finally, Dr. Tran Hue Tuan (HCE) summarized all contents of the training session, derived key lessons learnt for participants and organizers, and concluded the end of this training. He was also thankful to all participants for their attendance and active engagement in discussions, presentations and talks throughout the training session. The training session closed at 17h15.



## **PART 2. ANNEX**

## ANNEX 1. Training Program

TIME	CONTENTS	PERSON IN CHARGE
Day 1 (12/5/15)		
8h30-8h45	Opening speeches Introduction to the participants	Mr. Le Thanh Ho, Nam dong's People committee Dr, Tran Huu Tuan, HCE
8h45-9h00	Introduction to the training course	Dr. Tran Huu Tuan, HCE
9h00-10h30	Climate change and Disaster risks	Dr. Tran Phong, ISET
10h30-10h45	Tea-break	
10h45 -11h30	Group discussions and group presentations	Group's representatives
11h30-13h30	Lunch time	
13h30-15h00	National and provincial strategies and policies related to DRR and CCA	Dr. Tran Phong, ISET
15h30-16h00	Tea-break	
16h45-17h00	Group discussions & group presentations	Group's representatives
Day 2 (13/5/15)		
8h30-10h00	Loss & Damage in the context of DRR and CCA	Dr. Tran Huu Tuan, HCE
10h00-10h30	Tea-break	
10h30 -11h30	Group discussions & group presentations	Group's representatives
11h30-13h30	Lunch time	
13h30-15h30	Classification and Assessment of Loss & Damage related to DRR and CCA	Dr. Tran Huu Tuan, HCE
15h30-15h45	Tea-break	All participants
15h45-16h45	Group discussions & group presentations	Đại diện các nhóm
16h45-17h00	Closing speeches	Mr. Le Thanh Ho, Peope Committee, Nam dong district Dr. Tran Huu Tuan, HCE

## ANNEX 2: List of Participants

TT	FULL NAME	NAME OF ORGANIZATIONS
1	Duong Quoc Tuan	Dept. of Science & Technology, TTH province
2	Đang Van Hoa	Committee of Flood & storm control, TTH
3	Phan Than Hung	Dept. of Agri & Rural development, TTH
4	Hoang Than Mai	Nordic Assistant to Vietnam
5	Phan Van Hoa	Center of weather forecast, TTH
6	Le Thi Hanh	Dept. of Envi. & Nat resource, TTH
7	Le Thi Minh Chau	Dept. of Agri & Rural development, TTH
8	Hoang Ngoc Nam	Provincial People Committee, TTH
9	Pham Tuan Son	Office of Agri & Rural dev., Nam Dong district
10	Nguyen Khanh Luan	Huong Giang commune, Nam Dong district
11	Le Minh Khanh	Thuong long commune, Nam Dong district
12	Le Than Ho	People committee of Nam Dong district
13	Nguyen Van Huc	Huong Hue commune, Nam Dong district
14	Dang Anh To	Office of Healthcare, Nam Dong district
15	Tran Huong	Office of Labour, Nam Dong district
16	Ho Van Bo	Thuong Quang commune, Nam Dong dist.
17	Nguyen Duc Tien	Office of Agri & Rural dev., Nam Dong district
18	Truong Ngoc Thuy	Station of climate and hydro. Thuong Nhat
19	Vo Hue Tuan	Head, Office of economics and technology
20	Nguyen Van Than	Committee of military, Nam Dong dist.
21	Ho Thi Hao	Thuong Nhat commune, Nam Dong dist.
22	Huynh Than	Huong Phu commune, Nam Dong dist.
23	Hoang Minh Son	Thuong Long commune, Nam Dong dist.
24	Pham Minh Dau	Thuong Quang commune, Nam Dong dist.
25	To Van Dung	Thuong Lo commune, Nam Dong dist.
26	Phan Van Phuc	Office of Information, Nam Dong dist.
27	Nguyen Hue Lang	Department of Statistics, Nam Dong dist.
28	Tran Dinh Viet Hung	Dept. of Envi. & Nat resource, Nam Dong dist.
29	Tran Hue Tuan	Faculty of Economics & Development Studies, HCE
30	Tran Phuong	ISET, Vietnam
31	Ngo Van Man	Lecturer, HCE
32	Nguyen Song	Lecturer, HCE
33	Le Minh Nhat	Director Division of Climate Change Adaptation, DMHCC



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