



ASIA-PACIFIC NETWORK FOR
GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH

PROJECT REFERENCE NUMBER: CAF2015-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)
10 August 2016, Quang Binh, Vietnam



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PREFACE

Quang Binh is a highly vulnerable province to climate change and natural disasters in Central Vietnam. Floods, cyclones, landslides, river erosion and salt penetration are the most common hazards in this province. 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 provided local stakeholders with up-to-date information, concepts and knowledge on DRR and CCA and how they are linked to the concept of Loss and Damage.

A wide range of local administrative departments had joined the training and shared their views, opinions and recommendations on how to address Loss and Damage within the province's current conditions. Effects of climate events and efforts of local governments and communities were discussed in the light of loss and damage to increase the understanding of local participants about the relationship between DRR/CCA and loss and damage and why it is necessary to mention to loss/damage reduction. It was deduced from the training that the concept of loss and damage was not familiar with most participants from the beginning but, after listening the presentation of the project team, they supposed it is one of the most practical and understandable definitions in the field of climate and disaster risk management, especially for local actors at grassroots levels.

The results from the training in Quang Binh are the good lessons for local stakeholders and provide them with a new approach – Loss and Damage Reduction – in the course of coping with natural disasters and responding to climate change.

Dr. Le Minh Nhat, Project leader (DMHCC) & Dr. Tran Hue Tuan (HCE)
Project Reference Number: CAF2015-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
ISET	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



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1- Opening session



Mr. Tran Dinh Dung, Vice-director, CFSC Quang Binh 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 2



Ms. Hue (group 2) makes presentation



Ms Tuyen (group 1) makes presentation

4. Questions and Answers at the Workshop



Mr. Hung raised a question



Dr. Tran Phong gave response to a question

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

10th-11th August 2016

Venue

Office of Quang Binh Provincial Centre for Disaster Mitigation

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”**

Dong Hoi, Quang Binh, 10-11 Aug 2016

1. Introduction

ON AUGUST 10-11, 2016, COLLEGE OF ECONOMICS - HUE UNIVERSITY (HCE) in collaboration with Department of Meteorology, Hydrology and Climate Change (DDMHCC) and the Quang Binh Provincial Department of Irrigation and Flood and Storm Control 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 the Department in Quang Binh 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 within the province.

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 Quang Binh 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. Tran Dinh Dung, Vice-Head of the Provincial Department of Irrigation and Flood and Storm Control.

The training workshop was attended by 40 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); Department of Construction (DOC), representatives from districts’ governments: Office of Agriculture and Rural Development, Office of Natural Resources and Environment, Office of

Health and Heal care, Office of Education, and Representatives districts' People Committee.

4. Conduct of the training Workshop

The training workshop was opened by Dr. Tran Huu 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: Integration of DRR and CCA

Dr. Le Minh Nhat, Department of Meteorology, Hydrology and Climate Change (DMHCC) delivered the lecture.

Specific key contents addressed in this lecture include:

- Definition of loss & damage (L&D)
- International mechanisms to deal with L&D
- L&D caused by natural disasters and climate change
- Concepts of CCA & DRR
- Institutional issues related to CCA & DRR
- Challenges and recommendations

Lecture 2: Climate change and Disaster Risk

Dr. Tran Phong, 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 the Vietnam context and local conditions of Central Provinces such as Quang Binh.
- Components of global and local climate and its potential effects on local communities.
- Greenhouse gas effects and its relevance to climate change and the people's everyday life.
- Natural and man-made drivers of climate change and climate-related disasters such as storms and floods.

- Signs climate change in recent years in Vietnam and in Quang Binh Province:
 - Increased intensity and frequency of storms
 - Increased rain and flooding
 - Drought
 - Heat wave
 - Salt intrusion
- 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 in Quang Binh 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 heat wave or increasing temperature.
- Quickened deterioration and downgrade process of buildings and infrastructures due to high fluctuations of temperature and humidity.
- Constrained working productivity in very hot or cold days.
- Limited volumes of 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 disasters in Vietnam generally and Quang Binh particularly.
- Types of disasters commonly faced by local communities in Quang Binh (storms and floods show the most dominant proportion of total damage and loss caused by natural disasters).
- Types of loss and damage caused by natural disasters.

- Strategies and measures to reduce damage and loss caused by natural disaster and climate change:
 - Improve local and stakeholders' awareness on climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction in relation to loss and damage.
 - Enhance local capacity on responding to climate change and disasters.
 - Improve policy environment and administrative system for better damage and loss reduction.
 - Have feasible plans for highly vulnerable communities such as plans for evacuation, plans for protecting important buildings/infrastructures, plans for recovery.
 - Improve local housing construction practices towards storm and flood resilience.
 - Improve early warning systems
 - Change agricultural varieties and crop patterns to better adapt to a changing climate.
 - Increase space for water in concentrated urban areas to allow sufficient flood retention and drainage capacity in rainy, flood seasons.

Lecture 3: Damage and loss in Quang Binh in terms of housing, infrastructure and ecosystems

Dr. Tran Tuan Anh, lecturer of Hue University (Central Vietnam) delivered the lecture.

Key contents addressed in this lecture include:

- Expressions of housing vulnerability in Quang Binh.
- Common unsafe conditions of local houses in front of storms and floods.
- Main impacts of storms and floods on local housing and people's life
- Impacts of climate change and natural disasters on road systems, public buildings, community facilities and ecosystems.
- Negative effects of socio-economic development and urbanisation on the vulnerability of local housing, public infrastructures and natural ecosystems.

- Forms of damage and loss of housing, infrastructure and ecosystems caused by climate change, natural hazards and improper/uncontrolled urbanisation and sectoral development.
- Key considerations and recommendations for reducing damage and loss of housing, public infrastructures and ecosystems for Quang Binh.

Questions and Answers Session

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

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

Some outstanding points:

Question: “In the province, it is essential to have a set of database on DRR and CCA and how to address loss and damage reduction. How can we reach this target?”

Response: Only have climate scenarios for the wider region, from Thanh Hoa to Thua Thien Hue Province, not including Quang Binh. In this province, it demands specific projects, research- and intervention-based, to build up the database and guide local actors/practitioners in better damage and loss reduction.

Question: “How can we link local damage and loss with action plans for DRR and CCA?”

Response: It is a good question. First, it is necessary to intensify multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary collaboration, increase mutual and shared learning dialogues to effectively share information, experiences and knowledge between stakeholders.

DAY 2:

Lecture 4: Improving governance capacity for disaster management and climate change response at community and local levels

Dr. Tran Phong (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.

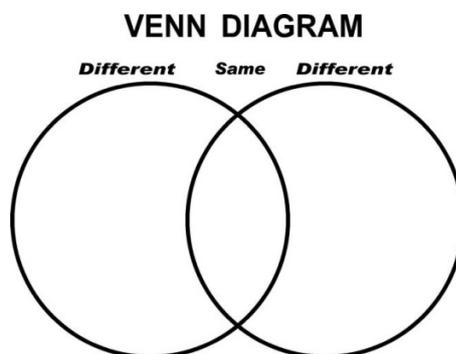
Key concepts were given and explained to participants, as follows:

- 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.

Some outstanding points:

Question: “How can we map disaster risk in the province and does it makes sense to local grassroots communities?”

Response: We can use GIS-based tool to map disaster and climate hazards, levels of risk and vulnerability in the province. However, to do this, it is necessary to have a reliable database and a strong administrative system to manage, maintain and update the data regularly.

Question: “Can the project team help the province develop a tool that can support leaders and decision-makers in assessing sensible investment projects (potentially increase risk) and better manage urban development?”

Response: The project team has a strong network with the persons and agencies who can offer this service. However, within the scope of this project, it is impossible due to lack of resource. The project will keep this in mind and will find other chances to help the province in the future.

Lecture 5: 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:

Table 3.1 Direct, indirect, tangible and intangible flood impacts			
		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*

In 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 24th, 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.

Some outstanding points:

Question: “Climate impacts has two opposite functions, bad and good. For example, in Le Thuy District (Quang Binh Province), flooding is needed for agriculture development. So, the approach from damage and loss seems to be more appropriate in the real context to see whether it is positive or negative effect before planning coping measures. In your view as the expert in the field, could you advise when we use which approaches, from loss and damage or from assuming impacts to design solutions?”

Response: “It is not easy to answer clearly which approaches are appropriate to which levels, and when. However, it can be identified from the specific conditions of each cases. For examples, if the data of damage and loss is clear and reliable, it can be based on the damage/loss approaches. Otherwise, we may rely on the planning approaches where

damage and loss are assumed or we may combine both approaches in designing and implementing coping measures.”

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 17h00.

PART 2. ANNEX

ANNEX 1. Training Program

TIME	CONTENTS	PERSON IN CHARGE
Day 1 (10/8/16)		
8h30-8h45	Openning speeches Introduction to the participants	Mr. Tran Dinh Dung, Vice-director, CFSC Quang Binh province
8h45-9h00	Introduction to the training course	Dr. Tran Huu Tuan, HCE
9h00-9h30	Lecturer 1: Integration of DRR and CCA	Dr. Le Minh Nhat, DDMHCC
9h30-10h30	Lecture 2: 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	Lecture 3: Damage and loss in Quang Binh in terms of housing, infrastructure and ecosystems	Dr. Tran Tuan Anh, ISET
15h30-16h00	Tea-break	
16h45-17h00	Group discussions & group presentations	Group's representatives
Day 2 (11/8/16)		
8h30-10h00	Lecture 4: Improving governance capacity for disaster management and climate change response at community and local levels	Dr. Tran Phong, ISET
10h00-10h30	Tea-break	
10h30 -11h30	Group discussions & group presentations	Group's representatives
11h30-13h30	Lunch time	
13h30-15h30	Lecture 5: Assessment of Loss & Damage in the Context of CCCA and DRR	Dr. Tran Huu Tuan, HCE
15h30-15h45	Tea-break	All participants
15h45-16h45	Group discussions & group presentations	Group's representatives

16h45-17h00	Closing speeches	Mr. Tran Dinh Dung, Vice-director, CFSC Quang Binh Dr. Tran Huu Tuan, HCE
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ANNEX 2: List of Participants

TT	FULL NAME	NAME OF ORGANIZATIONS
1	Pham Viet Tung	Minh Hoa district
2	Ha Xuan Van	CFSC, Minh Hoa district
3	Ho Khanh Van	Tuyen Hoa district
4	Tran Xuan Tien	Quang Ninh district
5	Pham Van Dinh	CFSC, Tuyen Hoa district
6	Phan Van Nam	Le Thuy district
7	Hoang Giang	Quang Trach district
8	Nguyen Chi Vinh	Tuyen Hoa district
9	Pham Bang	Bo Trach district
10	Tran Dong	Le Thuy district
11	Tran Le Dang Hung	Department of Statistics, Quang Binh
12	Mai Viet Hung	Irrigation Department, Quang Binh
13	Tran Manh Dat	DART Quang Binh
14	Nguyen Duc Toan	Department of Planing & Investment, Quang Binh
15	Dang Duc Thanh	CFSC, Hong hoi city
16	Tran Dinh Dung	Irrigation Department, Quang Binh
17	Nguyen Vinh	CFSC Quang Binh
18	Hoang Van Quyet	CFSC Quang Binh
19	Hoang Hoa Hue	Department of Natural and Environment, Quang Binh
20	Lai Thi Minh Hue	DART Quang Binh
21	Nguyen Hong Sam	CFSC Quang Binh
22	Tran Khanh Chi	Irrigation Department, Quang Binh
23	Tran Mai Giai	Department of Natural and Environment, Quang Binh

24	Vo Duc Duong	Department of Natural and Environment, Quang Binh
25	Pham Van Dao	Department of Science & Techonology, Quang Binh
26	Tran Thi Thanh	Department of Construction, Quang Binh
27	Doan Thi Kim Tuyen	Department of Health, Quang Binh
28	Duong hoai Phuong	Dong Hoi city
29	Dang Quang Duong	Department of Education, Quang Binh
30	Tran Cong Anh	Department of Planing & Investment, Quang Binh
31	Ha Xuan dan	CFSC Quang Binh
32	Le Anh Tuan	DART Quang Binh
33	Nguyen Ngoc Phung	CFSC Quang Ninh district
34	Le Quang Son	Irrigation Department, Quang Binh
35	Le Thanh Phong	Irrigation Department, Quang Binh
36	Nguyen Thanh Long	Minh Hoa district
37	Nguyen Viet Hai	Irrigation Department, Quang Binh
38	Pham Van Dao	Tuyen Hoa district
39	Le Tien Dung	Irrigation Department, Quang Binh
40	Vo Thi Thanh Huyen	Le Thuy district
41	Lê Minh Nhật	MONRE
42	TRẦN HỮU TUẤN	Hue College of Economics
43	Trần Phóng	ISET, Vietnam
44	Trần Tuấn Anh	Hue College of Sciences



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For more information please contact:

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

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