



DU AN PHONG CHONG NHUNG THIET HAI VE NHA O DO BAO GAY RA O MIEN TRUNG VIET NAM
PRÉVENTION DES DOMMAGES CAUSÉS À L'HABITAT PAR LES CYCLONES DANS LE CENTRE VIET NAM
PREVENT TYPHOON DAMAGES TO HOUSING, CENTRAL VIET NAM



External Evaluation



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May 2001

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Summary of findings and recommendations

This project has successfully met its initial overall objective to assist in mobilising the population to take preventive action in strengthening their homes against storm damage.

Having implemented a more comprehensive programme of storm prevention in housing, the project has developed more sustainable methods based on local capacity and techniques to help the families and communities in taking long-term preventive action.

The project also has achieved its specific objectives at the different levels of local authorities and target groups.

Most local authorities at all levels (province, districts, city and communes) have highly appreciated the project's objectives and methodologies, for having a better comprehensive programme bringing together animation/communication activities, for technical training for different groups to transfer technical expertise to local levels that meet a long term objective, for providing technical and material support for families. This has also distinguished this project from other projects funded by international organisations.

At the province level, this project has practically supported both the two official functions of the Provincial Committee of Disaster Prevention in a more innovative way. Especially in the practical housing demonstration, the Provincial Committee has been interested in the way the project has integrated traditional habits of construction and storm resistant techniques. At the district and commune level, the local authorities have different levels of interest in this project ranging from and influenced by the level of individual competence, the average level of economic development of the community, and topographical differences. It is likely that, for district and city authorities, the closer one gets to vulnerable disaster zones (lagoons) the better the level of interest in the project's activities. At commune level, the CPMC (Commune Project Management Committee) have also been impressed not only by regular collaboration in working on the project, but also by the commitment of team members. This is considered a key success of the project's activities.

The three main project's components are demonstrating practical house strengthening (individual houses and public buildings), training (for commune cadres, construction workers and school teachers) and animation/ communication (with the CPMC, population, local schools etc...).

The practical demonstration of house strengthening has been considered a key project activity and has successfully met the real needs of families. In the first phase of pilot activities, most family beneficiaries are among the poorest group, and the project had to totally rebuild new houses whilst family beneficiaries passively participated in the process of construction.

However, the problems of this phase were soon recognised by the project team and the CPMC, as they affected not only the effectiveness of housing demonstration, but also the project's broader objective to mobilise the families to take preventive action in strengthening their own houses. From June 2000, the project strategies have changed to focus more the "semi-solid" housing.

The process of house strengthening has also been reorganised to encourage more participation by the family beneficiaries in mobilising labour, materials and finance. Given the fact that access to credit systems remains difficult, on one hand the project could be seen to exclude the poor families from project activities. On the other hand, from gender-sensitive viewpoints, it is found that going in this way the project may force families to get "quick" loans from moneylenders, but with the risk that this brings an adverse impact on women. Therefore, it is now time to develop a credit system within the project's support and activities.

Among the animation activities, the training for local construction workers has most substantially achieved its initial objective, which aims to transfer the typhoon resistant techniques to the local level. Training methods have been mindfully studied to be suitable with participants, and the local builders are more confident about applying the new techniques. Therefore, this project activity has efficiently sustained and further multiplied the project ideas. However, a participatory learning method should be introduced to encourage the participants to share and exchange their own experiences and knowledge. It would also be helpful for the project architects to learn more local know-how and to get essential feedback from local builders to improve the existing typhoon resistant techniques so that they are adapted to the local cultural norms.

There are 8 main problems that have been analysed by the Commune Project Management Committees and the project team. Some of them can be justified, such as the limits of budget, poverty and a low level of education. As such one should focus on the problems related to “inappropriate” working methods.

It should be recognised that there are possibilities to work efficiently with poor families to meet their needs and that there are housing alternatives to reduce vulnerability in their shelter.

The selection criteria have targeted many purposes at the same time; this created confusion and misunderstanding amongst for the CPMC. In addition to a common tendency of the CPMC to select beneficiaries among the poorest and revolutionary families, this problem could also slow down the process of beneficiary selection, and that has affected progress in the housing demonstration activity. The limited family participation in the process of beneficiary selection is seen as one problem that reduces the effectiveness of the housing demonstration activity. It should be emphasised that the conventional methods used in community meetings could also frequently discourage families from participating.

This implies that in the next phase the project should have a plan for developing the capacity in social skills and participatory approaches amongst the project team, the CPMC, and community leaders as well.

To achieve the project’s overall objectives aiming at mobilising the vulnerable population to take efficient preventive action to strengthen their houses, the recommendations made here are to further sustain its initial success by insisting on participatory approaches and focusing on group dynamic and activities at community level.

At the same time, the role of CPMC should be strengthened to be more active in managing the house strengthening programme, especially for mobilising savings and credit groups and community-based activities in the future.

This evaluation also makes further suggestions for feasibility studies on savings and loan schemes and the traditional “tontines” system of labour and construction materials. These recommendations are also made in order to encourage the project to help the poor families to reduce vulnerability in housing with more sustainable support.

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Presentation of the project

Each year the Central Provinces of Viet Nam are hit by storms, typhoons and flooding. Viet Nam is considered one of the most disaster prone countries in the world. Over 70% of the population is concentrated in the coastal zones and is at risk from annual typhoon and water disasters. In the region, families build houses by themselves and the house is all the family's investment. Damage to houses is considered the most close after loss of life and injury. Given the larger number of poor families living in the rural areas, where 90% of the total of Vietnam's 37 millions poor live, damage to houses is one of the most critical factors worsening the level of poverty in Viet Nam. The houses that are rebuilt after a disaster are frequently weaker because the families have progressively reduced resources after repairing successive damage.

The national report on poverty recognizes natural disasters as one of the five main causes of poverty. This vicious circle of poverty and housing damage is obvious. But the extent of frequent damage can be effectively reduced by taking preventive action to strengthen families' houses by applying better typhoon resistant techniques. Regrettably, this kind of support activity to prevent families from housing damage is not considered a priority in all disaster prevention strategies in Viet Nam, from government policy down to family practices in housing construction.

To address this situation, CIDA-IHA has funded an Alternatives and Development Workshop three-year project begun in 1999 to mobilise the population in Central Vietnam to take preventive action in strengthening their own homes against storm damage. The project uses a combined programme of practical demonstration on village houses and village animation activities to bring about a change in attitudes so that damage prevention in housing becomes a higher priority.

- a) Project area:** The project primarily targets populations living in Thua Thien Hue, one of the Central Provinces of Viet Nam. The province has a narrow coastal plain with large lagoons stretched over 70 kilometers. Over a quarter of the province's 1 million population live along these coastal lagoons. Their economic activities relate to the lagoons and to the sea, which means that they are most vulnerable to the annual typhoon and water disasters.
- b) Duration:** The project duration is from March 1999 until February 2002. In general, the progress report on January 2001 shows that all project activities are on schedule according to the work plan updated in January 2000, and continue to be so in early 2001.
- c) Target communes and beneficiaries:** By the June 2000, the project had worked in three pilot communes with a total population of 27 159; after June 2000 the project has extended its activities to other 7 communes. The total population of ten communes now reaches 90 841. The project's activities reach out to a large geographical area included 6 rural districts and one city. The beneficiaries are in two categories : i) the family beneficiaries who are directly assisted in having their houses strengthened; ii) the secondary beneficiaries, those who participate in training and animation activities are including local construction workers, village and community leaders, teachers, school children and their families.

District	Commune	Population
Phong Dien	Phong Binh	7 437
Huong Thuy	Thuy Thanh	7 845
Huong Tra	Huong Chu	8 866
Phu Vang	Vinh Xuân	8 450
Ville de Hué	Thuy Xuân	9 596
Quang Dien	Quang Tho	7 836
Phu Loc	Vinh Giang	5 186
Total population in extension communes		63 682
	Pilot communes	
Phu Loc	Vinh Hai	2 700
Phu Vang	Phu da	10 137
Ville de Hué	Huong So	14 322
Total population in pilot communes		27 159
Total population		90 841

d) Methodology: The seven stage methodology has been outlined in all the project reports and documents which aim at encouraging people to strengthen their houses. Those are as follow:

Assessment: in each commune, vulnerability, building styles and resources, and needs are assessed, and a programme developed with commune partners.

Practical active demonstration: The project collaborates with families in the practical strengthening of their own houses, which directly demonstrates how preventive action can realistically be applied to existing buildings.

Animation: In each village animation/awareness raising activities take place to convey the message to all the community on the need for preventive action. These include public theatre, workshops with schools, public radio, posters and more. The intention is to stimulate short term and long-term awareness of the need to take preventive action. Animation activities take place at provincial level as well, using public media.

Popular mobilisation: Collaboration with the local authorities enables the project to bring together large groups of people for training and demonstration activities that benefit the community as a whole, such as restoring and strengthening the local market.

Public review: At the end of each stage in the project, a workshop or seminar brings together representatives from the villages, the communes, the districts and the provincial authorities, and specialist services. They review the work that has been done and express their opinions about the way the project should proceed.

Participation: The project works directly with the inhabitants in the communes, with all levels of local authority in the province, and specialist services such as the Provincial Committee for Storm Prevention.

Expansion: from pilot communes to cover communes in all the coastal districts.

1. Overall achievement of project objectives

In general, the objectives are clearly stated and strongly pursued during project initiation in written materials about the project in the first project proposal through to the latest activity reports.

The overall objective is to assist in mobilising the population to take preventive action in strengthening their homes against storm damage.

The project activities aim to change attitudes and practices of the stakeholders (families, technicians, and decision-makers) so that damage prevention in housing becomes a higher priority.

This objective is innovative compared to other programs and projects supported by other international organisations.

In the context of the Central Provinces, especially in the Thua Thien Hue province, which is considered one of the most disaster prone places in Vietnam, there are many international organisations working in the field of disaster prevention, but with different objectives and methods.

This project aims to develop more sustainable methods based on local capacity and techniques to help the families and communities in taking a long-term preventive action, instead of only delivering goods and core houses for short-term mitigating activities.

However, this overall objective is quite ambitious in such short time of project life (three years - from March 1999 to February 2002).

2. Validating the project assumption and specific objectives

To date (March 2001), the project has achieved its specific objectives at different levels of local authorities and target groups.

2.1. At the province level

The Provincial Committee of Disaster Prevention is not a direct partner of the project, but they have participated in some activities. However, they have participated quite regularly in the review seminars after each phase. They have quite well understood the project objectives and field activities.

In fact, the Provincial Committee of Disaster prevention also has two main objectives and a working plan: raising people's awareness of disaster prevention and preparing material facilities and equipment for information/communication and for emergency rescue. Nevertheless, the government budget is often invested in construction infrastructures. Especially after two consecutive floods in the end of 1999, almost all government investment and international aid has been concentrated in constructing public buildings like schools, clinics, or offices for local authorities and other equipment of communication and rescue.

The Provincial Committee of Disaster Prevention has a Steering Committee and an executive office, but almost all members have a concurrent post. Their activities are called for only some months, when storms and floods are most concentrated (the 3rd and 4th quarters of the year). Their activities of communication have been implemented in such top-down and one way methods of delivering information or organising propaganda campaigns that communities and families have paid very little attention to prevention action, neither for the public buildings, nor for their own houses. Lacking an integrated programme and appropriate methods of working, their activities of communication are often inefficient. Therefore, this project has been appreciated by the Provincial Committee because it has supported both the two functions of the provincial committee and has created an integrated programme of animation activities in community and provided practical technical assistance in housing for families.

For the practical housing demonstration, the Provincial Committee has also been interested in the way the project has integrated traditional habits of construction with storm resistant techniques. Also, the project has sustained those techniques through working with local construction workers and participation of families.

In the viewpoint of the Provincial Committee, the training activities of different groups such as construction workers, teachers and cadres of Commune Committee of Disaster Prevention and public review and experience exchanges among the Commune Project Management Committees are highly respected because they are building capacity and investing human resource for long term objectives instead of only material provision or short-term rehabilitation.

The project aims at assisting the Provincial Committee to develop ways of helping the most affected areas of the province to replicate the activities of technical and training support. In province of Thua Thien Hue, among the total of 147 communes and towns, there are 63 poor communes in the lagoon and low land areas that are considered as suffering most from disasters. Of these, this project has just reached 10 communes. One of the biggest difficulties for the Provincial Committee to achieve this objective is that they have no available human resources. The executive office now has only one specialist and reserve for administrative functions.

For the next phase of this project, the provincial specialist has contributed some interesting ideas that are worth listing out below, and which suggest that the role of the Provincial Committee should be more emphasised in initiating a network of related local organisations and in integrating the different resources (both financial and human resources) from government to community and from families and external support to reduce vulnerability in housing in the poor communities:

- The activities of technical assistance for storm resistance in housing should be introduced in other government projects for resettlement and housing construction (there are about 22 resettlement projects (both on going and in plan) in the province).
- The activities of animation and communication should be co-ordinated with other existing local voluntary associations like Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC has gathered quite a large number of volunteers and members that are well organised down at commune level).
- A fund should be established with a reasonable interest rate, co-ordinated with the existing credit for poverty alleviation to help low-income families to strengthen their houses. It can be seen that the government credit programme has been quite effective in reaching poor families through management of mass organisations and commune authorities. However, there is no credit fund specially for house strengthening and construction. This suggestion is also made by local authorities at lower levels and is discussed below.

2.2. At district and city level

An overall comment is that the district and city authorities have different degrees of interest in this project for a variety of reasons, from the level of individual competence, to an average level of economic development of the community and to topographical differences. More often than not the leaders of districts in the lagoon and near to the sea, which are considered most hit by disasters, are more interested in this subject than the districts that are closer to the city centre. For example, the district of Phu Vang is centred on the Tam Giang lagoon, and its chairman has closely followed almost all the activities of disaster prevention and the process of this project.

Meanwhile, the chairman of Hue City has been less interested in the activities of storm prevention for some other reasons. One of those is a change in the city leader; the new chairman still has a difficulty to set a priority for storm prevention activities and to manage the City Committee of Disaster Prevention. At the same time, he confessed that the City Committee has paid more attention to preventive action for flood because there has not yet had a major storm during the last 16 years. However, he has been strongly impressed by the project activities and promising to co-operate with the project to “wake up “ the cadres of Committee of Disaster Prevention and ward authorities through the training activities.

2.3. At commune level

Similar to the district level, at commune level the commune authorities have also different degrees of interest in this project, which are reflected by the level of co-operation in activities by the Commune Project Management Committee (CPMC). The project team has assessed that among the 10 communes implemented project activities, the 3 CPMC are very active (Phu Da, Vinh Hai and Quang Tho); and that 2 CPMC (Vinh Xuan and Huong Chu) are considered less enthusiastic. There are also some factors that affected the interest of CPMC. Some of them are mainly due to the level of competence and the commitment of commune authority leaders. Another factor that is the subject of ongoing debate is that the project budget is limited when compared with other international projects having bigger budgets implemented in the same commune. Some argue that this negative perception had persisted only at the beginning phase when the commune authorities had not understood the project objectives. The commune authorities have since positively changed their attitudes and are more interested in sustainable results of the project.

The number of strengthened houses is quite small, especially in the 7 extension communes (12 houses strengthened out of the total of about 2000 houses) and this may not create a large impact on the community. Besides that, the management practice of housing demonstration activity has also created a passive role of CPMC. The suggestion made here is that in the next phase of project, the housing improvement programme should be changed in the extent which the CPMC can play an active role in organising and facilitating groups of savings and credit. This savings and credit scheme aims at not only mobilising local potential and resources, but also promoting community and family participation. The three main specific suggestions will be discussed in more detail in Section 5. Recommendations. These are to establish a credit fund to

form groups of savings and credit, and to change the process of selecting beneficiaries through groups of families.

2.4. The target groups

2.4.1 Beneficiary families

Almost all family beneficiaries trust the storm resistant techniques and they have been also really in need of housing improvement and construction. Therefore, they are happy with their strengthened houses; especially for those who have been delegated to manage the construction work themselves by mobilising working labour. This family contribution helps to increase the number of family beneficiaries in the commune and is also all the more important in that benefiting families have better understood the project's ideas and techniques. In turn, by participating in the practical housing demonstration they could be encouraged to be active members of animation activities for neighbour families during the process of working on their houses and later on.

However, until June 2000, in the first phase of pilot activities some CPMC have had a tendency to select the "social" cases who get the project's subsidy, families who are often the poorest and/or revolutionary families. Their houses frequently required total reconstruction, and this in turn also called for employing commune construction workers instead of mobilising family labour, and as a result the family's contribution was very limited. The project team soon recognised the problems of this pilot phase, which in effect were limiting of the number of houses on which to demonstrate the typhoon-resistant techniques in the communes. A more critical point is that target families were passive in their participation in the process of construction, which limited them from understanding the objectives and practices, they even have paid little attention to the typhoon-resistant techniques used in their houses. This problem reduced the effectiveness of housing demonstration in this phase.

During the 2nd local assessment workshop in June 2000, with the recognition of the gap between the limitations of the project support capacity and the needs for strengthening housing in the communes the participants from the Communes Prevention Committees have emphasised that the beneficiary families must make a contribution to work on their own homes. From June 2000, therefore, the project strategies have changed to focus on the type B houses, which are "semi-solid" housing. The process of housing construction in the phase 3 (from December 2000) and in the extension communes has also been reorganised to encourage more participation by the family beneficiaries in mobilising labour, materials and finance.

2.4.2. Local construction workers

Local construction workers are initially considered one of the target groups of the project. Its aim is to transfer the typhoon resistant techniques to the local level through training activities and demonstration practices. The local builders play an important role to maintain the process of reducing housing vulnerability in the community. Obviously, their roles are not only to help families to access the new techniques, but also to modify the attitudes of families.

In each commune, a list of about 30 – 40 local builders, who have a range of working experience in the local building environment, from as little as few months up to as many as twenty years, has been invited by the Commune Project Management Board to participate. The training has created a great and unique opportunity for them to learn not only the new techniques of storm damage prevention, but also other basic skills of construction. Moreover, they have been most interested to have an exchange and get direct advice from the project's architects and engineers which makes them more confident after training.

Through putting into practise the demonstration of strengthened housing, the local construction workers have acquired more skills and created more trust in the new techniques. Thus, they would bring a motivation to the other families in the villages.

3. Methodologies

3.1. Assessment

The studies of levels of vulnerability for different housing styles and different local materials have been carried out carefully in one sample commune (commune An Cuu) and three pilot communes (Huong So, Phu Da and Vinh Hai). Through attentive study, the project team has selected three housing components to be focused in practising and supporting the typhoon resistant techniques - roof, walls, and windows or doors. These three components have reflected well the vulnerable situation in housing in the communes. It is observed that the families have invested most of their capital in the first instance in the construction of foundation and column structures, whilst other items (like windows and wall plaster) are often neglected or reserved for a later phase without attention paid to the level of risk in storms. Having lacked technical assistance, the roof structures are weakly constructed and thus are most vulnerable to storm destruction. All these problems have called for project intervention through both technical support and awareness raising.

However, the project studies are rather technically focused and the social based results are limited. As a result this focus constrains the project activities with regards to its initial objective of community participation. It is generally agreed that a needs assessment using participatory methods would encourage better community participation at the beginning. This implies that the project team should be provided with participatory skills in the next phase of project. So far, there is not yet this kind of training activity for the team members.

3.2. Practical active demonstration

The number of houses strengthened at present is 136 including both types of new housing reconstruction and reinforced housing improvement. The planned number is 204 houses. The project team has confidently confirmed that the progress of strengthening and construction has moved faster than planned. In the 7 extension communes the project has just launched in 4 months (from December 2000) it is true that the implementation rate of housing demonstration is rather high, 76% (64 houses implemented out of 84 houses, the number planned up to the end of 2001). Nevertheless, in the three first pilot communes (Vinh Hai, Huong So and Phu Da) the project has been carried out in a longer time (one year, from March 2000), the rate of implementation is lower (60% or 72 houses implemented compared to the total number of 120 houses planned).

One of the main problems evaluated from the viewpoint of the project team is that CPMC has not understood the project objectives and selection criteria of beneficiaries. As mentioned above, the CPMC have frequently selected the social cases, which are poorest and often are elderly women or single parent women. These families have difficulties to share the labour cost, so the process of negotiation has to last longer. In some cases, the selected families have finally refused to participate and the team has had to restart with other families.

The poor communes, those who are most vulnerable to disaster, are often the focus of international aids and projects. For projects related to house rebuilding, there are at least three other international organisations that have been supporting shelter (CECI, International Red Cross and CODEV). Those organisations have preferred to give a subsidy to families partly or totally for core frames or construction materials. This is especially the case with the large number of 2000 starter house core structures provided at no cost by the Red Cross in a very short time (6 months) and spread widely in the whole province of Thua Thien Hue, without taking into account cultural norms, cost and availability of local assets, but which has nevertheless had a strong influence among the local authorities and within communities. This Red Cross project of short-term rehabilitation has brought a negative impact on the process of selecting beneficiaries in the CIDA DW project.

Project has established a mechanism that aims at stimulating a democratic process of beneficiary selection organised by the CPMC. In some communes (like Phu Da and Quang Tho),

where the CPMC are committed and understand well the objectives, this beneficiary selection process is really organised from the bottom–up (meetings of villages or cells).

One of the most strong points of this project is that the technical team has worked closely with families to understand their economic situation and capacity. The architects have carefully prepared a technical file including a sketch of existing housing design; a list of repair items with cost estimation and an agreement on cost sharing between family and project. Experiences show that it is not easy to have architects work closely with low-income families in the context of Vietnam and this is an exception.

Within the time limit of this evaluation mission, the practical demonstration in public building (such as the reconstruction of the markets in Vinh Hai and Quang Tho, the restored refuge harbour in Phu Da) has yet to be examined. However, from the ideas obtained from several discussions with the CPMC, an overall comment has been made that the support for public buildings has met the needs of target communities. The work has also called for people participation that has been successful in some cases. Likewise, the lessons of the link between community needs and participation has been appreciated by both sides – the project team and commune authorities. This perception could be a key point to move toward the next phase of emphasising community-based activities.

The typhoon resistant techniques proposed by the project have been modified according to the needs and habits of families. In the extension communes for example, the structures of strengthened roofs have been constructed in an “invisible” way.

The weak points of housing demonstration activities

- The numbers of houses improved are small which limits the impact on communes. Especially in the 7 extended communes, there are only 12 houses planned to be strengthened out of the total housing of about 2000. This small number also makes difficult to encourage the participation through group discussion.
- Poor families are not the target groups even though they have been often selected by the local authorities to get a subsidy from the project. In fact, there are some kinds of typhoon resistant techniques for the poor families whose houses are in vulnerable conditions (thatch roof and bamboo walls etc...). These techniques have been also included in the training documents. However, the project has been limited in the application of these techniques in practical demonstration activities. Meanwhile, it is also argued that there is not a big gap between the families living in ‘semi-solid’ housing and ‘very vulnerable’ housing in terms of the level of family incomes.
- Beneficiary families are still passive, particularly for those whose houses have been constructed by the commune construction team in the pilot phase. Given the fact that these beneficiary families chosen by the local authorities are often “social” cases such as elderly women or single parent women, they have a very limited capacity to participate in the process of construction.
- Progress in the construction work has been rather slow: this comment comes from the discussion with the Commune Project Management Committee and has been repeated in all three communes making their own evaluation (Quang Tho, Phu Da and Huong So); except in Phong Binh, where the question has not been raised. There are several different explanations, such as a difficulty of labour mobilisation in families, especially in the harvest season; construction materials have been provided slowly to families (from a viewpoint of CPMC); and the difficulty of negotiation with families to share the construction costs and to complete the working contracts (from the viewpoint of the project team).
- It also could be observed that the existing system of management for housing construction could slow down the progress. After getting the list of beneficiaries submitted by the CPMC, the project architect has started negotiating with each family to sign the contract/agreement. Then, the architect has to monitor, supervise and even deliver the materials (windows, steel

equipment etc...) for construction work at each family. The fact is that almost all the project communes are a long distance from Hue City, and even though the project architects have had a double work to travel and transport the materials to the families, it is difficult to manage the work to get items on time for all families.

- The typhoon resistant techniques still have constraints in adapting to the locally cultural norms and habits, especially the elements to tie and hold the roof with steel and cemented ribs. Given the fact that the notion of “aesthetics” remains important for many families, the storm resistant techniques need to be innovated gradually. It is observed that local construction workers would play an important role in adapting these techniques to the needs of families. The process of getting feedback and exchanging experiences among the local construction workers would be helpful.
- The negotiation with the families is to promote the family’s contribution in housing improvement, but the somewhat “take it or leave” method of negotiation risks forcing families to get the “quick” loan with high interest from moneylenders. As elsewhere in poor communities, these “quick” loans will create an adverse impact on the poor families in long term. Although the argument here is that the newly strengthened house would bring about better opportunities for the poor families in terms of social status and income generation.

3.3. Animation/awareness raising

The animation activities has been undertaken in diversified forms which encourage the participation of different groups of people (children, youth and families) in each commune. These include public theatre, public radio, posters, training for teachers and demonstration of school pupils, etc... These diversified animation activities have more significantly impacted on the local authorities compared to other disaster prevention projects which have paid a very little attention to raise long-term awareness of the need to take preventive action in the community.

The animation activities have eventually reinforced the role of the existing Commune Storm Prevention Committees. Therefore, the local authorities of communes have been actively involved in these activities. For example, in Phu Da the local authority has even suggested the transfer of a part of the budget for practical housing demonstration over to the animation activities.

In the context of rural and remote villages, where community people lack entertainment activities, the public theatre is a culturally popular activity. The project has promoted this kind of activity which meets the interest of local people, as well as in combining with the contents of storm prevention and ten principles of typhoon-resistant building, etc...

Some weak points of the animation activities

- The Commune Project Management Committees all have given a comment that the animation activities are not regularly repeated because of a lack of budget. Experience shows that this comment is coming from a vision of rather conventional methods of communication for the poor families, those who are considered to have a low level of education. In reality, it is observed that the repetition of animation activities has been quite frequent in only one year of the project’s execution. However, the activities have been initiated from outside and do not go deeply into the group of families in the villages. This assumes that the community’s initiatives and potential have yet to be explored and mobilised for this objective.
- There is a lack of two-way channel of communication to get feedback from families. The project cannot measure the desired effects of raising awareness activities. In fact the project team and local authorities have realised this problem as being the same as the problems of top-down communication systems managed by governmental organisations. It is suggested that to effectively change attitudes of community people in taking storm preventive action, the communication activities should focus more on groups of families with different interests and needs.

3.4. Training activities

The training for local construction workers has substantially achieved its initial objective, which aims to transfer the typhoon resistant techniques to the local level. It is observed that the training contents, which provide not only the new techniques of storm prevention, but also the basic skills of construction, have met the needs of trainees.

The training method has been mindfully studied to be suitable with participants, who are experienced in local construction, but often are low in level of formal education. During training sessions, theoretical lessons are presented with visual models and equipment; study visits are combined with questionnaires and practical exercises of demonstration. Therefore, after the training course, the local builders are more confident about applying the new techniques. They are also ready to promote the principles of storm prevention in housing construction inside or outside of the target communes. This way, these training activities have efficiently sustained and further multiplied the project ideas.

The training schedule and time in one day and a half are sufficient for these specific participants, who are often working on site and not so theoretically oriented.

Some weak points of training activities

- Training documents (the building manual) are carefully prepared to cover all the subjects but this makes it rather long (39 pages) to read and follow during the training session. It should be modified to some extent to be an effective manual for the local builders in their daily practical work.
- In the session of theoretical presentation, the participants are still passive listeners. A participatory learning method should be introduced to encourage the participants to share and exchange their own experiences and knowledge. Given the fact the participants have many experiences in the same field, it would be very helpful not only for the participants to become more active and to understand the new techniques, but also for the project architects who need to learn more local know-how and essential feedback from local builders to improve the existing typhoon resistant techniques adapted the local cultural norms.
- There is no appropriate way of training to get the family beneficiaries involved, neither are they provided with a set of information that could build up the capacity of family beneficiaries to be active members of communication programme and thus disseminate effectively the ideas of project. However, at the beginning stage of the project this comment would be difficult to apply in reality when the family beneficiaries selected by the local authorities have been frequently "social" cases (elderly or single parent women).

3.5. Public review

At the end of each stage in the project, a workshop/seminar brings together representatives from the villages, the communes, the districts and the provincial authorities and other related organisations. Three workshop/seminar have been held so far (in March, in June and in November 2000) to review the work that has been done and to project follow-on activities. During the workshop, the feedback coming from different levels of local partners and the experiences exchanged between the project sites have helped the project team to re-orient the project strategies and enact approaches toward more sustainable and participatory goals. The most important change that has been made has been to focus more on the strengthening of existing houses instead of rebuilding for new houses. The experience shows that the workshop and the regular meetings of involved people and interested organisations would enable a mechanism of local network to the extent in which the project support would shift from project-based activities to institutional changes. Thus, the project would have an impact on decision-makers at the higher levels (provincial and national level).

4. Analysis of the main causes of the weak points

The objective of this section is to take each problem in turn and to assess the strategies and solutions that should be recommended in the next phase. The causes of all the above weak points have been analysed by the Commune Project Management Committees and the project team, and these have been summarised in 8 main problems as follow.

4.1. The limitation of budget

It is likely that all the CPMC and the project team have a consensus that the limited budget is one of main causes of their “weak points”; for example that funds limit the number of strengthened houses demonstrated or the repetition of animation activities.

However, it can also be argued that the project activities should not be always rely on financial conditions. It is more important to find a solution to enable to develop and maintain activities within this limited budget.

4.2. The poverty and low level of incomes of families

This implies that the poor families have no resources to contribute to the cost of housing construction and improvement, and that this slows down the process of negotiation and construction work. Moreover, some could argue that for the poor families housing might be not yet a priority. However, as same as the above argument, there are possibilities to work with poor families to meet their needs and housing alternatives to reduce vulnerability in shelter.

4.3. The low level of education of population

In the context of rural areas, an average level of education of families is frequently low. In government programmes of communication related to raising people’s awareness, this problem is common and sometimes considered the main problem of inefficiency. However, from the experience in working with poor communities, this problem could be viewed differently suggesting that one should instead turn to the problems of the communication methods that have been used. That is to say there is a possibility to communicate effectively with poor families in the rural areas and these should be taken into account in planning animation activities.

4.4. The traditional and local habits/ norms of housing construction

Initially, the project has attentively studied traditional and local habits in housing. In reality, not only does each house have its own distinctive appearance according to the economic situation and style of life of the family living in it; but also the housing design differs from one commune to another. Thus, the storm resistant techniques should be modified accordingly.

The notion of “aesthetics” remains important and applies both to the facade and the roof (exterior and interior roof structures) and this has been frequently referred to in the workshops held by the project. But it takes time to change a community’s vision and attitudes related to the importance of the typhoon resistant techniques. Meanwhile, the project needs to find an innovative way to improve these techniques whilst adapting them to the needs of families.

Besides that, other external factors could also affect the family in the process of making decisions for housing construction and improvement, such as an evolution of the market for construction materials in which covering materials become more popular and cheap; as well, labour cost increases require that the construction time should be reduced, especially where family labourers are not easily available. This change in costs makes more it difficult for poor families to participate in the project.

4.5. The family labourers are not available in certain time that affect the progress of construction work

This point explains mainly the issue of slow progress of construction work that has been raised by the CPMC. In most cases, the project has called for family contribution by mobilising

family/relatives labours. As explained above, labour mobilisation is getting more difficult; especially in the time of agricultural activities (for example rice harvest in June). Even though one suggests that the commune team of construction workers could replace the family labours to speed up the progress of construction work, this suggestion should be scrutinised because the commune construction worker teams have been organised in three pilot communes (Phu Da, Vinh Hai and Huong So). There are some problems related to family passiveness, increasing cost of subsidy for family and limited number of beneficiaries. It would be more reasonable that the project should take into greater account in their yearly working plan the calendar of agricultural activities.

4.6. The criteria for selection of beneficiaries/ target groups remain unclear

As mentioned above, the project team claimed that the CPMC have not understood the objectives and beneficiary criteria that had obstructed the process of working. In fact, the selection criteria have been announced by the representatives of the project office in the first meeting with each CPMC (there is no written paper found for the criteria, but there is for the process of selection). The four selection criteria are listed as following:

- Should be existing semi-solid houses (possible to be strengthened, rather than rebuilt);
- Should be displayed in all villages;
- Should be close to the main road (easily accessed and observed);
- Should be poor and revolutionary family (if possible).

It can be seen that these selection criteria have targeted many purposes at the same time; they could create a confusion and misunderstanding amongst for the CPMC.

The CPMC have perceived these above criteria differently from one commune to another and a priority list has changed corresponding to the interest of each commune. For example, in Huong So commune, the CPMC presented clearly that house selected should be vulnerable (4th grade, temporary houses etc...). Moreover, in the process of beneficiary selection, the community meetings (at villages and cells) have been organised by the CPMC with different procedures that have eventually affected the level of democracy and public in selecting beneficiaries. For example, in Phong Binh commune, a meeting of a small number of participants, who are representatives of mass organisations at selected village, has been organised. In other communes (like Phu Da and Quang Tho) the families have been called for a meeting of selection. This larger meeting could create more opportunities for families to access to project information.

It should be emphasised that the problem of conventional methods used by commune staff and village leaders to organise community meetings in the manner that the families have passively received the information could also affect the level of participation. It is suggested here that one needs to empower groups of families in the next phase of project.

4.7. The participation of families in the process of selection is limited

As mentioned above, with the conventional methods used in community meetings the families have no motivation to participate in the decision making process. One idea has justified this problem by saying that in the early phase of pilot activities, there have been too small a number of houses strengthened compared to a very large number of families whose houses are weak and merit support. So a participatory method through group discussion is impractical and unrealistic at this moment.

From viewpoint of the project team and the CPMC, on the one hand, negative impacts of this problem is presented by non-beneficiary families who have no attention to the project and have even raised jealous problems in communities. On the other hand, the CPMC have insisted that it is difficult to call for a community meeting, the rate of people participation is often lower than 50%, even only 30% in some cases. As discussed above the problem would turn to the working methods. To solve this problem, the project should have a plan of building capacity for the project team, the CPMC, and community leaders as well.

4.8. The gender issues

In fact, the gender issues were not clearly stated in the project documents and neither specifically pursued during project implementation and management. In reality, most beneficiaries have been poor elderly women or single parent women, who are most vulnerable in shelter when storms come and have more difficulty to rebuild their houses than other groups of population, even though they have been often the passive beneficiaries.

In the extension phase, the target group has been re-aligned toward the project's broader objectives focusing the strengthening of existing houses. In general, this change could allow project to serve a larger number of families in community. However, from the gender-sensitive viewpoint this change could create some problems that may the project team may not yet be aware of. Experiences show that women often have a stronger commitment and duty to deal with family debt. To share the construction cost, most families have to ask for credit. Since access to credit remains an issue, most of them have to turn to borrowing "hot" or "quick" loans from money lenders with high interests (4% or 5%, answer given by visited families). Also different from the credits for generating incomes, it is difficult for families to pay this loan and this debt would push heavily on women's shoulders in a long term. To respond to this, the project is already designing a credit programme that will practically help women to pay debts. As well, and more important, is that the women's role will be improved in the process of housing construction when groups of savings and credit are encouraged to develop the project's activities, since more often than not a majority group members will be women.

Given the fact that all local builders (as opposed to labourers) are men, the training activities have been organised with all male participants. To build up women's capacity of general knowledge on storm prevention or the principles of typhoon resistant building the project needs to design a suitable training programme for women. As far as the project can empower women and build up their capacity, women will be active members to help to achieve the project's objectives. Not only do women participate directly and efficiently in animation and communication activities, but they will also be a key actor to change the attitude of families so that prevention becomes a priority in housing improvement and construction.

4.9. The level of interest and co-operation of the local authorities is different between the communes

The project team has assessed that there are about 20% of the CPMC considered less motivated and that about 30% of the CPMC are active and interested in co-operation with the project. There are two main causes that may affect the interest and motivation of the CPMC: a subjective matter is the CPMC' competency and an objective matter is that some commune authorities have lost motivation because of the small scale of this project in financing compared to other larger scale projects as listed above.

It is also observed that the CPMC may be reluctant to co-operate with the project as a result of having a passive role in managing project activities; this is especially so in the housing improvement programme which is considered a key project activity and also relates to a real benefit of families: very often, the financing support given to beneficiaries is close to institutional and individual power for those who make the decisions. The CPMC are responsible for organising and selecting a list of beneficiaries, but the project team and office are in charge of making final decisions on financial support and managing all process of construction for each family, even pay directly to the construction material shops and provide typhoon resistant materials - thus, some scope for jealousy...

Officially however, most CPMC have distinguished this project from other projects funded by the international organisations. The project's objectives and methodologies have been highly appreciated for a better comprehensive programme bringing together animation/communication activities, and for technical training for different groups and material support for families.

The CPMC have been also impressed by commitment of project team members. This also makes this project different from other projects and may be a key success of the project's activities. It is important that the commitment and enthusiasm of the project team could bring a positive change in attitudes of the members of CPMC to participate in project activities (the CPMC in Huong So commune would be a case)

5. Recommendations

The recommendations here have been reflected from the broad discussions with different levels of local partners (province, district, city and communes). Some of them have come from other experiences in which the evaluator has worked with poor communities for low-income housing in urban areas, although she has tried to adapt these ideas by taking into account the existing local experiences and through discussion. The information given here is not exhaustive, nor reliable for total accuracy. As such these recommendations need to be developed and studied more in detail before making a plan and bringing it into action.

5.1. Animation and training programme

- Develop a wide variety of animation/communication activities using alternative methods for different interest groups in community wide (by age, by gender, by income level, etc...). Meanwhile, the public theatre, a popular form, should be encouraged to better combine the project's ideas and principles.
- Establish an appropriate system of communication to be able to go deeply into groups of families through the house strengthening programme.
- Organise training courses for different groups to raise awareness of storm prevention in housing. The proposed training participants would be:
 - + Cadres of storm prevention committees of district and city;
 - + Members of mass organisations in communes;
 - + Groups of beneficiaries.

The project should design an appropriate training programme for these above groups of trainees who have different interests, needs and level of capacity.

5.2. Housing improvement programme

- Study and exchange experiences in storm resistant techniques adapted to the cultural norms/local habits and the needs of families. These activities should involve not only local builders, but also representatives of beneficiary families - those who will be main actors in process of changing.
- Improve the process of beneficiary selection: the selection should be based on groups of families (the existing groups of 30 – 40 families can be possible). Also, the group will be an effective channel of communication. The project's information and ideas will be received and accepted more easily through group discussion and dynamic. Moreover, this system enables the project team and office to get direct and accurate feedback from families and communities
- Encourage the active role of the CPMC to organise and monitor each group's activities, especially for saving and credit activities. The management system of the project should be modified so that the CPMC will participate more in practical housing demonstration programme. It is essential that in the next phase of larger scale activities, the project team members will not be able to deal with family-based problems as they are doing in this pilot phase. Instead, the project will need to enhance the role of groups and community, who will take care of these problems by themselves.

5.3. Credit programme for housing improvement

5.3.1. Study the feasibility of a savings and loan scheme

At first, it should be reminded that the savings and loan scheme is not totally new programme in Vietnam. Officially, the government credit programme for economic development and employment has being implemented nation wide and goes quite deeply to families in all

communes, included the credit for generating incomes for poor families managed by mass organisations (Women Union, Farmer Union and Veteran Union). The total amount of these credits is quite big (for example in Quang Tho commune, the credit amount run by three mass organisations is about 5 billions Dong, equivalent to 350.000 US dollars); other credit funds from voluntary associations and individuals or international NGOs are not yet included.

Almost all commune authorities and its mass organisations have experience in managing loan schemes for some years (from 1994). All the commune authorities visited have reported that the amount of delayed repayment is little, mainly families that have had an accident or natural disaster. Repayment through groups becomes a common method. There are about 20 – 30 members per group and group leader collects money from group members. Loan terms vary according to the purposes of using the loan, and can often be from 1 to 3 years or up to 5 years for the cases of raising animals and planting fruit trees.

For the interest, there are still many debates in the Poverty Alleviation Programme. In one hand, local authorities and mass organisations insist that the favourable interest for poor families should be as low as possible. In other hand, development credit specialists and workers (often working in NGOs) believe that the level of interest should cover all management costs and a risk of inflation etc... The interest authorised by the government Bank for the Poor is 0,7% per month. The development experts have claimed that this is subsidised interest that could create a negative impact on sustainable development for poor communities.

Regarding to the housing programme, there is no official loan scheme for housing. But besides that, in reality almost all officers from province to communes have confessed that a large number of families who have got loans from official credit scheme for economic development, but have changed their using purposes. Many of them have used partly or totally these loans to rebuild or repair their houses. Specially, government bank has implemented a “special packages” loan scheme with the interest of 0,4% per month. This loan scheme is special for house rebuilding and improvement or for repair of means of production (boats, other equipment). These loans have been provided for a small number of families, those who have been most difficulty after the flooding in the year of 1997.

The evaluator learned that the DW project office has assigned one member of the team to study the issues of credit schemes. This proposal also suggests that a credit management system is based on groups of families, about 5 families per group. A credit management board will be established at commune level. However, the proposal should pay more attention to the roles of groups, not only take a responsibility of collecting repayment. The interest suggested is 0,4% per month. Loan size and loan term should be varied according to the housing needs

Savings activities should be considered a key success of a group's organisation and activities and also of the whole credit and loan scheme. Savings activities should be voluntary and inspired by the traditional forms in community. Most communities have a “hui” form of revolving fund etc. in which, members can gather by different forms of contribution in kind or in cash. The contribution in rice in each harvest for farmers is from 100 kg to 300 kg. The contribution in cash is a more common form for families. Level of contribution is decided differently in group according to income level of families. The poor families often save 3000 – 5000 Dong per day. Group members trust each other and often are at the same income level. Thus group size is flexible from 4 to more than 50 people. However, this kind of activity still has some problems and risks - such as a group leader who can exploit group members by asking for a high interest, or one member may flee with all group's money that need to have intervention of local authorities. Most local authorities agree that these spontaneous activities last longer than many government movements and also involved many families by meeting their real needs. In some communes, these groups develop widely in the whole village (Van Trinh village in Phong Binh commune). Experiences show that these self-managed groups and activities are a good starting point and advantage elements that develop a project promoting community participation.

5.3.2. Study the traditional system “tontines” of labours and materials for housing construction and improvement

This suggestion aims to find a suitable way that the poor families can actively participate in improving their own houses. Subjectively, this idea is coming from some observations in local housing activities during field visits.

- Firstly, as mentioned above, the way of housing construction now is changing. In the past, the labour cost was cheaper and more available, and the house had been incrementally built up whenever the family got materials in hand. Now, most families have to save money (or construction materials) for a long time (3-5 years) and once they have got enough, then they build up their houses in a certain time (from two weeks to one month). However, many families still have to build their houses incrementally because they are too poor and the savings is not enough to build up a house completely even when they want. Often, some basic parts of house are constructed as a priority, those are concrete foundation and columns, walls in cement bricks (without plaster) and roofs (materials varied using metal, tile etc.).
- Secondly, even though the market for construction materials is ample and an average purchasing cost is cheaper than in the past, for some kinds of these materials families prefer to make them at home as a question of trust in quality to products sold in the market. It is difficult to compare the materials of these two sources in terms of cost, quality, diversity and sense of aesthetic. It is observed that cement bricks and tiles are often produced by families themselves. These are also main materials for the main parts in housing construction for poor families.
- Thirdly, self-help approach in housing construction still plays an important role for poor families. They need to exchange in labour and materials with their neighbours or relatives. Even though the form of exchange in labour is more common in community and all labour exchanges now are paid only in cash, the form of exchange in construction materials still exists and it could be promoted and applied in group activities for poor families.

Acknowledgements

Numerous people have supported me in this evaluation mission and in producing the evaluation report; the list here does not cover them all. First, I would like to thank John Norton for giving me the opportunity to evaluate this project, and in doing so, to increase my own knowledge and experience. The documentation and explanations provided before the mission helped me to prepare, as have his answers to my questions after the mission..

The same thanks applies to Guillaume Chantry, who I would also like to thank for his trust in my experience since working together a long time ago. He has guided me to a better understanding of the project activities during the mission in Hue. I have been greatly impressed by his systematic management of the working process in the project office, where access to documentation and reports have made it easier for me to cover the whole project process and to be able in addition to study some issues in depth . Through frank and friendly discussion he has helped to justify my spontaneous ideas and suggestions.

I greatly appreciate the Hué project team for providing me the best services and schedules for the evaluation. In particular I thank Le Van Dau, chief of the animation group, who patiently accompanied me on almost all the field visits and carefully prepared all the meetings with the Commune Project Management Committee of Phu Da, Phong Binh and Huong So. I am dreaming I would come back in Hue to listen to his philosophy. I thank also both Ngo Tuan Minh, general coordinator of project team and Nguyen Si Vien, chief of technical group for sharing with me their technical knowledge and experiences.

From my own experiences, social awareness has been undervalued by most technical experts. Therefore, I have highly respected the way these two senior architects and the two young architects and engineers, Le Toan Thang and Tran Van Giai Phong have been working with poor families and providing training to transfer technical expertise to local builders. I have also enjoyed the working day in Quang Tho commune and thank Nguyen Duy Thoat for this arrangement. Especially, I would like to thank three young friends of mine working in office, Nhu Tram, Minh Huu and Tieu Quyen, who helped me a lot to find and select the documents, to prepare my stay in Hue and make it comfortable. I feel sorry not to have enough time to meet and discuss with Quyen as I promised. Finally, I do not forget other team members in the animation group, who gave me wonderful songs and other souvenirs in a warmly farewell party near the Perfume River.

I would like to send my thanks to other important people, Mr. Phan Thanh Hung, Chief of Administration Office, Provincial Committee of Storm Prevention of Thua Thien Hue ; Mr. Nguyen Viet Tien, Chairman, People's Committee of Hue City; Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Phuoc, Chairman, People's Committee of Phu Vang District; Mr. Tran Xuan Phat, Chairman, Thua Thien Hue province Red Cross, who reserved their precious time to have a meeting with me and also shared their precious experiences and opinions in this subject. Also, I need to send my thanks to the leaders and members of the CPMC of Phu Da, Phong Binh, Huong So, and Quang Tho, who patiently worked with me, and actively participated in the evaluation meeting with a rather new approach.

Last but not least, I am most grateful to the families who are beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of the project for their welcome. I have most enjoyed listening to their feelings and observing their work.

Tran Thi Minh Chau
Paris, May 2001

Annexe 1 : Terms of reference for the evaluation

1. Presentation

The main objective of the project is to change the attitude of inhabitants of Central Vietnam - including builders and local authorities - faced with the risks posed by frequent major storms in the region, so that through a change of attitude and resulting action the risk of damage and loss of property is reduced.

The project works by showing that it is possible to reduce this risk to buildings through the strengthening of individual homes (using materials, techniques and funds which are locally available) so that major damage is avoided.

The project runs activities in 10 communes in the Province of Thua Thien Hué. It began in December 1999 and is due to end (current funding phase) in November 2001. In this first period, several stages of work have been undertaken.

The project has three main components:

- animation (with commune "Prevention Committees", the population, local schools, local authorities, etc.)
- training (commune cadres, construction workers)
- demonstration of how to strengthen existing houses – the project subsidizes this work, but a major contribution comes from families; work on small public buildings, such as markets, also help mobilize participation and demonstrate usable techniques.

2. Evaluation (external)

After 16 months, the project team (Development Workshop and the local Vietnamese team) is seeking external help in order better to evaluate the impact of the activities undertaken, to analyze the obstacles encountered, and to envisage a possible continuation of the project.

3. Content of the evaluation

a) *Validating the project assumptions and the working method of the project*

- Analysis of the level of genuine interest in the programme expressed by the different project stakeholders (Province, districts, communes, inhabitants)
- Consideration of the various ideas and approaches used by the project (animation, training, demonstration, working with existing buildings, etc.)
- Evaluating the demonstration activities that have been undertaken (types of participation, choice of families, how the work is paid for, what lessons are being learned...)

b) *Assessing the impact of the project*

- Measuring the degree to which the ideas of the project have been appropriated and appreciated by inhabitants, builders and local authorities:
 - are people familiar with the activities going on in their commune?
 - do they understand the "prevention" approach?
 - In terms of the actual implementation – on their own home, and on other buildings –
 - How well is the project disseminating ideas for "prevention" and the general project principles?

c) Proposing recommendations

- On project organisation (Team, Commune-level Prevention Committee, Communes, Districts, etc.)
- On project targets (Families receiving technical, financial help, etc.)
- On animation and awareness-raising activities
- On choice of activities; targets for training; additional activities, etc. ...

4. Dates for the mission

The evaluation took place in Hué between the 16 April 2001 and 24 April 2001.

Annexe 2 : Working program of evaluation mission in Hue

(From 16 April 2001 to 24 April 2001)

DATE	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Monday (16 April)	Meeting with Project Team at the office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13:30 – 15:30 Meeting with Provincial Committee of Storm Prevention • 16:00 – 17:00 Meeting with Provincial Red Cross 	Informal discussion with Mr. Minh and Mr. Vien
Tuesday (17 April)	Meeting with project Team (continued)	Meeting with CODEV Viet -Phap	
Wednesday (18 April)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8:00 – 10:30 Meeting with Commune Project Management Board (CPMB) of Phu Da • 10:30 – 13:00 Visit 4 families including 2 beneficiary families (totally reconstruction houses + 1 poor family (non-approved) + 1 non-beneficiary family. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14:30 – 15:30 Meeting with Chairman of Hue city 	
Thursday (19 April)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8:30 – 10:30 Meeting with CPMB of Phong Binh • 10:30 – 13:00 Visit 3 beneficiary families (including 2 strengthened house + 1 poor family) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14:30 – 15:30 Meeting with Chairman of Phu Vang District 	
Friday (20 April)	Training of local construction workers in Huong So commune.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13:30 – 16:00 Meeting with CPMB of Huong So 	17:30 – 18:30 Meeting with a group of poor families at My Lai village in Huong So commune
Saturday (21 April)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8:00 – 10:30 Meeting with CPMB of Quang Tho • 10:30 – 12:30 Visit 2 beneficiary families (1 totally reconstruction + 1 strengthened house) 	Discuss with Mr. Guillaume Chantry	18:00 – 19:00 Meeting with the team of construction workers in Phu Da commune Public theatre in Phu Da commune
Sunday (22 April)	Visit the new houses constructed by the CECI project	Discuss with Mr. Guillaume Chantry	
Monday (23 April)	Presenting and finalizing the information with Project Team	Capitalization of project's documents	
Tuesday (24 April)	Discuss with Mr. Guillaume Chantry	Briefing the results of evaluation	

Annexe 3: List of contact people

(During the evaluation mission in Hue from 16/4/2001 to 24/4/2001)

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|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. Phan Thanh Hung, | Chief of Administration Office, Provincial Committee of Storm Prevention of Thua Thien Hue |
| 2. Mr. Nguyen Viet Tien, | Chairman, People's Committee of Hue City |
| 3. Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Phuoc, | Chairman, People's Committee of Phu Vang District |
| 4. Mr. Tran Xuan Phat, | Chairman, Thua Thien Hue province Red Cross |
| 5. Mr. Jean Brunot de Rouvre, | Representative of CODEV Viet-Phap in Viet Nam |
| 6. Mr. Nguyen Xuan Anh, | Chairman, People's Committee of Phu Da commune |
| 7. Mr. Nguyen van Lanh, | Chairman, People's Committee of Huong So commune |
| 8. Mr. Nguyen Thanh Minh, | Chairman, People's Committee of Quang Tho commune |
| 9. Mr. Nguyen Quy Phuc, | Chairman, Father Land Front of Phong Binh Commune |
| 10. Mr. Guillaume Chantry, | Coordinator of DW in Vietnam |
| 11. Mr. Ngo Tuan Minh, | Coordinator of DW in Vietnam |
| 12. Mr. Nguyen Si Vien, | Senior Technical Advisor of DW |
| 13. Mr. Le Van Dau, | Chief of Animation group of DW |

and all other members of the DW's project team :

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 14. Mr. Le Toan Thang, | Architect |
| 15. Tran Van Giai Phong, | Engineer |
| 16. Nguyen Duy Thoat, | Technical collaborator |
| 17. Nguyen Hai Duong, | Member of animation group |
| 18. Le Van Phuoc, | Member of animation group |
| 19. Huynh Thi Tieu Quyen, | Member of animation group, in charge of crédit |
| 20. Chu Thi Nhu Tram, | Accountant and Secretary |
| 21. Le Minh Huu, | Interpreter |