



Assisting the development of popular capacity to prevent typhoon damage to housing in central Viet Nam

Preparation against natural disasters

First Interim report

April to June 1999

Prepared for Canadian International Development Agency, International Humanitarian Assistance Programme, Canada

Executing organisations: Development Workshop and Alternatives, Canada

Report prepared by Development Workshop

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1. Introduction

The International Humanitarian Assistance Programme of the Canadian International Development Agency has provided funds to Alternatives and Development Workshop for a three year project to provide assistance for the development of popular capacity to prevent typhoon damage to housing in central Vietnam.

This funding period began in April 1999. The targeted beneficiaries are the population of coastal settlements in central Vietnam where cyclones cause major damage to housing and infrastructure annually.

The focus of the project is on mobilising the population of provinces in Vietnam to take preventive action in strengthening their homes against storm damage. The project uses a programme of village animation, to change attitudes so that damage prevention in housing becomes a higher priority, whether building new houses, or repairing or strengthening existing ones.

The programme is in its initial phase of field preparation with initial village studies and discussions about the detail of the programme with local partners and local authorities, which will conclude the formalities in one province necessary for officially starting activities. Although the project targets coastal populations in several central provinces, a detailed re-assessment of the high level official agenda in different provinces in central Vietnam indicates that the official base for the project should be located in Hué, as opposed to Da Nang or Quang Nam as originally intended. This is prompted by our assessment in April/May that the novelty of the programme will make local official registration a longer process in Da Nang and Quang Nam, compared to Hué where DW has a history of similar work and better informal access to senior decision makers.

Additional reasons for this are two-fold. Firstly, the recent separation of Quang Nam Da Nang province into the two new provinces (of Da Nang and Quang Nam) has created greater logistical difficulties than anticipated for the local administrations through which the project has to work (staff relocations and shift of provincial focus in Quang Nam to the very south of the province, etc.). Secondly, ENDA Vietnam, which is providing logistical help to the project, has strengthened its own project base in Hué and this increases synergy with the presence of our other local partner, the Hué based Construction Consulting Company who provide, amongst other inputs, local technical support¹.

Preliminary village surveys during the April/May missions indicate that the level of domestic investment and associated demonstration costs needed to contribute to demonstrating house protection may have to be adjusted upwards. Actual current costing of equipment needs and local staff costs undertaken by DW in May suggest that some of these costs can potentially be reduced and this would enable an increased allocation of funds towards demonstration work directly with local beneficiaries. These details should be finalised in the next DW field mission in August.

¹ The Construction Consultation Company for Thua Thien Hué province worked with DW on all its previous typhoon damage prevention projects on central and northern Vietnam.

The project is managed by two Development Workshop team members and locally by staff provided by the Construction Consulting Company in Hué. It also receives logistic and administrative support from Enda Vietnam.

2. Outputs

Preparation

Project activities began in April 1999 and first missions were undertaken by DW in April and May. These focussed on practical and detailed discussions with local authorities and local partners in Thua Thien Hué, Da Nang and Quang Nam Provinces. These discussions have enabled DW to further define the documents that are needed to formally establish the project in central Vietnam. In turn these have now been prepared in Vietnamese, dealing with the basic project document, the more specific issues of programming and activities, and the outline text for the convention that now needs to be signed in Vietnam.

This process has proved to be more time-consuming than one would have preferred but it has helped lay the ground work for a solid local understanding of the objectives and activities of the project. Within the strong culture of top-down decision-making at provincial level, the process of gaining the confidence of the highest level decisions-makers cannot be rushed. It depends on both formal contacts and consultations by DW and, equally important, informal discussions that are possible through our main local partner in Hué, the Construction Consultancy Company.

Meetings also took place in Hanoi with the Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control (CCFSC), who confirmed their interest in the programme, and stressed that the message of the programme needs to be widely shared in the region. The DW mission met with Peter Hoffman, Development Counsellor, at the Canadian Embassy, who had previously been involved in commenting on the project proposal. DW presented the programme objectives and outlined activities, and presented documentation on Alternatives and DW.

Preliminary commune identification

During the April/May DW missions visits to additional communes not visited in November 1999 were undertaken by DW with local counterparts in Da Nang and Quang Nam. These confirmed previous observations concerning increased investment in building materials that are not matched by increased safeguards to avoid storm damage. One family interviewed whose roof had been blown off in the storm in November 1998 and had had to re-invest 1 Million Dongs (100 CAD) in repairs. Other houses visited showed similar degrees of risk. Equally significant, a Department of Storm Control staff member suggested that the people could tie their roofs down with string, which reflects the measure of the progress that needs to be made in changing attitudes at institutional level. The provincial registration work suggests that pilot activities in Year one for demonstration purposes will be on the coasts near Hue

3. Programming

The following table outlines current programming against the outline work plan:

Phase	Outline timetable	Revised timetable	Notes
Phase 1.1 Preparation, survey, identification of "test communes".	Months 1-3:	Months 1 - 5	Logistic and administrative in-country delays
Phase 1.2. Setting up and training of project area teams, equipment, and animation project.	Months 4-9:	Months 5 – 9 First workshop scheduled late October 1999.	Workshop preparation overlapping with Phase 1.1 Preparation
Phase 1.3. Testing in a commune and evaluation of methods used. Feedback to and from both operational teams.	Months 10-12:	Months 10 – 12	
Phase 1.4. Extension into different communes and neighbourhoods in these pilot project areas, interim evaluation.	Months 13-20:	Months 13 – 20	
Phase 2.1. Project becomes increasingly independent in the third year, incorporating lessons learnt from the interim evaluation. Activities undertaken by Canadian agencies and the project team to share experience with neighbouring districts and provinces.	Months 20-24:	Months 20 – 24	
Phase 2.2. Programme active in several districts (one or two communes).	Months 25-36:	Months 25 - 36	

The next DW field mission is planned in late July, and village studies and workshops are scheduled to start in September and late October respectively. This next mission should complete formalities.



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Missions and progress report

April to June 1999

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Summary

Following the signature of contacts between Alternatives and CID IHA, and between Development Workshop and Alternatives (in April 1999), Development Workshop France has proceeded with steps to set up the project in Vietnam.

In summary, the process of formally establishing the project in Central Vietnam has proved to be more difficult than had been expected than had been anticipated in the light of findings during the exploratory mission in November 1999. Formalities and negotiations are still underway as of early June.

This is essentially due to that fact that the final decision for any programme to take place rests at the local rather than national political level, and in practice all projects need to be decided by the Chairman of the local Provincial People's Committee, to whom the different provincial departments and potential partners are subject. The issue that conditions this decision is essentially the question of how much money will be directly invested locally, a constraint that had not emerged clearly in discussions in the five provinces visited in November. Nor indeed had it done so in discussions held last year and this year with the local technical counterparts, namely the various Provincial Committees for Cyclone Prevention, nor with national partners. Each province has its own needs, and in the case of Da Nang and Quang Nam, (recently divided into two provinces), both are involved in major investment, and Quang Nam in particular, as it had no previous major government infrastructure. In this environment there is a political need to be seen to be making a major statement quickly that does not necessarily align with less "visible" grass roots development.

In the province of Quang Nam, during our visit to the provincial capital in May, the Chairman of the People's Committee bluntly stated that direct investment of less than US \$ 200 000 was "not of interest" and he would not sanction the provincial department for Cyclone Prevention to "waste their time" where investment was less.

This suggests that the project is probably in one its most challenging phases, with the need to convince political decision makers before any practical or village level demonstration and animation work can be done, and of the need to strengthen the integration of strategies for prevention and strengthening into policy.

Although the process of negotiation in the two initial provinces worked in April and May (Da Nang and Quang Nam) was relatively different, the political message in both cases was the same.

In short, the national level partnership that we were instructed to establish, in the event with the Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control, has not proved to have sufficient political weight to overcome provincial level interests and expectations.

Our strategy to deal with this, in concertation with our two local partners, the Construction Consultation Company for Thua Thien Hué province and Enda VietNam, is to 'vietnamise' the process of negotiation, so that the discussion takes place between our Vietnamese partners and the local authorities, up to the point where agreement can be reached. In this we are fortunate that the Construction Consultation Company for Thua Thien Hué, and notably Mr. Vien and Mr Dung (now director of the company), have been able to provide both practical

advice about the representation of financial information, and been able to talk at a more informal level with the different local authorities concerned.

This has been associated with the careful presentation in Vietnamese of the project objectives, its institutional organisation in Vietnam, and its activities. At the suggestion of Mr Vien and Mr Dung, the present intention is to institutionally lodge the project in Hué, from where the planned activities can take place both in the fisheries based coastal zones and in peri-urban areas. It is however clear that the integration of Da Nang and Quang Nam partners into the programme through workshops will be a slower process.

1. Missions

1.1 Hanoi

Preliminary negotiations to start the programme have taken place since March 1999 on the one hand with PACCOM (The People's Aid Coordinating Committee) and on the other with the Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control (CCFSC) in Hanoi. In April a choice had to be made to work principally with one or other, and the CCFSC was selected as a more likely 'interested' partner.

Missions were undertaken by John Norton and Guillaume Chantry from the 25th April to the 7th May. These enabled meetings to be held in Hanoi with the Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control (CCFSC) in Hanoi, where the Deputy Director (Mr Tinh) confirmed the interest of the CCFSC for the programmes' objectives, and recommended that the mission proceed with discussion with local partners in the centre of the country. Mr Tinh confirmed his opinion that the poor in the community have difficulty in building strong houses, and that they need to understand and protect themselves. He also indicated the importance that once the programme is in place, people from a larger number of provinces affected by typhoon damage should be invited to training courses so that the future message of the programme can be more widely shared.

Meetings were also held with the UNDP Disaster Management Unit in Hanoi, and with NGOs interested in working in the field of disaster preparedness, including OXFAM Hong Kong, who are interested in developing work along similar lines to our own, and have worked on women's credit in Quang Tri.

Meetings with members of the NGO community (Oxfam and the NGO resource centre) indicate that other organisations are interested in developing preparedness activities, broadening beyond the dominant focus on relief and a limited amount of rebuilding that actually takes place. But the general opinion in Hanoi was that there is a lack of experience in this field, and that past experience should be shared.

The mission also met with Peter Hoffman, Development Counsellor, at the Canadian Embassy, who had previously been involved in commenting on the project proposal.

1.2 Central Provinces

The DW team travelled to Da Nang on the 28th April to begin discussions with potential local partners. During the previous mission discussions and visits had been undertaken with the representatives of the departments for Storm Control in Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hué, Da Nang and Quang Nam. The latter two provinces were until recently one single province, and in Quang Nam major investment is taking place in developing the administrative infrastructure in the new provincial capital.

Meetings were held over several days with representatives of the Departments for Storm Control from Da Nang (between the 28th April and the 5th May) and Quang Nam (on the 28th April and the 3rd May). During the mission DWF was accompanied by counterparts from ENDA VN, who have also been closely involved in the development of formalities.

As well as having meetings there were visits to coastal settlements in Quan Son Tra, Da Nang and Xa Tham Thanh, Quang Nam Province to survey houses and talk to householders. These visits with staff from the provincial the Departments for Storm Control were helpful in clarifying on the ground the context and the objectives of the project.

1.3 Da Nang City

Visits to Quan Son Tra showed that significant investment takes place in housing. The house owner in one family interviewed in a house with a tile roof said that the roof had been blown off in the storm in November 1998, and that she had had to re-invest 1 Million Dongs (100 CAD) to replace the roof and part of the wall that had collapsed. The risk of this damage could have been avoided had simple action been taken to fix the roof tiles down to the roof. She pointed to a neighbour's house, built with masonry walls and corrugated cement roof sheeting, which she considered storm proof. The owner of this house was also interviewed, and said that in the same storm in November 1998 the roof of her house had also began to blow off, and was now tied down with rope. In effect, although the investment in this house construction was much higher, the roof also had insufficient fixings to its supporting frame work and posts.

In each case, which illustrated very different levels of investment in house construction, the damage risk level was unnecessarily high, and could be protected by a small level of additional input. Other houses visited showed similar degrees of weakness. A measure of the progress that needs to be made is reflected in the suggestion by a senior staff member in the Department of Storm Control that the people could tie their roofs down with string.

However, discussions with the technical representatives indicated that there was considerable interest for the project. During the meetings Development Workshop explained that the aims of the present project are to assist the development of the capacity within the community to better safeguard their home and their investment in their homes using their own social and technical resources. This is to be done in this phase through selective practical demonstration in the target community of how different types of existing house construction and the investment in building materials can be strengthened, and thus reduce risk of damage. The project will train and establish a local core team to undertake the animation of these activities, with its own office and transport.

In addition, DW also explained in detail that the project is a pilot phase of demonstration work and support in the community, during which additional needs will be identified and proposals developed in order to obtain the necessary future funding. The present project is therefore the beginning of a longer process.

Following visits and two days of discussion, the Department of Storm Control for Da Nang city called for the participation of their Foreign Economic Relations Specialist responsible for relations with NGOs, and after a short discussion he drew up a document of agreement for signature between Development Workshop and the People's Committee of Da Nang City, which was prepared in French and Vietnamese (See Annexe 1 for an example). The Department of Storm Control also arranged for the draft translation of the project document into Vietnamese.

Following these discussions and the preparation of the documents in Vietnamese, the Department of Storm Control for Danang City presented the project and draft agreement to the People's Committee. They reported back that the People's Committee wished to have at least 60% of the project budget invested in externally funded house construction rather than an input of training, awareness-raising and demonstration. This request could plainly not be met, since the funds available to meet the objectives of the programme are allocated to developing the local core team and undertaking demonstration work in the community to strengthen existing homes with family participation, in turn working towards sustainable results.

Although DW did examine how funds for demonstration could possibly be increased, this could not be done to the level that was desired by the People's Committee in Da Nang, and as a result, the agreement that had been drafted by the NGO liaison office at the request of the Department of Storm Control was not signed by the People's Committee.

1.4 Quang Nam

Discussions with the Department of Storm Control in Quang Nam were similar, with confirmation of the importance of helping people strengthen their homes. The visit to a coastal village near Tam Ky confirmed, similarly to the conclusions of the visit in 1998 to villages near Duy Xuyen, that although strengthening of buildings does take place and that significant investment in roof tiles and corrugated cement roof sheeting was taking place, nevertheless very little was being done by households to protect the roof from being blown away, and to protect families from the potential loss of their building materials. The roof is in effect a focal point of weakness in almost all village buildings visited.

Immediately after the village visit, a meeting was held with the Chairman of the People's Committee of Quang Tri, who requested confirmation of how much money would be invested in externally funded housing, indicating that a sum below US\$ 200 000 was of no interest. No interest was expressed in the need to develop the local capacity of households in the community to safeguard existing houses and help in their progressive development, and there was little scope for discussion. This decision effectively tied the hands of the chief of the secretariat for the Department of Storm Control for Quang Tri, who felt unable to express his own point of view, which is typical in the present culture of a strict hierarchy of decision making and the provision of advice.

In subsequent discussions with the chief of the secretariat for the Department of Storm Control for Quang Tri, it was agreed that further negotiation with decision makers in Quang Tri would be easier once a pilot activity could be visited, and on this basis, DW agreed to renew contact with the Department of Storm control in October, when the first workshop is planned in neighbouring provinces and to which they will be invited to participate.

2. Overall project progress

2.1 Partners in Thua Thien Hué

Discussions were also held with the ex director of the Provincial Department of Construction (Mr Vien) and of the director Mr Dung of the Thua Thien Hué Construction Consultation Company¹.

These discussions and the subsequent continued exchange of ideas by mail have led to a clear conclusion that a restructuring in the way the project is presented locally has been necessary.

It is their view that to achieve provincial authority approval a greater proportion of money does indeed need to be allocated to the project beneficiaries on the budget line for demonstration activities for strengthening. Mr Vien and Mr Dung consider that the objectives of the project, its organisation and its proposed activities needed no change, indeed they commended them. However, Mr Vien has suggested that to achieve acceptance at the level of the People's Committee, we need to achieve a beneficiary investment level of nearer 36% of funds actually spent in Vietnam.

3. Budget modifications

The above is feasible if we make the following budget changes:

Funds not spent in Vietnam, including the Alternatives overhead and DWF fees, do not appear in the locally presented budget, effectively reducing the budget total to CAD\$ 377 538.

- 1) We reduce equipment costs, mainly by renting boats instead of buying a boat, and buy buying a Renault type bus, common in the region and cheaper than Japanese mini-vans.
- 2) We reduce local staffing costs by combining the mobile teams into one group, with intermittent sub-province teams. Some economy is also possible by hiring slightly later in the year.
- 3) DW inputs reduce from 9 to 5,5 months in year one, feasible if we absorb certain costs. and given delays in institutional start up, and from 6 to 5.5 months in year 2 (reduced JN invoiced time although not reduced inputs), and from 4 to 3.5 months in year three (reduced invoiced JN time actually paid by this project).

4)

This enables a significant increase in the allocation to demonstration of strengthening up to the level of , and in turn means that the project will now directly concern a greater number of households.

The budget revision that we and our Vietnamese colleagues consider realistic under the current political and economic context in Vietnam is therefore as follows.

Item	\$CAD
1 Project equipment	20102
2 Local team and local operating costs	110578

• ¹ Previously known as the Institute of Building Investigation and Design and previous partner with Development Workshop in previous typhoon damage prevention projects in Vietnam

3,1 Animation activities and materials	10477	
3,2 Training	12027	
3,3 Demonstration and habitat strengthening	134074	
4,1 Technical assistance in Vietnam	90280	
	Vietnam based expenses	377538
4,2 DWF costs in France	71530	
	Sub total	449068
5 Alternatives overhead	44907	
Total		493975

A revised project programming document is attached in Annexe 2, which outlines the structures and budgets that need to be applied.

4. Next and current steps

Despite serious interest expressed both during the November 98 mission and this present mission by potential provincial technical partners to the project, the message from senior representatives of the People's Committee in both Quang Nam and Da Nang at the end of the April/May missions has been that for the Provincial People's Committee to be directly interested in the programme, this has to translate into a significant injection of financial capital (200 000 US\$ + suggested in each case) to be spent on the construction of buildings in poor communities, as opposed to the putting in place of local support actions that can develop into locally sustainable house approaches to strengthening houses within the community

Discussion in-country with our local partners suggests that some accommodation is necessary to the expressed wish to see more of the budget channelled to local beneficiaries, but it is not in the terms suggested in Quang Nam and Da Nang. We will continue to involve these two provinces, but Quang Tri and Thua Thien Hué will also become central to the programme, which in part tallies with our own desire to see the involvement of Quang Tri from the start

Project negotiation is ongoing, and we have planned the next mission by Guillaume Chantry in late July, with support from PACCOM, who will accompany this next mission to the central provinces.

In terms of overall strategies that contribute to safer and better housing achieved by individual families, the project needs to clearly demonstrate its approach in a pilot area where both Da Nang and Quang Nam future participation is possible through visits and workshop participation, and which could lead to their subsequent involvement.

It is also important to further clarify that the present project plans to both demonstrate risk reduction on a pilot scale in selected target communities in coastal zones, and to develop additional projects that respond to more specific needs.

The immediate task of convincing political leaders is challenging, but we are encouraged by the support of our local partner.

**Projet d'assistance au développement de la capacité populaire
de prévenir les dommages causés à l'habitat par les cyclones
Centre Viet Nam**

Organisation et activités du Projet

Development Workshop

Juin 1999

1. Présentation générale

Le contexte, les objectifs et la méthode d'intervention du projet sont décrits en détail dans le Document de Projet.

Le projet vise principalement à aider à développer parmi les communautés pauvres les plus touchées par les cyclones des moyens techniques et sociaux pour sauvegarder le mieux possible leurs patrimoines et leurs investissements dans l'habitat.

Cette note présente une proposition plus détaillée d'organisation du travail du projet, et des relations avec les partenaires envisagés, dans la province de Thua Thien Hue (cf. Annexe 1).

Le projet actuel constitue une base d'implantation dans la région centre du Vietnam, pour d'une part réaliser les activités du projet financé par l'Agence Canadienne de Développement International, et d'autre part préparer des dossiers pour des activités supplémentaires, qui devront être financés.

Le projet pourra s'établir après la signature d'une Convention avec les autorités locales concernées (cf. Annexe 2). Le financement est déjà accordé.

2. Organisation du Projet

2.1 Partenaires Locaux

Il est envisagé de conduire le projet avec les partenaires:

- * Partenaire Officiel : Comité Populaire de la Province de Thua Thien Hue
- * Partenaire Technique : Compagnie Consultative de Construction de la Province Thua Thien Hue
- * Partenaires Sociaux : Organisations Locales

2.2. Bureau permanent de Development Workshop à Hue

Cette structure permanente ("local team"), établie à Hue sera chargée de l'organisation, de la gestion et de l'évaluation des activités du projet, des relations avec les partenaires locaux, du développement des activités dans le futur.

Elle sera composée de :

- * Animateur / Responsable de l'équipe
- * Architecte / Ingénieur civil
- * Interprète
- * Secrétaire - Comptable
- * Chauffeur

Le Bureau pourra faire appel à d'autres intervenants locaux pour des missions courtes (études techniques, enquêtes détaillées, programmes de formation...) et à des animateurs ponctuels (exemple : acteurs de théâtre, dessinateur de bande dessinée...)

Le Bureau sera équipé de moyens de transports (motos, bus Renault, éventuellement bateau), de communication et de secrétariat.

Development Workshop apportera son assistance technique pour l'organisation des activités, la formation, l'animation dans les communautés, la préparation de futurs projets. (Missions de coordination)

2.3 Équipes mobiles

Dans la Province de Thua Thien Hué, une équipe mobile (animateur et technicien) sera constituée pour développer les activités auprès des communautés cibles. Une équipe sera constituée ultérieurement, pour une courte durée pour l'identification de projet dans la province de Quang Tri.

2.4 Zones tests d'activités du Projet

Il est proposé de développer les activités pilotes dans des terrains aux contextes différents, tant au niveau social, que technique, pour tirer le plus d'enseignement des méthodes d'interventions proposées

- Province de Thua Thien Hue
 - * communauté péri-urbaine de Hue (exemple : sampaniers sédentarisés)
 - * village de pêcheurs de la bande côtière (lagune de Hue)
 - * village agricole

Les activités pourront être ensuite développées dans les villages, communes voisines.

3. Organisation des activités

Les activités seront menées par les équipes du projet, en relation avec les partenaires locaux (choix des zones pilotes, planning des activités, réunions périodiques d'évaluation).

3.1 Année 1 (Mars 1999 - Février 2000)

Les principales activités seront consacrées à l'établissement du Bureau du Projet - y compris l'équipe locale -, les enquêtes préliminaires dans les communautés choisies, un séminaire de formation, la préparation de matériel d'animation, et les premiers tests d'animation / démonstration dans les zones choisies.

3.1.1. Installation du Projet

- Convention avec les partenaires locaux
- Ouverture d'un Bureau et recrutement des équipes locales
- Achat d'équipement
- Choix des zones pilotes d'intervention

3.1.2. Enquêtes préliminaires dans les zones tests

Ces enquêtes regrouperont les éléments suivants :

- Présentation de la zone
- Historique des dommages causés par les cyclones, et réponses de la population
- Conditions socio-économiques de la communauté
- Typologie de l'habitat et caractéristiques de résistance aux cyclones
- Mesures de prévention et intervenants extérieurs
- Volonté des habitants et organisation de la communauté

3.1.3 Séminaire de Formation

Ce séminaire rassemblera l'ensemble des intervenants dans le projet, les services concernés, les représentants des communautés pilotes.

- Participants : Services de Construction, Comité de Prévention des Cyclones, Organisations de Masses, Croix Rouge, Représentants des communautés,...
- Durée : 11 jours effectifs
- Programme indicatif
 - ◆ Jour 1 : Présentation, stratégies et interventions de prévention des cyclones dans la région problèmes rencontrés
 - ◆ Jours 2-3 : Règles de construction anticycloniques, adaptation à l'habitat en transition des communautés pauvres; présentation de l'expérience locale au Viet Nam ; présentation de programmes dans d'autres pays (Bangladesh, Philippines, Vanuatu...)
 - ◆ Jours 4-5-6 : Enquêtes de terrain en groupes (thèmes principaux : techniques de construction, processus de construction des habitants et dommages périodiques causés par les cyclones, méthodes de communications et d'animation - théâtre, vidéo, bandes dessinées, réunions...-)
 - ◆ Jours 7-8 : Restitution du travail des groupes et discussions

- ◆ Jours 9-10 : Mise au point (en groupes de travail) des méthodes d'intervention pour les communautés visées par le projet
- ◆ Jour 11 : Clôture et recommandations finales

3.1.4 Préparation de matériel d'animation

Selon les résultats des enquêtes préliminaires, des moyens de communications adaptées seront préparés pour répondre aux conditions locales, comme par exemple:

- ❖ Scénario de théâtre traditionnel, en reprenant l'histoire d'une famille, de la communauté et ses inquiétudes faces aux cyclones, et ses réponses éventuelles
- ❖ Bande dessinée, illustrant les moyens de prévenir les dégâts

3.1.5. Tests : Animation / Démonstration avec les communautés

Dans chaque site, des familles seront identifiées, aux situations différentes (habitat, revenus, intégration...) et qui souhaitent améliorer leur habitat.

Pour chaque cas, des solutions techniques seront proposées "pratiquement" et une évaluation de la capacité financière de la famille pour réaliser ces solutions sera effectuée. Une contribution (en matériaux) pourra être apportée par le projet (un budget est disponible à cette fin).

Une intervention légère sur des bâtiments publics (école, dispensaire) pourra aussi être envisagée

Dans cette première phase, les moyens envisagés de communication (prototypes) seront aussi testés. En même temps des réunions par groupes de familles seront organisées pour mesurer l'impact des apports du projet et pour cerner les difficultés rencontrées.

3.1.6 Évaluation

A l'issue de la première phase, une évaluation sera conduite pour analyser :

- La pertinence des choix techniques
- L'adaptation aux conditions sociales des communautés
- La validité des méthodes d'animation / communication choisies

Cette évaluation, menée en étroite relation avec les partenaires du projet, débouchera sur l'élaboration détaillée des méthodes utilisées dans la suite du projet.

3.2 Années 2 et 3 (Mars 2000 - Février 2001)

Les deux années suivantes verront se développer les activités du projet selon les principes décrits dans le document général de projet :

- * animation, répétition des actions
- * démonstration pratique de solutions adaptées
- * formation formelle et informelle des intervenants locaux.

Les activités se dérouleront dans les zones tests, et dans les zones voisines (communes, district).

Une équipe sera aussi chargée, selon les principes définis ci-dessus, d'identifier des actions dans la Province de Quang Tri.

Des études de faisabilités seront réalisées pour promouvoir et financer d'autres projets, comme :

- Systèmes de crédits pour l'amélioration de l'habitat
- Fabrication de matériaux particuliers (poteaux béton armé, tuiles avec accrochage par fil de fer.)
- Protection des bateaux

4. Budget indicatif

Le budget indicatif pour l'ensemble du programme actuel se répartit ainsi, en US \$:

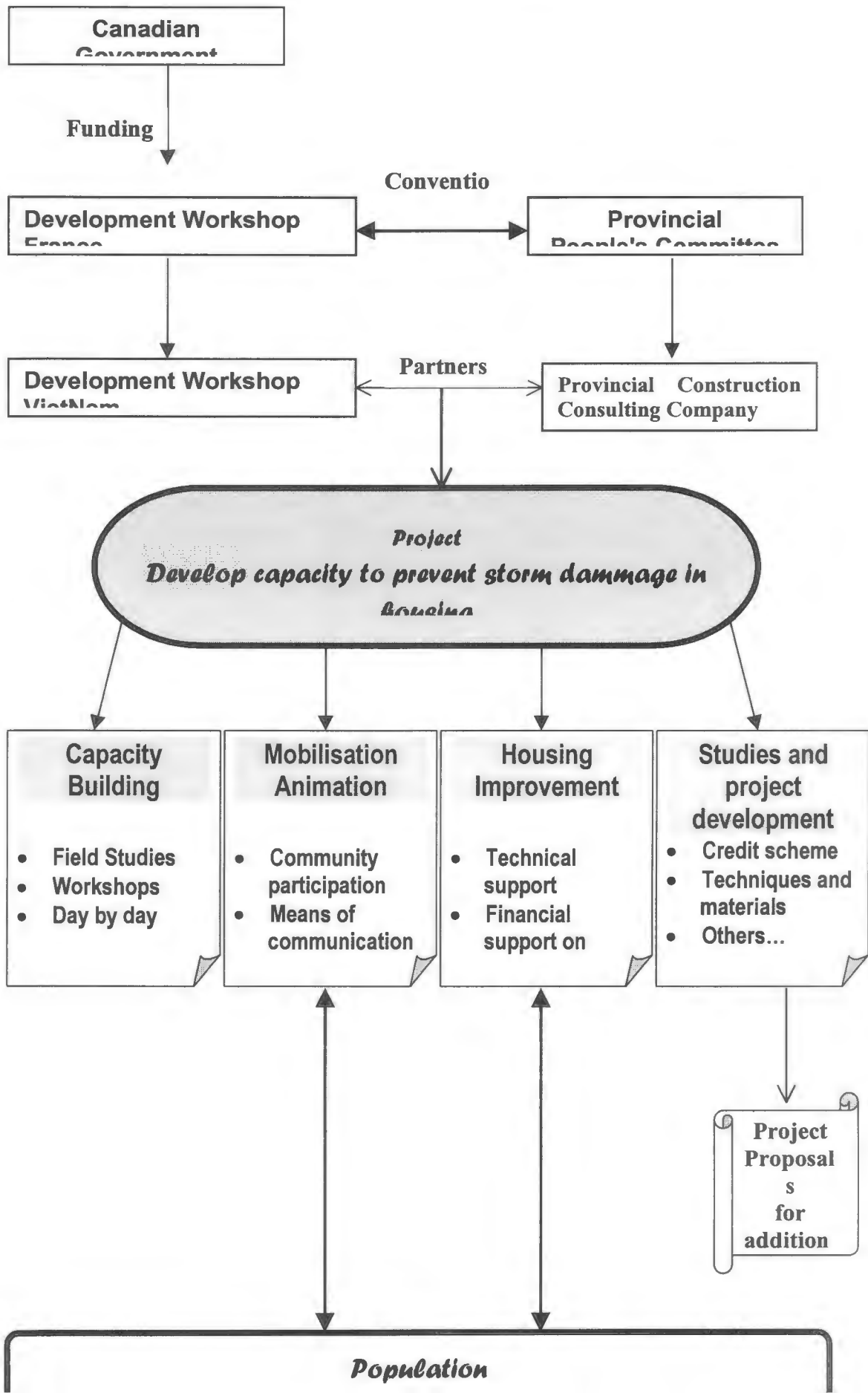
Équipement du projet	13 500
Équipe locale et fonctionnement	73 500
Formation	8 000
Matériel d'animation	7 000
Actions de démonstrations sur l'habitat	89 000
<i>Sous Total</i>	<u>191 000</u>
<i>Assistance Technique</i>	<u>59 000</u>
<i>Total General</i>	<u>250 000</u>

Il ne s'agit que d'une première étape. Des projets complémentaires seront étudiés dans le cours du programme pour leur financement ultérieur.

Annexe 1 Schéma d'organisation du Projet

Annexe 2 Modèle de Convention

Project Organisation



Modèle de Convention

Convention entre

LE COMITE POPULAIRE DE LA PROVINCE DE THUA THIEN HUE

et

L'ORGANISATION DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP FRANCE

pour la réalisation du projet

**ASSISTANCE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA CAPACITE POPULAIRE DE
PREVENTION DES DOMMAGES CAUSES A L'HABITAT PAR LES CYCLONES
DANS LE CENTRE VIETNAM**

Très fréquemment, les cyclones qui atteignent le Centre Viet Nam provoquent des dégâts importants dans l'infrastructure économique et sociale. L'habitat des communautés pauvres est particulièrement touché, et l'investissement progressif mis dans l'habitat est souvent perdu. Face à cette situation, l'Organisation Development Workshop France (DWF) a soumis un programme de développement de la capacité locale de prévention des dommages auprès de l'Agence Canadienne de Développement International qui l'a approuvé et financé.

Le Comité populaire de la Province de Thua Thien Hue et le représentant de DWF se sont mis d'accord sur les points suivants pour la réalisation de ce programme :

1. L'organisation DWF s'engage à affecter à la réalisation du projet un budget de... Le projet visera environ ...personnes, victimes des dégâts des cyclones dans plusieurs communautés représentatives de la province (dans la Ville de Hue, le District de)
2. L'organisation DWF s'engage à collaborer étroitement avec le Comité Populaire de la province, et ses départements concernés, pour réaliser le projet selon les réglementations en vigueur en République Socialiste du Vietnam.
3. L'organisation DWF sera responsable du budget, des moyens techniques et matériels nécessaires à la bonne exécution du projet.
4. L'organisation DWF établira, en collaboration avec les partenaires vietnamiens, le plan et la conduite des activités du projet, et fera un rapport semestriel sur l'avancement du projet au Comité Populaire de la province.
5. Le Comité Populaire de la province créera les conditions favorables et facilitera les démarches pour que DWF puisse réaliser le projet (telles que l'ouverture d'un bureau du projet et le recrutement d'une équipe locale, l'obtention de visas permanents pour les représentants de DWF, l'ouverture de compte bancaire pour DWF, les déplacements, etc....).