

Quy Nhon SLD2 Report, Vietnam

June 2011

The attached report documents the Second Quy Nhon Shared Learning Dialogue held in Quy Nhon, Vietnam on 20 August 2009. SLD2 was organized by Quy Nhon city with the support of ISET, the National Institute for Science and Technology Policy and Strategy Studies (NISTPASS), and Challenge to Change (CtC).

The Quy Nhon “Report of Shared Learning Dialogue 2” , was produced by Quy Nhon City, NISTPASS and CtC in Vietnamese and is presented here in translation. This translated document may, in some places, omit the full details of the original due to time constraints during preparation.

Introduction to ACCCRN, ACCCRN Cities and Partners

The Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN) is an innovative program that helps mid-sized cities in South and South East Asia build resilience to climate change. Rockefeller Foundation launched the program in 2008. The Rockefeller Foundation and ACCCRN partners work together to conceptualize frameworks, tools and methods for cities to understand, identify, prioritize and actualize climate change resilience in vulnerable urban areas.

The program includes ten cities in South and South East Asia. Da Nang, Can Tho and Quy Nhon in Vietnam; Gorakhpur, Surat and Indore in India; Bandar Lampung and Semarang in Indonesia; and Chiang Rai and Hat Yai in Thailand.

ACCCRN works with national partners TARU Leading Edge and Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group (GEAG) in India, the National Institute for Science and Technology Policy and Strategy Studies (NISTPASS) and Challenge to Change (CtC) in Vietnam, Mercy Corps in Indonesia and the Thailand Environmental Institute (TEI) in Thailand.

Overall Process

The Institute for Social and Environmental Transition (ISET) is the lead facilitating partner for the ACCCRN process. The ACCCRN interaction with cities was organized in three phases:

- Phase 1, **City Scoping and Selection** - Vietnamese and Indian cities were finalized in November 2008, Indonesia cities were finalized in the spring of 2009 and Thai cities were finalized in October 2009.
- Phase 2, **Engagement** - January 2009 to October 2010 in India and Vietnam, June 2009 to August 2010 in Indonesia, and January to October 2010 in Thailand. *The documents presented here reflect the results of this second phase of work.*

- Phase 3, **Implementation** - funding of city-led climate change adaptation interventions began in January 2011 and will extend through December 2014.

The Phase 2 engagement was organized around Shared Learning Dialogues (SLDs). SLDs are iterative, transparent group discussions with local community actors, government agencies, and specific organizations designed to bring together available information on climate change with local knowledge and perceptions. The SLD process guides all ACCCRN stakeholders in identifying the constraints and opportunities in adapting to climate change, understanding the complex systems within each of the partner cities, and working with a diverse range of city actors to build urban resilience.

The SLDs are informed by city specific information generated or compiled to support the ACCCRN engagement, including climate science and model results, vulnerability assessments, and sector studies. Through this process, local partners and relevant stakeholders increased their understanding of climate change in general and how it will impact and affect their cities, particularly for vulnerable groups and areas. This understanding was tested and extended through the development and implementation of climate change adaptation pilot projects in each city. Phase 2 culminated with preparation by each city of their own city "Climate Resilience Strategy". ACCCRN provided tools and methods through which local partners themselves led coordination and analysis, with the goal of fostering strong city ownership and integrating resilience planning processes into city planning for the long-term.

Background Information and Document Discussion

The Second Quy Nhon SLD was held in Quy Nhon, Vietnam on 20 August 2009, roughly one-third of the way into the ACCCRN engagement phase. The Quy Nhon SLD2 was attended by sixty-six diverse participants and was conducted as a one-day workshop. This report describes the meeting structure and content, captures feedback from the participants on the ACCCRN city vulnerability studies presented during the meeting, and describes presentation and selection of three pilot projects from among five short-listed options for follow-on engagement. This report effectively captures the tenor of the Vietnamese SLD discussions and the types of questions and concerns raised, and provides a snap-shot view into the ongoing capacity development of the city ACCCRN participants.

To work smoothly within the Vietnamese government system, the Vietnamese SLDs were structured as formal meetings approved by the provincial governments, with clear agendas, and attendance by invitations issued by senior local government officials. Meeting invitees included: government officials at the provincial and city or district level; researchers and scientists (e.g. University staff, Institute for Water and the Environment); non-governmental stakeholders involved in Disaster Risk Reduction efforts (e.g. Red Cross); "mass organizations" such as the Women's Union and Farmer's Union (these are government-organized NGOs, and they exist

everywhere in Vietnam); and community leaders at the commune and ward level. To ensure continuity of the main project activities, most of participants at the first SLD were invited to the second and third SLDs; about 80% of meeting participants at this meeting also attended SLD1.

At the ward and commune levels, community leaders in Vietnam are popularly elected and not necessarily party members. The community leaders involved in the ACCCRN process were key leaders within the identified most vulnerable communes and wards. The HCVA work undertaken by CtC as part of the vulnerability assessments was significant in identifying and training these local leaders.

All of the Vietnamese SLDs followed the same structure, with a combination of expert presentations and group discussion to solicit local information and thinking. The initial meetings were highly structured and facilitated by CtC. By the third SLD in each city, the cities themselves were taking the lead on organization and facilitation. This second SLD represents a mid-point, with joint organization by the city team and the other ACCCRN-Vietnam partners.

The general focus of each of the three SLDs was:

- SLD1: Introduction to climate change and the need for adaptation and resilience, introduction to the ACCCRN program and process, selection of vulnerable districts to focus on in the vulnerability assessments
- SLD2: Review of the vulnerability assessment results, development of pilot projects
- SLD3: Review of the draft Resilience Strategy, development of priority climate change resilience interventions

The structure of each SLD was similar, with 2 to 4 “expert” presentations, an ISET or city working group presentation framing the issues for discussion during that SLD and posing questions, and small group discussion to respond to those questions. Conclusions from the SLDs were presented as recommendations to the Project Steering Committee (a standing committee of senior government officials from each of the departments represented at the SLD, headed by a Vice-Chair of the provincial People’s Committee), who made all project decisions.

For further reference and detailed information about ACCCRN resources and publications, please visit www.i-s-e-t.org or write to info@i-s-e-t.org.

Rockefeller Foundation

Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network Program

Vietnam Component

Report of

Shared Learning Dialogue 2

Quy Nhon, Vietnam - 20 August 2009

Prepared by Quy Nhon city, NISTPASS and CtC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND	4
2. OBJECTIVES OF SHARED-LEARNING DIAGLUE 2 (SLD 2).....	5
3. WORKSHOP METHODOLOGY	5
4. GROUP DISCUSSIONS RESULTS AND OTHER SUGGESTIONS	6
4.1. COMMENTS ON RESEARCH STUDIES	6
4.2 SOME PROPOSITIONS ON ADDITIONAL RESEARCH STUDIES IN THE COMING PERIOD.....	8
4.3. DISCUSSIONS ON PILOT PROJECTS	10
5. ISSUES DISCUSSED AND AGREED AT THE STEERING MEETING AFTER THE WORKSHOP	12
6. APPENDIX 1: WORKSHOP AGENDA.....	14
7. APPENDIX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS.....	17

ABBREVIATIONS

CtC:	Challenge to Change (Non-Government Organisation)
DOC:	Department of Construction
DONRE:	Department of Natural Resource and Environment
DOST:	Department of Science and Technology
HCVA:	Hazard Capacity and Vulnerability Assessment
IMHEN:	Institute of Hydrology Meteorology and Environment
ISET:	Institute of Social and Environmental Transition
IWE:	Institute of Water and Environment
NISTPASS	National Institute for Science and Technology Policy and Strategy Studies
PC:	People's Committee (at city level)
PPC:	Provincial People's Committee
SLD:	Shared-Learning Dialogue

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

The ACCCRN project funded by the Rockefeller Foundation aims to support a small group of medium-sized cities in Asia to develop practical methods and tools to respond to climate change, reduce poverty and manage rapid urbanization. By developing new approaches and sharing lessons, these cities can provide leadership to this region of the world where most urban growth is occurring. The program has worked with cities in India, Viet Nam, Indonesia and Thailand to help them prepare plans for climate change adaptation.

ACCCRN in Viet Nam: Three cities in Viet Nam have been selected for the current phase of ACCCRN – Da Nang, Can Tho and Quy Nhon. In each city, the local government is leading the project activities with support from national and international partners. They will conduct studies based on the best available scientific knowledge about climate change in Viet Nam, and forecast local impacts from future changes. Using this information, experts and local government officials will identify geographical areas, communities, social groups and infrastructure that may be most vulnerable to future climate impacts. Communities who are already dealing with the impacts of severe storms, floods, erosion and other climate impacts will be engaged, so that they can share their experience and lessons with government officials and experts. In each city, the project will work with local organizations who are already active in responding to climate vulnerabilities, such as the Red Cross, the Women’s Union, or the Fishermen’s Union. The project will build awareness of future climate impacts and of the capacity and responses of local organizations. The project will also test an innovative local adaptation strategy in each city, pursue additional studies as needed to provide specific new knowledge needed by the local government, and work with city technical departments to help integrate lessons in their planning.

The objective of the project is to develop collaborative action plans for adaptation to climate change to benefit the poorest and most vulnerable residents of three city governments in Viet Nam: Da Nang, Can Tho, Quy Nhon. These plans will be based on local knowledge; on applied research; and on pilot projects supported by the project. The action plans are intended to lead to proposals for donor financing for implementation. The project will build capacity for city governments and city-level public organizations in Vietnam to enable them to reduce climate vulnerability, and to help them to prepare funding proposals.

Expected outputs: At the end of this phase of the ACCCRN project, each city will have a better knowledge of climate impacts and what needs to be done to plan for these. Community members will have higher awareness of climate vulnerabilities, adaptive responses, and measures they can take to better prepare for possible disasters. City technical departments and local communities will collaborate to prepare climate adaptation plans. With the help of national and international experts, these plans will be presented as funding proposals to international donors who wish to support climate change adaptation in Viet Nam.

2. OBJECTIVES OF SHARED-LEARNING DIAGLUE 2 (SLD 2)

- To share, discuss and collect feedback for initial results of research studies and assessments, which have been recently conducted by CtC (HCVA in Nhon Ly commune and Nhon Binh ward), by IMHEN (climate change and sea level rise scenarios, and hydrological modelling), and by IWE (climate change vulnerability assessment at city level).
- To identify additional research studies, which need to be carried out during the coming periods in order to support the climate change resilience action plan for the city.
- To identify and select appropriate pilot projects to be implemented at the community level with the support from CtC and ISET.

3. WORKSHOP METHODOLOGY

SLD 2 was organized by Quy Nhon city with the support of CtC, ISET and NISTPASS. The workshop aims to encourage the participation of different partners, different local departments and organisations at city, province and community level as well as different local mass organisations. In order to ensure the continuity of the main project activities, most of participants at the first SLD have been invited in this second SLD.

The workshop was divided into two main parts:

- Part 1 focuses on the presentation of the initial results of the project during last period, including: progress report of the project in Quy Nhon City (by Donre); HCVA report at Nhon Ly commune and Nhon Binh ward (by two local representatives); vulnerability assessment at city level (IWE) and hydrological modelling, sea level rise and climate change scenarios (IMHEN). These presentations were followed by group discussion section. The participants were divided in three smaller groups where they discussed together to provide comments and feedbacks for above presentations and to propose additional studies for the next step. There were three questions for group discussion, including:
 - a. Do you agree/disagree about the results of recent research studies? Any corrections/ missing or additional propositions for those have been presented?
 - b. With present resources, to what extent the city could help to solve climate change problems presented in the reports?
 - c. Could you propose any additional issues that need to be studied more (by 2030, 2050) in preparation for a long-run climate change resilience action plan for the city?
- Part 2 consists of the presentations of five pilot projects, which were proposed by the communities living in the areas where HCVA has been carried out. These projects have been selected from different proposals of local community basing on their priority and the results of HCVA. With the support of CtC in preparation,

these propositions were first approved at commune levels, then by district and city authorities. Then, based on eight criteria provided by ISET, the participants were divided into three different groups which consisted of different representatives of local departments and communities, in order to discuss and select the most three appropriate pilot projects to be implemented during the coming months.

In addition, in the framework of Monitoring and Evaluation activity, NISTPASS has prepared a questionnaire for SLD evaluation and provided it to participants in the beginning of the workshop. This questionnaire was collected at the end of the workshop for the purpose of lesson learnt and improvement of the next activities.

Finally, just after the SLD2, the Steering Committee worked with ISET and CtC to discuss and agree on: selection of pilot projects, additional research studies for the coming period, preparation of the city under the support of CtC and NISTPASS for regional workshop in Danang city on 14-16/9 and the coming activities.

4. GROUP DISCUSSIONS RESULTS AND OTHER SUGGESTIONS

4.1. Comments on research studies

Group discussion results illustrated that, in general, participants agreed to a majority of the results and information provided in the HCVA reports and research studies conducted in Quy Nhon city. However, there were still a number of remarks, concerns and recommendations, including:

For Vulnerability Assessment report of IWE:

- Some delegates (Mr Truong Dinh Ki, Red Cross of Binh Dinh Province and Mrs Luong Thi Van, lecturer of Quy Nhon University) expressed their concerns about the accuracy of some scientific terms used in the reports. Mr Truong argued whether heavy rains and salt intrusion should be considered as main disasters or secondary impacts due to climate change¹.
- Vulnerable areas need to be assessed more carefully to produce an appropriate action plan for those areas. Climate change impacts on Thi Nai lagoon, for example, would be more severe than those in urban areas; and areas used for aquaculture will be the most affected.²
- The assessment needs to be more in-depth regarding the impacts of climate change on sand movement and sea level rise. One possible research question is how sea level rise could affect on agriculture production (e.g. saline intrusion, loss of agricultural land) and on urban construction (due to loss of urban land). Some positive effects of climate change such as area extension for coastal tourism and for aquaculture also need to be assessed.

¹ According to IWE, these are main disasters in both present and future context.

² IWE responded that Thi Nai lagoon is the most affected area by climate change and that the evaluation was shown in the analysis of the impact of climate change to other sectors and area.

- The vulnerability assessment matrix in the future needs to be more detailed. Some wards including Trần phú, Đông Đa, Nhơn Hải, Nhơn Châu and Ghềnh Ráng should be in the list of storm-affected areas.
- There is a lack of deep research on the mutual interaction of human activities and climate change³. Moreover, sampling method did not meet requirements to be a representative for the whole population. That is important in identifying the real impacts of climate change. In contamination level test, for example, the report has not separated three main water sources, including industrial waste water, domestic waste water (including waste water from agriculture activities) and rain water⁴.

For the report of climate change and sea level rise scenarios, and hydrological modelling (IMHEN):

- The report should include some additional scenarios of storms (trend, intensity and frequency) are required. That is very important as the city has been affected annually by storms and the trend of this phenomena seems to be more and more complex.⁵
- The reports needs to provide more scientific basis to justify the predictions about sea level rise in the future in consideration of social-economic development planning of the city⁶.
- Some delegates wondered about the accuracy of these climate change scenarios, sea level rise and hydrological models. For example, the prediction of 30cm more in sea level rise by 2050 is quite serious. While the reliability of these results will greatly affect on general plans for social-economic development and infrastructure of the city, they need to be institutionalized, at least by the city government. That will serve as foundation for local departments at different sectors and level to integrate climate change issues into their own development plans.⁷

³ According to IWE, this is beyond the scope of the report as it will evaluate causes and solutions to reduce climate change impacts.

⁴ According to IWE, it is beyond goal and scope of the report

⁵ Feedback of IMHEN: Storms are extreme weather phenomena. The formation of storms will be affected by various factors such as sea surface temperature, vertical cut of the wind, the weather noise, etc. Therefore, before the construction of storm scenarios, we have to set up scenarios for storm forming factors. But so far the research on these forecasted scenarios in the future is extremely difficult and complex, especially in conditions affected by climate change, scientists in the globe can not build the scenarios as well as storm forecasting specific trend, intensity and frequency of storms. Within conditions and circumstances in Vietnam, based on documents collected, the team can only produce a general trend of intensity and frequency as well as the movement of storm in Vietnam in future. Content was presented in the report additional full Da Nang and Quy Nhon.

⁶ IMHEN's response: The methodology for climate change scenarios was presented clearly in the full report. These scenarios of sea level rise needs to be integrated into the social and economic development plan of the city, rather than "consider the relationship to work closely with the social and economic development plan of thecity "as the delegates were given. (check Vietnamese version)

⁷ Until now, climate change scenarios and sea level rise have been already publicly available by government to ministries, branches and localities to apply to build action plans to cope with climate

For the reports of HCVA in Nhon Binh ward and Nhon Ly commune:

- Most of participants agreed on what were presented on the two HCVA reports conducted by CtC in Nhon Ly commune and Nhon Binh ward. Some people at group 3 proposed a development of community tourism to increase local livelihood in Nhon Ly.
- Participants highly appreciated community-based assessment method and other tools used in the evaluation process.
- Some delegates recommended that the reports need further clarifications and evidences to support their conclusions. For instant, the report has not provided enough scientific data to support the statement that the number of diseases and cancers in the two places is increasing due to the impact of climate change.

4.2 Some propositions on additional research studies in the coming period

Basic researches on impacts of natural disasters and climate change

- An assessment of bank erosion/mudslide of streams and rivers in estuarine areas.
- A research on hydrological evolution and flooding issues under the impact of a combined flow of Kon and Ha Thanh rivers.
- Develop scientific research basis for planning of storm-and-flood preventing infrastructure system and for reinforcement of dike system against waves in the context of climate change.
- Research on changes in groundwater and saline intrusion under the impacts of climate change.
- Research on the impacts of climate change on ecosystem in wetland, marine green ward areas and coral reef.
- Research on the impacts of industrial development on urban flooding.
- Research on combined impacts of climate change and human activities such as, deforestation and unsustainable exploitation of marine resource, on environment.

In social-economic aspects:

change. Before being approved for publication, reporting on climate change scenarios and NBD were protected against a Science Council and approved by this Council. However, in the conclusion of the full report, the team has commented on the results of this calculation also contains high uncertainty because of: i) a low level of confirmation for scenarios of greenhouse gas emissions; ii) climate simulations model for long periods always contains high number of unavoidable errors; iii) errors in the detailing method for all global and regional statistical data; iv) high divisional gap between local climate factors. The team has also proposed solutions to overcome the above disadvantages; the IPCC recommended to use tolerance for scenarios. For example the maximum tolerance for the 21st century temperature is from 0.4 to 0.6 oC, with annual rainfall of about 1-2% and 5% for the monthly precipitation. On the other hand the scenarios of climate change must be updated regularly on the data, knowledge, models and methods of calculation.

- Research to propose new livelihood models for farmers when area for agriculture production will be narrowed in the future due to the impacts of sea level rise. Some combined economic models in coastal areas could be developed in a sustainable manner such as tourism-agriculture and aquaculture-eco-village models.
- Research on the impacts of climate change on some key economic sectors in the future e.g. tourism and fisheries, followed by some suggestions and appropriate solutions to adapt to any changes.
- Research to propose suitable resettlement solutions for population living along coastal areas i.e. the most vulnerable area suffering from strong tides and other natural disasters.
- Research on the impacts of environmental pollution on public health
- Research to develop climate change-related education programs.

In terms of planning:

- To integrate scientific basis of climate change and disaster risks into development plans and space organization of all sectors (agriculture, industry, construction, tourism, etc.). A close, uniform and unitising cooperation between different sectors during both planning and implementing phase will be necessary to avoid wastage and to improve project efficiency.
- Research to adjust land use planning in consideration to climate change impacts in order to minimize the impact of the climate related disasters e.g. which areas are suitable for tourist investment, which are for aquaculture.
- Research to develop databases on climate change for the city (and province) to serve current and future local development planning.

Other general suggestions and recommendations

- The project should find the way to maximize the use of available local resources such as facilities, human resources, logistics.
- Training and propaganda about the impacts of climate change and adaptation measures need to be implemented widely to raise awareness of government officials at various levels, as well as of local communities.
- Project needs to support the city by providing means/equipments to cope with disasters so that search and rescue activities could be faster and more effective.
- Questions for group discussion needed to be simplified in order to facilitate the discussion and to ensure the its effectiveness (Mr Vo Thanh Son, Department of Sport, Culture and Tourism).
- Dr. Stephen Tyler suggested that climate change resilience action plan of Quy Nhon city need to include uncertainty factors of future climate. This causes increasing risks for investment. But, we need to take action and the most appropriate solution now is to prepare for flexible plans with different alternatives and options and which can response to different scenarios of climate change.

4.3. Discussions on pilot projects

Five proposed pilot projects include:

1. Assist in providing a canoe made by composite material to support local people in Nhon Binh commune in storm and flood prevention and people search and rescue.
2. Assist in constructing standard latrines for poor and nearly poor households in Nhon Binh and Nhon Ly communes.
3. Awareness raising and improving of knowledge and skills on construction techniques to enhance resilience capacity of houses for the poor to reduce disaster risks.
4. Promotion a traditional fish sauce processing model in Nhon Ly commune
5. Wetland forestation in Thi Nai lagoon

Table 1: Group discussion results on pilot project selection

Name of pilot projects	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	% against
1. Canoe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canoe is just a means of transport. It will not provide a means of livelihood for local people or improve surrounding local environment, compared to the purposes of other proposed pilots. - Against: 10/10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low chance to be replicated in other places - Low innovation. This kind of support has been assisted in other projects. - Against: 10/10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The pilot does not satisfy the criteria of replicability and innovation. - High extra costs of maintenance and management. - Unclear solutions about who and how to manage during idle period. - Against: 8/8 	100%
2. Standard latrines construction	☺ ⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low chance to be replicated in other places. - Against: 8/10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has been assisted by other funds and projects - Against: 6/8 	85%

⁸ Group 1 suggested that this project once selected should take into account the lesson- learnt from others related projects which have been implemented.

Name of pilot projects	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	% against
3. Storm resilience housing model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Costly budget - Has been in one of national funding projects - A small number of households benefited by the project could raise difficulties in choosing suitable ones among the communes. - Against: 8/10 	☺	☺	28%
4. Fish sauce processing model	☺	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Needs some adjustments to improve possibility to be successfully implemented such as budget and contamination issues. -Against: 5/10 	☺	17%
5. Wetland forestation	☺ ⁹	☺	☺	0%

In sum, three pilot projects received the highest agreement:

- Wetland forestation in Thi Nai lagoon
- Promotion a traditional fish sauce processing model in Nhon Ly commune
- A program to raise awareness and improve knowledge and skills on construction techniques to enhance resilience capacity of houses for the poor to reduce disaster risks such as storms and floods

⁹ The management board of wetland forestation could be divided into smaller components instead of leaving the whole for households (Mrs Đoàn Thị Kim Khánh, Women Union of Nhon Binh ward). The time chosen to implement the pilot could avoid the local exploitation time of immature seafood stock, combined with increasing propaganda at community level to improve local capacity to protect wetland forests.

However, the participants also recommended that these pilot projects should be reviewed and amended based on the suggestions raised during the workshop in order to improve the feasibility of the concept papers and also to enhance their possibility to be successfully implemented.

5. ISSUES DISCUSSED AND AGREED AT THE STEERING MEETING AFTER THE WORKSHOP

In the morning of 21/8/2009, a meeting between main partners involving in the project was set up at the Department of Natural Resource and Environment of Binh Dinh province. The main purpose of the meeting was to synthesize the results of SLD 2 and discuss the follow-up activities during the coming months, including: pilot projects implementation, updating working plan, preparing for regional workshop on 14-16 September in Da Nang city and other related issues.

The participants of the meeting consisted of:

- a. DONRE: Mr Đinh Văn Tiên, Mr Nguyễn Văn Nhung
- b. CtC: Mr Graham Adutt, Ms Nguyễn Thị Phúc Hòa, Mr Đặng Ngọc Điền, Ms Vũ Thị Mỹ Hạnh
- c. NISTPASS: Dr. Bạch Tân Sinh, Mr. Vũ Cảnh Toàn
- d. ISET: Dr Stephen Tyler
- e. Arup: Mr. Sam Kernaghan

Results of discussion

The following points have been discussed and agreed:

CtC's next activities:

1. At the end of September, CtC will finalize concepts papers of selected pilot projects which include objectives, budget, time frame and detail working plan of these projects and other supportive documents for training activities.
2. Training Community-based Risk Management and community-involved participatory planning activities: 9,10/ 2009
3. Implement the pilot projects 10/2009 –5/2010
4. Raise awareness on climate change for Youth groups 10-12/ 2009

Quy Nhon city's next activities

1. The city will work in collaboration with ISET and NISTPASS to identify additional research studies in supporting the preparation of climate change

- resilience action plan. The topics of these additional researches will be focusing on integration of climate change issues into local development plans.
2. The city was suggested to establish one local technical working group consisting of representatives of some key departments. Feedback and recommendations from this group will be very important for improving the results of recent research studies. The working group will also play the key role in preparation of city resilience action plan, with technical support of ISET, NISTPASS and CtC, .
 3. With the supports of ISET, NISTPASS and CtC, Quy Nhon city will prepare two posters (in English) for regional workshop in Danang city on September 14-16. The first poster is a city hazard map which identifies the vulnerable areas affected by climate change and natural disasters. The city could utilize available information, database and maps from the reports of IMHEN, IWE and CtC. The second is an organizational chart illustrating related local departments and organizations involving in climate change issues and especially in this project.. The city will have 5-10 minutes to present these two posters and then answer any related questions from audiences.
 4. With the support from ISET, NISTPASS and CtC, the city will also prepare one 20-minutes- power point presentation in both English and Vietnamese. This short presentation should not focus on detail information, city background and methodology, but on the following topics:
 - What are main activities that have been done so far? Which organizations/ departments involve in these project activities?
 - What are the roles of local government in this project and other climate change related projects?
 - The main natural disasters affect the city
 - Results of recent research studies on HCVA, climate change and sea level rise scenarios and hydrological modelling
 - A summary of selected pilot projects
 - Main challenges and difficulties of the city during the implementation of the project (e.g. communication and sharing information) and,
 - Planned activities to be implemented during the coming months (about 2 pages).

In the coming period, NISTPASS will be in close contact with key local city partner (Donre) in order to prepare for climate change resilience action plan of Quy Nhon.

6. APPENDIX 1: WORKSHOP AGENDA

- Date: 20th August 2009
- Location: Quy Nhon Restaurant, 08 Nguyen Hue street, Quy Nhon city
- Co-host: Binh Dinh PPC, ISET, and CtC
- Agenda:

Time	Content	Responsibility
8:00 - 8:30	Delegates registration, documents delivery	DoNRE
8:30 - 8:40	Welcome and Aim of the Day	DoNRE
Opening workshop		
8:40 - 8:50	Introduction open the workshop	Mr Hồ Quốc Dũng, Member of Standing Committee in Binh Định PPC
8:50 - 9:00	Introduction of ISET	Mr. Stephen Tyler, ISET
Presentation of Research Results and Discussions		
9:00 - 9:10	<i>Report 1</i> : Progression of the project implementation	Mr Đinh Văn Tiên, vice director of DoNRE
9:10 - 9:20	<i>Report 2</i> : HCVA results of Nhon Ly Commune	Mr. Nguyen Thanh Danh (VP, Nhon Ly Commune PC)
9:20 - 9:30	<i>Report 3</i> : HCVA results of Nhon Binh Ward	Mr. Le Kim Son (VP, Nhon Binh Ward PC)
9:30 – 9:40	Q & A	
9:40- 9:55	<i>Coffee break</i>	
9:55 – 10:10	Summary of climate and hydrographic scenarios	IMHEN

10:10 – 10:25	Summary of vulnerability assessment of the city in future	IWE
10:25- 10: 35	Q & A	
10:35- 11:20	Group discussion	
11:20 – 11:50	Present results of group discussions	Each group presents 10min
<i>11:50- 13:30</i>	<i>Lunch</i>	
Interpretation of pilot projects and Discussions		
13:30 - 13:40	Present standards to select pilot project and discuss about these standards	Mr. Stephen Tyler, ISET
13:40- 13:50	<u>Project 1</u> : A program to raise awareness and improve knowledge and skills on construction techniques to enhance resilience capacity of houses for the poor to reduce disaster risks such as storms and floods	Mr. Dao Quy Tieu (VD, Service of Construction)
13:50- 14:00	<u>Project 2</u> : Assist in constructing standard latrines for poor and nearly poor households in Nhon Binh and Nhon Ly communes.	Mr. Ngo Hoang Nam (VP, Quy Nhon City PC)
14:00-14:10	<u>Project 3</u> : Wetland forestation in Thi Nai lagoon	Mr. Ngo Thanh Hoang Song (Director, Con Chim ecological region – Thi Nai Lagoon Management Unit)
14:10- 14:20	<u>Project 4</u> : Promotion a traditional fish sauce processing model in Nhon Ly commune	Mr. Nguyen Thanh Danh (VP, Nhon Ly Commune PC)
14:20- 14:30	<u>Project 5</u> : Assist in providing a canoe made by composite material to support local people in Nhon Binh commune in storm and flood prevention and people search and rescue.	Mr. Le Kim Son (VP, Nhon Binh Ward PC)
14:30- 14:45	Q & A	

14:45- 15:00	<i>Coffee break</i>	
15:00- 16:00	Group discussions and proposals	
16:00 - 16:30	Present results of group discussions	Each group presents 10min
16:30 - 16:40	Summary of major problems were discussed in workshop	CtC
16:40 -16:50	Overall Assessment of the Workshop	ISET
16:50 - 17:00	Conclusions and close-ups	Leader of Binh Dinh PPC

7. APPENDIX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

	Name	Job titles	Organization	Contact number
1	Stephen Tyler	Senior Associate	ISET	948 North Street, Ste 9, Boulder, CO 80304 Phone: 720-564-0650 Fax : 720-564-0653 Email: stephen@i-s-e-t.org adaptive@telus.net
2	Sam Kernaghan	Senior consultant	Arup Research Consultant Company	Sam.kernaghan@arup.com
3	Graham Adutt	Director	CtC	director@challengetochange.org
4	Lê Quang Duật	Consultant	CtC	lequangduat@gmail.com
5	Đặng Ngọc Điền	Codinator	CtC Việt Nam	Tel/fax: 0543 830672 Email: ngocdien@challengetochange.org
6	Nguyễn Thị Phúc Hòa	National Representative	CtC Việt Nam	10/4 Le Hong Phong, Huế city Tel/fax: 0543 830672 Email: phuchoa55@gmail.com phuchoa@challengetochange.org
7	Vũ Thị Mỹ Hạnh	Communication officer	CtC	myhanh@challengetochange.org
8	Bạch Tân Sinh	Director	NIPTPASS	38, Ngo Quyen Street, Hanoi, Vietnam Tel: 043 9344102 / 0913076261 Email: sinhbt@yahoo.com
9	Vũ Cảnh Toàn	Specialist	NIPTPASS	38, Ngo Quyen Street, Hanoi, Vietnam Tel: 043 9344102 / 0982948195 Email: vucanhtoan80@yahoo.com
10	Đặng Lan Hương	Specialist	NIPTPASS	38, Ngo Quyen Street, Hanoi, Vietnam Tel: 043 9344102 / 0127 277 0289

				Email: danglanhuong84vn@yahoo.com
11	Vũ Đình Xiêm	Chief of Training and International Cooperation Office	IWE	165/2 Chua boc Street, Hanoi, Vn Tel: Fax: 04 3563 4809 Email: vudinhxiem@gmail.com
12	Trần Thị Vân	Vice director	IMHE	62/5 - Nguyen Chi Thanh- Đông Đa District – Hanoi - Vn. Tel: 043 7733090; Fax: 04 38355 993 Email: tranvan16@gmail.com
13	Hồ Quốc Dũng	Vice Chairman	Quy Nhon PC	
14	Nguyễn Tân	Chief of Foreign Affairs Division	Quy Nhon PC	
15	Đình Văn Tiên	Vice Director	Donre	8, Hai Ba Trung, Quy Nhon city, Bình Định Tel: 056 3 824854 ; Fax: 056 3 824950 Email: dinhvantienvn@gmail.com
16	Ngô Hoàng Nam	Vice chairman	Quy Nhon PC	
17	Trần Thị Thu Hà	Director	Dost	
18	Lê Thị Vinh Hương	Specialist	Dost	
19	Đào Quý Tiêu	Vice Director	Doc	
20	Lê Đăng Tuấn	Deputy manager of Science and Technology office	Doc	
21	Phan Đình Hải	Specialist	Doc	
22	Vũ Sông Hồng	Specialist	Dep. of Transportation and Traffic	
23	Võ Xuân Thanh	Director	Dep. of information and communication	

24	Nguyễn Thị Liên	Specialist	Dep. of Agri. and rural development	
25	Nguyễn Công Bình	Specialist	Dep. of Agri. and rural development	
26	Mai Kim Thi	Deputy director	Binh Định Department of Exploitation and Protection of fishery resources	
27	Ngô Thanh Hoàng Song	Director	Management board of Côn Chim Ecological Zones- Thị Nại Lagoon	
28	Nguyễn Thanh Sơn	Vice director	Department of culture, sport and tourism.	
29	Hồ Việt Mỹ	Vice director	Dep. Of Health	
30	Lại Đình Hòe	Researcher	Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology in coastal Southern-Central region	
31	Nguyễn Huỳnh	Vice chairman	Provincial Association of Science and Technology	
32	Trần Sĩ Dũng	Director	Quy Nhon Center for Hydrology Meteorology Consultancy	
33	Hồ Đắc Chương	Director	Centre of Clean Water hygienic rural environment	
34	Đàm Văn Lợi	Deputy manager	Provincial Steering Committee of Flood and Storm prevention and Search and Rescue	
35	Nhữ Thị Hoàng	General Manager	Agency of Environmental	

	Yến		protection- Donre	
36	Nguyễn Thị Đàng	Vice chairwoman	Provincial Women Union	
37	Lê Thị Thanh Thúy	Specialist	Provincial Farmer Association	
38	Trần Đình Ký	Standing committee	Provincial Red Cross	
39	Nguyễn Hữu Hào	Vice chairman	Binh Dinh Seafood Association	
40	Bùi Quang Nhứt	Deputy manager of emulation department	Provincial Group	
41	Nguyễn Hữu Đông	Vice chairman	Quy Nhon Red Cross	
42	Đỗ Văn Sáng	Manager	Natural Resource and Environment Office of Quy Nhon City	
43	Trần Quý Dương	Specialist	Natural Resource and Environment Office of Quy Nhon City	
44	Lê Thị Xuân Loan	Manager	Economic Office of Quy Nhon city	
45	Nguyễn T. Thanh Thúy	Specialist	Economic Office of Quy Nhon city	
46	Nguyễn Thái Diễm	Vice manager	Urban Management of Quy Nhon city	
47	Phan Thanh Quang	Specialist	Urban Management of Quy Nhon city	
48	Lương Thị Vân	Lecturer	Quy Nhon University	
49	Nguyễn Thành Danh	Vice chairman	PPC of Nhon Lý commune	
50	Bạch Xuân Thao	Chairman	Red Cross of Nhon Ly commune	

51	Nguyễn Ngọc Nghênh	Planning Officer	PPC of Nhon Lý commune	
52	Nguyễn Thị Mỹ Ninh	Chairwoman	Women union of Nhon Ly commune	
53	Lê Kim Sơn	Vice chairman	PPC of Nhon Binh ward	
54	Lê Trương Quốc Bảo	Geographic Officer	PPC of Nhon Binh ward	
55	Đoàn Thị Kim Khánh	Chairwoman	Women union of Nhon Binh ward	
56	Bùi Thị Xuân Bông	Chairwoman	Red Cross of Nhon Binh Ward	
57	Nguyễn Văn Nhưng	Assistant director	Donre of Quy Nhon city	
58	Võ Thanh Tịnh	Specialist	Donre	
59	Phạm Thế Nhon	Specialist	Donre	
60	Lê Thùy Trang	Specialist	Donre	
61	Nguyễn Mỹ Hà	Reporter	Provincial Agency of Broadcasting and Television	
62	Nguyễn Tống	Reporter	Provincial Agency of Broadcasting and Television	
63	Đặng Trường Sơn	Reporter	Provincial Agency of Broadcasting and Television	
64	Viết Hiền	Reporter	Binh Định Newspaper	
65	Phan Thái Sơn	Reporter	Vietnamese news agency	
66	Nguyễn Thị Hoài Xuân	Interpreter		