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**Climate Smart Community Based Disaster Risk
Reduction in the Mekong, Vietnam
Community Based Climate Change Action Grant Program**

Project Design

Re-submitted October 2012

CRISIS CARE COMMITMENT

ACFID	Australian Council for International Development
ARC	Australian Red Cross
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CBDRR	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCCEP	Climate Change and Coastal Ecosystems Program
CCFSC	Commune Committee of Flood and Storm Control
CCWG	National Climate Change Working Group
CHAST	Children's Hygiene And Sanitation Transformation
DARD	Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DIPECHO	Disaster Preparedness program of the European Commission's Humanitarian Office
DMC	Disaster Management Center, under MARD
DMWG	Disaster Management Working Group
DoET	Provincial Department of Education and Training
DoNRE	Provincial Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DP	Disaster Preparedness
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ERT	Emergency Response Team
EWS	Early Warning System
FA	First Aid
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
GRC	German Red Cross
HFMD	Hand Foot and Mouth Disease
HQ	Headquarters
IEC	Information, education and communication
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization
JANI	Joint Advocacy Networking Initiative
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MoET	Ministry of Education and Training
MOLISA	Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs
MoNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNDP	The United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
VCA	Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
VNRC	Vietnam Red Cross

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Vietnam has reached lower Middle Income Country status, but more than 33 million people still live on less than two dollars a day. Many of them live in rural and remote communities with few services and limited livelihood options. It is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world¹ with around 70 per cent of its population at risk of typhoons, torrential storms and flooding. Furthermore, the communities settled along the Mekong Delta, a low-lying coastal region, are at greater risk of natural disasters. The Mekong Delta has been identified as one of the global hot spots for climate change.

The overall goal of the Climate Smart Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (Climate Smart CBDRR) Project is that vulnerable communities in the Mekong Delta have increased resilience to the current and projected impacts of climate change.

The Project will build on Vietnam Red Cross's successful community based disaster risk reduction model, which includes a range of training in communities, schools and for emergency response teams, the development of early warning systems, and the provision of community resources and equipment. The Project will scale-up and extend this model to integrate climate change adaptation considerations, and will draw on Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's experience and expertise in Vietnam and the region in water and sanitation, health and livelihoods. The Project will utilise well established and recognised tools and approaches that ensure priorities and needs are identified by the community through community participation, consultation and engagement.

The Climate Smart CBDRR Project will work towards achieving three key objectives that will contribute to increasing the target communities' resilience to climate change related risks:

1. Target communities are better prepared for weather related disaster and climate change risks through improved systems, resources and skills.
2. Target communities have improved climate change adaptation measures in place.
3. Vietnam Red Cross has greater capacity to support target communities to plan for and respond to weather related disasters and impacts of climate change.

The Project will be implemented by Vietnam Red Cross (VNRC) with support from Australian Red Cross (ARC) and German Red Cross (GRC). The total beneficiaries of the Project are approximately 96,000 people, with approximately 23,000 directly involved in activities across the fifteen targeted communes in An Giang Province and Kien Giang Province. There will be a focus on vulnerable groups including women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities. The Project timeframe is from July 2012 to December 2014.

The projected outcomes are in line with the climate change and development priorities of the Government of Vietnam, and are expected to contribute to the International Climate Change Initiative objectives of the Australian Government in addressing high priority adaptation needs in Vietnam.

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Vietnam's economic growth and achievements made in human development are under serious threat due to climate change impacts; that is, wetter wet seasons, dryer dry seasons, higher intensity rainfall, flash flooding and increased frequency of tropical cyclones. According to scenarios which forecast a 100cm rise in sea levels by the mid 21st century², the Mekong River Delta region will become the worst affected area which would account for 90 percent of the national flooded zone³. Research provided by Can Tho University⁴ that estimates climate change impacts from 1980 to 2030, shows that the Project's targeted provinces of Kien Giang and An Giang are among those which have experienced and will continue to be affected by climate change. Current impacts already experienced by local communities include but are not limited to the reduction of agricultural productivity, destruction of natural resources, depletion of biodiversity, increased migration from rural to urban areas, higher risk to endemic/pandemic diseases, and greater damage to shelters and other structures.

¹ World Bank, Natural Disaster Hotspots: A Global Risk Analysis - Disaster Risk Management Series No 5. Management Unit 2005

² Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Climate Change, Sea Level Rise Scenarios, Hanoi. 2009

³ Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, "Vietnam's Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)", 2010.

⁴ Le Anh Tuan, "Climate Change in the Mekong River Delta" presentation, Can Tho University, January 2011

Another challenge faced by these coastal communities is the limited availability and accessibility of safe drinking water. The waterways in the Mekong are increasingly used as an irrigation source, as well as for commerce, transportation, waste disposal and are means of sanitation for many households, the impact of which is exacerbated by population growth and a lack of infrastructure to support this growth. Intensive farming has also contributed to the rise of chemical agricultural pollutants in some areas. As most of the project's targeted communities live in coastal zones and near canals, environmental pollution and lack of clean water resources are key issues. Combined with poor sanitation practices, inadequate water management in many of the communes gives way to a rise in diseases such as dengue, hand, foot and mouth disease and diarrhea.

An Giang and Kien Giang have a long tradition and reputation as major rice producing areas in Vietnam, which remains as a major livelihood source for a great proportion of the population in this region. However, market-triggered industrial mechanisation leaves many farmers without work as they have insufficient skills to generate other means of income. While the younger population is able to more easily adapt by finding work in factories and urban centers, those unable to migrate (such as the elderly, mothers and children) are more vulnerable. Poor farmers whose livelihoods are highly dependent on weather patterns are normally worse hit by climate change impacts. In Kien Giang, where communes in the districts of Giang Thanh and An Minh live very close to the sea, saline intrusion is a major threat to agricultural productivity, and frequently contaminates water sources for human consumption. Although some farmers have introduced more resistant seed types, the products do not sell well in the markets as they are considered to be of lower quality. In response to increased saline intrusion some farmers have started intensive rice-shrimp farming to supplement their income. While the lure of profit from shrimps attracts farmers to invest, there is a risk to the production due to the spread of bacteria and changing water temperature. Some farmers have bank loans that take up to three years to pay off, so failed shrimp aquaculture may increase their vulnerability.

In addition, there is a large ethnic minority population, primarily Khmer, in the targeted districts and cultural and value systems will be further considered in the planning and implementation of the project. Community values are conservative which affects women's participation in planning and decision-making. Therefore, it will be necessary to ensure that practical and strategic gender needs are taken into consideration in the project mobilisation phase, and that equal participation of men and women in project activities is achieved. Further analysis of people living with disability in the targeted provinces will be made during the field visits and community engagement meetings, as well as the community action planning process.

In an effort to address vulnerabilities and sustain the economic growth rate, the Government of Vietnam, with support from national and international organizations, has taken disaster risk management and climate change adaptation into consideration and adopted several strategies and programs. The Government of Vietnam approved the National Strategy for Natural Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation to 2020 in its Decision No. 172 in 2007, detailing tasks and responsibilities of all relevant agencies in the sector in which the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) is the lead agency. In 2009, under the umbrella of this National Strategy, the Government approved a program focused on improving community awareness and community based disaster risk management in its Decision 1002 (usually referred to as Program 1002). This program is mainly aimed at raising community awareness and effectively institutes the Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction model at all levels and line agencies.

Led by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE), the National Strategy for Climate Change was released in 2011, as well as the Scenarios for Climate Change and Sea Level Rise to 2100. More recently, the Ministry of Education and Training (MoET) launched its Decision 4068 for the National Strategy on Prevention, Control and Mitigation of natural disasters for the education sector for 2011 to 2020. The action plan that forms part of the afore-mentioned strategy includes the development of IEC materials and training curriculum on DRR and climate change, which will be integrated into VNRC's existing DRR materials. These legal documents create a framework for support and interventions from national and international organizations, which will include VNRC, ARC and GRC.

Existing Red Cross activities

VNRC's disaster management and risk reduction programs to date largely focus on community mobilisation, awareness raising, training, emergency response and recovery activities. In December 2011, VNRC signed a Cooperation Agreement with MARD on support for Program 1002, which includes training local authorities in DRR, raising DRR awareness as well as facilitating Vulnerability Capacity Assessments (VCAs) in 6,000 targeted communes nationwide. The 6,000 communes have not yet been selected by MARD, but the mechanism in place for the selection will ensure that it is unlikely there will be overlap with the Climate Smart CBDRR Project's targeted communes.

In addition, as part of the AusAID funded UNDP Partnership for Enhanced Disaster Risk Management project, VNRC is contracted to train an additional 200 government staff on VCA, and with funding support from DIPECHO, to train staff from 15 program offices of MARD's Disaster Management Center.

ARC has supported VNRC in a range of projects over the last decade. These include:

- Community Based Health Care (water and sanitation), in partnership with GRC, in Bac Giang, Bac Ninh, Cao Bang and Lang Son from 2009 to 2012
- Response and recovery following Typhoon Ketsana 2009
- Emergency response to the Mekong Floods 2011

GRC has also long supported VNRC; projects include:

- Community Based Health Care (water sanitation) in Bac Giang, Bac Ninh, Cao Bang and Lang Son, in partnership with ARC, from 2007 to 2012.
- Disaster response and recovery operations between 2008 and 2011 in Lang Son, Bac Giang, Hanoi, Ninh Binh, T.T. Hue, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Phu Yen, Ha Tinh
- DRR in the coastal province of Hue since 2010
- Response and recovery following floods in the Mekong Delta in An Giang and Dong Thap in 2011 and 2012
- Recovery following floods in the Mekong Delta in An Giang and Dong Thap in 2012 and 2013

In recognition of VNRC's mandate in DDR and CCA, other Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners support a range of programs in Vietnam. These include:

- International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) support to large-scale mangrove plantation across ten coastal provinces
- American Red Cross Disaster Risk Management project in Quang Ngai and Quang Nam.
- Netherlands Red Cross support to community resilience in Son La, Dak Lak, Binh Thuan, Can Tho, Quang Tri, Quang Binh

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners in Vietnam have a well established Disaster Management Working Group, which meets regularly in Hanoi, and serves as a coordination and information sharing mechanism.

In addition, the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre will be utilised. It serves as a global reference centre of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement on climate related issues. The Climate Centre focuses primarily on provision of guidance and tools, global exchange of experience, training and technical backup that aims to build a collective body of practice in the Movement.

The Climate Smart CBDRR Project has drawn on the above noted expertise, and lessons learnt from the broad Red Cross Red Crescent Movement experience in Vietnam. Most notably, a DRR project evaluation was conducted by GRC in 2011⁵, which points to the need to strengthen the integration of CCA in VNRC's DRR programming. Suggested strategies include the use of climate risk information, closer collaboration with the education sector (notably the Ministry of Education and Training/Department of Education and Training, MoET/DoET), active participation in key coordination mechanisms such as the National Climate Change working group (CCWG) and the Joint Advocacy Networking Initiative (JANI), and forging links with scientific institutions, such as the hydro meteorological agency and academic institutes. These lessons are addressed in the design of this project.

⁵VNRC/GRC, Reinforcing Resilience – Evaluation of German Red Cross support to DRR projects in Vietnam, implemented by VNRC, July 2011

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement has existing relationships with the above-mentioned government programs, which are coordinated through various mechanisms including the Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG), CCWG and JANI. The IFRC is a member of the DMWG, GRC is a regular participant of the CCWG, and both GRC and VNRC are members of JANI. Movement partners also utilise JANI to disseminate lessons learnt, and coordinate activities with other actors; for the promotion of VCA and disaster preparedness in schools (including the development of the Safe School model), GRC and VNRC will arrange events within the JANI Framework in 2013.

Targeted Communities

Targeted provinces An Giang and Kien Giang are among those worst affected by climate change. Both provinces have hosted a number of programs supported by Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners. This offers an opportunity for the Climate Smart CBDRR Project to build on existing relationships, the technical and human resource capacities that have been built in previous projects, and on the experience of implementing projects in these provinces.

Based on the experiences of previous projects, and through consultation with the VNRC Chapters of An Giang and Kien Giang, the following vulnerability criteria were agreed to in the selection of communes for the Climate Smart CBDRR Project:

- High poverty rate (based on available Vietnam Government statistics)
- High proportion of ethnic minorities (mainly ethnic Khmer)
- Exposure to extreme weather events, weather related disasters and/or impact of climate change
- Presence of population who are vulnerable to current and future hazards (e.g. low incomes, low level of education, lack of diversified skills, low access to service, low quality infrastructure, dependence on small scale farming)
- Lack of a comprehensive disaster risk management approach (no CBDRR implemented)
- Commitment of VNRC (provincial, district and commune) leadership to be actively engaged in the project
- No presence of community development projects

As a result of initial research and consultation with leaders and relevant local government representatives, as well as representatives of different community groups (male, female, elderly, landless, varying ethnic groups), fifteen communities located within six districts of An Giang and Kien Giang were selected for the Project.

Table 1: Target Provinces

An Giang Province		Kien Giang Province	
Districts	Profile	Districts	Profile
Tinh Bien		An Minh	
Van Giao	Total 7,998 people; 1,897 households, Poverty rate: 45.07% Livelihood: mainly agriculture (rice and cassava)	Dong Hung	Total 9,616 people; 2,266 households, Poverty rate: 12.93% Livelihood: mainly shrimp aquaculture and rice production, sugar cane, husbandry raising (ducks, chickens, pig)
Vinh Trung	Total 10,028 people; 2,321 households, Poverty rate: 28.05% Livelihood: mainly rice production, livestock raising (cows, ducks)	Dong Hung B	Total 8,081 people; 1,940 households, Poverty rate: 21.19% Livelihood: mainly shrimp aquaculture and rice production, livestock raising (snake, ducks, chickens), carpentry
An Cu	Total 10,171 people; 2,462 households, Poverty rate: 32.09% Livelihood: mainly rice production, building workers	Van Khanh Tay	Total 5,621 people; 1,257 households, Poverty rate: 10.42% Livelihood: mainly shrimp aquaculture and rice production

Thoai Son	
Thoai Giang	Total 10,933 people; 2,647 households, Poverty rate: 8.54% Livelihood: mainly rice production, workers in industrial zones in other big cities
Dinh Thanh	Total 12,691 people; 3,049 households, Poverty rate: 8.53% Livelihood: mainly rice production, sweet potato, cassava, eel and frog raising
Tri Ton	
Tan Tuyen	Total 6,499 people; 1,522 households, Poverty rate: 30.09% Livelihood: mainly rice production, water melon farming
An Tuc	Total 6,144 people; 1,477 households, Poverty rate: 28.99% Livelihood: rice production, palm sugar processing

Go Quao	
Vinh Phuoc B	Total 8,892 people; 1,985 households, Poverty rate: 12.94% Livelihood: mainly rice production, shrimp aquaculture and traditional cakes, workers in industrial zones in big cities
Thuy Lieu	Total 11,834 people; 2,791 households, Poverty rate: 20.36% Livelihood: mainly rice production, shrimp aquaculture, workers in industrial zones in big cities
Thoi Quan	Total 17,445 people; 3,874 households, Poverty rate: 15.92% Livelihood: mainly rice production, workers to industrial zones in big cities
Giang Thanh	
VinhPhu	Total 7,005 people; 1,876 households, Poverty rate: 11.55% Livelihood: mainly rice production, other farm products as cucumber, water melon and aquaculture
PhuLoi	Total 3,800 people; 960 households, Poverty rate: 11.18% Livelihood: mainly rice production, mango, husbandry and livestock raising (pig, cow, chickens, ducks)

Community needs and gaps

The design stage for this Project undertook an initial assessment in the targeted locations, with the purpose of identifying key climate related risks, vulnerabilities, and adaptive capacities. Interviews and focus group discussions were carried out with 361 participants who included community representatives and key informants (People's Committee, VNRC, health, agriculture) from district and commune levels⁶.

Community members reported observed climate variability, including higher than average temperatures, more unexpected storms and cyclones, heavier rainfalls over shorter periods of time, more severe droughts, saline intrusion in dry seasons, shorter rainy seasons and longer dry seasons.

Identified key vulnerabilities from the initial assessment, and how each are addressed in the project design:

- The communities do not have sufficient capacities and resources to adequately respond to rapid-onset hazards such as storms, floods and landslides. As a result, these hazards severely damage housing, cause injuries and even deaths in some communities. An Giang was one of the provinces heavily affected by last year's flood, where children accounted for a larger percentage of injury and deaths⁷. Poorly constructed houses are especially prone to damage or destruction by storms. For this reason, the VNRC Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction model was selected for this Project, whereby the DRR capacities of community members and schools will be addressed to reduce damage, deaths and injuries due to natural hazards.

⁶ARC/GRC, Climate Risk Field Assessment Report, May 2012

⁷ This statement is confirmed in secondary sources such as UNICEF, "Mekong flooding causes widespread damage in Viet Nam" http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/vietnam_60261.html, October 2011

- Health problems were cited by a large proportion of community members as being one their key vulnerabilities. The lack of sufficient clean water for drinking and cooking combined with relatively poor hygiene practices results in a rise of diseases such as dengue, hand, foot and mouth disease as well as diarrheal diseases. For these reasons, the Project will include the dissemination of health and hygiene messages in each commune.
- Although there are loudspeakers in the communes that are used to warn communities in times of disaster, not all community members live within their coverage. Also, only a few communities in Kien Giang reported that they receive seasonal weather forecasts that help them with agricultural planning. The Project includes training in DRR, scenario planning, improved early warning systems and resourcing the communities and Emergency Response Teams for disaster response. As part of the Project's awareness campaigns, information on climate change trends will be made accessible to the communities.
- There is currently no mechanism for communities to engage in the planning of mitigation activities. As a result, urgent needs identified by community members such as the development and reinforcement of infrastructure, are rarely prioritised and addressed by the local authorities. This Project will use participatory methods to conduct assessments, which will lead to the development of community climate smart action plans. The Project will support the implementation of the plans, and they will form an important part of an ongoing advocacy campaign to engage support from Government and relevant organisations.
- Although the local authorities have an annual disaster management plan, their efforts have been mainly focused on emergency response. DRR and CCA measures initiated by local authorities are very limited in scope and only delivered in few of the targeted communes. DRR related training has mostly been on evacuation, and communities are not well aware of techniques to reinforce their homes in preparation for whirlwinds and storms. Good project design, and the engagement of relevant stakeholders, and regional and local experts will ensure that these vulnerabilities are sufficiently addressed.
- Training on livelihood opportunities have been provided to farmers; however, participants noted that there was insufficient consultation on the livelihood options presented, and that the lack of start-up funds has hampered progress. The Project includes a community consultation process, and the engagement of local experts to scope possible strategies for livelihood diversification in the targeted provinces. A range of tools and resources will be available to targeted vulnerable households, as well as ongoing support provided by VNRC staff and volunteers, to ensure sustainable and locally appropriate mechanisms.
- VNRC staff and volunteers in the targeted project areas participate in annual disaster emergency response training with a focus on search and rescue and first aid. However, only a few of those spoken to had been provided with information on climate change. Although being recognised by the Government as an effective planning tool, VCA is new to most VNRC staff in Kien Giang and An Giang. These are training areas that will be addressed in this Project.

The mobilisation phase will focus on further investigating gaps, development challenges and existing initiatives, so that the Project can more effectively address the particular needs of each commune.

Project Beneficiaries

The Climate Smart CBDRR Project's *direct* beneficiaries are approximately 23,000 people spread across the fifteen participating communes in An Giang and Kien Giang.⁸ They will be directly involved in a range of activities, including:

- 562 households or approximately 2,370 people who will benefit from livelihood support.
- 25 households in each of the 15 communes, or approximately 1,875 people who will be trained in disaster preparedness
- Approximately 7,500 people across the 15 communes who will participate in evacuation drills
- In each of the fifteen communes, 300 people who will participate in Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) sessions, totaling 4,500 community members
- Emergency Response Team (ERT) members and Commune Committee of Flood and Storm Control (CCFSC) members, who will participate in training and drills.

⁸ The estimated number of direct beneficiaries will be further refined and updated in the first Annual Plan.

- As part of Project activities in schools, a total of 450 teachers (30 teachers at 15 schools) who will be trained in DRR, CCA and the Safe School approach;
- 4,200 primary students at 15 schools (one per participating commune) will participate in the Project's school activities (280 students per school).
- A total of 2,500 grade 4 and 5 students (about 167 students at 15 schools) who will receive lessons in DRR and CCA.
- Of these 2,500 students, approximately 450 will be selected for training in first aid.

The Project's *indirect* beneficiaries are an additional approximately 73,000 people living in the target communes. These beneficiaries will benefit from improved early warning systems, increased access to disaster information as well as small scale mitigation actions.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of the Climate Smart CBDRR Project is that **vulnerable communities in the Mekong Delta have increased resilience to the current and projected impacts of climate change.**

The Project is aligned with the key objective of the AusAID Community-based Climate Change Action Grant Programme to increase the resilience of communities in developing countries to the unavoidable impacts of climate change. By doing this in ways that are responsive to the local context and capture lessons learned, the Project will also contribute to Australia's International Climate Change Initiatives goals by providing increased understanding of the impacts of climate change on natural and socioeconomic systems in selected provinces. In addition, it contributes to Vietnam's environmental goals associated with reducing human, economic and environmental losses associated with the impacts of climate change.

Research into provinces vulnerable to the effects of a changing climate revealed that An Giang and Kien Giang were the most appropriate locations for project investment. The rationale for the proposed investment was twofold:

- These provinces were identified as being highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change,
- VNRC has a strong existing presence in these locations, but is unsupported in the areas of DRR and CCA.

The Climate Smart CBDRR Project aims to support communities in these provinces in a range of key areas of vulnerability, thereby enhancing their overall resilience to the uncertain impacts of a changing climate.

The Project identifies three key objectives that will contribute to increasing the target communities' resilience to climate change related risks. These are:

1. Target communities are better prepared for weather related disaster and climate change risks through improved systems, resources and skills.

This will be achieved through working with two key target groups - schools and target communities - to enhance skills and knowledge in order to build community capacity to deal with weather related disasters. The provision of training, disaster supplies, scenario planning and support to emergency response teams will enable these groups to develop the skills and confidence to assist their community in disaster situations.

2. Target communities have improved climate change adaptation measures in place.

The second objective will see the development of community climate smart action plans, which will include risk reduction measures such as climate resistant infrastructure interventions, and support for livelihood diversification for vulnerable households. This will be achieved through a range of locally appropriate mechanisms, and tailored according to local resources and needs.

3. Vietnam Red Cross has greater capacity to support target communities to plan for and respond to weather related disasters and impacts of climate change.

The third objective acknowledges that in order to most effectively fulfill its mandate as auxiliary to Government in the areas of DRR and CCA, VNRC also needs to build its own capacity and linkages

in this sector, to better support communities. As the implementing partner, enhanced VNRC capacities will also ensure that the overall project goal is achieved.

The program logic in Annex 6 sets out the way that proposed project activities will target particular stakeholder groups leading to increased knowledge and behavior change in each of those groups and ultimately contributing to achieving the planned objectives. It is acknowledged that the project will not be able to work directly with some stakeholder groups, for example students, and will therefore target teachers who will in turn influence student knowledge and behaviours. The program logic also sets out the 'language' that is used in this document – activities leading to outputs, outcomes and the project objectives. These activities, outputs and outcomes are then reflected in the M&E plan in Annex 5.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The Climate Smart CBDRR Project seeks to influence change with specific target groups. The expected outcomes for the target groups are outlined below under each objective.

Objective 1: Target communities are better prepared for weather related disaster and climate change risks through improved systems, resources and skills.

Schools

- Outcome 1.1 Schools have disaster preparedness mechanisms in place
- Outcome 1.2 School students have the skills to look after themselves and others during and after disasters

School communities will have the skills and knowledge to build their capacity to deal with disasters. This will involve the introduction of Safe School, a module in development by VNRC and GRC that is focused on supporting school management (teachers and board members) with the development of disaster management plans for schools. It will also involve a 10 step DRR and CCA training program for students, which includes information on hazards, disaster preparedness and response, health considerations in disaster situations, and climate change trends and risks. The resulting skills and knowledge, which will be reinforced through school drills and community simulations, will mean teachers are capable of protecting student well-being in an emergency situation, and students are better able to look after themselves and others during times of disasters.

Communities

- Outcome 1.3 Communities are able to prepare for disasters and respond appropriately

The provision of training, disaster supplies, scenario planning and support to emergency response teams will enable target communities to develop the skills and confidence to prepare for and respond to disaster situations. At the same time, the increased capacity of relevant local authorities to prepare and effectively communicate disaster plans will result in target communities having an increased awareness of local disaster plans and a solid understanding of their content.

The combination of improved understanding in the community of disaster plans, and schools that are better equipped, will result in target communities having an improved ability to prepare for and cope with disaster situations.

Objective 2: Target communities have improved climate change adaptation measures in place.

Communities

- Outcome 2.1 Communities understand the ways a changing climate may impact their livelihoods, health and safety
- Outcome 2.2 Communities have locally relevant, climate resistant infrastructure in place

The Project will support communities to identify their own vulnerabilities and priorities through the Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) and Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) process. The resulting community climate smart action plan will be supported through expert input, training of trainers and in communities, community wide information campaigns, and building local networks to support implementation. It will also include investment in a range of small scale climate resilient and disaster proof infrastructure which may include dykes, better marked evacuation routes and drainage systems, which will directly enhance the targeted communities' resilience to shocks, both disaster and climate related.

Vulnerable households

- Outcome 2.3 Vulnerable households⁹ have access to and are engaged in alternative livelihoods sources that are climate resilient

The strategy for achieving alternative livelihoods is to work with existing local networks and make use of institutional expertise for the diversification of income sources. This will ensure that each commune has access to relevant information regarding climate resilient livelihoods, and targeted vulnerable households are supported through training and the provision of tools and resources. The successful adjustment of livelihoods in ways that will diversify income sources and reduce vulnerability to shocks will contribute to enhanced community resilience.

Objective 3: Vietnam Red Cross has greater capacity to support target communities to plan for and respond to weather related disasters and impacts of climate change.

Vietnam Red Cross Society

- Outcome 3.1 VNRC has greater engagement with climate change networks to improve exchange of experiences and support best practice approaches
- Outcome 3.2 VNRC staff and volunteers have improved capacity to manage and implement DRR and CCA programs

VNRC will be actively engaging with climate change networks and participating in joint advocacy activities at the national level. These activities will both build their skills and enable them to contribute to a greater understanding of the connection between DRR and CCA in the sector. As a result, government will receive a stronger more coherent message from advocacy networks regarding emerging approaches to DRR and CCA. This will facilitate more effective planning at the national and provincial level in this area.

The capacity of VNRC will also be strengthened as a direct result of working in close partnership with partner Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies, Australian Red Cross (ARC) and German Red Cross (GRC). ARC and GRC bring substantial technical knowledge and project management support that will form the basis of on-going mentorship for VNRC staff at all levels throughout the project, contributing to building the capacity of the VNRC to manage programs in the future.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

More details of activities are provided in Annex 1: Activity Schedule

Outcome 1.1 Schools have disaster preparedness mechanisms in place

Output 1.1.1 Teachers are trained and have resources to support students during disasters

Through the Safe Schools module, teachers and school board members will be supported to develop disaster management plans for their schools. Teachers will also participate in a series of training sessions, who will then take the students through a 10 step DRR and CCA training program, which includes: information on hazards, disaster preparedness and response, health considerations in disaster situations, and climate change trends and risks. Training will be supplemented with the provision of relevant tools, such as IEC material and First Aid kits, as well as support with simulation exercises and drills.

Outcome 1.2 School students have the skills to look after themselves and others during and after disasters

Output 1.2.1 Students are trained in DRR, CCA, FA & CHAST

School teachers will conduct ongoing training in the target schools. Grade four and five students will participate in: disaster risk reduction training, climate change awareness raising, and health and hygiene promotion. A separate, selected group of students in each school will undertake Search and Rescue, and First Aid training so that they are able to adequately respond during times of disaster.

⁹ Page 7 Targeted Communities outlines how communes were selected, according to vulnerability criteria. The VCA process will lead to the selection of individual households, which may include those that are landless, land-poor, female headed or contain persons living with disabilities.

Outcome 1.3 Communities are able to prepare for disasters and respond appropriately

Output 1.3.1 Early Warning Systems are in place

In cooperation with the Commune Flood and Storm Control Committees, the project will equip the communes with the necessary tools and equipment to fix existing early warning systems, or to install new ones, to be maintained by the VNRC Commune.

Output 1.3.2 ERT teams are trained and resourced to support community in disasters

Emergency Response Teams are integral to a well prepared and safe community in times of natural disaster; they consist of ERT members (comprising the hamlet head and VNRC volunteers) at 15 communes and at 75 hamlets will be trained in disaster preparedness, First Aid, and Search and Rescue, and provided with relevant equipment and First Aid kits.

Output 1.3.3 Communities are trained in disaster preparedness and response

Province level VNRC trainers will provide training and information sessions on DRR and CCA to hamlet leaders and members of the Commune Flood and Storm Control Committees. Training will also be provided to the broader community, and include disaster simulation exercises and drills. Selected members of the community will be invited to become facilitators, to help strengthen information sharing mechanisms, community interest and support ongoing project activities.

Outcome 2.1 Communities understand the ways a changing climate may impact their livelihoods, health and safety

Output 2.1.1 Community climate smart action plans developed

Using established methodology including VCA and PHAST, participatory assessments of local vulnerabilities, capacities and climate change trends will be undertaken in the 15 communes, involving stakeholders from provincial to hamlet levels, ensuring broad community level engagement.

VNRC will then work with the communities to identify the most appropriate measures to protect these vulnerabilities and to respond to community needs, from which an action plan will be developed. During this process, VNRC will engage relevant stakeholders, and regional and local experts - scientists, experts in health, livelihoods, agriculture, institutions and universities including the Can Tho Research Institute for Climate Change.

The climate smart action plan will include an analysis of the local hazards, disaster related risks and climate change hazards and impacts. The plan will build not only upon past experiences and historical evidence of disasters, but also consider emerging and changing risks. It will set out the long terms goals for the community and planned activities, including options for livelihood development. The plans will be shared with Government agencies and inform ongoing VNRC advocacy for support.

Following PHAST training and promotion in the 15 communes, a separate health focused plan will also be developed, in coordination with local health providers.

Output 2.1.2 Community awareness campaigns

Well established VNRC DRR communication tools and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials will be revised to include information about climate change. Materials already in use by other program partners and relevant organizations will be reviewed, to identify gaps and opportunities for cooperation. Information from the local assessments (Output 2.1.1) will also be used to ensure messages are appropriate, and GIZ's Environmental Awareness module will be adapted and utilised for use in the targeted schools.

Community events will be organized by VNRC at the commune level, with the support from the VNRC branches. The events will be used to promote the Climate Smart CBDRR Project, and to disseminate information about the community climate adaptation action plans, providing opportunity for increased disaster risk reduction and climate trend awareness.

Outcome 2.2 Communities have locally relevant, climate resistant infrastructure in place

Output 2.2.1 Strengthened micro disaster mitigation is in place

Outcome 2.1 will have identified the vulnerable communities and recommended small scale disaster mitigation actions. An analysis will be first be undertaken of the feasibility and environmental impact of proposed mitigation action, which may include the provision of community assets such as water systems, or the rehabilitation or construction of infrastructure such as dykes, drainage and/or irrigation systems and bridges.

Community participation in the implementation of the disaster mitigation actions will be encouraged to ensure ownership and sustainability. Participation may be physical (eg. construction), financial (eg. contribution to a maintenance fund), or team membership (eg. as part of the emergency response team).

Outcome 2.3 Vulnerable households have access to and are engaged in alternative livelihoods sources that are climate resilient

Output 2.3.1 Appropriate local strategies for livelihood diversification for selected vulnerable households are implemented

In the first quarter of the Project's implementation phase, local experts will be engaged to scope possible strategies for livelihood diversification in the targeted provinces, considering local networks, existing successful models and market research. Outcome 2.1 will then have selected the vulnerable households and options for livelihood development.

Training will be provided to VNRC staff and volunteers so that they are equipped to support targeted vulnerable households, as identified through the VCA process, and deliver small scale livelihood projects. Support to target households will include advice and training (eg. business, crop or farm management), provision of tools (eg. sewing machines, fishing equipment), and access to information and resources (eg. new technology, improved practices and systems).

Outcome 3.1 VNRC has greater engagement with climate change networks to improve exchange of experiences and support best practice approaches

Output 3.1.1 VNRC actively participates in DRR/CCA networks

The sharing of data, analysis and learnings will form an important part of VNRC's participation in networks concerned with DRR and CCA, within and outside the global Red Cross Red Crescent network. VNRC will participate in local and national forums and workshops, joint activities, create opportunities for sharing mechanisms (eg. holding VNRC Climate Risk Workshops), and maintain ongoing links and dialogue with JANI, CCWG and DMWG.

Outcome 3.2 VNRC staff and volunteers have improved capacity to manage and implement DRR/CCA programs¹⁰

Output 3.2.1 VNRC staff and volunteers are trained in project management

Staff and volunteers at various levels of VNRC will be provided with ongoing training and support in project management, based on capacities and need. Focus will be on general project management skills, including resource management, participatory approaches to design and implementation, reporting, monitoring and evaluation. Exchange visits between project sites will also be facilitated to encourage shared learning and best practice models. Regular planning meetings will ensure the project is kept on track, and staff are well supported. Strengthening VNRC through training and resourcing (with the supply of dissemination and monitoring tools) will improve institutional capacity, and ensure communities affected by climate change in the Mekong Delta have opportunities for comprehensive involvement.

Output 3.2.2 VNRC staff and volunteers are trained in relevant technical areas

VNRC staff and volunteers have varying levels of experience and training in disaster management. Most will be new to concepts of climate change. Training will therefore be provided across the various technical areas of the project: disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, disaster preparedness for households and emergency response teams, First Aid, livelihood support and the VCA and PHAST/CHAST tools. Ongoing mentoring, advice and support will be provided by the project field teams.

¹⁰ Training for VNRC, as outlined in Output 3.2.1 and 3.2.2, is scheduled in Annex 1. All projects implemented by VNRC include training in the relevant technical / sector areas, as well as in broader project management skills.

PROJECT STRATEGY

The approach that this Project takes is strongly rooted in a strengths based and community development approach. The Project acknowledges that there is already significant expertise and knowledge in the community about disaster preparedness and response, including addressing the needs of some of the most vulnerable. However there is room for this expertise and knowledge to be enhanced and systematized and supported with limited and small scale infrastructure development. The exact nature of that support and how it is delivered is best determined by a combination of external and community expertise.

The Project also acknowledges that for the outcomes to be sustainable the institutions that support disaster preparedness and response must be robust. The Project will support the building of local and provincial level institutions but will also further develop the capacity of Vietnam Red Cross staff and volunteers who will implement the project and then provide longer term support to maintain the project outcomes.

Scaling up VNRC's Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction model

The Climate Smart CBDRR Project builds on VNRC's successful CBDRR model. Current CBDRR programs addressing weather-related hazards in Vietnam are already contributing to climate change adaptation by building better preparedness and resilience towards the impacts of extreme weather events (one of the impacts climate change will have). This Project will extend and adjust this model to make it more 'climate-smart', by adjusting the VCA approach so that insights on changing risk patterns from communities, as well as climate information available to us, help prepare community risk reduction plans that are geared to a changing and more uncertain future. Information to consider will include increased weather variability, long-term change in seasonality, rainfall and sea level rise - and use of that information in the planning and design of the community action plans.

Other factors that influence community risk will also be addressed, and so the Project will draw on Red Cross' expertise in water and sanitation, health and livelihoods; addressing vulnerabilities in a holistic way and at the local level to contribute to community resilience.

A community based approach

Initiatives and activities will be developed in response to priorities and community needs identified through community participation, consultation and engagement.

Three well established tools will be used:

1. The Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA): The VCA is a way of working with communities to help them identify risks and resources available to cope with the impacts of disaster and climate change. Emphasis is on empowering communities to identify disaster and climate change considerations and risks, and measures to address them. Vulnerable groups are prioritized through the VCA by communities themselves. Vulnerable persons identified may include: ethnic minorities, female headed households, persons living with disabilities or landless farmers. Climate change data and trends obtained from advisory stakeholders will be used to adapt the VCA to include appropriate climate change related questions for community consideration.
2. Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) and Children's Health and Sanitation Transformation (CHAST): PHAST and CHAST are methods by which health, hygiene and sanitation information is disseminated in communities and in schools. It encompasses a range of participatory activities and exercises that enable community knowledge and attitudes towards health and hygiene issues to be identified. Informal training and awareness raising then takes place so that proper hygiene practices are shared, and hardware interventions are prioritized.
3. The third is a set of tools to be used in the targeted schools:
 - DRR and CCA training: VNRC has a well established DRR training module that is used in schools throughout Vietnam. VNRC train the teachers, who then train the students. The module takes the students through 10 steps, and includes information on hazards, disaster preparedness and response, and health considerations in disaster situations. The module will now be revised to include information on climate change trends and risks, and adapted so that it is in line with the DRR and climate change materials developed as part of the MoET National Action Plan (Decision 4068)

- Safe School module: This module is being developed by VNRC and GRC for school management (teachers and board members). Building on VNRC and GRC's experience in disaster management activities in schools in Hue, GRC is coordinating the development of the module with the support of the MoET. The Safe School module will guide school management through the development of a disaster management plan for their schools, which includes mechanisms for response coordination with authorities, and the application of minimum safety standards for schools. The module will support MoET Action Plan (Decision 4068) Result 1, which relates to disaster prevention and mitigation in schools, and the training of staff and teachers. The module is due to be finalised in August 2013.

A Project Committee will be established in each commune, headed by the Commune People's Committee Chairman and VNRC Commune representative. The Committee is responsible for mobilizing the community and monitoring activities, ensuring grass-roots leadership.

Capitalising and building on volunteer networks

VNRC's strength is its wide and strong volunteer network, which ensures community ownership. The Project will further develop the network of community volunteers active in raising awareness; building their capacity to work in their own communities to address priority issues and advocate for community action.

Community Action Planning

Firstly, assessments will be undertaken in each community to identify their specific needs and gaps, taking into consideration gender equity and inclusive development needs. These will be prioritised and a climate smart plan of action developed. Then livelihoods, health and infrastructure components of the Project will be elaborated. The Project's holistic and cross-sector approach means taking a broader look at supporting communities to become resilient to climate change impacts and risks, in a way that adequately addresses the interests of the communities and stakeholders. The plan will be a useful tool for making recommendations to Government agencies at different levels, during and beyond the Project period.

Coordination with Government, Climate Change Action Program initiatives and Stakeholders

Participation of provincial and local Government and relevant community based organisations in training and workshops on climate change, as well as DRR and response will allow for the creation and strengthening of local networks for climate smart risk management.

There is a coordination mechanism among the adaptation group members of the AusAID Community-based Climate Change Action Grant Program. At the national level, the Climate Smart CBDRR Project Consortium Committee members will participate in the group. The Project Consortium will also coordinate events at the provincial level where other program partners are operating. For example in An Giang, where CARE is also working, opportunities for joint events and/or cross-project participation will be explored. The Project will also engage with the program's Mekong region coordination mechanism, and contribute to the documentation and sharing of lessons learned which will ensure ongoing project development and effectiveness.

Funded by AusAID, the German Agency for International Cooperation's (GIZ) Climate Change and Coastal Ecosystems Program (CCCEP) will complement the work of the Climate Smart CBDRR Project. The CCEP provides practical solutions for a range of environmental hazards threatening coastal ecosystems. Although the focus is on supporting provincial authorities to develop adaptation plans in rehabilitating mangroves and improving dyke construction and management, the program also provides material for environmental awareness, training modules in sustainable farming practices, and promoting a model of alternative livelihood options for communities. The Project Consortium Committee will work to establish a process for ongoing coordination with GIZ, and to improve synergies of respective projects.

Points of coordination with stakeholders:

- VNRC and GRC's membership in JANI will play a key role in ensuring effective collaboration among Red Cross/INGO/NGO stakeholders at the national level, and ongoing advocacy with government partners, especially MARD and MoET.
- As the Red Cross lead agency in JANI and a member of the Education in Emergencies (CBDRM in Education Technical Working Group), GRC is coordinating with key organizations (including

UNICEF, PLAN and Save the Children) who are supporting MoET in the development of DRR/CCA curriculum (as part of its work to create a Safe School module).

- The Project Consortium will continue to consult and involve climate change scientists from reputable university programs (Can Tho University Research Institute for Climate Change) for application of research in sustainable livelihood strategies.
- The Project will utilize the unique expertise of the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre and its learning resources such as the “RC/RC Climate Guide”, “How Can Climate Change Be Considered in VCA”¹¹. In this way, the Project will avoid duplication and build upon existing support and evidence.
- VNRC will coordinate with and engage relevant national and local agencies and mass organizations (Farmer’s Union, Women’s Union).

While implementing this project, **key principles** will be used to guide all activities. These principles are cross-cutting and in some ways represent the ‘mind-set’ or philosophy that the Project will adopt:

- Work through and strengthen existing structures
- Community participation in planning and implementation
- Accounting for vulnerable groups (including women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities)
- Inclusive and equitable
- Informed by best-practice.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The project management structure is in line with that of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners operating in Vietnam. VNRC is the implementing agency of all programs, with partner Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies providing varying levels of funding and technical support. At the headquarters in Hanoi, partner National Societies are located separately from VNRC. Partner National Societies, including ARC and GRC, have their own staffed offices. Each partner will apply their in-country experience and utilise existing resources from ongoing programming.

A Project Consortium Committee has been established with oversight for the project. Members include representatives from the three partners, and will meet in Hanoi on a bi-weekly basis to discuss project progress and coordinate implementation. If the Project Consortium is unable to reach consensus on a given issue or matter, ARC is charged with making the final decision. ARC / GRC project staff will also be posted in the targeted provinces, and work closely with An Giang and Kien Giang VNRC provincial Red Cross staff on a daily basis. Weekly meetings will also take place between the staff at these levels.

A Chart illustrating relationships (including reporting and coordination lines) is provided in Annex 4.

Partner responsibilities

Australian Red Cross is the Lead Agency, and will be responsible for the quality and effectiveness of the Project by supporting the development of a monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework. ARC will oversee activities necessary to measure the effectiveness of the Project, including baseline studies, while managing the reporting system requirements. ARC will also support relevant training for VNRC staff for the effective management of project resources. Moreover, ARC shall take responsibility for support to VNRC in championing cross-cutting issues, namely gender and disability inclusion.

German Red Cross will coordinate the DRR and CCA technical and financial components of the Project; that is, provide ongoing advice and operational support to all project staff and volunteers, sourcing necessary expertise, and ensuring that the project approach and activities are in line with both the Red Cross Red Crescent guidelines and Vietnam’s national program.

Vietnam Red Cross, as the implementing partner, will ensure the Project is adapted and relevant to the local context and needs, engaging the participation and commitment of its staff and volunteers, and ensuring linkages between the Project and Government programs. Since there are many assessment, planning and training components in the Project, continuous coaching by VNRC, ARC and GRC staff to field personnel will be necessary to assure consistency of approach.

¹¹ Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Center sources: <http://www.climatecentre.org/>

4. MONITORING & EVALUATION

The purpose of the monitoring and evaluation plan is to provide a structured plan for the collection, analysis, utilisation and reporting of output and outcome data through the life of the Project. The primary purpose of this monitoring and evaluation plan will be to assist program managers to make informed decisions about project implementation and forward planning. It will also assist the Project Consortium to be accountable to AusAID and other stakeholders including the people in the communes who are intended to benefit from this Project.

The monitoring and evaluation plan has adopted key questions as the guiding approach. Key questions will provide a focus to data collection and reflect the principle areas of enquiry that the main stakeholders hold as critical to providing assurance that the Project is progressing towards and ultimately achieving its intended outcomes. The three key questions are aligned with the three Project objectives and are used to guide the monitoring section of this plan.

The key questions are:

1. Was sufficient progress made in terms of communities having improved systems, knowledge, practices and resources to prepare for and cope with disasters and climate change risks?
2. Was sufficient progress made in terms of communities having improved climate change adaptation measures in place?
3. Has Vietnam Red Cross (VNRC) sufficiently improved its capacity to support target communities to plan for and respond to disasters and impacts of climate change as a result of this project?

In Annex 5 the three key questions are broken down against sub-questions along with the evidence required to address them at the outcome level.

During the mobilisation phase VNRC, supported by ARC and GRC, will undertake a baseline survey in the 15 communes and targeted schools. This baseline survey will collect data against key indicators that can be used for the purpose of comparison at later stages in the project. During the baseline survey basic project information will be shared with target communes.

Regular activity and output monitoring and reporting will be undertaken by VNRC staff and volunteers. Outcome monitoring will be undertaken on a quarterly basis and will collate activity and output monitoring and in addition involve some enquiry into progress against outcomes. These quarterly monitoring activities will also be used as an opportunity to feed back Project progress to commune members. This outcome monitoring will be supplemented by evaluative visits undertaken by ARC and GRC staff.

On an annual basis this data will be brought together at an annual 'reflection' event. The annual reflection, attended by key Project staff and volunteers, will analyse data collected in the previous year. The annual reflection will be an opportunity to consider progress, assess whether the design 'logic' is being reflected in the reality of the Project's implementation, and determine whether there need to be any changes to implementation approaches in the coming year.

An end-of-project evaluation will also be undertaken.

The role of ARC is to strengthen VNRC systems and capacities to undertake this monitoring to meet the above objectives. ARC responsibilities are:

- Providing guidance on establishing and reviewing monitoring protocols and approaches
- Encouraging the use of more qualitative methods, such as Most Significant Change
- Working with VNRC staff to analyze information from monitoring, and determine project improvements
- Reviewing and appraising monitoring reports
- Discussing the monitoring and evaluation findings with staff and other stakeholders (and seeking their feedback on issues) during monitoring visits
- Working with VNRC and GRC staff to address the quality of the project outputs, and assessing adherence to quality standards and policies
- Providing methods to assist with outcome monitoring and assessment
- Analyzing the findings of annual reflections, reviews and evaluations
- Ensuring accountability for ARC funds and policies (such as gender and child protection)

Any changes to the Project design or activities will be discussed between the Consortium Partners, and decisions documented and communicated to AusAID, including any amendments to the Project schedule or annual budget.

Refer to Annex 5: M&E Framework

5. REPORTING

Reports will be used to monitor project progress against agreed plans, confirm and adjust the risks, assess relationships, identify opportunities and constraints, suggest modifications and inform the future implementation plans. Interventions may include adjusting the reporting periods and tools at the VNRC branch level, and agreeing on an increased frequency of information exchange between the Consortium Partners to support the project to get back on track.

Reporting will be undertaken according to AusAID reporting requirements, and will include six monthly Progress Reports, Annual Plans and a Final Activity Report. Information will be collated from reports generated by VNRC. In addition to the reporting templates provided by AusAID, ARC will support the development of agreed templates and tools for use by the VNRC project teams at all levels. As the preparation of such reports is a relatively new task for some of the district VNRC staff members, training will be provided during the mobilisation phase. This will contribute to the strengthening of VNRC's capacities in ongoing project management. Mentoring by ARC and GRC staff based in both provinces shall also provide ongoing learning opportunities for these key implementers, as well as contribute to the sustainability of the intervention.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

Environmental and design risks are outlined in Annex 2 and will be closely monitored and updated during project implementation.

With regards to design risks, the first relates to new and innovative planning and programming in climate change adaptation. This requires piloting and scaling up of approaches, and in some instances trial and error. This risk will be managed through community participation and good, flexible project design, as well as engagement of relevant experts, and active participation in inter-agency coordination mechanisms and networks.

The second design risk relates to the commitment of the government and other stakeholders to support the Project. There is a risk that either at the provincial or district level, the government do not have the capacity or time to fully engage in project planning and activities. The project through the VNRC will invest in strengthening existing relationships and involve Government officials in the design and planning process from the beginning of the project

The third design risk relates to building a sufficient VNRC volunteers base in the communities, which would ensure the engagement of communities and improved relevance and effectiveness of programming. While it typically does not take time for VNRC to recruit sufficient numbers of volunteers, retention can be a challenge. Investment and support to volunteer management systems will be closely monitored.

The fourth design risk relates to the multiple stakeholders, and the challenge in coordinating activities. There are various stakeholders at various levels of government and VNRC, as well as Climate Change Action Program partners, which may cause duplication, delays or inefficiencies. Wide consultation, participation of community members, and ongoing cooperation and relationship building will ensure the most appropriate outcomes.

The issue of financial mismanagement and corruption is one which has been given careful consideration by all three consortium partners. VNRC, as auxiliary to Government, is obliged to follow the 2009 National Strategy on Prevention and Combating Corruption of Vietnam. Furthermore, financial management is a key strength of GRC, and one reason ARC chose to partner with this National Society. GRC has robust financial guidelines and checks in place to reduce the likelihood of corruption. Frequent, effective monitoring of project activities and outcomes will also contribute to mitigating this risk.

The Project Consortium's management systems will monitor factors which impact project viability and security (which includes the environmental risks as outlined in the Risk Matrix). Partners will have

different levels of responsibilities, and will make assessments based on field reports, project monitoring, and field visits.

ARC National Office ensures detailed briefing and analysis of operational context and institutional capacity, constraints and risks of partner National Societies, obtained through: meetings, in-country briefings and visits, regular correspondence, evaluations, reports and due diligence checks. A risk management plan is standard ARC operational procedure.

7. SUSTAINABILITY AND CAPACITY BUILDING

ARC is committed to sustainable programming, which means that the model of engagement with partner National Societies is linked to the stage of their development. This will involve working within and supporting existing VNRC systems, structures and processes, with the view to working towards greater VNRC project ownership.

Based on the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's community-based intervention best practice, the Project will sustain its outcomes beyond the project timeframe as community empowerment is prioritized. All the project components seek active participation of targeted communities in awareness raising, sustainable livelihoods and micro disaster mitigation facilities.

The Project's community based approach incorporates a VNRC capacity building objective, to ensure the National Society maintains a strong core of trained and active volunteers, and staff have the capacity to program manage. VNRC's network and reach of volunteers ensures ongoing engagement and community mobilisation beyond the life of project timeframes, so smart targeting and recruitment of volunteers with clear strategies for volunteer retention and management will be a project focus.

ARC will work within VNRC identified priorities, capacities, structures and processes, while building capacities and improving broader organisational processes. ARC and GRC staff will provide ongoing training and mentoring, supporting implementation and coordination with partners and stakeholders so approaches are aligned, contributing to overall sustainability.

All stages of the project management and implementation will include consultation with targeted communities. Project activities at commune and village level will be decided in a participatory manner, using participatory tools which are utilised to elicit information and prioritise needs in the communities. Community committees and organizations will be responsible for ensuring maintenance of any mitigation structures and other hardware components.

Participation of Provincial and Local Government and relevant community based organisations in training and workshops on CCA, DRR and response will allow for the creation and strengthening of local networks for climate smart risk management. This will increase the likelihood that knowledge sharing and the identification of disaster and climate change risks will continue beyond the project period.

During the project planning process, a transition / exit plan will be developed, in consultation with VNRC at both Headquarter and Provincial Chapter level.

8. AUSAID SAFEGUARDS AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Partnerships

ARC upholds the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's Code of Good Partnership. This includes a commitment to openness and transparency within our partnerships and to accountability to beneficiaries, partners, donors and the public. We also have a commitment to, where appropriate, supporting our partners to build their capacity to address the needs of the poor and vulnerable more effectively.

Child Protection

ARC is committed to AusAID's Child Protection Policy. ARC has a comprehensive child protection policy that establishes the minimum standards for prevention, reporting and responding to allegations of child abuse, in order to:

- ensure that all children and young people involved in ARC activities, are emotionally and physically safe at all times
- minimise the risk of abuse to children and young people participating in ARC activities within Australia and outside of Australia
- ensure that there is an appropriate framework followed by ARC workforce in the event that abuse of a child / young person is suspected or is disclosed

A number of controls are in place to mitigate the risks associated with child protection. ARC's Child Protection Policy will inform practice in the delivery of this program.

ARC is supporting VNRC to develop a plan on how to address child protection. The plan will include the development of a child protection policy or guidelines, training on child protection, and assessments on child protection risk. Discussions with VNRC and GRC on child protection actions and provisions within the scope of this Project are ongoing. VNRC is registered to become a member of the Child Protection Network of UNICEF.

Environmental Sustainability

The project aims to develop more environmentally sustainable agricultural and fishery practices. This will include livelihood diversification and small-scale DRR construction activities. Technical assessments will be undertaken to ensure small scale DRR work does not result in wider negative environmental impacts. Issues such as soil degradation and salt intrusion will be part of the ground protection work. Activities to sustain and adapt livelihoods can have a co-benefit of contributing to sustaining the environment. Raising awareness will enhance sustainable behavior at community level.

Inclusive Development

The Climate Smart CBDRR Project will seek to address disability inclusion throughout all activities. As part of field visits and community engagement meetings, specific information will be sought as to how people with disabilities have access to community resources and decision-making. The Project will aim to include people with disabilities in community meetings and ensure they have an active voice in discussions and decisions which flow from how climate change trends specifically affect their lives and livelihoods. VNRC staff and volunteers will arrange for assistance for persons with disabilities who are challenged in mobility during activities. The design of infrastructure developed for collective use will consider accessibility. Living locations of persons with disabilities will be incorporated in community risk maps for evacuation planning.

VNRC has a long-running Agent Orange program that provides support to people living with disability, and has strong links with the Ministry of Labour, and Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA). The Project will seek to establish links with relevant disabled people's organisations in the targeted provinces, to gain advice on practical approaches to promote greater voice for people with disabilities. ARC will also seek to link the practice in other successful disability-inclusive programs in the region (such as the Cambodian Initiative for Disability Inclusion) to this Project, in order to promote awareness and inclusive development.

In areas where literacy levels are very low among Khmer population, the Project will reduce language barriers by assigning Khmer-speaking staff and volunteers to support activities. IEC tools and facilitation methods will be adapted according to the culture and value system of this ethnic minority group.

These approaches are consistent with ARC policy on diversity which seeks to remove barriers to participation for all people in the community

Gender Equality

ARC's approach to gender is consistent with AusAID's policy 'Promoting Opportunities for All'. To ensure access, equity and inclusion in decision-making, the Project ensures gender is addressed throughout the project management cycle.

This project will address aspects of AusAID's policy Pillar 2 (women in decision making, leadership and peace-building) Pillar 3 (empowering women economically and improving their livelihood security) and Pillar 4 (Ending violence against women). Women will be encouraged to take leadership roles in climate change adaptation initiatives and will be involved in decision-making

processes that influence program outcomes. The Project will also work with women when addressing adaptation measures, to better 'climate-change proof' their livelihoods.

During the mobilisation phase, and through the VCA process, the Project will also identify the strengths that both women and men in the community already have that contribute to their current ability to cope with disasters, and that can be further enhanced with this program. The Project will ensure that information, resources, services and participation will benefit both men and women, and will include women in all training and community discussions and provide opportunities for leadership roles. Specific indicators will be developed to track how men and women are benefitting from the project.

Disaster Risk Reduction

This Project is particularly focusing on assisting AusAID to meet its obligations under Outcome 2 of the disaster risk reduction policy: *"The capacity of partner countries to reduce disaster risks is strengthened in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action."* This is reflected in the focus that this proposal has on strengthening community level capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters.

and Outcome 4:

"policies and programming for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation are coherent and coordinated". The Project is embedding climate change adaptation into community level disaster risk reduction; approaches to supporting the community to address the risks associated with climate change also address other risks. Community level planning will incorporate climate change adaptation into a comprehensive approach.

Displacement and Resettlement

There are likely to be no major resettlement or displacement issues related to the project activities. Small scale disaster mitigation actions under Outcome 2.2 will take into consideration any possible impact on displacement and resettlement. These actions will be developed in consultation with communities, and carried out only with their agreement. Before any infrastructure work is undertaken, relevant authorisation will also be obtained from the local government. The situation will be monitored throughout the project.

ANNEXES:

1. Activity Schedule and 6-Month Mobilisation Plan
2. Risk Matrix
3. Relationship Chart
4. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan
5. Program Logic

ANNEX 1: ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

		2012		2013				2014			
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GOAL: Vulnerable communities in the Mekong Delta have increased resilience to the current and projected impacts of climate change											
		mob		implementation							
Objective 1: Target communities in An Giang and Kien Giang are better prepared for weather related disasters and climate change risks through improved systems, resources and skills											
Outcome 1.1 Schools have increased capacity to mitigate disaster risk											
Output 1.1.1 Teachers are trained and have resources to support students during disasters											
1.1.1.1	School IEC material development/adaptation/printing for DRR/CCA (including Safe School Manual) Integrate key messages of GIZ Environmental Awareness module										
1.1.1.2	Schools are given first aid equipment @15 schools x 2 kits/school										
1.1.1.3	Advocate for RC DRR/CCA activities at schools to DOET										
1.1.1.4	Support teachers to coordinate extra-curricular DRR activities (campaign, first aid, drills) @15 schools										
1.1.1.5	Teacher training in DRR/CCA: Safe School, First Aid, Disaster Preparedness in Schools, CHAST @15 schools										
Outcome 1.2 School students have the skills to look after themselves and others during and after disasters											
Output 1.2.1 Students are trained in DRR, CCA, FA and CHAST											
1.2.1.1	Teachers train grade 4&5 students in DRR/CCA @15 schools x 10 lessons										
1.2.1.2	Teachers train 30 selected students in Search & Rescue, VNRC train them in First Aid @15 schools x 2 days										
1.2.1.3	Teachers conduct CHAST promotion @15 schools										
1.2.1.4	Teachers conduct awareness raising on extra-curricula DRR/CCA activities										
Outcome 1.3 Communities are able to prepare for disasters and respond appropriately											
Output 1.3.1 Early Warning Systems are in place											
1.3.1.1	Communes are provided with tools and equipment to rehabilitate or install Early Warning Systems @15 communes x 5 hamlets										
Output 1.3.2 ERT teams are trained and resourced to support the communities in times of disaster											
1.3.2.1	Disaster Preparedness, First Aid and Search and Rescue training for ERT teams at @15 communes and @75 hamlets										

Outcome 2.3 Vulnerable households have access and are engaged in alternative livelihoods sources that are climate resilient																			
Output 2.3.1 Appropriate local strategies for livelihood diversification <u>for selected vulnerable households</u> are implemented																			
2.3.1.1	Engage appropriate local networks, expertise (including market research) to support the implementation of locally identified livelihood options (DARD, Can Tho university or consultant)																		
2.3.1.2	Conduct household survey on current livelihood choices and options																		
2.3.1.3	Livelihood training for VNRC provincial and district staff																		
2.3.1.4	Livelihood facilitators training for VNRC commune staff @15 communes																		
2.3.1.5	Livelihood small scale projects delivered to vulnerable households @15 communes, with distribution of resources / tools																		
2.3.1.6	Development of monitoring tool for livelihood (salinity, drought) and health (disease control) for 6 districts with support from DARD, DoH, Can Tho University and/or external consultant																		
Objective 3: VNRC has greater capacity to support targeted communities in An Giang and Kien Giang to plan for and respond to weather related disasters and impacts of climate change																			
Outcome 3.1 VNRC has greater engagement with climate change networks to improve exchange of experiences and support best practice approaches (govt, universities, NGOs)																			
Output 3.1.1 VNRC actively participates in DRR/CCA networks																			
3.1.1.1	VNRC Climate Risk Workshops																		
3.1.1.2	Joint Project advocacy activities with relevant governmental organization (e.g through DRR day)																		
3.1.1.3	RC Southeast Asia region lessons learned exchange visit/workshop (Vietnam, Philippines, Indonesia)																		
3.1.1.4	Publishing and dissemination of a lessons learned document																		
3.1.1.5	Participate in JANI, CCWG and DMWG activities																		
Outcome 3.2 VNRC staff and volunteers have improved capacity to manage and implement programs																			
Output 3.2.1 VNRC staff and volunteers are trained in project management																			
3.2.1.1	VNRC staff participate in training on volunteer management, project management, M&E and reporting																		
3.2.1.2	Exchange visits with other Chapters working in DRR/CCA																		
3.2.1.3	Project management staff from VNRC HQ participate in relevant DRR and CCA working group meetings 8 times per year																		
3.2.1.4	Workshop with VNRC Chapter at 2 chapters, participants from provincial, district and commune																		
3.2.1.5	Planning meetings																		

Output 3.2.2 VNRC staff and volunteers are trained in relevant technical areas													
3.2.2.1	VNRC Province, District and Commune staff and volunteers attend training on DRR/CCA, VCA, PHAST/CHAST.,DP training for Households, ERT, First Aid, livelihood												
3.2.2.2	VNRC focal point is trained in CCA												
	M&E												
	Annual review												
	Final review												
	Final evaluation												

6-MONTH MOBILISATION PLAN

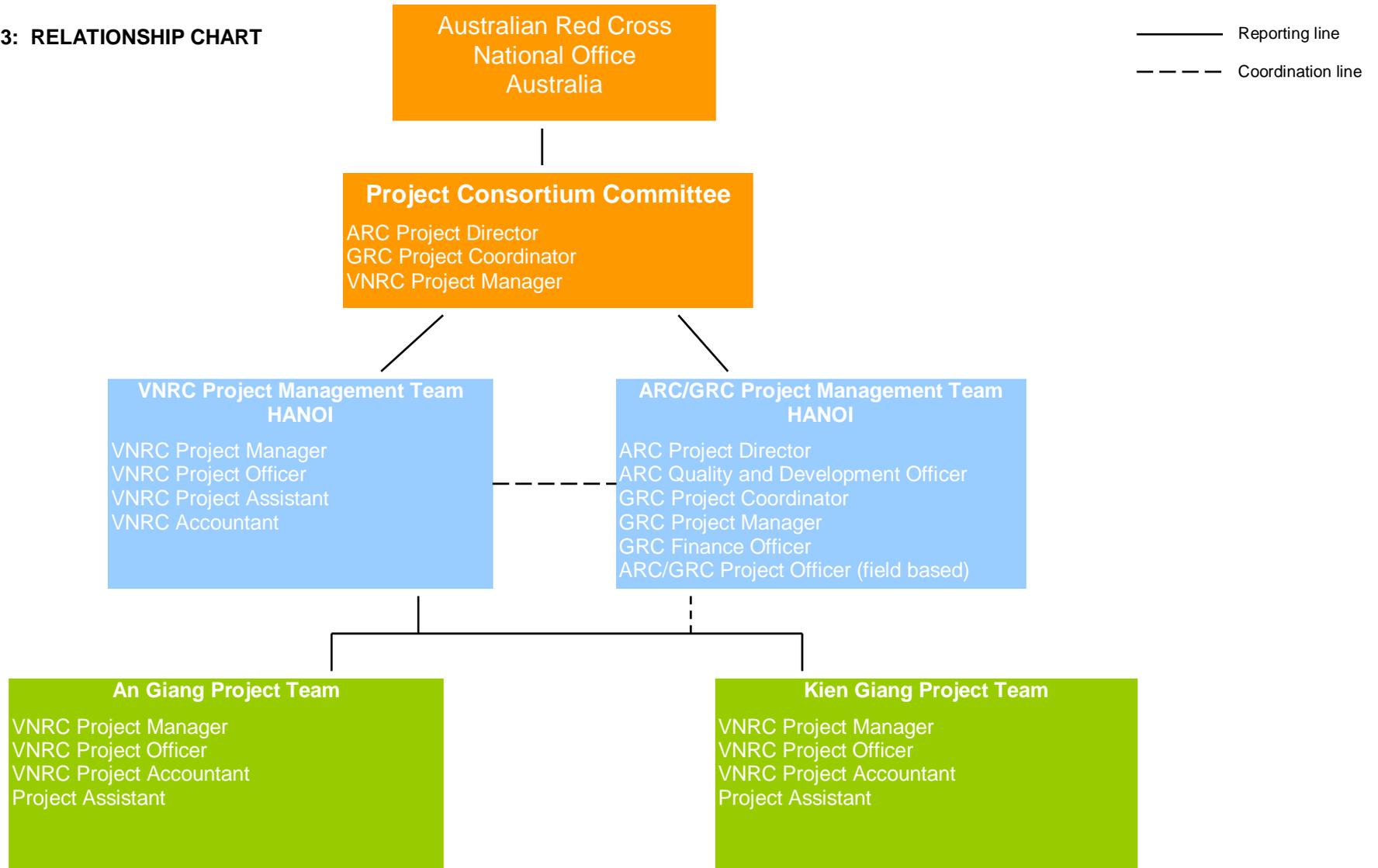
		2012					
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Objective 1: Target communities in An Giang and Kien Giang are better prepared for weather related disasters and climate change risks through improved systems, resources and skills							
	Conduct baseline in all 15 communes (at least 5% of household/beneficiaries participants), conduct school survey in all targeted schools						
1.2.1.1	School IEC material developed/adaptation and printed for Safe School training						
Objective 2: Target communities in An Giang and Kien Giang have improved climate change adaptation measures in place							
2.1.2.1	Develop/adapt awareness raising material. Review existing material, integrate CCA techniques and messages						
Objective 3: VNRC has greater capacity to support targeted communities in An Giang and Kien Giang to plan for and respond to weather related disasters and impacts of climate change							
3.1.1.1	VNRC Climate Risk Workshops						
3.2.1.1	VNRC staff participate in training on volunteer management, project management, M&E and reporting						
3.2.1.3	Project management staff from VNRC HQ participate in relevant DM and CCA working group meetings 8 times per year						
3.2.2.1	VNRC Province, District and Commune staff and volunteers attend training:						
	VNRC staff and volunteers attend DRR/CCA training						
	VNRC staff and volunteers attend VCA training						
3.2.2.2	VNRC focal point is trained in CCA						
	Project Launch workshop						

ANNEX 2: RISK MATRIX

	RISK OF ...	IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT CONTROLS	RATINGS					WHO
				Inherent Likelihood	Inherent Impact	Inherent Risk	Controls	RESIDUAL RISK RANKING	
	DESIGN RISKS								
1.	New program approaches are not successful	CCA involves new and innovative planning and programming, requiring piloting and scaling up of approaches, and in some instances trial and error. This may have budget and scheduling implications	Community participation strategies; flexible program design; ongoing engagement of relevant experts; active participation in inter-agency coordination mechanisms and networks; ongoing dialogue with donor (AusAID)	Possible	Moderate	Medium Risk	Good	Low Risk	VNRC, GRC, ARC
2.	Provincial and district governments are not supportive of the project	Disruption to implementation schedule and possible renovations to completed construction works Long term project sustainability is challenged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government representatives have been engaged in project design and planning process from the beginning Invite representatives of government to attend training activities Establish and strengthen relationships with key government departments such as MARD and MONRE, keeping them informed about the project's progress and achievements VNRC enjoys close, positive relations with Vietnamese government at all levels 	Possible	Minor	Medium Risk	Good	Low Risk	VNRC HQ, An Giang RC, Kien Giang RC, with support from ARC & GRC Representatives and Project Staff
3.	Challenges in building up the VNRC volunteer base in communities	Slow implementation and engagement of communities, reduced effectiveness of programming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteer management systems are put in place that ensure ongoing recruitment and retention Ensure volunteers come from a wide range of age groups Support branches to offer volunteers opportunities that are appropriate to availability & abilities Support branches with systematic recruitment processes that target the youth 	Possible	Moderate	Medium Risk	Good	Low Risk	An Giang RC, Kien Giang RC, ARC
4.	Multiple stakeholders create coordination challenges	There are many stakeholders at various levels of government, VNRC, and other Grant Program partners. This may create challenges, duplication or delays in decisions and coordination.	Wide and regular consultation & participation of community members, ongoing cooperation and relationship building with stakeholders	Possible	Moderate	Medium Risk	Good	Low Risk	ARC, GRC, VNRC

5.	Financial tracking and reporting not timely or of insufficient quality	Inability to manage donor spend Reputational risk Impact on project activities, including livelihoods incentives	Dedicated staff, ongoing GRC and VNRC meetings, strong communications, and robust quality controls, regular financial audits/monitoring field visits	Possible	Moderate	Medium Risk	Good	Low Risk	ARC, GRC, VNRC
ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS									
6.	A major natural disaster or weather event will occur	Disruption to implementation schedule and possible renovations to completed construction works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the need for travel from Hanoi by ensuring that An Giang and Kien Giang based ARC/GRC staff along with VNRC local staff and volunteers at all levels are trained in key aspects of monitoring and implementation Planning of activity schedule to take into consideration periods of extreme weather occurrences especially with regards to mitigation construction component 	Possible	Moderate	Medium Risk	Good	Low Risk	VNRC HQ, An Giang RC, Kien Giang RC, ARC/GRC Project Management Team
7.	Lack of policy and procedures that help protect children; Ineffective staff / volunteer recruitment / management	Children's personal safety Legal - expulsion, criminal charges Staff and/or volunteer's personal security Loss of donor funding Reputation damaged	ARC policies are in place, relevant clauses are included in project agreements with consortium partners. Support VNRC and GRC in developing relevant child protection policies, procedures and staff training	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium Risk	Good	Low Risk	ARC, GRC, VNRC
8.	International inadvertent support of terrorist activity	Legal - expulsion, criminal charges Staff personal security Funding loss Principle of Independence - compromised	Relevant provision are cited and understood by consortium partners. Check consortium partner organisations against the relevant Australian Government and UN lists related to anti-terrorism before entering into contracts	Rare	Major	Low Risk	Good	Low Risk	ARC, GRC, VNRC
9.	International security incident resulting in multiple deaths or serious injuries	Death, illness & suffering of staff & volunteers Stranded staff Staff turnover & OHS issues Program closure Adverse media & reputation Contributing factors - activism/advocacy, perceived political affiliation, affluence	ARC policies and security plans are revised and in place, relevant provisions are discussed with and understood by consortium partners and staff	Rare	Major	Low Risk	Good	Low Risk	ARC, GRC, VNRC

ANNEX 3: RELATIONSHIP CHART



ANNEX 4: MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

Objective 1: Targeted communities are better prepared for weather related disasters and climate change risks through improved systems, resources and skills

Key Question 1: Was sufficient progress made in terms of communities having improved systems, knowledge, practices and resources to prepare for and cope with disasters and climate change risks?

Sub question 1.1: Are school communities and the general population in target communes able to effectively plan for and mitigate climate change and other disaster risks as a result of project?

Sub question 1.2: To what extent are the local leaders and government providing effective leadership on DRR and CCA in their communes as a result of the project?

Sub question 1.3: To what extent have the project activities adequately accounted for the specific needs of vulnerable groups?

Sub question 1.4: What have been the unintended outcomes for project participants?

Sub question	Outcome & Output	Baseline	Activity monitoring		Output and outcome monitoring, evaluation and reporting		
			Contributing activities	activity indicators	What success will look like	By when	Data collection tools, measures and reporting
1	1.1 1.1.1	Q4_2012: Schools survey to determine current availability of IEC materials	1.1.1.1 IEC materials developed	IEC materials developed & distributed to all (15) schools Q4_2012, Q1, Q3_2013	IEC materials are in all target schools and being utilised	Q1_2014	Observation, monthly, quarterly reports Pre annual reflection survey
1	1.1 1.1.1	Q4_2012: Schools survey to determine current First aid equipment	1.1.1.2 First aid equipment distributed	First Aid equipment distributed to 15 schools (2 kits each) Q3, Q4_2013	First Aid kits have been distributed, are accessible to all and are all in good condition	Q1_2014, final evaluation	Observation monthly, quarterly reports Pre annual reflection survey Final evaluation
1	1.1 1.1.1	n/a	1.1.1.3 Advocacy with DOET	DOET supportive of project approach Q1, Q3_2013, Q3_2014	DOET support, involvement in reflection processes	Q3_2013, Q4_2014	
1	1.1 1.1.1	n/a	1.1.1.4 Teachers supported for extra-curricular activities	Project campaigns are conducted 1 drill per year in each school involving approx.. 280 boys and girls in each school 1 extra curricula activity per year in each school Q1, Q3_2013, Q2_2014	Teachers are effectively running the extra curricular activities School communities are prepared for disasters	Q1_2013 Q3_2013 Q2_2014	Post simulation reports Monthly, quarterly reports
1		Q4_2012: Schools survey to determine current level of disaster	1.1.1.5 Teacher training in DRR and CCA	30 male & female teachers at each of 15 schools trained in First Aid, DRR/CCA, disaster preparedness, Safe School &	Male and female teacher involvement in student training (activity 1.2.1.1), Teacher have confidence in using supplied First Aid kits	Q1_2014	Pre and post training surveys Training reports Monthly and quarterly reporting Pre annual reflection survey

			Activity monitoring		Output and outcome monitoring, evaluation and reporting		
Sub question	Outcome & Output	Baseline	Contributing activities	activity indicators	What success will look like	By when	Data collection tools, measures and reporting
		preparedness		CHAST Teachers show increase in knowledge from pre and post training survey results Q2, Q3_2013	Teachers training students in CHAST (activity 1.2.1.3) and effectively advocating for hygiene facilities Schools have a Disaster Management Plan in place.		Final evaluation
1	1.2 1.2.1	n/a	1.2.1.1 Teachers train grade 4&5 students in DRR/CCA	Training for approx. 167 boys and girls at each of 15 schools x 10 lessons, actively including girls and people with disabilities Both male and female students show increase in knowledge from pre and post training survey results Q2, Q3_2013	Students demonstrate raised awareness in relation to DRR/CCA and are influencing their households	Q1_2014 Q4_2014	Pre and post training surveys Group interviews, case studies, staff and volunteer reflective journals Pre annual reflection survey Final evaluation # of grade 4 & 5 students demonstrating raised awareness
1	1.2 1.2.1	n/a	1.2.1.2 Teachers train students in Search and Rescue, and VNRC train students in First Aid	15 male and 15 female students @15 schools trained Both male and female students show increase in knowledge from pre and post training survey results Q2, Q3_2014	Students demonstrate knowledge and skills in Search & Rescue, First Aid. Students participating in search and rescue and using First Aid skills if opportunities present	Q1_2014 Q4_2014	Pre and post training surveys Group interviews, case studies, staff and volunteer reflective journals Interviews with key ERT informants Pre annual reflection survey Final evaluation # of students demonstrating knowledge & skills in S&R, FA
1	1.2 1.2.1	n/a	1.2.1.3 Teachers conduct CHAST promotion	Male & female students trained at 15 schools Both male and female students show increase in knowledge from pre and post training survey results. Q4_2013, Q1, Q2_2014	At least 70% of students demonstrate improved hygiene knowledge and practice	Q4_2014	Pre and post training surveys Reflective journals Observation Case studies Final evaluation
2	1.3 1.3.1	Survey of early warning systems to assess rehabilitation and maintenance requirements	1.3.1.1 Communes are provided with tools and equipment to rehabilitate or install Early Warning Systems	15 communes and 5 hamlets have relevant tools and equipment Q1_2014	Early warning systems are operational and are being used effectively by commune administration.	Q1_2014 Q4_2014	Observation, quarterly progress reports Pre annual reflection survey Final evaluation

Sub question	Outcome & Output	Baseline	Activity monitoring		Output and outcome monitoring, evaluation and reporting		
			Contributing activities	activity indicators	What success will look like	By when	Data collection tools, measures and reporting
2	1.3 1.3.2	n/a	1.3.2.1 Disaster Preparedness, First Aid and Search and Rescue training for ERTs	Emergency Response teams at 15 communes and 75 hamlets trained Q2, Q3_2013	ERTs are providing effective planning and coordination at the commune level ERTs are providing training to community members including women, the elderly & people with disabilities	Q3_2013 Q1_2014 Q4_2014	Observation Monthly and quarterly reports Pre annual reflection survey Final evaluation
	1.3 1.3.2	n/a	1.3.2.2 & 1.3.2.3 Commune and hamlet ERTs are provided with search and rescue equipment and First Aid kits	Equipment provided at 15 communes and 75 hamlets Q3, Q4_2013	Search and rescue equipment is in place and accessible First Aid kits are complete and in good condition, and evidence that they are being used.	Q1_2014	Observation Monthly and quarterly reports Pre annual reflection survey Final evaluation
2	1.3 1.3.3	Community baseline survey to determine current level of disaster preparedness	1.3.3.1 VNRC provides DRR/CCA training to heads of vulnerable hamlets and members of ERTs	3 day training for 25 participants in each of 15 communes trainees demonstrate increased knowledge of DRR and CCA Q2, Q3_2013	Hamlet Heads and ERTs provide leadership in DRR and CCA	Q1_2014 Q4_2014	Pre annual reflection survey Reflective journals Final evaluation Endline survey
1	1.3 1.3.3	n/a	1.3.3.2 VNRC provides DP training to households and trains trainers and facilitators	2 day training provided to 25 people in 5 hamlets in each of 15 communes (75 trainings in total) Q3, Q4_2013	Commune members are pro-actively taking steps at a household level to mitigate disaster risks	Q1_2014	Training reports Reflective journals Monthly and quarterly reports Pre annual reflection survey
	1.3.3	'baseline' comparison between 1 st and 2 nd simulation exercise in each commune	1.3.3.3 Communes are supported to coordinate disaster simulation exercises at the commune level	2 simulations at each of 15 communes involving 100 people Q2_2013, Q3_2014	Commune members are pro-actively taking increasing steps at a household level to mitigate disaster risks Emergency Response Teams operate effectively, and able to support communities in times of disaster	Q3_2013 Q1_2014 Q4_2014	Post simulation reports Quarterly reporting Pre annual reflection survey after 1 st simulation Final evaluation # of commune members taking steps to mitigate CC impacts
3	Cross cutting	n/a			Project activities seek out, involve and account for the needs of women, children, the elderly & people with disabilities Livelihoods projects address the needs of women Infrastructure projects are disability accessible	Q1_2014 Q4_2014	Pre annual reflection survey Final evaluation Monitoring visits from Partner National Societies
4	Cross cutting	n/a				Q1_2014, As required	MSC – incorporated into semi structured interviews – pre annual reflection & quarterly monitoring visits

Objective 2: Target Communities have improved climate change adaptation measures in place

Key Question 2: Was sufficient progress made in terms of communities having improved climate change adaptation measures in place?

Sub question 2.1: Are communities aware of climate change risks and impacts?

Sub question 2.2: Is locally relevant, climate resistant infrastructure in place?

Sub question 2.3: Are local networks being effectively leveraged to provide support for the development of sustainable livelihood diversification?

Sub question 2.4: Have select vulnerable households successfully transitioned to climate resilience livelihood options?

Sub question	Outcomes & outputs	Baseline	Activity monitoring		Output and outcome monitoring, evaluation and reporting		
			Contributing activities	activity indicators	What success will look like	By when	Data collection tools, measures and reporting
2.1	2.1 2.1.1		2.1.1.1 as baseline for 2.1.1.2 see below				
	2.1 2.1.1	2.1.1.1 Local RC branches assess vulnerabilities and capacities (VCA) Q2, Q3_2013	2.1.1.6 results of baseline shared publically 2.1.1.2 Development of Community Climate Change Action Plan Q3, Q4_2013	Action Plans developed in 15 communes, informed by VCA and PHAST activities	High level of commune member and administration involvement in plan development, and plan driving other activities	Q1_2014 Q4_2014	Pre annual reflection survey Final evaluation
	2.1 2.1.1	N/A	2.1.1.3 PHAST training of trainers	Q1, Q2_2013	All trainers are engaged in 2.1.1.4	Q3, Q4_2013 Q1_2014	
	2.1 2.1.1	N/A	2.1.1.4 PHAST promotion and development of health focused action plan 2.1.1.7 Advocate to local govt. for follow up & promotion of plans	Action Plans developed in 15 communes Q3, Q4_2013, Q1_2014 Advocacy with local govt.: Q4_2013	Members of communes are demonstrating improved hygiene behaviour, supported by local govt.	Q4_2014	End of project evaluation
	2.1 2.1.1	N.A	2.1.1.5 PHAST refresher training of trainers	Q1_2014			
	2.1 2.1.1	n/a	2.1.1.6 incorporated into 2.1.1.2 above				
	2.1 2.1.1	n/a	2.1.1.7 incorporated into 2.1.1.4 above				

Sub question	Outcomes & outputs	Baseline	Activity monitoring		Output and outcome monitoring, evaluation and reporting		
			Contributing activities	activity indicators	What success will look like	By when	Data collection tools, measures and reporting
2.1	2.1 2.1.2	Community baseline survey to determine current level of CC knowledge, attitudes & practice and examine existing tools and materials (part 2.1.2.1)	2.1.2.1 Develop/adapt awareness raising materials. 2.1.2.2 Run community events and awareness campaign for the project, and impacts of climate change.	Awareness campaign developed and delivered Q1, Q2_2013	High level of commune member awareness of project purpose and willingness to engage Vulnerable households engage in project activities. Vulnerable households demonstrate improved knowledge about climate change impacts.	Q4_2012	Observation by VNRC and other staff when engaging with commune members in other activities Endline survey Monthly reports Quarterly reports # of vulnerable households demonstrating improved knowledge about climate change impacts
2.1	2.2 2.2.1		2.2.1.1 as baseline for 2.2.1.2 and 2.2.1.3 below				
2.2	2.2 2.2.1	2.2.1.1. VNRC assess feasibility and environmental impacts of mitigation actions. Community Baseline survey to determine current level of disaster mitigation	2.2.1.2 Small scale locally identified mitigation actions are completed	Projects result from VCA and PHAST; assessed for environmental impact	Small scale mitigation actions are technically, environmentally & socially appropriate and effective with high levels of community ownership.	Q4_2014	Technical assessment Surveys, observation. Final evaluation Endline survey
2.2	2.2 2.2.1	See above	2.2.1.3 Small scale mitigation projects are completed in target communities	Projects complete Q1, Q2_2014	Small scale mitigation projects are technically, environmentally & socially appropriate and effective with high levels of community ownership.	Q4_2014	Technical assessment Surveys, observation. Final evaluation
2.3	2.3 2.3.1	n/a	2.3.1.1 Engage local networks and experts, conduct market research	VNRC link in to local networks, experts provide support in development of local livelihood options Q1_2013	Local networks and institutional experts are actively engaged in livelihood diversification activities, and available resources and support is actively utilized by selected vulnerable households	End of project evaluation	Interviews with key stakeholders
2.3	2.3 2.3.1		2.3.1.2 baseline for 2.3.1.3 and 2.3.1.4 below				
2.4	2.3 2.3.1	2.3.1.2 Household survey to understand current livelihood choices and options.	2.3.1.3 Livelihood training for VNRC provincial and district staff	VNRC Provincial and district staff show an increased understanding of	Provincial and district staff are supportive of the project	Q3_2013	Quarterly reporting Pre annual reflection survey

Sub question	Outcomes & outputs	Baseline	Activity monitoring		Output and outcome monitoring, evaluation and reporting		
			Contributing activities	activity indicators	What success will look like	By when	Data collection tools, measures and reporting
				climate change related livelihood issues			
2.4	2.3 2.3.1	2.3.1.2 Household survey to understand current livelihood choices and options.	2.3.1.4 Livelihood facilitators training for VNRC commune staff	VNRC facilitators trained at 15 communes Q3-2013	Livelihood facilitators actively supporting projects	Q4_2013, Q1-Q3_2014	3 monthly and 6 monthly reports
2.4	2.3 2.3.1	2.3.1.1 Explore feasibility of locally identified livelihood options Community baseline survey to determine current level of livelihood resilience	2.3.1.5 Small scale livelihood projects developed with vulnerable households	Projects implemented and supported by local facilitators (activity 2.3.1.3)	Selected households have resilient livelihoods	Q4_2014	Economic analysis of net benefit of livelihoods projects Final evaluation Endline survey
2.4	2.3 2.3.1	n/a	2.3.1.6 Development of monitoring tool for livelihood (salinity/drought) and health (disease control) for 6 districts with support from DARD, DoH, Can Tho Uni. and/or external consultant	Tool developed, trialled and in use Q2_2013			

Objective 3: Vietnam Red Cross has greater capacity to support target communities to plan for and respond to weather related disasters and impacts of climate change adaptation

Key Question 3: Has Vietnam Red Cross sufficiently improved its capacity to support target communities to plan and respond to disasters and impacts of climate change as a result of this project?

Sub question 3.1: How actively has the VNRC engaged in joint advocacy efforts with national and regional DRR and CCA networks?

Sub question 3.2: To what extent have the partners improved their capacity as the result of working together to deliver on shared objectives?

Sub question 3.3: To what extent has the capacity VNRC head quarters, provincial and district been built in DRR and CCA?

Sub question 3.4: What changes have occurred in VNRC operating processes as a result of working in partnership with GRC/ARC to deliver on joint objectives?

Sub question	Outcomes & Outputs	Baseline	Activity monitoring		Output and outcome monitoring, evaluation and reporting		
			Contributing activities	activity indicators and measures	What success will look like	By when	Data collection tools, measures and reporting
3.1	3.1 3.1.1	n/a	3.1.1.1 VNRC Climate Risk Workshops 3.1.1.2 Joint Project advocacy activities with relevant governmental organizations 3.1.1.3 RC Southeast Asia region lessons learned exchange visit/workshop	Workshops are held Joint advocacy activities are conducted Q4_2012, Q1, Q2_2013, Q1-2014	Increased attention to climate change from donors Improved recognition and coordination between government organisations with regards to climate change and DRR	Q4_2014	Visit reports Semi structured interviews Final evaluation
3.2	3.1 3.1.1	n/a	3.1.1.4 Publishing and dissemination of a lessons learned document	Document published Q4_2014	Partners using lessons learnt document to improve processes and approaches for collaboration (post project)	Q4_2014	Semi structured interviews with key stakeholders at project end Final evaluation
3.3	3.2 3.2.1	n/a	3.2.1.1 VNRC staff participate in training 3.2.1.2 Exchange visits 3.2.1.3 Participation in working group meetings 3.2.1.4 Participation in relevant workshops 3.2.1.5 Participation in planning meetings	VNRC staff show improved knowledge and skills in volunteer management, project management, M&E and reporting as indicated by pre and post training surveys Staff are passing their project management skills to volunteers	Staff and volunteer project management, M&E and reporting shows demonstrable improvement over the life of the project Incremental improvements to project design, incorporating lessons learned from projects and exposure visits	Q2_2013 Q2_2014	Project reports, responsiveness of project design changes to lessons learned, project documentation. 3 monthly reports Annual reflections Final report

Sub question	Outcomes & Outputs	Baseline	Activity monitoring		Output and outcome monitoring, evaluation and reporting		
			Contributing activities	activity indicators and measures	What success will look like	By when	Data collection tools, measures and reporting
3.3	3.2 3.2.2	n/a	3.2.2.1 VNRC Province, District and Commune staff and volunteers attend training on DRR/CCA, VCA, PHAST DP training for Households, ERT, First Aid, livelihood 3.2.2.2 VNRC focal point is trained in CCA	VNRC staff and volunteers show improved knowledge	VNRC staff are delivering community based training in DRR & CCA, 1 st Aid VNRC volunteers and staff are active members of the ERTs Commune members are pro-actively taking steps at a household level to prepare for disasters VNRC staff are co-facilitating VCA and PHAST activities	Q4_2013 Q4_2014	Quarterly reports Pre-reflection survey Final evaluation
3.4		n/a				Q4_2014	Semi structured interviews with key informants in Viet Nam Red Cross, German Red Cross and Australian Red Cross Final evaluation

Vulnerable communities in Mekong Delta have increased resilience to the current and projected impacts of climate change

GOAL

Objectives

Outcomes

Outputs

Target groups

Key Activities for VNRC HQ & Branches

Supportive Environment

Objective 1: Target communities are better prepared for weather related disasters and climate change risks through improved systems, resources & skills

Objective 2: Target communities have improved climate change adaptation measures in place

Objective 3: VNRC has greater capacity to support target communities to plan for and respond to weather related disasters and impacts of climate change

Schools:

- Have disaster preparedness mechanisms in place (1.1)
- Students have the skills to look after themselves and others during and after disasters (1.2)

Communities:

- Are able to prepare for disasters and respond appropriately (1.3)
- Understand the ways a changing climate may impact their livelihoods, health and safety (2.1)
- Have locally relevant, climate resistant infrastructure in place (2.2)

Vulnerable households:

- Have access to and are engaged in alternative livelihoods sources that are climate resilient (2.3)

Vietnam Red Cross:

- Has greater engagement with CC networks to improve exchange of experiences and support best practice approaches (3.1)
- Staff and volunteers have improved capacity to manage and implement DRR/CCA programs (3.2)

- Teachers are trained and have resources to support students during disasters
- Students are trained in DRR, CCA, FA & CHAST

- Early warning systems are in place
- ERT teams are trained and resourced to support community in disasters
- Communities are trained in disaster preparedness and response

- Community action plans developed
- Community awareness campaigns
- Strengthened micro disaster mitigation in place
- Appropriate local strategies for livelihood diversification implemented

- VNRC actively participate in DRR/CCA networks
- VNRC staff and volunteers are trained in project management
- VNRC staff and volunteers are trained in relevant technical areas

Teachers

ERT / VNRC Commune

Community leaders / VNRC Commune

VNRC staff & volunteers

- Develop/adapt IEC materials for Safe School
- Train teachers in Safe School, DRR, CCA, CHAST, FA
- Support teachers to coordinate extra-curricular DRR activities

- Prepare ERT set up and training in DRR, FA and S&R
- Provide ERTs with equipment
- Install/rehabilitate EWS
- Conduct simulation exercises with support from ERTs
- Prepare for and support

- Prepare training in VCA & PHAST and use these tools to assess communities' vulnerabilities and capacities
- Arrange training in livelihood support, with support from technical / external institutions and service providers
- Support identification of livelihood small scale projects
- Identify small scale community mitigation projects
- Prepare awareness campaigns (events, publishing

- Prepare and participate in relevant training (DRR, CCA, VCA, PHAST, livelihoods, program management etc)
- Prepare and participate in project workshops and meetings
- Create and facilitate links with climate change monitoring mechanisms & networks

Local government and community leaders

- Understand project objectives
- Encourage CCA Priority Participation
- Local government supportive and community leaders actively engage in project

VNRC leadership

- Understand project objectives
- Support staff and volunteers involved in the project
- Encourage CCA integration across its Disaster Management Program