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技术合作计划

TECHNICAL COOPERATION
PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME DE
COOPÉRATION TECHNIQUE

PROGRAMA DE
COOPERACIÓN TÉCNICA

برنامج التعاون الفني

Viet Nam

Project Title:

**Emergency supply of rice seeds to flood victims
in northern mountainous provinces of Phu Tho,
Yen Bai and Lao Cai**

Project Symbol:

TCP/VIE/3202 (E)

Starting Date:

December 2008

Completion Date:

November 2009

Government Ministry Responsible
for Project Execution:

**Ministry of Agriculture and
Rural Development (MARD)**

Implementing Agencies:

**Northern Mountainous Agriculture and
Forestry Science Institute (NOMAFSI)**

FAO contribution:

USD 500 000

Signed:
(on behalf of the Government)

Signed:

Jacques Diouf

Director-General

(on behalf of the Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United Nations – FAO)

Date of Signature:

Date of Signature:

I. PROJECT SUMMARY

The year 2008 has been one of the worst in terms of storms and floods. During August 2008 tropical storm Kammuri caused severe damages in North Viet Nam, particularly in Phu Tho, Yen Bai and Lao Cai Provinces. In early November 2008, further heavy rain and flooding affected twenty provinces in North Viet Nam. More recent floods in mid-November resulted in 82 deaths, collapsed houses, damage of 208 719 ha of rice fields and 26 130 ha of aquaculture, as well as extensive irrigation structures and other infrastructure. So far, the economic losses for the country exceed Dong 7 300 billion (approximately USD 430 million).

The project has been developed in response to the Government of Viet Nam request of assistance for: a) immediate recovery of rice production of poorest farmers affected by flooding in in Phu Tho, Yen Bai and Lao Cai Provinces; and b) coordination of donor support and technical assistance for programme/project formulation in response to the combined effects of the multiple flood events between August and November 2008.

The project's objective is to assist the Government of Viet Nam to restore rice production in the poorest and most flood-affected households in northern mountainous provinces of Phu Tho, Yen Bai and Lao Cai. Envisaged outputs are:

- sufficient quantities of rice seeds and technical assistance are provided to the poorest and most flood-affected households in Phu Tho Province (in Cam Khe, Ha Hoa, and Thanh Ba Districts), Yen Bai Province (in Tran Yen, Van Yen, and Luc Yen Districts), and Lao Cai Province (in Sapa, Bat Xat, Bao Yen and, Van Ban Districts), enabling them to restart their rice production activities; reducing their reliance on food aid through increased food security and income generation;
- the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) is supported in donor coordination and the formulation of medium term livelihoods based rehabilitation programmes/projects reflecting "building back better principles" and including capacity building of farmers and local/national institutions to reduce agriculture losses from future natural hazards.

II. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

II.I DAMAGE ASSESSMENT OF THE 2008 FLOODS

During August 2008 tropical storm Kammuri caused severe damages in North Viet Nam, particularly in Phu Tho, Yen Bai and Lao Cai Provinces. In early November 2008, further heavy rain and flooding affected twenty provinces in North Viet Nam, including Lạng Sơn, Thái Nguyên, Tuyên Quang, Yên Bái, Bắc Giang, Phú Thọ, Vĩnh Phúc, Hòa Bình, Hà Nội, Ninh Bình, Thanh Hóa, Nghệ An, Hà Tĩnh, Bắc Ninh, Hưng Yên, Hải Dương, Hà Nam, Nam Định, Thái Bình and Quảng Bình. More recent floods in mid November resulted in 82 deaths, collapsed houses, damage of 208 719 ha of rice fields and short term crops, and 26 130 ha of aquaculture, as well as irrigation structures and other infrastructure. So far, the economic losses for the country exceed VND 7 300 billion (approximately USD 430 million). In a donor meeting of 7 November, the Government presented the emerging financial needs to recover crop production and rehabilitate aquaculture (see Annex 1).

The situation is particularly acute for people in northern regions which were hit by Cyclone Kammuri in August 2008 and by Cyclone Hagupit in September 2008 since they were just starting to return to normality after flash floods and landslides caused heavy damage to homes and crops. Tropical storm Kammuri had caused 200 deaths, damaged over 19 000 houses; 17 000 ha of paddy rice and other crops; many road and rail sections, bridges, dykes, and irrigation works, causing total property losses of nearly VND 2 trillion (nearly USD 119.8 million), making this one of the worst natural disasters in over 40 years. The most affected provinces are Phu Tho, Yen Bai and Lao Cai, where most of the victims are poor and from ethnic minority groups, many households are facing an acute shortage of resources to purchase new rice seeds to restart their rice cultivation, being exposed to serious threat to poverty and hunger (see Annex 2).

In response to the severe flood situation in northern provinces, the Government of Viet Nam as well as other national authorities and mass organizations, have given prompt and efficient emergency support to those in need. However, since the majority of the households in the affected provinces relies their income and food consumption on agriculture, the widespread crop loss and diminishing food stocks are posing a growing threat of hunger to them. While farmers are trying to reestablish their livelihoods by restarting their cultivation, they face serious problems. Due to the cold weather in the 2008 spring season, most of rice seedlings were killed and farmers had to use all stock seeds and even food grains to sow rice for the second and even third times. Thus, no seeds were left, and farmers had to use all money to buy seeds for 2008 summer season production. To make the situation worse, the summer rice was severely damaged by flood, and flood affected farmers are currently facing a critical scarcity of rise seeds as well as lack of cash to purchase seeds on their own. Therefore besides national efforts the Government has expressed need for international emergency support to speed up the recovery process in the flooded areas and to prevent further hardship and suffering among affected farmers and their families.

In order to respond to such situation, the Government of Viet Nam through MARD has requested rehabilitation assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), MARD has indicated that support for poor and flood-affected households in Phu Tho, Yen Bai and Lao Cai Provinces to assist them to restart their rice cultivation production should be considered priority. This assistance will help the poorest and most vulnerable farmers to overcome their financial difficulties and restart their rice production activities, thus improving their food security situation and generate income in the medium and long term.

II.II NATURAL HAZARDS AND RISK MANAGEMENT IN NORTHERN VIET NAM

Every year, Viet Nam suffers directly from six-ten storms and tropical depressions causing heavy rains and flooding throughout the country. In the last ten years more than 15 million people have been severely affected by natural disasters and more than one million people require emergency relief each year.

The Vietnamese people have a thousand-year long tradition of fighting disasters, particularly flooding in the Red River Delta. The Government of Viet Nam has

routinely considered disaster preparedness and mitigation as very important tasks in every stage of development of the country. Measures for disaster preparedness, mitigation, and management have been applied in different regions of the country to reduce losses caused by disasters. As a result Viet Nam has a relatively well functioning disaster risk management and mitigation system in place across administrative levels and is now implementing a long term National Strategy for Disaster Mitigation and Management (2000-2020) with the support of a number of national and international partners. In fact one of the key outcomes of the recently revised One United Nations (UN) Plan (2006-2010), aims at achieving *“adequate policies and capacities to effectively reduce risks of, and vulnerability to, natural disasters, communicable diseases and other emergencies”*.

In the northern part of the country, within the Red River Basin shared with China, and in the Red River - Thai Binh River Delta, large and rapid changes in flood water levels can occur. This region is protected against flooding by one of the world's major river dyke (levee) and sea dyke (coastal protection) systems that has been built and added onto for over a thousand years. Nevertheless in recent years, disaster occurred in Viet Nam mountain areas with increasingly unprecedented severity and scale, devastating small watersheds, causing serious losses in term of human lives, properties and ecological environment.

A number of major structural measures are being taken to mitigate damage caused by water disasters in this Region, these include: forest plantation in upstream areas and protection of upstream protective forests; construction of reservoirs for flood regulation in upstream areas of large rivers; strengthening dyke systems; planning flood diversion areas; and dyke protection for flood and inundation mitigation. However, besides the above-mentioned measures, a number of non physical measures need improvement including: communication systems for disseminating flood warning information, implementation of long-term forecasting methods, adjustments of crops and cropping seasons, enhancing community disaster awareness and development of contingency plans.

In order to support capacity building in the above areas, following the immediate recovery phase, the project will complement emergency input distribution operations with a needs assessment mission in order to identify areas where FAO could contribute to build capacities of farmers and local institutions to reduce agriculture losses from future natural hazards with a specific focus on floods.

III. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

3.1 OBJECTIVES

The project's objective is to assist the Government of Viet Nam to restore rice production in the poorest and most flood-affected households in northern mountainous provinces of Phu Tho, Yen Bai and Lao Cai.

3.2 PROJECT OUTPUTS

- Sufficient quantities of rice seeds and technical assistance is provided to the poorest and most flood-affected households in Phu Tho Province (in Cam Khe, Ha Hoa, and Thanh Ba Districts), Yen Bai Province (in Tran Yen, Van Yen, and Luc Yen Districts), and Lao Cai Province (in Sapa, Bat Xat, Bao Yen and, Van Ban Districts), enabling them to restart their rice production activities reducing their reliance on food aid through increased food security and income generation.
- MARD is supported in donor coordination and the formulation of medium-term livelihoods based rehabilitation programmes/projects reflecting “building back better principles” and including capacity building of farmers and local/national institutions to reduce agriculture losses from future natural hazards

3.3 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

Overall among the three targeted provinces, the project shall benefit about 89 000 to 101 000 people.

- *Phu Tho Province:* 300 tonnes of rice seed will be distributed to the poorest and most flood-affected households enabling them to restart their rice production activities, thus benefiting approximately 15 000 rice farming households (50 000 to 60 000 people);
- *Yen Bai Province:* 70 tonnes of rice seeds will be distributed to the poorest and most flood-affected households benefiting approximately 3 500 rice farming households (14 000 to 15 000 people);
- *Lao Cai Province:* 80 tonnes of rice seeds will be distributed to the poorest and most flood-affected households benefiting approximately 4 000 rice farming households (25 000 to 26 000 people).

IV. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND WORK PLAN

The project will be implemented over a period of 12 months, under the general supervision of FAO Emergency Operations Service (TCEO), the direct supervision of the FAOR and the technical guidance of Seed and Plant Genetic Resources Service (AGPS); the Rehabilitation and Humanitarian Policies Unit (TCER) and the Climate Change and Bioenergy Unit (NRCB); will also provide support in the formulation of livelihoods based rehabilitation programmes and longer term disaster mitigation proposals. All the activities will be carried out in close collaboration with designated Government authorities and in close collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC). The project will be executed by the Northern [Mountainous](#)

Agriculture and Forestry Science Institute (NOMAFSI) in close collaboration with local Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), Extension Centers and the Committees for Flood and Storm Control at provincial, district and commune level of the three most flood affected northern mountainous provinces of Phu Tho, Yen Bai and ~~the Lao~~ Cai ~~People's Democratic Republic~~. A National Project Coordinator (NPC) will be appointed by Government at project inception which will be responsible for ensuring effective collaboration between the project and relevant national authorities and institutions.

Local procurement and distribution of rice seed will be monitored and facilitated by a national consultant (agronomist), who will be responsible for assisting in the procurement of supplies, beneficiary identification, coordination and monitoring of the distribution of the inputs, and final impact evaluation. The project will purchase and distribute rice seeds for planting in the 2009 spring crop (early December). These seeds will be purchased from commercial suppliers in northern Viet Nam, when possible. Also, the project will provide sufficient technical assistance to make sure that the flood victims in the project's target areas can gain good harvest to get out from hunger and sustain their production with higher productivity in subsequent years.

Given the quantity and value of inputs to be procured locally (about USD 350 000) which is above the delegated authority of the FAO Representative, but available in the country, a waiver will be requested to the Procurement Service (AFSP) for local procurement.

Additional national technical staff experienced in emergency operations will be recruited to support national and local authorities, local and international NGOs and other organization in the identification and procurement of appropriate inputs.

The project will also assist in the formulation of livelihoods based medium-term rehabilitation programmes/projects. Provision will be made for a mission for the rapid appraisal of the agriculture DRM system, in order to identify strengths and weaknesses and capacity building needs of farmers and local/national institutions in order to reduce agricultural losses from natural hazards, taking also into consideration projected impacts of climate change.

A preliminary work plan is attached in the Annex, to be revised and defined in more detail at project inception.

V. INPUTS TO BE PROVIDED BY FAO

5.1 Personnel services

A National Consultant (Agronomist) will be recruited for 12 months for planning, leading, monitoring and evaluating the distribution and use of inputs. This consultant will also be responsible for working closely with NOMAFSI, coordinating project activities where appropriate, and serving as lead technical consultant for the project.

A provision for additional threeperson/months of specialized technical national staff (agronomists with experience in disaster management) is made to assist the FAO coordination of donor support and provide technical assistance to other organizations involved in crop recovery projects, and defining longer terms needs for disaster mitigation.

5.2 Contracts

Contract with a national organization for support in distribution of input, technical assistance to farmers and monitoring on farmer fields.

5.3 Official Travel

To cover the cost of local and international travel as follows:

- local travel of FAO staff to affected areas;
- local travel and DSA for national consultants to the affected areas;
- international travel and DSA for Technical Support Services (TSS) (one mission of NRCB for two weeks).

5.4 Expendable equipment for materials and supplies (up to USD 350 000)

A provision is made for USD 350 000 for the local procurement of rice seeds from commercial suppliers in the northern part of Viet Nam (see Annex 3).

The following principles will inform seed procurement and distribution:

- the project will distribute varieties that are adapted to the local agro-ecology and that are preferred by the farmers;
- the project will seek government approval (by the Ministry of Agriculture) for the crops and varieties that are provided;
- seed procured will meet or exceed QDS standards or conform to standards for emergency seed of the national government;
- seed tenders will include a varietal description (based on the one below) of the specific crop varieties (crop common name [e.g. Maize]; crop species [e.g. Zea mays]; variety name; variety type [hybrid, self pollinated, open pollinated]); geographical areas of varietal adaptation (e.g. temperate, tropical, higher elevation etc.); plant height; growth habit (e.g. erect, viny, semi-erect, bush); growth duration, days to crop maturity (from seeding); grain or fruit colour.

5.5 Technical supervision and evaluation and reporting costs

- six days desk technical assistance of AGPS for: a) backstopping of procurement, distribution and monitoring of rice seed purchased by the project; b) backstopping and guiding other national partners in the identification of appropriate crops/varieties to be distributed to farmers affected by floods between August and November 2008;
- nine days advisory services from TCER to support FAOR and MARD in the formulation of mutidonor recovery/rehabilitation programmes including for the formulation of post-disaster assessment missions as/if necessary;
- fourteen days mission of NRCB to undertake a rapid survey of DRM systems for the agriculture sector, identify capacity building needs and integrate DRM aspect in medium term rehabilitation programmes.

5.6 General operating expenses

To include the cost of operating expenses needed for implementation of the project.

5.7 Direct Operating Cost

Direct operating costs will be used to cover the costs of project implementation activities.

VI. PROJECT BUDGET

Country: **The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam**

Project Title: **Emergency Supply of Rice Seeds to Flood Victims in Northern Mountainous Provinces of Phu Tho, Yen Bai and Lao Cai**

Project Symbol: **TCP/VIE/3202 (E)**

Comp.	Component Description	Sub Comps.	Main Comp.
5013	Consultants		19 995
5543	Consultants - National	19 995	
5014	Contracts		30 000
5650	Contracts Budget	30 000	
5020	Overtime		5 000
5652	Casual Labour - Temporary Assistance	5 000	
5021	Travel		24 100
5661	Duty travel others (only FAO staff)	5 000	
5685	Consultants - National	12 750	
5692	Travel TSS	6 350	
5024	Expendable Equipment		350 000
6000	Expendable Equipment	350 000	
5027	Technical Support Services		17 810
6111	Report Costs	2 000	
6120	Honorarium TSS	15 810	
5028	General Operating Expenses		20 385
6300	General Operating Expenses Budget	20 385	
5029	Support Cost		32 710
6118	Direct Operating Costs	32 710	
	Grand Total		500 000

VII. REPORTING

The national project consultant will submit an initial report within the first month of the start of project. This report will include the status of purchases, a rendering of project work plans and their timelines, a list of beneficiaries, and a plan of distribution. The national consultant will also submit mid-term progress reports with information from each district. These reports will highlight the progress made and the status of project operations.

NRCB will submit a mission report containing the main result, conclusions and recommendations of the missions including proposal.

At the end of the project, the lead national consultant will prepare a final terminal statement, presenting the main results and conclusion of the project in addition to FAO's recommendations to the Government. The final report will be reviewed by FAOR and TCE and will be cleared by the three technical units involved in the project. The report should include recommendations for possible follow-up activities.

VIII. GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION AND SUPPORTING ARRANGEMENTS

NOMAFSI will be the project counterpart agency and will be responsible for the implementation of the project MARD will provide appropriate technical supervision. In order to ensure the project will be effectively and timely supported, a project facilitator will be appointed for each province by NOMAFSI. These facilitators are responsible to assist the project coordinator to manage activities within their responsible provinces. Also, they play as liaisons between the project and their responsible areas. In addition, staff at the district level will be provided when required.

NOMAFSI in collaborating with local DARD and Extension Centers of Phu Tho, Yen Bai and Lao Cai Provinces will provide support to the project in kinds and in the following terms:

- allow the FAO Representative, or any other FAO officers designated by the Representative or FAO headquarters, to visit the project sites and monitor the progress of the operations;
- the recruitment, salaries and social security measures of the national staff. NOMAFSI shall also provide the facilities and supplies shown in the Project Document as and when required by the project;
- ensure all necessary measures to facilitate the execution of the project and to assist the experts and consultants recruited by FAO in carrying out their duties and in obtaining such services and facilities as they may require fulfilling their tasks in the framework of this project;
- provide logistical support to facilitate the implementation of the project, including office space for the consultant, storing facilities and local transportation of the rice seeds from the chief town of the province to the ultimate beneficiary;
- responsible for the proper and timely distribution of seeds and their appropriate use. The identification and selection of the beneficiaries, who should be the most affected by the floods and poorest farmers, will be carried out by NOMAFSI in collaboration with the national consultant and local DARD and Extension Centres;
- inform the FAO Representative of the distribution schedule and provide her/him with the list of the beneficiaries before and after the distribution;
- supervise the distribution and appropriate application of the rice seeds and submit a detailed distribution report to FAO every two months over the duration of the project.

ANNEX 1: EMERGING FINANCIAL NEED TO RECOVER CROP PRODUCTION IN NORTHERN VIET NAM AFTER THE HEAVY RAINS AND FLOODS FROM 28/10 TO 5/11/2008

TT	Content	Unit	Quantity	Needed funding (USD)			
				Total	Vietnamese Government	Fund raising from international donors	Farmer
I	Recovery of winter crop						
1.	Potato						
	- Area	ha	30 000				
	- Tuber seed	tonnes	30 000				
	- Financial for seed	Mil. VND	180 000	10 580 000	7 000 000	3 580 000	
2	Vegetable seed						
	- Area	ha	100 000				
	- Seed required	tonnes	1 000				
	- Financial for seed	Mil. VND	100 000	5 880 000	3 820 000	2 060 000	
II	Spring crops in 2009						
	- Area	ha	250 000				
	- Rice seed	tonnes	25 000				
	- Financial for seed	Mil. VND	200 000	11 750 000		5 800 000	5 950 000
	Subtotal			28 210 000	10 820 000	11 440 000	5 950 000

EMERGING FINANCIAL NEED TO RECOVER CROP PRODUCTION IN NORTHERN VIET NAM AFTER THE HEAVY RAINS AND FLOODS FROM 28/10 TO 5/11/2008

ADDITIONAL NEEDS FOR IRRIGATION AND AQUACULTURE

TT	Content	Unit	Quantity	Needed funding (USD)			
				Total	Vietnamese Government	Fund raising from international donors	Farmer
III	Financial support requirement for rehabilitation of 16 damaged irrigation works			154 600 000	46 380 000	77 300 000	30 920 000
IV	Financial support for rehabilitation aquaculture			4 471 000	1 100 000	1 434 000	2 237 000
	Total			187 281 000	58 300	90 174 000	38 807 000

ANNEX 2

Overview of needs in the Northern Provinces affected by Tropical Storm Kammuri (September 2008)

Phu Tho Province

In Phu Tho Province, the water level in the rivers started to rise very fast at the night of 8 August 2008. The peak of the flood was as high as +24.34 metres at the night of 10 August 2008, 1.34 metres higher than the alarming level 3, and .0.3 metres higher than historical record in 1971. The resulting damage was substantial, claiming 11 people's lives, of which eight were lost in Ha Hoa district. 5 825 houses were flooded, 324 collapsed, 164 severely damaged, and 4 423 households had to evacuate from the dangerous areas. Also, 64 class rooms and six health care stations were destroyed. The Provincial People's Committee estimates the total economic loss to be VND 354 708 billion.

The agricultural sector and people relying on agriculture for income and subsistence have been seriously affected in Phu Tho Province. Namely, 5 243 ha of summer rice, 966 ha of maize, and 1 078 ha of vegetables and secondary crops were submerged in the flood water. Furthermore, 2 100 ha of ponds and lakes were flooded causing massive losses of aquaculture and more than 861 heads of animals, mainly pigs, were taken away by flood. Moreover, infrastructures which are important for agriculture, such as: 179 km of national and provincial level roads; 38 km of IV-grade dikes; 18 km of primary dikes; 42 km of irrigation canals, 12 pumping stations, 11 lakes, 80 dams have been severely damaged or destroyed.

As a result, the Provincial People's Committee estimates that livelihoods and food security of 5 825 households are adversely affected. In order to address such situation, the Provincial Peoples' committee has allocated VND 2.1 billion to provide victims with food to relieve from the immediate hunger and money to rebuild their houses, while the Government has allocated money to repair infrastructure. The most affected districts in Phu Tho are Ha Hoa, Thanh Ba, Cam Khe and Doan Hung. In three most heavily damaged communes in Ha Hoa, namely Y Son, Chue Luu and Van Lang, almost all rice fields were totally destroyed and no harvest is expected, where, as of 28 August 2008, still large areas are flooded.

Yen Bai Province

In Yen Bai Province, heavy rains continued from 6 to 10 August 2008 with the rainfall of 246 mm, 680 mm, 284 mm, 202 mm, 119 mm and 286 in Yen Bai city and districts of Thac Ba, Ba Khe, Nghia Lo, Mu Cang Chai, and Luc Yen, respectively. In the Red river, the water level reached the peak of 34.26 m in the evening of 10 August, exceeding the alarming level three by 2.26 m. As a result, 41 people were killed or missing, of whom 13 are in Van Yen, 11 in Yen Binh, and seven in Luc Yen, and other 27 people were injured. Furthermore, 1 479 houses were damaged, of which 366 houses were totally destroyed. The Provincial People's Committee estimates that the total economic losses reach VND,438 billion of which agriculture loss is reported to be about VND 102 billion. Tran Yen, Van Yen, Luc Yen, Yen Binh and Yen Bai city are the most affected districts and city.

While 80 percent of the households in Yen Bai derive their main income from agriculture, severe damages to agriculture sector have affected approximately 10 000 households. 4 651 ha of summer rice and secondary crops are flooded and 680 ha of fish ponds were

damaged causing the loss of 246 tonnes of fish. Also, 2 796 heads of animals, mainly pigs, were taken away by flood. In addition to damages to transportation networks and irrigation works, large areas of crop fields were buried so deeply under stones, sands and alluvial soils that they became irrecoverable for crop production. According to the Provincial People's Committee, it may take years for the victims to recover their normal lives and livelihoods.

Lao Cai Province

In neighboring province of Lao Cai, heavy rains occurred continuously for three-four days with the rainfall of 401 mm, 371 mm and 289 mm in districts of Bat Sat, Bao Yen and Sapa, respectively. In some localities, it reached up to 700 mm. In the Red and Chay rivers, the water levels exceeded the alarming level three by 1.4 metres. In the evening of 9 August 2008, the water level reached the peak of +84.91 metres in the Red River and +76.41 metres in the Chay River. Consequently, all 40 communes along the rivers were flooded. To make the situation worse, flash floods and landslides occurred in many districts such as: Bat Xat, Sapa, Bao Yen, and Van Ban. The most damaging flash flood took place at 3 am of 9 August in Tung Chin village, Trinh Tuong commune of Bat Xat district, sweeping away 19 houses of the Dao minority people, killing 19 people, destroying all 200 ha of rice fields, and leaving the fields with big stones. Another flash flood occurred in Bao Yen district at 8 am on the same day heavily affected 18 communes causing 14 killed and five missing.

Devastating damages were left by the floods. In total, 79 people were killed or missing, of whom 54 are in Bat Xat, 19 in Bao Yen, and five in Sapa, and 62 were injured. About 2 786 houses were flooded, 311 houses were totally destroyed and 2 575 houses are under the threat of potential landslides after the Kammuri storm.

Agricultural production, which is a main source of income and subsistence food for the majority of the victims, was also badly affected. Out of 31 000 ha of summer rice crops, 5 627 ha were damaged, of which 1 950 ha were totally destroyed. 350 ha of paddy fields were deeply buried under sands and stones and became irrecoverable. Another 1 210 ha of secondary crops were also totally destroyed. Fifty tonnes of rice stock were swept away by flood. For aquaculture, 252 ha of fish ponds were damaged causing the loss of 246 tons of fish. Furthermore, 131 animals such as buffaloes, cows and horses were lost. Infrastructures were also largely damaged including 185 transportation works, 150 irrigation works, 86 clean water supply works, 200 class rooms, and eight health care stations. Because the roads were broken or covered by landslides, the emergency supply of food and commodities was delivered mainly by helicopters. The local people said that this was the most devastating flood they have ever suffered.

ANNEX 3

4.1 Scheduled Work plan

Project Activity	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N
Identification of rice seed varieties (done)												
Tender of rice seeds.	X											
Selection of the beneficiary households (done)												
Distribution of rice seeds.	X											
Sowing, growing and harvesting of rice by the beneficiary households (monitoring and technical assistance)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Coordination support and Rehabilitation strategy development.	X	X	X	X	X	X						
DRM needs assessment.			X	X								
Proposal formulation and resource mobilization.					X	X	X	X	X			
Documentation and reporting.										X	X	

ANNEX 4

Tentative List of Inputs

The project will provide 450 tonnes of rice seeds. The seeds will be used to cultivate approximately 4 500 (100 kg of seed/ha) hectares of agricultural land in the flood-affected areas. The seeds procured must meet or exceed QDS standards or conform to standards for emergency seeds of the government, should be of varieties preferred by the farmers and are adapted to the local agro-ecology. The tenders will include detailed varietal description to ensure that the supplier will provide the required variety and these include: crop common name (e.g. Maize), crop species (e.g. Zea mays), variety name, variety type (hybrid, self pollinated, open pollinated), geographical areas of varietal adaptation (e.g. temperate, tropical, higher elevation etc.), plant height, growth habit (e.g. erect, viny, semi-erect, bush), growth duration, days to crop maturity (from seeding), grain or fruit colour and other distinguishing characteristics (if any).

Table 2. Tentative list of inputs (rice seeds) supplied to Phu Tho Province.

Seed Varieties Requested	Estimated Cost (USD/kg)	Maximum Quantity (tonnes)	Estimated Total Cost (USD)
Khang Dan	0.70	200	140 000 00
Q5	0.70	70	49 000 00
HT1Transportation	0.7536.2	30	22 500 00
		300	10 860 00
Total		300 tonnes	USD 222 360 00

Table 3. Tentative list of inputs (rice seeds) supplied to Yen Bai Province.

Seed Varieties Requested	Estimated Cost (USD/kg)	Maximum Quantity (tonnes)	Estimated Total Cost (USD)
HT1	0.75	60	45 000 00
LT2	0.80	1070	8 000 00
Transportation	48.20		3 374 00
Total		70 tonnes	USD 56 374 00

Table 4. Tentative list of inputs (rice seeds) supplied to Lao Cai Province.

Seed Varieties Requested	Estimated Cost (USD/kg)	Maximum Quantity (tonnes)	Estimated Total Cost (USD)
Bac Thom No7	0.80	40	32 000 00
HT1	0.75	40	30 000 00
Transportation	90.4	80	7 232 00
Total		80 tonnes	USD 69 232 00

The unit cost also includes the cost of transportation from the supplier in the north of Viet Nam to the designated provincial town.

Transportation from the designated provincial town to districts and communes will be borne by the Government.

ANNEX 5

Terms of Reference

National Consultant Agronomist

Under the supervision of the Chief, Emergency Operations Service (TCEO), the technical guidance the Seed and Plant Genetic Resources Service (AGPS), the direct supervision of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Representative in Viet Nam, and in cooperation with the counterpart national authority, the consultant will be responsible for co-ordinating project activities, including planning, monitoring, and evaluating the distribution and use of the inputs. In particular, the consultant will have the following duties:

- identify the target beneficiaries for all components of the project in cooperation with Northern Mountainous Agriculture and Forestry Science Institute (NOMAFSI) and the provincial and district technical field services (DARD and Extension Centers) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD);
- review the project implementation plans;
- review the technical specifications of the inputs to be provided under the project and identify local potential suppliers to be invited to bid;
- inspect warehouse or other storage areas when appropriate;
- prepare distribution plans and establish input delivery points in cooperation with the counterpart Government implementing agency;
- submit a report of purchases, project work plans and timing, a list of beneficiaries, and plans for distribution of goods and services of all project components.;
- monitor the distribution and use of inputs and prepare and submit a report and evaluation of the seed distribution;
- carry out an impact evaluation on target beneficiaries at the end of project activities;
- prepare and submit a final technical mission report that includes all components of the project;
- perform other related duties and activities upon instructions received from the Chief of FAO's Special Relief Operations Service.

Qualifications: University degree in Agronomy. At least ten years of professional working experience in agronomy with five year experience in rice seed production and testing sector. Experience in emergency agricultural rehabilitation activities. Good knowledge of English.

Duration of Assignment: 12 months.

Terms of Reference

National Consultant Agronomist TCP/VIE/3202

Under the supervision of the Chief, Emergency Operations Service (TCEO), the technical guidance the Seed and Plant Genetic Resources Service (AGPS), the direct supervision of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Representative in Viet Nam, and in cooperation with the counterpart national authority, the consultant will be responsible for co-ordinating project activities. In particular, the consultant will have the following duties:

- Plan, monitor and evaluate activities for all components of the project in cooperation with Northern Mountainous Agriculture and Forestry Science Institute (NOMAFSI) and the provincial and district technical field services (DARD and Extension Centers) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD);
- establish and review the project implementation plans;
- carry out an impact evaluation on target beneficiaries at the end of project activities;
- prepare and submit a final technical mission report that includes all components of the project;
- assist International consultant in donor coordinating and in formulating medium-term livelihoods based rehabilitation programmes/projects reflecting “building back better principles” and including capacity building of farmers and local/national institutions to reduce agriculture losses from future natural hazards.
- perform other related duties and activities upon instructions received from the Chief of FAO's Special Relief Operations Service and/or FAO Representative.

Qualifications: University degree in Agronomy. At least ten years of professional working experience in agronomy with five year experience in rice seed production and testing sector. Experience in emergency agricultural rehabilitation activities. Good knowledge of English.

Duration of Assignment: 4 months. From July to November 2009.