

Science and Technology

4

Local Actions

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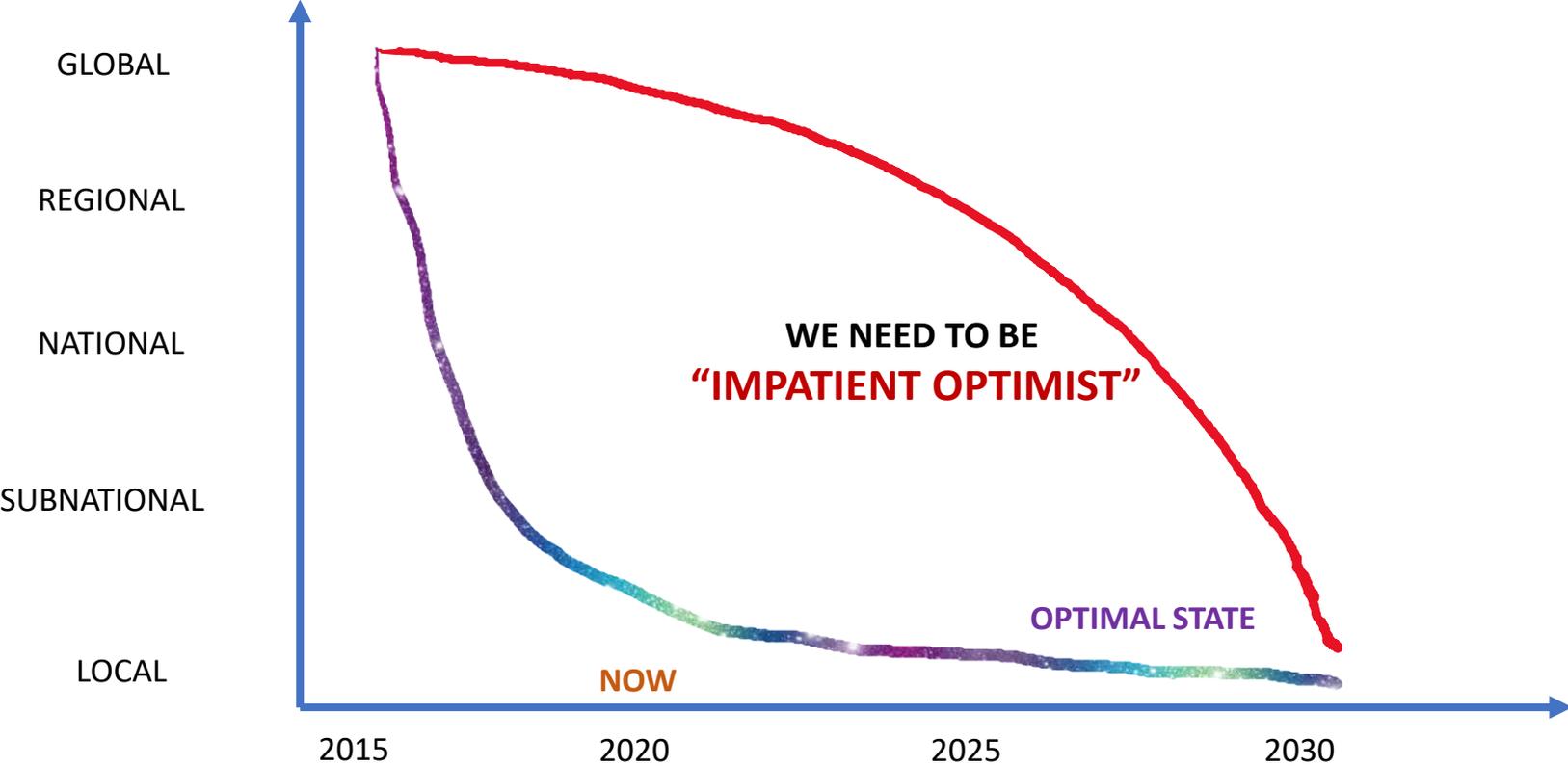
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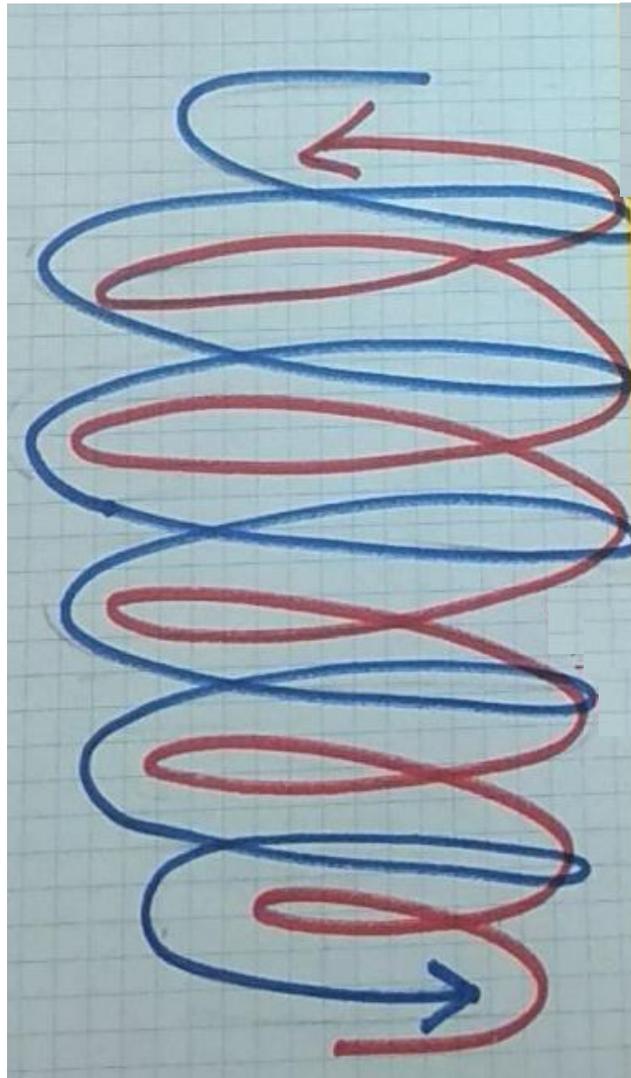
**e-Asia Pacific Science and Technology
Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction**

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How do we reach the local level for change?



Localisation Vs Localaction – the change we aspire for...



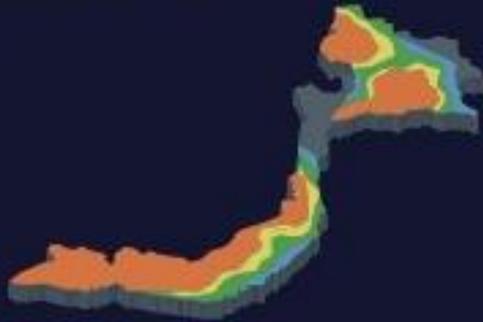
.....there is varied degree of achievements towards addressing disaster risk using scientific method including geospatial information.

However, much has to be done at the local levels in translating such technologies into decision making for risk-sensitive investment planning.

ENHANCING DROUGHT RESILIENCE AND CROP YIELD SECURITY IN VIETNAM



**DROUGHT IN VIETNAM
2015-2016**



52 PROVINCES
affected

(FAO, 23 August 2016)



2 MILLION PEOPLE
affected by drought

(UNICEF, 15 August 2016)



\$1.2 BILLION
needed for recovery

(Government of Vietnam/UNCT/OCHA, 21 Oct 2016)

Viet Nam suffered from recurring drought which resulted in loss in the yields of rice and economic impact to the country



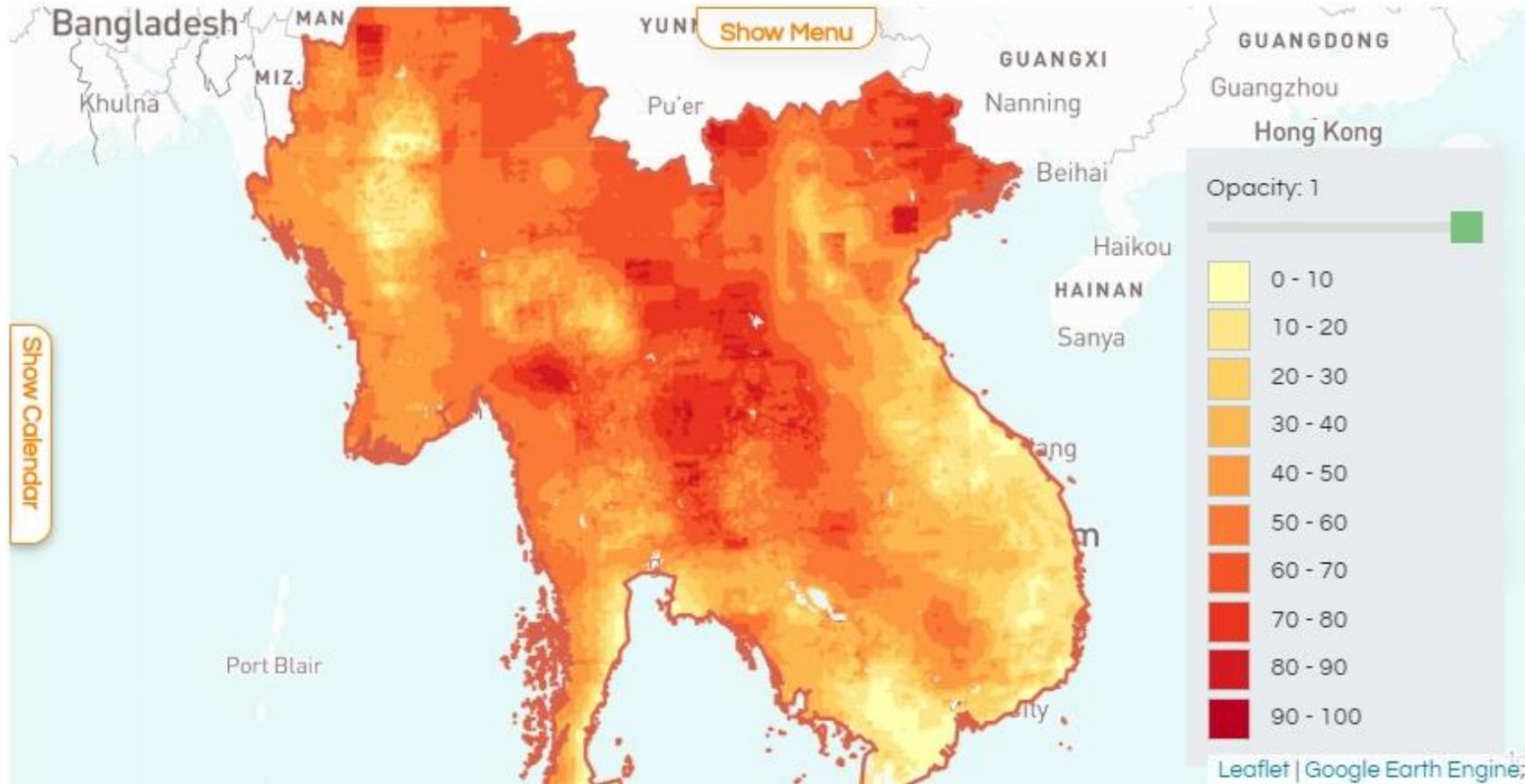
USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



adpc



MEKONG DROUGHT AND CROP WATCH



ADPC, through its SERVIR-Mekong project, brings satellite data and hydro-meteorological models to monitor and forecast drought. The information is meant for local actions

From Satellite Data to Local Applications



Improving drought monitoring and forecasting, co-developed with Vietnam's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)



Drought advisory bulletin disseminated by MARD



Inclusion of both men and women in decision making

POTENTIAL BENEFICIARIES OF THE SERVICE IN NINH THUAN PROVINCE

SERVIR-Mekong piloted this service in Ninh Tuan province, which was most affected by the drought in 2015-2016. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is considering a replication of this service in other provinces.



Over 380,000 people in rural districts*

(Ninh Tuan Statistical Yearbook, 2016)

* This represents the total rural population across 7 target districts in Ninh Tuan province that could benefit from this service.



246,000 TONS of rice produced each year

(General Statistics Office of Vietnam, 2016)

Working with partners under Vietnam's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, ADPC brings drought data to help local authorities and farmers prepared for and adapt to droughts.

Achievement

The screenshot displays a comprehensive drought monitoring interface. At the top, it features the logos of the Vietnam Academy for Water Resources (VAWR) and the SERVIR-Mekong program, along with the text 'HÀN TỔNG HỢP' (Summary Report). The interface includes a navigation menu on the left with options like 'Lựa chọn khu vực' (Select area), 'Quản lý hạn hán' (Drought management), and 'Đơn vị liên hệ' (Contact unit).

Key data elements include:

- Table 1:** A summary table with columns for station names (e.g., Hồ Suối Lớn, Hồ CK7, Hồ Núi Mây) and numerical values representing various metrics.
- Figure 1:** Four bar charts showing 'Dự báo lượng mưa tháng 8 tại các trạm Phan Rang, Ba Tháp, Cà Ná, Khánh Sơn ở mức 71-185mm' (August rainfall forecast at stations Phan Rang, Ba Tháp, Cà Ná, Khánh Sơn at 71-185mm level). Each chart compares observed rainfall (blue bars) with the forecast (red bars) for months 4, 5, 7, and 8.
- Figure 2:** A bar chart showing 'Dự báo nhiệt độ trung bình trong tháng 8 tại các trạm Phan Rang' (Average temperature forecast for August at Phan Rang stations), comparing observed temperature (blue bars) with the forecast (red bars) for months 4, 5, 7, and 8.
- Map:** A geographical map of the region with a legend indicating drought severity levels: 'Hạn nghiêm trọng' (Severe), 'Hạn nặng' (Heavy), 'Hạn vừa' (Moderate), 'Hạn nhẹ' (Light), 'Không hạn' (No drought), and 'Kết thúc vụ' (End of season).
- Timeline:** A date range selector at the bottom, currently set to 11/03/2020.

Data Sharing, Co-development

Vietnam Academy for Water Resources incorporated SERVIR-Mekong drought monitoring and forecasting data in its information portal and the drought bulletins disseminated to provincial governments.

Science was once thought of as an objective truth, exclusive to scientists and independent from the domain of policy and practice. Another conception was that science only had a one-way interaction with policymakers, wherein science only dictates which policies are to be formulated.

Over the years, however, science has become more honest with itself, acknowledging that it also needed to deal with uncertainty. Policymakers are becoming more literate in science as more and more public policy issues call for science-based solutions. Therefore, interactions between policymakers and science are increasingly seen to be complex and nonlinear, as opposed to early conceptions.



Connecting Space to Village in the Lower Mekong Region

SERVIR-Mekong is a geospatial data-for-development program that responds to the needs of Lower Mekong countries. [Learn more](#) ↗



DECISION
SUPPORT TOOLS



GEOSPATIAL
DATASETS



RESOURCES &
PUBLICATIONS

[Request Technical Assistance](#)

SERVIR-Mekong priorities are set by the expressed needs of stakeholders. Let us know the needs of your organization by requesting assistance.

Thanks for the attention!