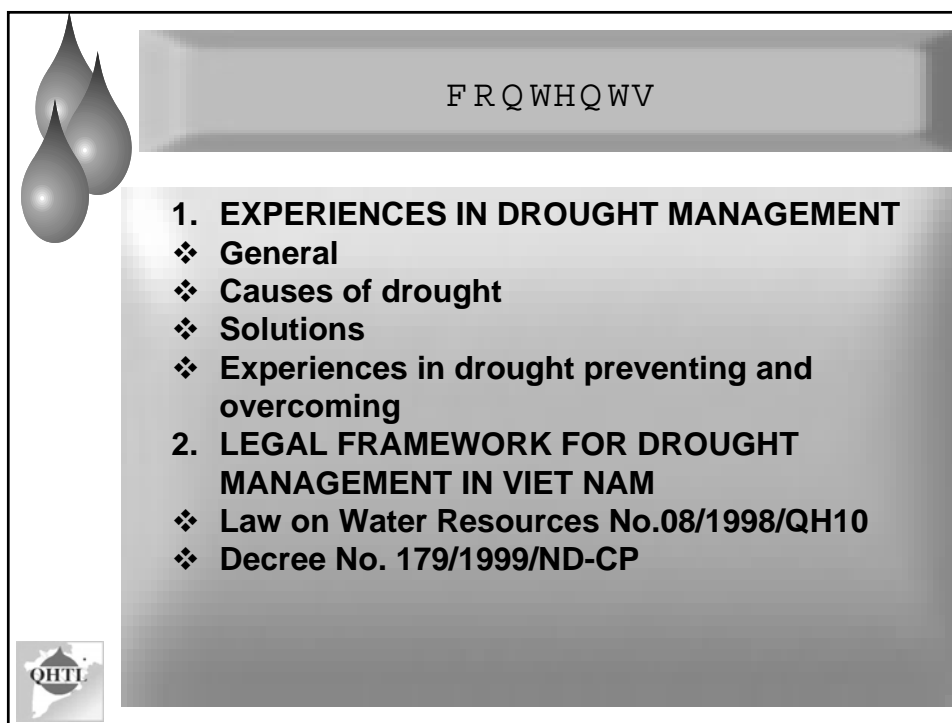
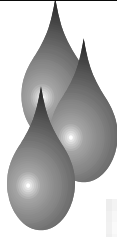




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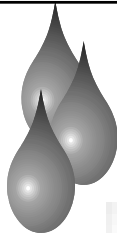




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### 1. General:

Drought is the natural phenomenon caused by the uneven distribution of rainfall in space and time. In Viet Nam, drought usually occurs in dry season from December to April of next year. In 2005, drought occurred seriously in whole country (in 2004-2005 winter-spring crop).

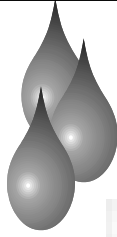


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### 2. Causes of droughts:

- ✓ Forests were uncontrolledly destroyed;
- ✓ The rainy season stops 1 month earlier than the annual average;
- ✓ Annual rainfall was lower than the average range from 10-30%;
- ✓ Flow in rivers had reduced;
- ✓ Salinity intruded far from the sea into lands;

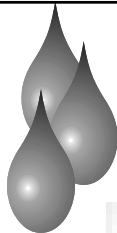




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## 2. Causes of droughts:

- ✓ Water level in rivers was low resulting in low performance of pumping stations
- ✓ Water volume in reservoirs was 60-70% of design storage, (for example Dau Tieng reservoir can store 970/1580 MCM), and
- ✓ Number of existing reservoirs was small not enough to prevent drought.

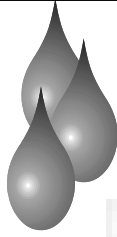


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## 3. Solutions for drought overcoming:

- ✓ Inventory of water storages in reservoirs end of the rainy season;
- ✓ Prepare plan for drought prevention for specific areas;
- ✓ Inform the drought situation to all people through mass media;

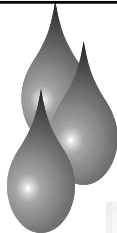




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### 3. Solutions for drought overcoming:

- ✓ To check and repair water infrastructures before droughts (canal dredging, pump reparation, leakage reparation, etc);
- ✓ To apply rational and effective allocation of water resources;
- ✓ To use water economically, and
- ✓ Make plan to construct new reservoirs in the future and reforestation.

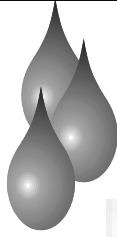


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### 4. Experiences in drought prevention and overcoming:

- ✓ The guidance of the Government;
- ✓ The good cooperation between Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), Ministry of Nature Resources and Environment, Electricity of Viet Nam (EVN) and Center of Hydro-meteorology Forecasting;
- ✓ The effective operation of the local drought preventing committees; and
- ✓ People's support

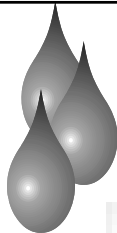




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**The two most important legislations in view of drought management in Viet Nam are:**

- ❖ **The Law on Water Resources No. 08/1998/QH10 (3<sup>rd</sup> Session):** Articles 20 and 43 provides for drought management.
- ❖ **Decree No. 179/1999/ND-CP:** Article 7 specifies implementation of Article 20 of the Law on Water Resources.

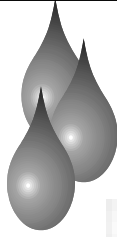


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**Article 20 (Law on Water Resources):  
Regulating and distributing water resource**

1. **The regulation and distribution of water resource for use purposes must be based on the planning of the river basin and the real potential of the water source and must ensure the principle of fairness, reasonability and priority in the quantity and quality of water for living.**



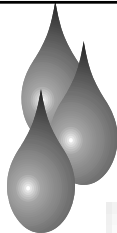


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**Article 20 (Law on Water Resources):  
Regulating and distributing water  
resource**

2. In case of water shortage, the regulation and distribution must give priority to the living purpose. For other use purposes, the regulation and distribution shall be made according to the percentage defined in the planning of the river basin and the principle of ensuring fairness and reasonability.

The Government shall make concrete provisions on the regulation and distribution of water resource.

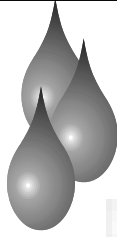


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**Article 43 (Law on Water Resources):  
Preventing, combating and overcoming  
the consequence of drought.**

1. The State shall invest in and support the building of water conservancy works in the areas frequently affected by drought in order to provide water source for living, production and to prevent and fight forest fires.
2. Organizations and individuals have the duty to take part in the prevention, fight against and overcoming the consequence of drought.

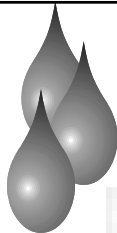




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**Article 43 (Law on Water Resources):  
Preventing, combating and overcoming  
the consequence of drought.**

3. The State managing agency on water resource, the People's Committees at various levels have the responsibility to work out the plan and organize and direct effectively the prevention, fight against and overcoming of the consequence of drought.
4. The State managing agency on meteorology has the responsibility to supply in time information and forecast about meteorology in service of the prevention and fight against drought

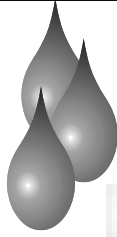


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**Article 7 (Decree No.179): the regulation  
and distribution of water resources  
stipulated in Article 20 of Law on Water  
Resources are specified as follows:**

1. The State managing agency for water resources basing on river basin planning and real potential of water resources shall inform the water potentials for relevant sectors and localities to prepare their people's settlement and socio-economic plans accordingly.



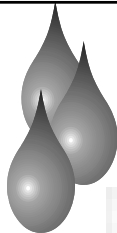


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**Article 7 (Decree No.179):**

**When water resources can not satisfy water demands, sectors and localities have to adjust their people’s settlement and socio-economic plans in conformity with the real potential of water resources.**

- 2. In case of drought causing serious water shortage, the State managing agency for water resources shall implement the regulation and distribution of water resources basing on the principle:**

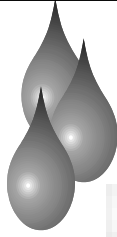


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**Article 7 (Decree No.179):**

- a. to ensure domestic water supply at minimum standard;**
- b. to meet water requirements for cattle and poultry, and aquaculture;**
- c. to ensure water supply for important industrial bases and scientific research bases;**
- d. to ensure water supply for food security program and high economic value crops;**



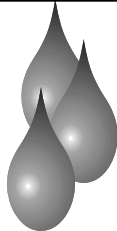


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**Article 7 (Decree No.179):**

**h. Other water use purposes**

**The State managing agency for water resources as stipulated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article is responsible to prepare the plan for water resources regulation and distribution.**



**THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION !**

