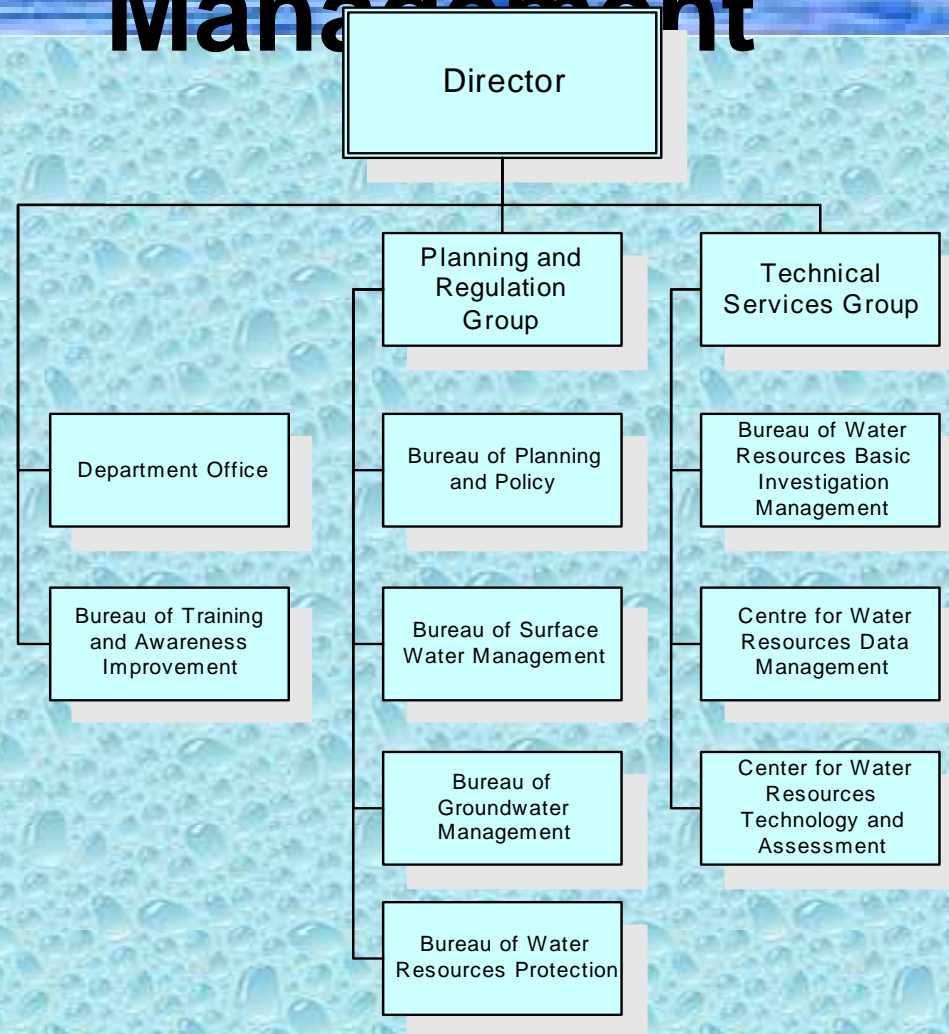


Organizational Report
Department of Water Resources
Management, MoNRE Vietnam

Organisational Structure and Role

The Department of Water Resources Management (DWRM) has Functions to provide assistance to the Minister in implementing state management on water resources including rain water, surface water, ground water, and sea water within the territorial land and sea of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Organisational Chart of the Department of Water Resources Management



Powers and Responsibilities of DWRM

1. Develop legal documents, policies, strategies, planning, long-term, 5-year and annual plans, programs,
2. Develop processes, procedures, standards, technical-economic norms on water resources management
3. Submit to the Minister for approval on assignment and delegation in basic investigation on water resources;
4. Develop measures on protection of water sources, control of and prevention against water resources deterioration and pollution
5. Compile data, manage results of basic investigations, inventories and assessments of water resources; develop national water resources database and information exchange system

Powers and Responsibilities of DWRM (next)

6. Submit to the Minister to define authorities and procedures on issuance, extension, revoke licenses on surveying, exploration, exploitation and utilization of water resources, and waste water discharge permits;
7. Appraise projects and works in areas of water resources basic investigation, planning, plans and projects related to protection, exploitation, utilization and development of water resources
8. International cooperation in water resources areas
9. Implement function as Office of National Water Resources Council (NWWRC) was established to advise the Government of Viet Nam on issues related to water resources required Government's approval.
10. inspect and deal with claims, denunciations and disputes on water resources

Challenges and Proposed measures on IWRM

There are still many shortcomings in terms of planning, management, utilization and protection of water resources in comparison with country development needs

A number of water-related challenges have increased in recent times, water quality is deteriorating in many areas due to urban and industrial activities and saline water intrusion is increasing as dry season river flows are reduced, local and seasonal shortages are increasing, causing impacts on water users and environment.

The recently established DWRM operating in a complex policy environment attempting to bring a strategic approach to water resource management but has limited experience in development policy and planning activities for water resources

Proposes

National Water Resources Strategy

National goals for water

Water resource economics tools to river basin planning; policy development, and water resource protection, management and allocations, etc...

Background, issues, challenges

Annual average Rainfall (X_o) 1,960 mm, total annual discharge of all rivers is about $847 \cdot 10^9 \text{ m}^3$, incoming flow volume from outside is $507 \cdot 10^9 \text{ m}^3$, total flow volume generated inside is $340 \cdot 10^9 \text{ m}^3$ (40%). The Mekong River's total runoff accounts for 59% of the total national runoff, followed by the Red River with 14.9%. VN has 2,360 rivers over 10 km long which have a perennial flow, and 15 basins with an area of more than 2,500 km² of which 10 river basins are of over 10,000 km² in area. These account for 80% of the total area of Vietnam.

Basins Over 10,000 K m²	Basins 2,500 – 10,000 K m²
<i>Bang Giang and Ky Cung</i>	<i>Thach Han</i>
<i>Hong (Red) and Thai Binh</i>	<i>Huong</i>
<i>Ma</i>	<i>Tra Khuc</i>
<i>Ca</i>	<i>Kone</i>
<i>Vu Gia and Thu Bon</i>	<i>Gianh</i>
<i>Ba</i>	
<i>Srepok</i>	
<i>Se San</i>	
<i>Dong Nai</i>	
<i>Cuu Long</i>	

Background, issues, challenges (next)

Issues, challenges

- Population increasing and Industrialization
- Policies and secondary legislation under the Law on Water Resources are not complete. the capacity to develop strong policy and secondary legislation is limited.
- Some overlap of responsibilities among Government' Agencies.
- Lack of integrated river basin planning and management
- Low Institutional and capacity
- Ineffective in Inspection and enforcement and conflict resolution activities.
- Water resources data and information is still scatted, Monitoring networks are insufficient, data quality is not high
- Level of awareness, skills and technology for integrated water resources management fairly low at both the national and provincial level.
- Budget for water resources development and management is limited and has not met the demand of the sector.
- Lack of long term financial strategy including state budget, international assistance, private investment and using fees

Vision and concrete action

- Developing National Strategy for Protection and Sustainable Development of Water Resources of which the National Goals for Water Resources is one of the leading component of the National Strategy.
- Inventory appraisal for Water resource
- Review and update the Law on Water Resources other By-law to create legal corridor for water resources management.
- Priority policy in the water sector
- Developing and upgrading water Resources monitoring network
- Integrated river basins planning and Management,
- Long term financial investment strategy
- Information exchange network among the water resources coordination and management agencies for international rivers.
- Water resources information system and provide timely and accurate information for the water resources users.
- Effective operation of water resources inspection.



Achievements

- National Water Sector Profile
- National Water Resources Atlas
- Water resource information management Decree
- Licensing for water use and water discharge (developing)
- Integrated river basin management (developing)

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