



HUE, Viet Nam

Local progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (First Cycle)

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Reporting period: First Cycle (2011-2013)
Last updated on: 11 February 2013
Print date: 06 May 2013
Reporting language: English

A Local HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb
<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/progress/reports/>

Priority for Action 1

Ensure that disaster reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation

Core Indicator 1.1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

How well are local organizations (including local government) equipped with capacities (knowledge, experience, official mandate) for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Regarding natural disaster control, institutional system and the Flood and Storm Control Committees (CFSC) from central to provincial, city, district and ward/commune levels have been in place for a long time. Activities and projects implemented are many, therefore awareness, capacity and experience of relevant stakeholders are relatively high. Roles and responsibilities of organizations and agencies are clearly defined and specified in laws and by-law documents. Community awareness has also been considerably improved. Regarding climate change adaptation (CCA), there are many limitations and short-comings as this is still a new issue. A Steering Committee for responding Climate Change (SC-RCC) and a interdepartmental specialist group have been established by the provincial government, however both provincial and city governments have not had any personnel specialized in climate change. There are still many limitations in awareness, capacity and skills of stakeholders. There is a close relationship between natural disaster prevention and control and CCA, therefore, it's necessary to have a clear mechanism for the coordination between CFSCs and the SC-RCC to avoid overlaps in coordination, optimize the effectiveness of related activities, and to reduce risks and damages from natural disasters and climate change.

To what extent do partnerships exist between communities, private sector and local authorities to reduce risk?



Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Government agencies and local communities are cooperating with each other in flood and storm control (FSC), especially in the implementation of specific activities during and after a natural disaster. However, there's still limited community participation in FSC planning. This will be improved through project-based external support (e.g.: support from the national government in implementing CBDRM programs). In the time coming, community participation can be improved when the national program (Decision 1002) on CBDRM planning is implemented. Involvement of private sector in disaster prevention and control is still limited, which is partly due to limited awareness of SC-RCC on the role of private sector in this area. Recently, representatives from two private hydropower managing agencies in Thua Thien – Hue province were invited to be members of CFSC. There is also limited coordination of different parties with regards to CCA as this is still a new area with not much activity.

Core Indicator 1.2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels.

How far does the local government have access to adequate financial resources to carry out risk reduction activities?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Every year, natural disaster prevention and control activities receive financial support from National level (Government and departments) and local governments. In addition, Hue also received funds from several international organizations and NGOs. Besides, people also contribute by labor. Natural disaster prevention and control activities are still based mostly on national budget, which is still much lower than local demand. Funding for preparation and prevention activities related to adaptation to climate change is very limited. For example, funding for communication to raise awareness is little and managed with little care. Budget focuses primarily on the recovery and reconstruction activities. Some donors such as World Bank and ADB also focus on this section. Currently, localities have not received any support from the central/provincial government to implement the 1002 program on CBDRM.

To what degree does the local government allocate sufficient financial resources to carry out DRR activities, including effective disaster response and recovery?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Province/city budget for natural disaster management and CCA activities is not enough. The budget is mostly for CFSC's office expense and focus on the infrastructure for natural disaster management and recovery projects. Budgets for risk assessment (hazard, vulnerability, exposure to hazards, capacity assessment), early warning, education, monitoring, and integration into the local socio-economic development plans are limited.

Core Indicator 1.3

Community participation and decentralization are ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels.

How much does the local government support vulnerable local communities (particularly women, elderly, infirmed, children) to actively participate in risk reduction decision-making, policy making, planning and implementation processes?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Vulnerable groups are prioritized in natural disaster prevention and control and CCA programs. This has been clearly stated in the city's legal documents as well as in practice. Vulnerable people can also participate in some specific planning activities, such as resettlement planning. However, the participation of these groups in decision-making and policy development is still limited, partly because of their age (for the elderly and children) and gender (for women). Moreover, there is no representative from the Women's Union in the CFSCs from national to local level.

To what extent does the local government provide training in risk reduction for local officials and community leaders?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Besides plans of the whole province, some sectors also have more specific programs such as: - Rural development - Together to build a better lifestyle Issues that need addressed: - Balance of budget from adaptation - Training programs should be more frequent, with specific plans and good coordination between different sectors

How regularly does the local government conduct awareness-building or education programs on DRR and disaster preparedness for local communities?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Programs include cultural diversity issues	No
Programs are sensitive to gender perspectives	No

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Communication, awareness raising and community education on disaster risk reduction and preparedness are categorized based on the audience of communication, namely educational audience (mainly students) and community. Status of implementation is affirmative. - For educational audience, this communication is integrated in teaching and studying of the interest groups but there's no formal set of textbooks. - For community, the government has programs and plans to implement, with education method selected based on role of each sector. However, these efforts are basically project-based, regularity is not emphasized, coherence in implementation is not satisfactory. For example, interest vulnerable groups are heterogeneous, some more weight is put on one small group or the other, such as the elderly. Besides, some social/religious organizations have different styles of communication to their members. In Thua Thien Hue there's a project on climate change resilience capacity building for the community supported by CECI from Canada. + Additional related documents (documents can be attached online) – For programs related to cultural diversity, gender sensitivity, the project should contact directly the Women's Union, Fatherland Front, Department of Foreign Affairs (for NGO related projects) and Department of Planning and Investment (for ODA projects).

Core Indicator 1.4

A national multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

To what extent does the local government participate in the national DRR planning?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Regarding natural disaster control planning, the national plan has been captured in local plans. Besides, the province is also consulted on national programs and plans by means of documents, meetings or consultative workshops. Also, all proposals of the province on rescue and relief are considered and supported by the central government. Regarding CCA, before Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment (MONRE) issued climate change scenarios, the Ministry had organized some workshops in Hue to collect comments and feedback. Some proposals of the city such as one regarding scenario downscaling for provinces/cities have been accepted and implemented by MONRE. Besides, the national plan to respond to climate change has also been developed based on provincial/city level plans, including that of Thua Thien – Hue province. Recently, the province has proposed some CCA plans (such as Tinh Tam and Ngoc Hai lakes embankment projects, sea dyke and coastal protective forest projects), which are under consideration. In general, the province has roles in natural disaster prevention and control and CCA planning at the national level. However, its roles and weight are still very modest. + Additional related documents (documents can be attached online) – • Annual reports on natural disaster prevention and control activities and plans for the following year; • Documents on comments and suggestions to the draft of Natural Disaster Law; • Reports of the province to the National Assembly on natural disaster prevention and control and relief activities; • Reports on climate change project proposed for Government support + Additional related links (links can be added online) - Websites of provincial People's Committee and of CFSC Office?

Priority for Action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Core Indicator 2.1

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk.

To what degree does the local government conducted thorough disaster risk assessments for key vulnerable development sectors in your local authority?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The local government has conducted a natural disaster risk assessment for different sectors and areas of Hue city. For example: city vulnerability assessment under the framework of National target Program to Respond to climate change (NTP-RCC); natural disaster risk assessments conducted with support from international donors (WB4, DWF, Belgian Government, Swedish Government). Besides, an assessment of Hue city climate change vulnerability is being conducted by CSRD, and by the local government with support from ISET. In general, natural disaster risk assessments conducted are fairly adequate and detailed. However, climate change vulnerability assessments are not quite so. + Additional related documents (documents can be attached online) – • Provincial vulnerability assessment report under NTP • CSRD assessment report • Natural disaster risk map and flood map (CFSC) • CFSC reports

To what extent are these risk assessments regularly updated, e.g. annually or on a bi-annual basis?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:



Every year, the province issues a report of the year's natural disaster situations and forecasts for the following year. Floods and storms and other natural disaster developments are also monitored on a regular basis. However, there have been no systematic and detailed assessment, tracking or recording of damages from disasters, hazards, exposure, neither has there been any regular monitoring of vulnerability of households, businesses, infrastructure and services to natural hazards or extreme climate events conducted. + Additional related documents (documents can be attached online) – • Annual reports on natural disaster prevention and control

How well are disaster risk assessments incorporated into all relevant local development planning on a consistent basis?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The integration of natural disaster and climate change risks into development planning has been institutionalized in laws and regulations. However, the implementation of these regulations is still inadequate. This can be explained by a number of reasons: limited budget and capacity, time pressure, lack of interprovincial and interdepartmental coordinating mechanisms. It's also partly because the evaluation and verification are not adequate.

To what extent have local schools, hospitals and health facilities received special attention for "all hazard" risk assessments in your local authority?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Schools	No
Hospitals/ health facilities	No

Description of Progress & Achievements:

In terms of education and medical facilities, there are initial interests in assessing risks, level of response, but none on sustainability of structures in major disasters (such as grade 12 typhoons, historical flood). Main focus is on floods and storms only,

not on the whole range of natural disasters (cyclones, prolonged flooding, erosion...). Assessment is mainly on health care, not quite specifically on education. Regarding education and schooling, flood and storm management plan is developed every year, but with no vulnerability assessment. There's no training on natural disaster adaptation widely to teachers and students, therefore capacity to respond to natural disasters is still low. Students and teachers are still short of the knowledge needed for protecting themselves in case of floods and other natural disasters. In health care, emergency facilities, medication and supplies are insufficient and inadequate.

How safe are all main schools, hospitals and health facilities from disasters so that they have the ability to remain operational during emergencies?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Schools	No
Hospitals/ health facilities	No

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The system of schools, hospitals, medical clinics, medical aid stations in Hue city have been upgraded and stabilized to better respond to natural disasters, especially in emergency cases as they can function as shelter houses, and contribute to the management, response and relief activities when disasters happen. However, in emergency cases, ward/commune level health sector is still short of equipment and capable health staff for prompt responses.

Core Indicator 2.2

Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities.

-- No questions related to local context --

Core Indicator 2.3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

To what extent are early warning centres established, adequately staffed (or on-call personnel) and well resourced (power back ups, equipment redundancy etc) at all times?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The provincial Center for Hydrometeorology Monitoring is provided with sufficient and synchronized equipment for information processing. 10 years ago the centre was invested with systems such as: real time satellite image transmission system, weather forecast radar for early warning. However some modern equipment is still not yet acquired, transmission is sometimes semi-manual, especially transmission of information to lower levels. Investment in developing hydrometeorology monitoring stations are low, thus their density is low and information accuracy is not high. The center's staff are trained regularly, and have good access to equipment. Its personnel is sufficient to handle the hydrometeorological forecast for the province. Limitations: Coordination, information sharing for flood forecasting is still weak, communication and disaster warning are also weak. Offshore ships still haven't invested enough in communication equipment to receive disaster warnings and news.

How much do warning systems allow for adequate community participation?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

There are many different channels for floods and disaster warning: TV, telephone, radio broadcasting... There are flood warning towers, which are a warning system that allows the community to monitor, informs them of flood levels so they could take action to prepare and respond to floods. Early warning: warning system has been improved and reached a certain level of effectiveness.

Core Indicator 2.4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional/trans-boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

How well are local government risk assessments linked to, and supportive of, risk assessments from neighbouring local authorities and state or provincial government risk management plans?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Most risk assessments are conducted based on administrative boundaries with not much consideration of surrounding areas. Some did investigate but not so much in depth.

Priority for Action 3

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Core Indicator 3.1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems, etc).

How regularly does the local government communicate to the community, information on local hazard trends and risk reduction measures (e.g. using a Risk Communications Plan) including early warnings of likely hazard impact?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Information related to local hazard tendencies and natural disaster prevention and control measures are regularly communicated to concerned communities via different channels: television, press, text messages, public notices, etc. However, communication of information on climate change and adaptation measures is still limited. Some hydrometeorological monitoring stations and flood gauges have been constructed for this purpose. However, the city has not had any exclusive early flood warning system in place.

Core Indicator 3.2

School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

To what degree do local schools and colleges include courses, education or training in disaster risk reduction (including climate related risks) as part of the education curriculum?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:



It's necessary that people working in climate change and DRR should have plans for close contact with schools and organizations, and organize drills to train students how to respond to warnings... This should be incorporated in formal curriculum of different education levels, similar to other issues such as physical training or military training. Ministry of Education and Training is now working with Live and Learn program and has finalized a set of textbooks called: The ABCs of climate change. In Thua Thien Hue, CCP project on coastal zone DRR has organized training for teachers on the coastal areas. Moreover, there is also the Save Children project supported by Save the Children International.

Core Indicator 3.3

Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

-- No questions related to local context --

Core Indicator 3.4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

-- No questions related to local context --

Priority for Action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Core Indicator 4.1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use, natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

How well integrated are local government DRR policies, strategies and implementation plans with existing environmental development and natural resource management plans?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Among the 3 key components of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy, two are related to this issue. - Implementation of NTP on climate change - Approved environment protection plan to respond to climate change. Many projects underway in the province are set in the context of climate change with objective of adapting to climate change. It's compulsory that environment impact assessment of projects consider climate change scenarios. Five coastal districts have committed to implement strategies and action plans approved by the province. Commitment of capacity is needed for maintaining and improving this performance.

How far do land use policies and planning regulations for housing and development infrastructure take current and projected disaster risk (including climate related risks) into account?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Housing

Yes

Communication

Yes



Transportation	Yes
Energy	Yes

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Construction planning has considered natural disaster risks. When verifying construction plans, collection of relevant sectors' comments is done, but implementation is not synchronized; organization, monitoring and evaluation are still weak. For example, results from consultative meeting in Phu Thuong commune: In transportation: Nguyen Sinh Cung road and road 49 are like a dyke causing serious flooding to lower areas. This is the discrepancy between plans and implementation. Planning is largely based on historical and present risk information and uses historical flood frequency data. In land use: not yet emphasized natural disaster and climate change risk reduction. In Hue city, there are many policies that considered natural disasters risk reduction (DRR) such as settlement and resettlement programs for DRR, Huong river basin flood management plan, Overall DRR plan, Plan to implement national strategies on natural disaster risk prevention and reduction for the period until 2020. Communication: incorporated with risk warning. For example, there are communication stations to provide warnings to boats and ships along the coast. Plans for communication and community awareness raising on flood and storm prevention and control... Transportation: integrated with DRR (such as elevation, aperture, road surface structure, etc.) Energy: consultation with relevant departments and agencies in power supply planning incorporated with natural disaster management Overall, policies have considered current risks related to floods and storms. The province has an action plan for DRR, DRR is also considered in different sectors' plans, in construction plans, housing plans, but implementation is weak. Regarding CCA and future risk consideration, there has been so far no specific guidance on integrating climate change into plans and policies.

How well are risk-sensitive land use regulations and building codes, health and safety codes enforced across all development zones and building types?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Construction codes: incorporated with natural disaster prevention and control, but implementation still falls short: no sanctions specifying penalties for financial oversight and management violations specified in the plan. Lack of comprehensive planning to address conflicts among different plans. Planning lacks synchronization, holisticity,

and a long-term vision. New plans are developed with highly localized regulations, no general rules for all industries or sectors. They provide different, overlapping, conflictive and inter-influential rules and standards for different sectors and different time periods. Land use planning: disaster risks are not yet considered, focus are purely on exploitation of land benefits, prioritizing merely economic interests. For example, city master plan has given space for regulating lakes to facilitate water flow, but in the process of implementation, reservoirs were filled and new constructions set up contrary to stated plans, which led to waterlogging. Plan adjustments were only to deal with the consequences, not to improve efficiency.

How strong are existing regulations (e.g. land use plans, building codes etc) to support disaster risk reduction in your local authority?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Lack of overall regulation. Current regulations do not facilitate disaster risk reduction at local level. Land use planning has not integrated disaster risk reduction. Construction codes have rules to adapt to the local conditions and to prevent or reduce disaster risks. The process of construction planning for some new urban communities does not include community consultation, thus leads to flooding in surrounding areas after the new urban areas form. For example, An Van Duong urban area development causes floods in some villages in Phu Thuong commune, Phu Vang district

To what degree does the local government support the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Forests	No
Coastal zones	No
Wetlands	No

Water resources	No
River basins	No
Fisheries	No

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The local government pays proper attention to sustainable restoration, protection and management of ecosystem services. Some specific examples are: - Program for clearing or rearranging bamboo fishing traps in the lagoon - Building reserves areas to protect marine resources - In forestry, Thua Thien Hue is the province with highest coverage rate in Vietnam, and with a fairly good forest land allocation program. However, in current trends, construction in basin areas is likely to cause ecosystem imbalance. Current practice of assigning 1,000 ha of forest to one forest ranger to manage is not appropriate. However, deforestation in Thua Thien Hue is still not as serious as in other areas. Issues that need addressed: - Deforestation - Assignment of forest rangers - Construction of hydropower facilities needs more consideration

How much do civil society organizations and citizens participate in the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Civil society organizations in Thua Thien Hue include Fisheries Association, Forestry Association, Shrimp farming association. Fisheries associations are very active in restoration, protection and management of lagoon ecosystem (58 sub-associations, 4,500 members) Forest land allocation program has been very effective, demonstrated by the fact that forest coverage in Thua Thien Hue is the highest in Vietnam. Mangrove ecosystem restoration is not backed up by science so effectiveness is not high enough. Issues to address: - Mechanism and policies should be loosened so that civil society organizations can work more effectively. - Associations themselves should build their own capacity (both in profession and management) - Strengthen coordination between associations and relevant partners

How much does the private sector participate in the implementation of environmental and ecosystems management plans in your local

authority?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Many enterprises established Environment Protection Fund, such as Banyan Tree Group. All enterprises are highly aware, but their roles are unclear and not very well facilitated. Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) are mainly only formalistic, and very weak in monitoring and evaluation. It's necessary to improve awareness of the private sector in this regard, to enhance financial capacity. The government is not aware of the role of private sector.

Core Indicator 4.2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

What is the scope of financial services (e.g. saving and credit schemes, macro and micro-insurance) available to vulnerable and marginalised households for pre- disaster times?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Financial support services for vulnerable households are available but still their diversity and scale are very limited. Currently, most credit programs are supported by international organizations, for example, credit projects supported by DWF to help vulnerable households to rebuild their homes or post-disaster reconstruction program (low interest rate reconstruction loans) by the World Bank. On the Government side, a pilot insurance program for agricultural sector is also being implemented in a number of provinces. However, this program has not been implemented in Hue. Besides, the government also has policies to support debt reduction and debt cancelation for vulnerable households when major disasters occur. In addition, Vietnam Bank for Social Policy (VBSP) also has low interest credit program for the poor to improve livelihoods, employment and living conditions. Thua Thien Hue province has some "135 assistance programs" to support poor households in extremely poor communes.

To what extent are micro finance, cash aid, soft loans, lone guarantees etc available to affected households after disasters to restart livelihoods?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

When a major disaster occurs, the government usually supports affected households in a number of ways: food provision, financial support to repair and build new houses, rebuild their lives, small-scale loans (3-5 million) to restore livelihoods. In addition, households that suffered heavy damages after a disaster often receive support in cash, clothing, food, etc. from social organizations, unions, enterprises and communities. However, in general, the access of vulnerable households to microfinance to recover after natural disasters is still very limited. ?

Core Indicator 4.3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities.

How well established are economic incentives for investing in disaster risk reduction for households and businesses (e.g. reduced insurance premiums for households, tax holidays for businesses)?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Local authority has policies to encourage households and enterprises to invest in natural disaster prevention and control and CCA. For example, in National strategy for natural disaster prevention, response and mitigation, or Irrigation Law, government encourages households and enterprises to build flood and storm control infrastructure through tax reduction policies and other incentives. Government also has incentive policy for household participating in forestation. Central Vietnam Disaster Foundation also invites donations from enterprises, who then be honored and/or get some incentives. However, the effect of implementing incentive measures are still inadequate.

To what extent do local business associations, such as chambers of

commerce and similar, support efforts of small enterprises for business continuity during and after disasters?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Local Authority has supportive policy for enterprises to reserve food, stabilize food price after disasters happen. Department of Industry and Trade takes responsible in this issue. Besides, there are some supportive policies for enterprises to recover after disasters such as tax reduction, tax burden reduction, seed and breed provision, etc. ? However, a systematic policy that support small and medium-sized enterprises to maintain operation during and after a disaster is still in the process of discussion and development. ?

Core Indicator 4.4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

How adequately are critical public facilities and infrastructure located in high risk areas assessed for all hazard risks and safety?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

There are currently regulations on public construction with safety standard requirements. There is also a comprehensive risk assessment of these constructions in high risk areas. Specifically, they based on the experience of the 1999 flood to determine flood levels and other risks such as erosion used in developing these standards. Construction of public facilities have considered floods and storms, but are not yet based on climate change scenarios as these scenarios are not specific enough. However, for some critical public infrastructure such as electricity and water supply facilities, the assessment is not thorough enough. As the result, some power supply networks to households are not adequately resilient to disaster risks, thus often risk failures when disasters happen. In addition, the supervision of overall risk assessment of public infrastructure is still weak, un-synchronized and insufficient.

How adequate are the measures that are being undertaken to protect

critical public facilities and infrastructure from damage during disasters?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Thua Thien Hue province has regulations on protecting critical public facilities but has no relevant experience with risks likely in the future. Most structures have not considered floods and storms of very high level, such as grade 12 storms or prolonged flooding... Plans take into account protection of critical public facilities, but overlapping in implementation can cause problems – when one issue is settled, another will arise. Besides, maintenance is inadequate, which is why public facilities usually downgrade very quickly, with low capacity to sustain natural disasters.

Core Indicator 4.5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes.

How well are disaster risk reduction measures integrated into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation activities (i.e. build back better, livelihoods rehabilitation)?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

In general, it is effective in the following ways: - After the historical flood in 1999, there were some disaster recovery and reconstruction activities that are effective in the long run, such as storm resistant housing construction, construction design contest for storm resistant housing (there are 400 houses so far of CECI project that plan to build safer community in 3 districts: Quang Dien, Phu Loc and Phu Vang). - DW implement the stabilized storm resistant housing program: • Building permanent flood control construction such as hospitals, multi-story school buildings • Resettlement program for people in areas planned for Hydropower factory is facing difficulty in early phase, but with communication to raise awareness, community are better aware of the threat from unexpected severe disasters so people follow voluntarily. • Particularly for Hydropower factory residents living near the lagoon area, resettlement was accompanied by livelihoods shifting program and government intervention, thus both mental and physical obstacles were addressed with optimistic results. Issues that need to be solved: - The resettlement areas Bai Dau and Huong, Kim Long need to be

associated with a livelihood shifting program - Ensure that the quality of ecological environment and social environment receive proper attention - The development of new urban areas for resettlement activities are not often accompanied with necessary infrastructure, hence, it causes the flooding and environmental pollution, which affect people's livelihood.?

Core Indicator 4.6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

To what degree do local government or other levels of government have special programs in place to regularly assess schools, hospitals and health facilities for maintenance, compliance with building codes, general safety, weather-related risks etc.?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Schools	No
Hospitals/ health facilities	No

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Lack of target programs for regular assessment of schools, hospitals and other health facilities in terms of how these facilities follow construction standards and safety rules in general and how they respond to natural disaster risks in particular. There are only several assessments, which are not regular and systematic. Maintenance is very weak. Repair and maintenance are done only when failures happen or when there're new complaints.

Priority for Action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Core Indicator 5.1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

-- No questions related to local context --

Core Indicator 5.2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

How regularly are training drills and rehearsal carried out with the participation of relevant government, non-governmental, local leaders and volunteers?

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Organized drills at provincial and district levels, but not frequently. - Drills are still only formalistic, in small scales, with low participation (alternately one district/year, as a model). Drill activities are still simple, not anticipating all kinds of damages from disasters. - Training: Training is incorporated in projects, so when projects end, so is training. This means training is unsynchronized, spontaneous, uninformed, shallow and inconsistent in content. - There's proposed project 1002, which is on drills but with no budget, impractical content. Budget allocated on drills themselves are low, and commune level activities are few. - There are improvements, but limited.

How available are key resources for effective response, such as



emergency supplies, emergency shelters, identified evacuation routes and contingency plans at all times?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Stockpiles of relief supplies	Yes
Emergency shelters	Yes
Safe evacuation routes identified	Yes
Contingency plan or community disaster preparedness plan for all major hazards	Yes

Description of Progress & Achievements:

- Storage of emergency supplies: There are specific plans to store supplies, from provincial to local level. At provincial level, there is specific storage plan, responsibility assignment to each sector in management and directing, with emphasis on disadvantaged areas such as mountainous areas. Commune level governments signed contracts with agents to store flood relief supplies. - Safe shelter: Every year, disaster prevention and control plans are prepared, specifying safe shelter locations for evacuation households. - Evacuation routes are identified in FSC plans - Back-up plans or community preparedness plans for all key hazards.

To what extent does the local government have an emergency operations centre (EOC) and/or an emergency communication system?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

There is an emergency center from province to commune level with clearly assigned responsibilities for each members (CFSC, led by government leaders of each level). Besides, there is a roving command board to help handle and response to disaster emergencies. Handling natural disaster incidents is based on 5 “on the spot” principles: On the spot command, on the spot force, on the spot means, on the spot logistics, on the spot self-management. The emergency center works very effectively,

promptly and in synchronization from central to local level.

How aware are citizens of evacuation plans or drills for evacuations when necessary?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Significant improvements have been made, but some food and health issues still have not received proper interest due to unorganized coordination.

To what degree does the Contingency Plan (or similar plan) include an outline strategy for post disaster recovery and reconstruction, including needs assessments and livelihoods rehabilitation?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

- The backup plan outlined core issues quite specifically for each sector: - In agriculture: rapid field clearing program provide seeds, fertilizer, and guidance for people to settle their lives and reproduce. - For production facilities: having reserve funds to support in form of loans for post-disaster recovery and restoring production. - Policy: price subsidy mechanism for strategic materials and items related recovering production and livelihood after a disaster. - In terms of supplies, besides support from national reserve funds, the city also builds inventories to promptly respond to disasters Other issues that need to be solved: - To promptly and accurately assess the disaster damages and consult the community when receiving support after disasters?

How far are regular disaster preparedness drills undertaken in schools, hospitals and health facilities?

Level of Progress achieved: 1

Schools	No
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Hospitals/ health facilities No

Description of Progress & Achievements:

At present, according to regulations, the strategies and programs include community capacity building, including education in flood and storm prevention and control. Some drill activities have been carried out at some schools, organized by NGOs but this is non on a regular basis (e.g.: Red Cross drills in some schools).

Core Indicator 5.3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

To what degree do local institutions have access to financial reserves to support effective disaster response and early recovery?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Every year, the province PC has a budget planned for FSC, early response to and recovery from natural disasters impacts. There is also regular budget for FSC, maintenance of infrastructure to ensure safety in floods and storms, preparing for timely emergency response, and post-disaster recovery. Funds are released promptly. However, the budget is limited, rates are quite low compared to actual need.

Provincial PC has detailed plans and assignment of responsibility in supporting people before, during and after a disaster, in order to ensure social security, especially after a disaster. For example, policy to support people whose roof is blown away or house is damaged by storms. Besides Decree 64, it also provides rates for supporting each group of affected people. Public infrastructure (transportation, irrigation, health care, education...) damaged by disasters will be repaired with local government budget. Besides government sources, additional funds are also mobilized from other sources such as domestic and international organizations, private sector... for recovery of disasters.

How much access does the local government have to resources and expertise to assist victims of psycho-social (psychological, emotional) impacts of disasters?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The spirit of mutual support is a good tradition of Vietnamese people. After going through disasters, some will be psychological trauma. In fact, not only local government directly undertakes through the leadership of the government but mass associations and other social organizations, such as the Red Cross, enterprises, households also mobilize resources and expertise to support those people. - Based on the above analysis, it is necessary to promote the achieved results.

Core Indicator 5.4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.

-- No questions related to local context --