



Viet Nam – Identifying good gender sensitive indicators in line with national policy priorities on Disaster Risk Reduction

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9 specific objectives

1. Enhance the capacities of forecasting flood, storm, drought, seawater intrusion, of informing earthquake, of warning tsunami and extreme hydrometeorology phenomena, of which the focus is given to increase the early warning of storm and tropical depression to 72 hours in advance.
2. Ensure that the development planning and building codes of socioeconomic structures and residential areas in places frequently affected by disaster suit to regional standards for flood and storm control; and socio-economic development plans and sectoral plans are integrated with the strategy and plans of disaster prevention, response and mitigation for a sustainable development.
3. Ensure 100% of local staffs, who directly work in the field of disaster prevention, response and mitigation at all levels to be trained and strengthened of capacities for disaster prevention, response and mitigation; ensure more than 70% of population living in disaster prone areas to be disseminated of knowledge on disaster mitigation.
4. Complete the relocation, arrangement and stabilization of the life for people in disaster prone areas according to the planning approved by authorized government agencies.



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Viet Nam National Strategy on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (2014-2020)

General goal:

- Mobilize all resources to effectively implement disaster prevention, response and mitigation from now up to 2020 in order to minimize the losses of human life and properties, the damage of natural resources and cultural heritages, and the degradation of environment, contributing significantly to ensure the country sustainable development, national defense and security.



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9 specific objectives (cont.)

5. Direct the collaboration and cooperation among forces of search and rescue to take initiative in responding to emergency situations; ensure adequate investment for construction of technical infrastructure and facilities, for procurement of equipment and for human resource development to deal with disaster search and rescue.
6. Ensure safety for the dyke systems at provinces from Ha Tinh province up to the North of the country; improve the flood-resistant capacity of embankment systems in the Coastal Central region, Central Highlands and the Eastern South; complete the consolidation and upgrading of seadyke systems all over the country to protect population, develop the sea economy, and ensure national security and defense in coastal areas.
7. Ensure safety for reservoirs, especially the large reservoirs and the ones related to crowded residential areas, to politically, economically, culturally sensitive areas, and to important structures of national security and defense downstream.
8. Complete 100% of construction of storm shelters for boats and ships according to the planning approved by authorized agencies
9. Complete the fishery communication system; ensure that 100% of offshore fishing boats and ships have sufficient communication equipment; sign treaties on sea rescue with other countries and territories in the region.



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M&E Framework of the National Strategy on DM

- 138 indicators
- Largely at the process and input levels (progress on law/policies development, number of trainings/workshop...)
- Some impact indicators, however lack of mentioning about target groups → no disaggregated data
- Indicator 7: Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters.
- Indicator 9: Number of injured persons attributed to disasters.
- Indicator 22: Percentage of people living in disaster prone areas that are reported satisfied with the directions and guidance of the Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control.
- Indicator 52: Percentage of people living in disaster prone areas that are updated on disaster management knowledge.



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How to identify good gender sensitive indicators?

- Identify issues for action in the National Strategy
 - Among others, identify gender associated issues
 - Gender sensitive indicators in vulnerability and capacity
- Identify target groups/sub-groups
 - disaggregation of data.
- Align with current national indicators which already in other national strategy such as NS on Gender Equality.
- Align with regional and global set of indicators which the country need to report to.



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Challenges

- Data on climate change is not under one Ministries but are collected by different ministries.
- Weak coordination mechanism among data producers (Ministries and GSO).
- Gender sensitive indicators in DRR and CC is limited.
- Some DRR indicators in National Statistic Indicator System (NSIS) are difficult to disaggregated by gender, for example
 - Number of house are destroyed by disasters (disaggregated by gender of the head of HH).
 - Areas of agriculture land are affected by disaster (disaggregated by gender of head of HH)



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Challenges

- Social and Environment Statistic Department (GSO) is developing a set of indicators on Climate change, and there are number of indicators that can disaggregated by gender.
- But the most challenge is a lack of common understanding on concept and methodology between GSO (statisticians) and Ministries (policy makers)



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Thank you

