

# URBAN RESILIENCE SCOPING STUDY AND BASELINE ASSESSMENT

MIDTERM REPORT 01

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Context and theoretical approach

The starting point for the project is the first IFRC Paradigm shift: from reactive disaster response to proactive disaster risk reduction (DRR), with a change of the implementation logic: from the traditional top-down and hierarchical approach to bottom-up. While DRR emanated from the humanitarian relief context, it thus functions along the lines of a rather *developmental approach*. A central conceptual goal of this approach is **community resilience**.

*“For the IFRC, resilience is defined as the abilities of individuals, communities, organizations and countries exposed to disasters and crises and underlying vulnerabilities to anticipate, reduce the impact of, cope with, and recover from the effects of adversity without compromising their long-term prospects.”*

Based on this definition, four main questions are raised:

1. *What are the long term prospects?*
2. *What are the disasters, crises and their impacts?*
3. *Who are the vulnerable?*
4. *How can they anticipate, cope with, recover from the effects of adversity without compromising their long-term prospects?*

From the above starting point, we then come to the second IFRC Paradigm shift: from rural to urban. The overall urban characteristics are: a concentration of people, a concentration of assets and complex relationships: many stakeholders, many levels of interests, many levels of institutions and legal frames, etc.

In such an urban context, the overall objective of the project is to define the new role and position of Red Cross in the urban landscape, action fields with visible efficiencies - not to find concrete actions!

## Main strategies

- Networking with other stakeholders
- Mobilizing other resources
- Advocating to vulnerable communities
- Raising of community resiliencies.

## Scope of work of the consulting project

This is a small scale consultancy project, with only about 15 man-days per city. So the aim of the research is to check the general possibilities to implement the above four main strategies in the four cities of Ha Noi, Ha Tinh, Tam Ky and Quang Ngai, especially in the chosen pilot ward in each city.

## Theoretical guidelines

There are two main steps: a synopsis of vulnerability and a scoping at the city level and an assessment of resiliencies or a baseline assessment in ward level.

The output at the city level is a city profile and the scoping study will lead to the choice of a ward as a critical zone for the initial project activities. The output at the ward level is a ward profile, which should reveal the fields of possibilities for the RC to act.

The theoretical basis for the resiliency assessment are the concepts of UNISDR as well as those of ISET, HFA and ARUP. As a combination of all those concepts, and considering the available data, we propose the following questions for the baseline assessment of the ward:

1. *What are the most critical hazards and their impacts?*
2. *What is the structure of the community in this ward and which part of the community is extreme vulnerable, from which hazard?*
3. *What are the social capitals of this ward with regard to the resiliencies: institutions, norms, cultures, commitment, cohesion, social stability and security, etc.?*
4. *What are the critical assets: infrastructure, public and social service facilities etc. and how save are they in hazards cases and what are the consequences for the resilience of the ward?*
5. *What are the source of livelihood and income, and how save are they?*
6. *What are the different stakeholders in the ward and what are their interests?*

## Result of the study in four cities

### City level

Though each city has its own problems and challenges, there are some common characteristics:

- All four cities have long-term visions, based on political aspirations, rather than natural and socio-economical conditions. This leads to an exaggerated expansion of urban planning, with permanent risks: expanding on risky areas, destroying the natural conditions (e.g. for the drainage of rainwater), little consideration of climate hazards and of climate change,

uncontrollable development, exhaustion of economic resources, etc. So the cities are not resilient already in the definition of their prospects.

- *Main natural hazards:* sea level rise, storm and storm surge, concentrated rainfall, increased peak temperature, which leads to several main impacts: flooding and urban heat. The consequences of those impacts are multiplied by the manmade problems of urbanization, waste and pollution. Though these hazards are recognized, there are no precise information about them, which could help the decision making process. Especially the problem of heat about which little is known.

- *Who are the vulnerable?* They are mostly urban poor and immigrants, who have least means to cope with the hazards and usually live in areas of high population density in the most risky zones. There is no usable data base on vulnerabilities in all four cities.

- *What could be done at the city level?* In all four cities, the problems are so significant that no single solution could help, especially with limited resource. However, there are some fields, which could be considered to increase the resilience of the city, if the:

- o Awareness of the leaders and other stakeholders could be raised

- o Vision, planning and management rules could be revised with consideration on resiliencies

- o Information about risks, impacts and vulnerable groups are more precise and available for all stakeholders

- o Local ward people can participate in the process of information collection, distribution, they will be more aware of their problems, rights and responsibilities

- o Projects in different departments of the city could be integrated for more synergistic effects.

All the above fields are still difficult for VNRC to enter, considering the existing capacity of local RC staff. With this capacity, all four main strategies of the IFRC could only be implemented in a modest way. However, the advocacy workshops in the four cities showed that with international support, the local VNRC could also mobilize a large number of stakeholders for a common interest.

### Ward level

In all four cities, the stakeholder workshops decided to choose a pilot ward with some similar characteristics: They are areas with both urban and rural characters near the city center. The rural areas allow the RC to engage with actions in a context which they are familiar with already in previous project phases. However, each ward also has an urban part, with typical urban problems, which pose interesting challenges for the RC in terms of the development of new strategies and solutions.

Furthermore, all four wards are near the city center and will play an important role in the next development of the city. Therefore not only the existing conditions could be improved, but planned development could be influenced anticipated to improve future resilience.

All four wards are in low lands, near rivers, therefore highly susceptible to flooding, although this risk goes together with a high natural and ecological value.

The protection against flooding with hard engineering solutions, which is planned in all 4 wards, with projects of ADB, WB, etc. is not necessarily a safe and efficient alternative. It can harm the nature and ecology of the locality while not providing efficient protection against flooding, even in some areas increasing localized flooding.

In all wards, there is no plan for a general structural change but only new development in green fields. These developments, with typical landfills to prevent the flooding of new areas, will reduce the water retention areas and lead to the increase of flooding in existing settlements. So the existing inhabitants, who are already some of the most vulnerable groups in the city, will be further disadvantaged.

Last but not least, the mostly ambitious plans for these wards will present obstacle for the free market development of livelihood of the inhabitants and lead to social and economical instability, so long the plans are not realized.

## What can Red Cross do at the ward level?

Certainly, the RC cannot solve the problem of flooding in those wards, nor prevent the planned strategy of hard engineering flood protection, nor reverse the tendency of urban development on low green fields.

*But it can:*

1. Help the people to better live with the flood, since even the expensive hard engineering solutions will not protect them from flooding. Besides general awareness raising and technical solutions to prepare for risky situations, the improvement of social capital, social coherence is the most important task, since this is the most significant weakness of an urban ward compared to a rural community.

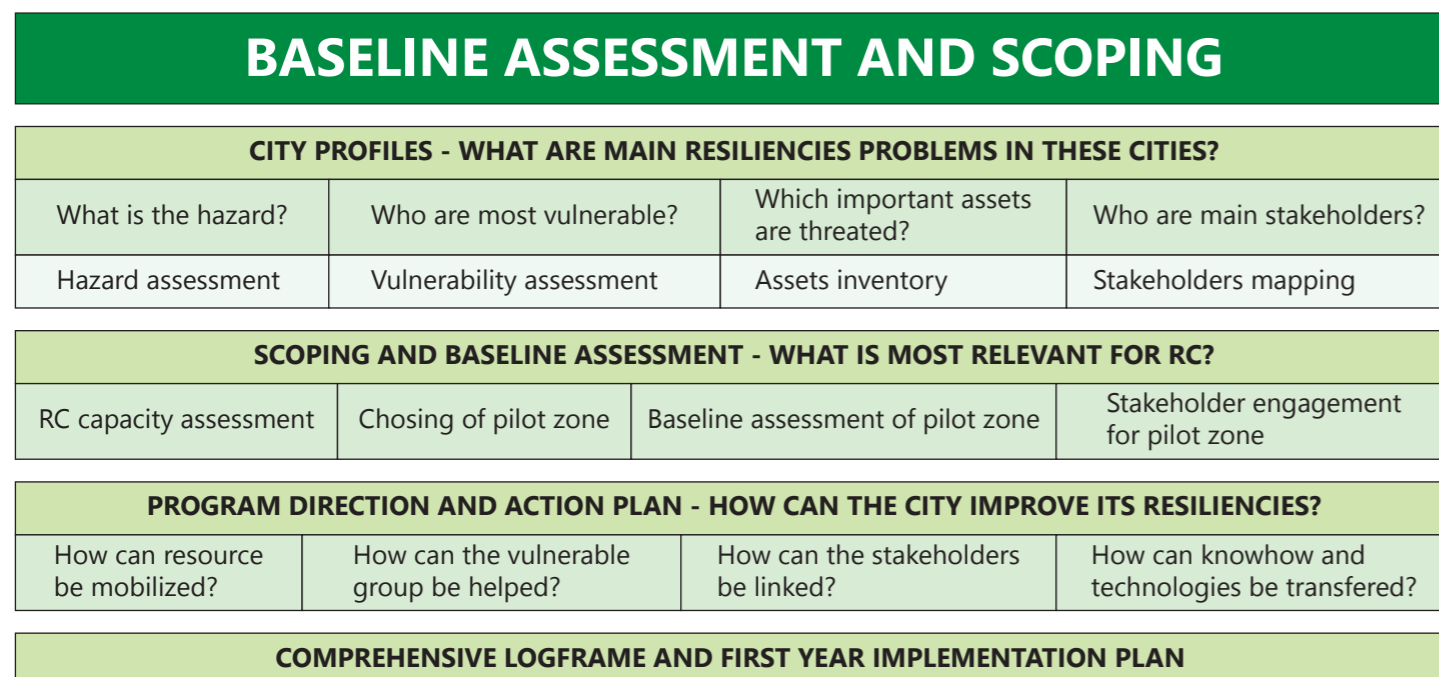
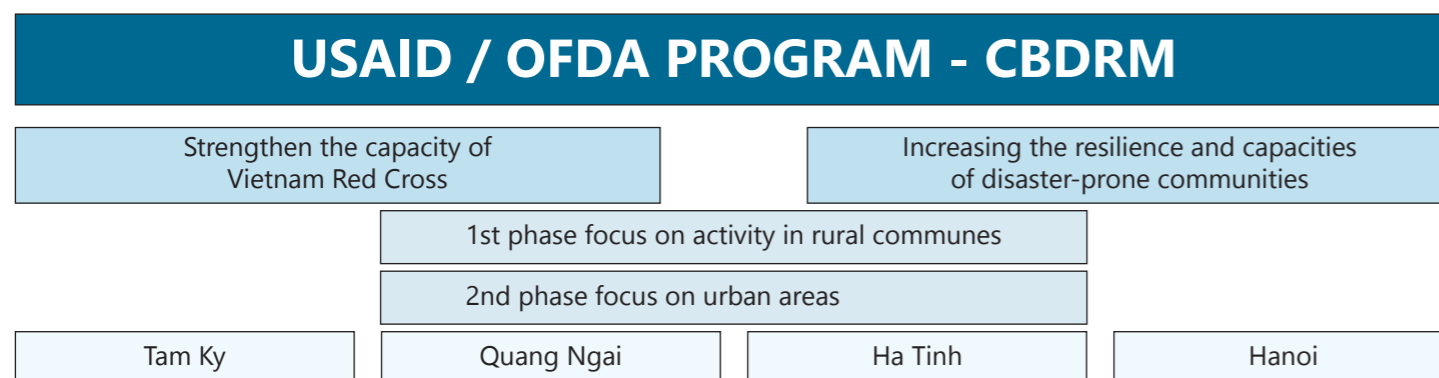
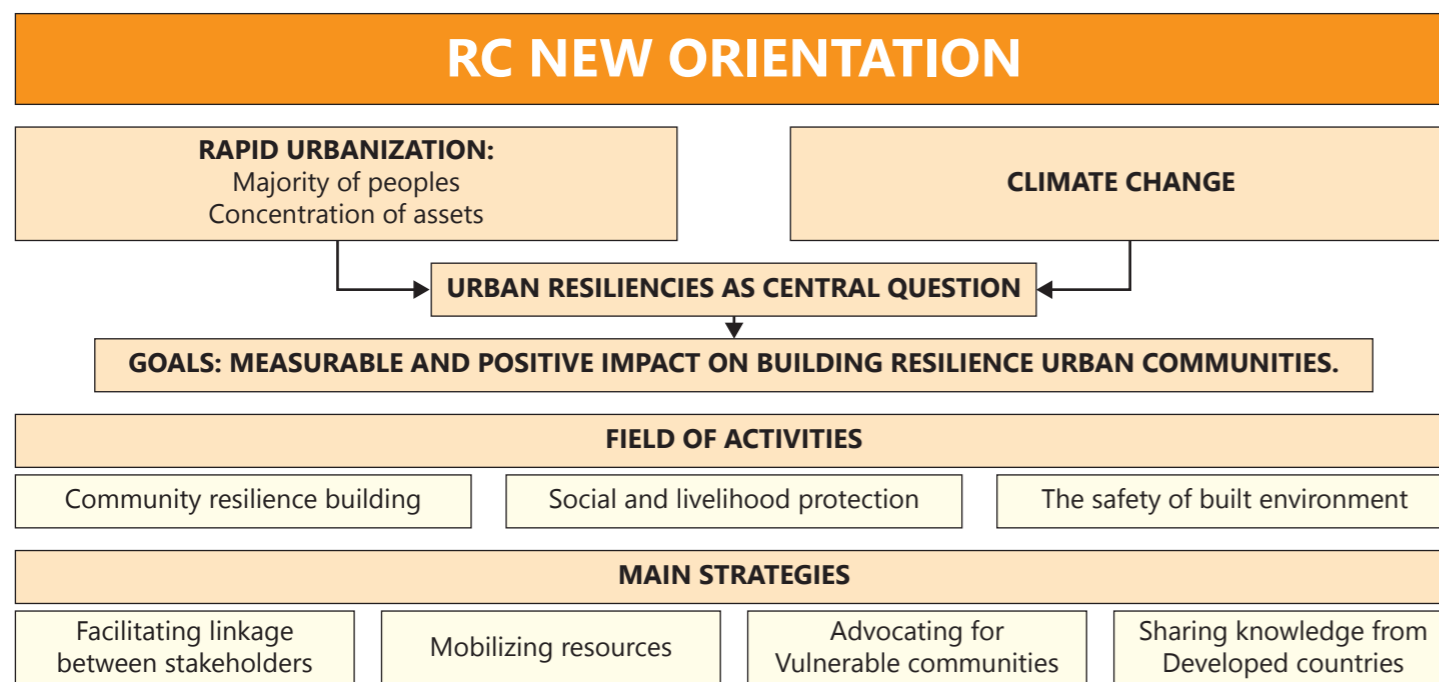
2. Collaboration in the planning and design of hard engineering solutions, so that they will have the least consequences on environment and nature.

3. Document the risks precisely, to show who should be responsible for the future increase of impact, at least to get more social fairness.

4. Help to increase the stability and livelihood protection and development in the wards, especially in the unrealized planned areas.

5. Help to better protect existing important urban assets

6. With the initial budget, the RC can help the ward to apply for more financial resources.



STAGE	ACTIVITIES	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	DEADLINE	LOCATION
1	<b>Develop a detailed work plan and methodology</b>	- Team discussion - discussion with ARC & VNRC	Agreed work plan and detailed methodology	14-Feb	Hanoi
2	<b>Comprehensive scoping study</b>				
2.1	Desk review				Hanoi
2.1.1	Theoretical review (3 pages)	brief on: - Climate change, impacts and responses to CC (adaptation and mitigation)? - Special conditions in Vietnam: CC and impacts, responses (policy, investments etc) - urban characteristics	a checklist and method of scoring		Hanoi
2.1.2	Urban profiles	scored checklist for each of 4 cities - criteria/explanation for ward selection	Team proposal of the ward selection		Hanoi
2.1.3	Stakeholder mapping	- Review policies	Initial list and short description of initial stakeholders		Hanoi
2.1.4	Prepare midterm report		Midterm report (with recommended wards)	06-Mar	Hanoi
2.2	Multistakeholder consultation				
2.2.1	Consultation meetings with VNRC and national agencies	- Guiding questions - Minute writing	Refined list of national stakeholders with contact persons & preferred options for collaboration		Hanoi
2.2.2	Consultation meetings with RC chapters and local agencies	workshop (first day) in 4 city	- Refined list of local stakeholders with contact persons & preferred options for collaboration - detail criteria for ward selection and strategic themes		3 provincial cities and Hanoi
3	<b>Baseline assessment</b>				
3.1	Capacity assessment of RC	- guiding questions (staff, information/documentation, linkages, procedures, financial resources etc) - Minute writing	Evaluation of strength/weakness and potentials for collaboration		3 provincial cities and Hanoi
3.2	Collect key information of 4 selected wards	- workshop & dialogues with local stakeholders, - field study	urban profile for the 4 wards		3 provincial cities and Hanoi
3.3	Undertake urban analysis and summarize findings	Debriefing on findings and get comments from stakeholders	midterm report 2 (key findings of baseline assessment)	15-May	Hanoi and 3 cities
4	<b>Develop overall programmatic directions</b>	- one-day workshop with VNRC, ARC, RC branches and urban stakeholders for each city	- overall strategic vision, potential RC partners, - Prioritized RC options for each ward	30-May	Hanoi
5	<b>Comprehensive logframe and first year implementation plan</b>	- Review project logframe - one day workshop with ARC staff to review indicators and develop work plan for first year	Logframe, one year workplan for project	13-Jun	Hanoi
6	<b>Finalise the scoping study and baseline assessment report</b>	Debriefing presentation and get comments	Final report	27-Jun	Hanoi

# THEORETICAL REVIEW

## CHALLENGE

### GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

Generation of electricity, transportation, agriculture, deforestation, waste management, production, city live, etc.

Greenhouse gases

Anthropogenic Climate Change

Rising temperatures, global average sea level rising, changing patterns of rainfall, extreme weather

Impacts

Air quality, water availability, distribution of diseases, flooding, drought, exaggerated urban heat islands

Consequences

Damage to infrastructure, assets, loss of life and livelihoods, changing ecological context, increased cost of energy

Indirect consequences

Movements of people, shifts in the distribution of disease vectors

## RESPONSE

### TYPE OF RESPONSE

Mitigation

Adaptation

### FIELD OF SOLUTION

Hard investment

Soft factors

### APPROACHES TO RESILIENCE

#### DISASTER RESILIENCE SCORECARD FOR CITIES

**"Ten Essentials" defined by UNISDR:**

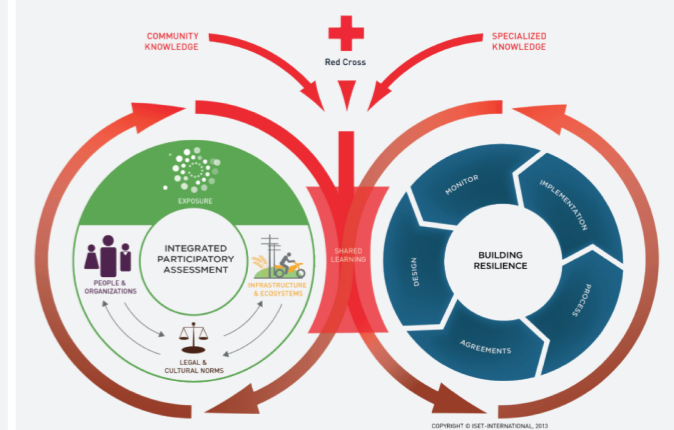
- 1: Institutional and Administrative Framework
- 2: Financing and Resources
- 3: Multi-hazard Risk Assessment-Know your Risk
- 4: Infrastructure Protection, Upgrading and Resilience
- 5: Protect Vital Facilities: Education and Health
- 6: Building Regulations and Land Use Planning
- 7: Training, Education and Public Awareness
- 8: Environmental Protection and Strengthening of Ecosystems
- 9: Effective Preparedness, Early Warning and Response
- 10: Recovery and Rebuilding Communities

#### INTEGRATE RESILIENCE INTO LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

**World Bank:** guidelines to develop local resilience action planning (LRAP) which provided a procedures (list of steps) and piloted in different cities of Vietnam (Hanoi, Can Tho, Haiphong)

- Step 1: Conduct qualitative vulnerability self-assessment
- Step 2: Establish links to city vision and strategy
- Step 3: Establish an LRAP team
- Step 4: Conduct city-scale spatial analysis
- Step 5: Identify target areas
- Step 6: Conduct spatial analysis of each target area
- Step 7: Identify specific vulnerabilities
- Step 8: Perform institutional mapping
- Step 9: Inventory other partners
- Step 10: Assess gaps
- Step 11: Identify possible adaptation options
- Step 12: Evaluate alternatives
- Step 13: Establish priorities
- Step 14: Draft detailed plans for priorities

#### CLIMATE RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK



### CHARACTERISTIC URBAN PROBLEMS

#### SCALE

Key in the generation of greenhouse gases and in strategies to reduce this generation

#### RESOURCE

Generate most of the world's GDP

#### COMPLEXITY

Concentration of half of the world's population-large proportion of those most at risk from the effects of climate change

Interventions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and vulnerability generate significant co-benefits

### CITY RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK

**Seven qualities of resilient systems:**

- Reflective
- Robust
- Redundant
- Flexible
- Resourceful
- Inclusive
- Integrated



### CITY RESILIENCE INDEX

**A RESILIENT CITY is a city where there is or are...**

1. Minimal human vulnerability
2. Diverse livelihoods and employment
3. Adequate safeguards to human life and health
4. Collective identity and mutual
5. Social stability and security
6. Availability of financial resources and contingency funds
7. Reduced physical exposure and vulnerability
8. Continuity of critical services
9. Reliable communications and mobility
10. Effective leadership and management
11. Empowered stakeholders
12. Integrated development planning



# CLIMATE CHANGE IN VIETNAM

## NATIONAL CC FACTS

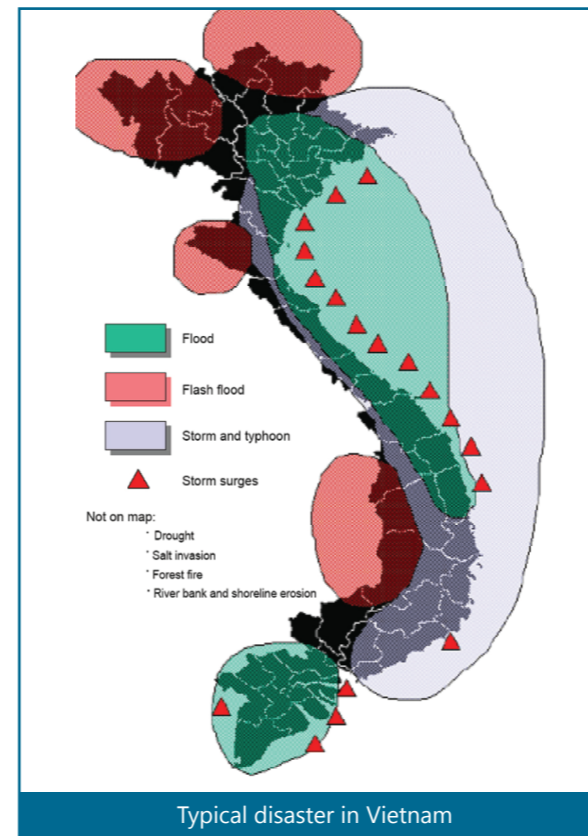
- The top in the list of most vulnerable to climate change countries
- Ranked number 2 by the percentage increase in storm surge zones
- Located in one of the 5 storm centres on the planet
- Number 3 on the list of the impacts of sea level rise
- Massive deforestation - reduced natural resiliencies, increase threat of flooding.
- Extensive buildings of hydropower plants by inadequate technology and investments - latent threat of flooding with fatal consequences
- Extensive building of hard engineering dams, dykes along rivers - shifting of increased risk of riverine flooding and sedimentation to future and to other regions, especially coastal and river mouth zones

## VIETNAMESE CITIES AT RISK

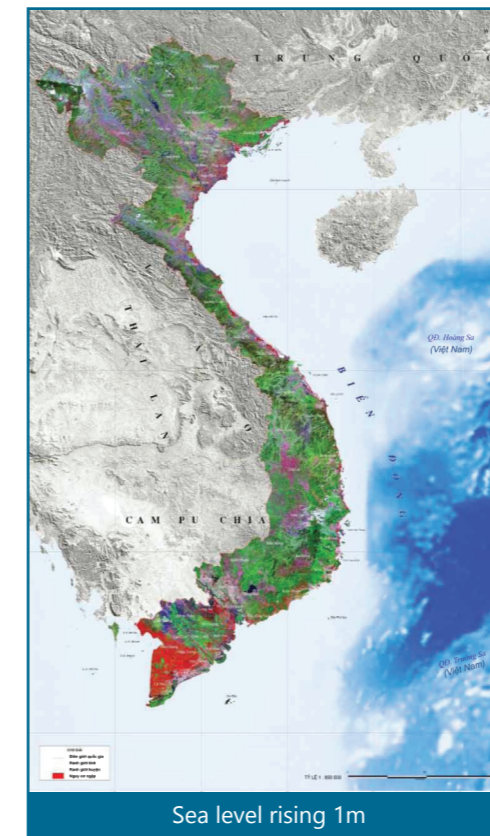
- Concentration of cities and industrial processing zones in dangerous areas along the coast.
- Rapid and uncontrolled urban sprawl development, mostly in lower ground, with insufficiently planned filling and cutting process.
- Rapid moving of rural inhabitants into cities with other living habits, lower living standards and lower information and communication level.
- Instable living condition because of legal frames and unrealistic development projects.
- Inefficient institutional frame to cope with CC problems.
- No grass root participation in CC.
- Too much orientation on technical infrastructure by ignoring ecological infrastructure by planning.
- Massive problems with drainage, sanitation because no separation of runoff drainage and waste water sewage in almost all cities.
- Air pollution and noise pollution because of the mode of private traffic.
- Problems of urban heat island because lack of energy concept and air circulation concept by urban planning.
- Corruption and passive behaviors.
- Lack of information and knowledge.

## PROBLEMS OF CENTRAL REGION

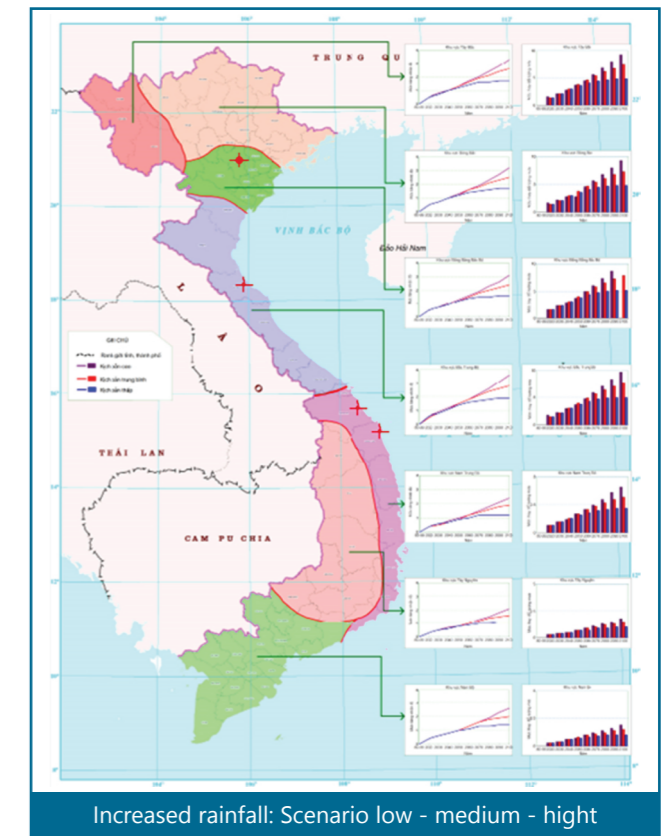
- Typical threat of riverine flooding and local flooding due to geographical character
- Most influenced regions by typhoons and storms, with strong wind from south east, north east, especially in coastal regions
- Problems of Laos wind from south west, drought and high temperature
- Extreme problems of hard embankment and hydropower practices
- Extreme problems of city expansion to low agricultural lands and coastal region
- Direct influence from sea level rising, with threat of flooding and salination.
- Social problems as consequence of war, such as agent Orange, invalid peoples, very poor households etc.



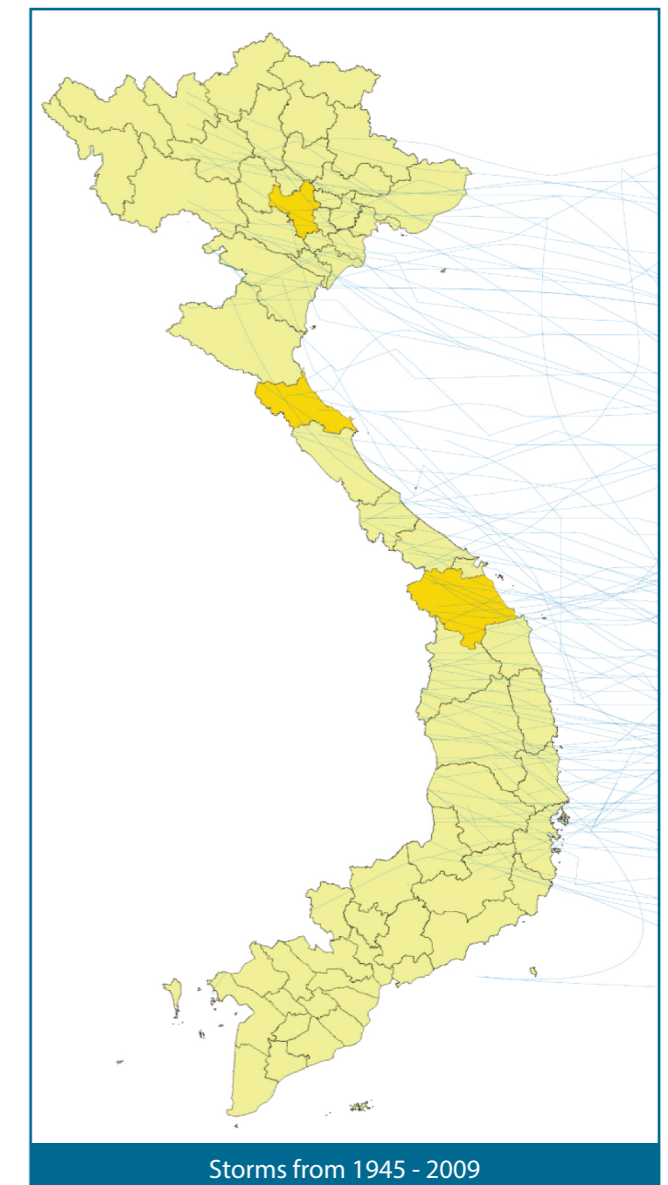
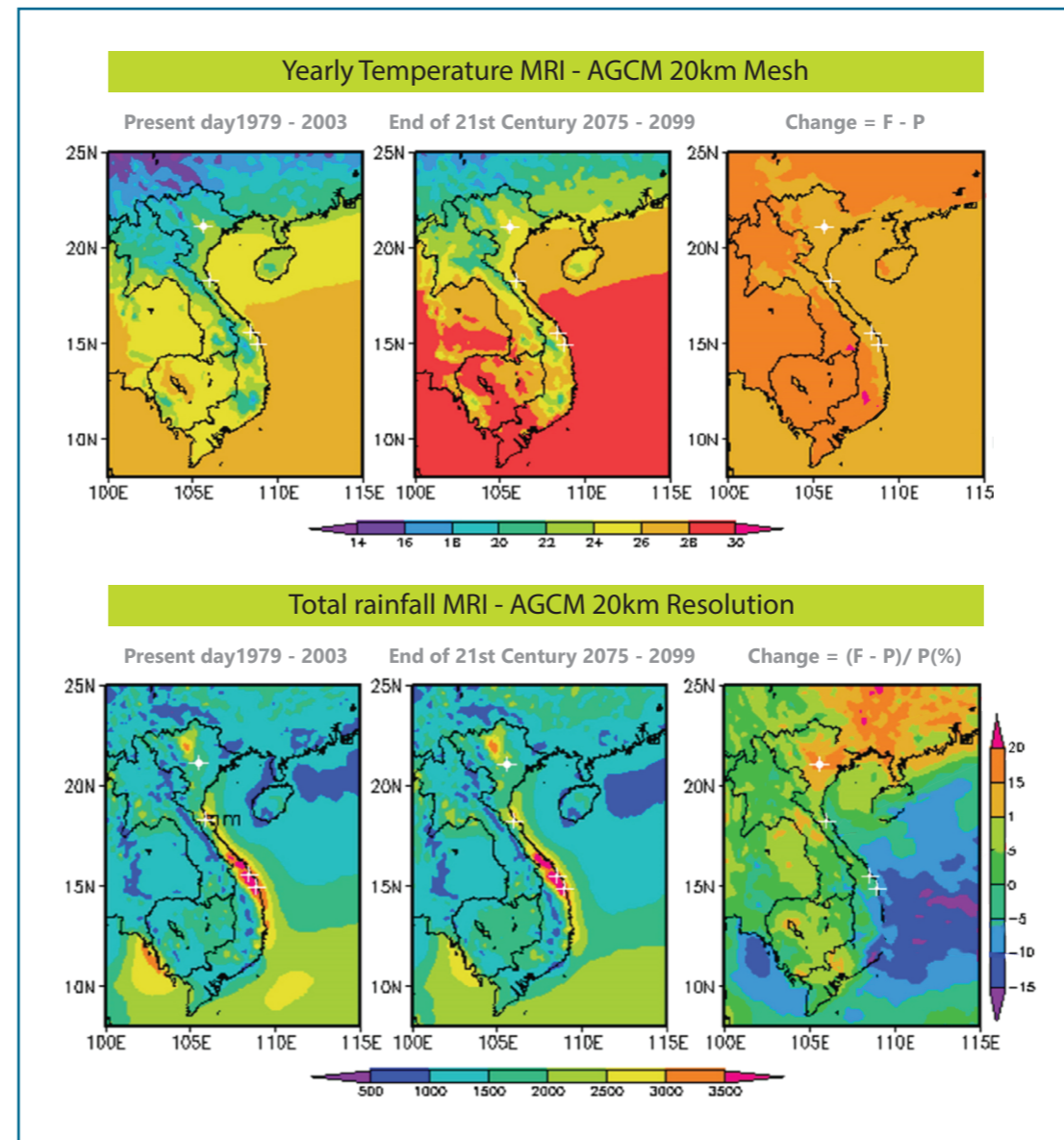
Typical disaster in Vietnam



Sea level rising 1m

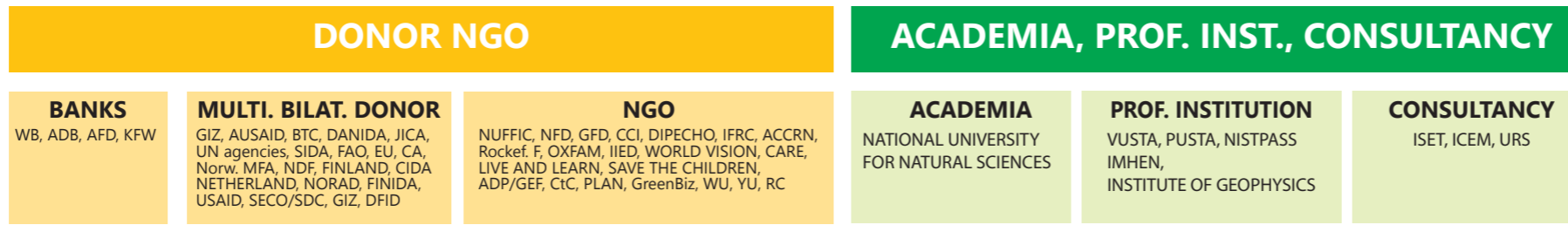


Increased rainfall: Scenario low - medium - high



Storms from 1945 - 2009

# STAKEHOLDERS FOR CC



**REMARKS TO STAKEHOLDERS AND CURRENT PROJECTS IN CC**

**National Agencies:**

- Well development of laws, policies, strategies, action plans but lack of CC knowledge, lack of M&E tools
- Criteria for selection of prioritized projects are not yet based on the province/city's performance toward CC resilience or in socio-economic development performance. "Give-and Receive Mechanism" is the main problem everywhere.

**Local agencies (provincial, city/district and commune)**

- Mainly concentrate on hard solutions rather than soft ones (e.g: dykes, roads construction).
- Lack of strategic priorities, scattered investment.
- Lack of tools (database, technical knowledge) and funds to implement the many NTPs.

**International donors:**

- Big investment projects, inadequate to management capacities, which are source of corruption, little efficiencies.
- Big ODA – loans to the country but grants to the province/cities; Create passive mentalities "waiting for central aids". This together with poor performance assessment system has been hindering peoples to proactively response to any problems.

**INGOs/NGO:**

- Limited fund, focusing on small scale projects and soft solutions.
- Efficient and effective but difficult to be scaled up as lack of consensus from Government agencies.

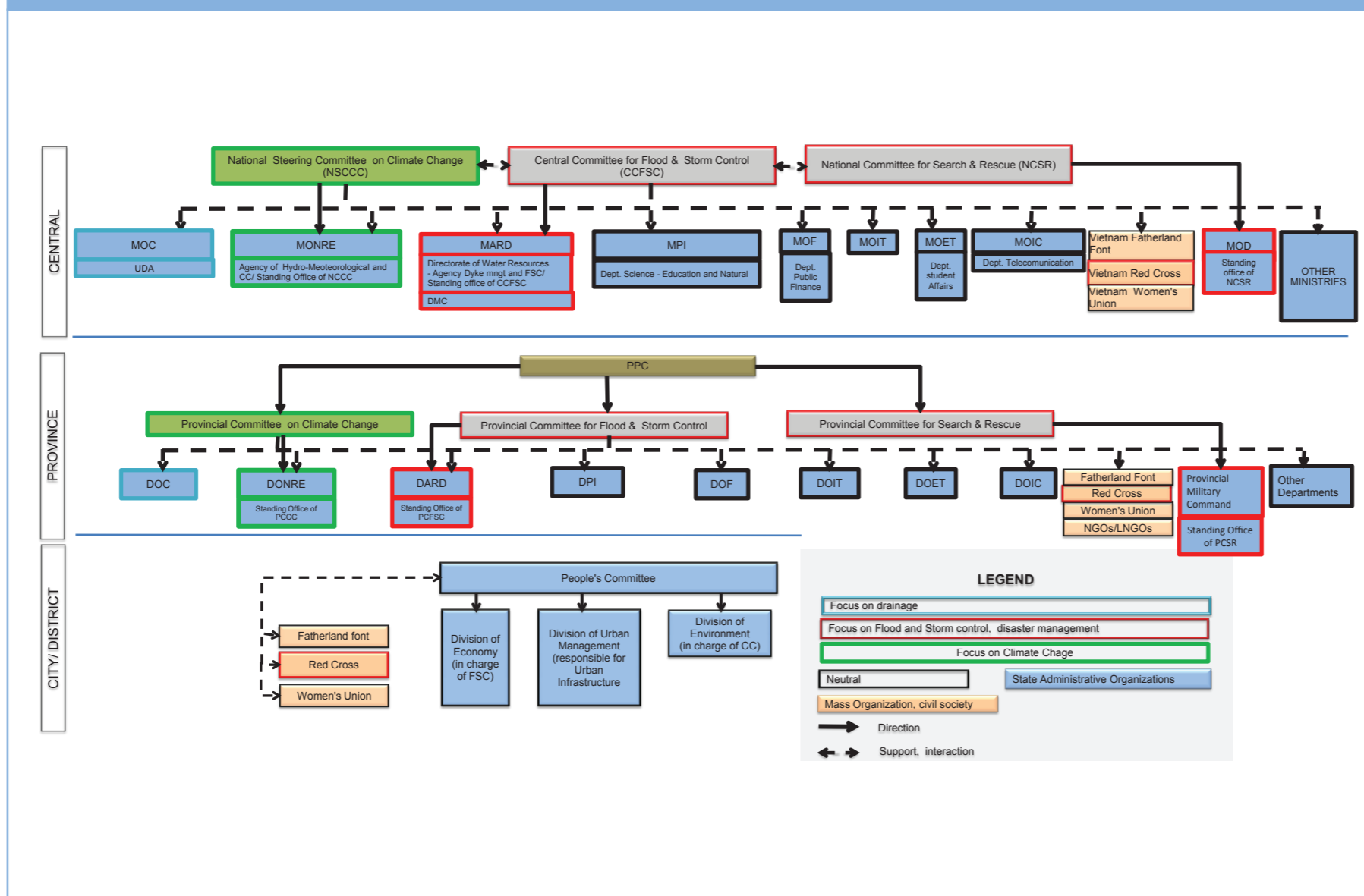
**Private sector (Trading/production):**

- Low awareness, low participation, potential for resources contribution.

**Communities:**

- Low awareness, low participation, Having indigeous knowledge.

## ADMINISTRATION: MINISTRIES - CITIES - DISTRICT



## OVERVIEW OF STAKEHOLDERS FOR CC

**MULTILATERAL DONORS**

**UNDP:** giving advice for policy development, international negotiation, support partnership for disaster mitigation, partnership for both CCA and DRR, emergency relief (in collaboration with VNRC and FRC, RCS)

**UNEP:** strengthening capacity for women and children to adapt with CC

**FAO:** environmental smart agriculture, integration of CC in rural development planning

**UNIDO:** cleaner production

**NDF:** capacity building through investment and technical assistance on climate change issues

**EUROPEAN UNION:** support partnerships (CCWG, DRR-WG)

**BITELERAL DONORS**

**JICA:** technical assistance, investment in structural works/projects

**GIZ:** technical assistance on urban drainage and flooding at national and city levels, capacity building on climate change and disaster risk, establishment of regional climate change scenarios

**AUSAid:** building community resilience, assisting government at the national and provincial levels to understand the impacts of climate change, supporting low carbon growth

**USAid:** investment and technical assistance in water and sanitation, strengthening resilience and response to disasters, investment in energy efficient technologies

**SIDA:** improve awareness through education program on climate change and training courses on evaluating risks; build eco-system risk evaluation framework, offer technical consultancy on resource management linked with climate change

**NETHERLANDS:** provide technical assistance in constructing flood control works, dealing with urban flooding and managing water resources, improve community awareness, advise to policy development by creating a long-term development plan for the Mekong Delta in the context of climate change and rising sea levels.

**DEVELOPMENT BANKS:** WB, ADB, AFD

Research funds for CC & DRR in Vietnam

Make funds available for projects involving public housing (house construction), the environment (waste treatment, etc.) and energy

Investment in construction works to respond to climate change, disaster risks

TA for pilot projects + proposals for big investment projects

Small grants for small scale/pilot projects

**INTERNATIONAL & NATIONAL NGOs:**

Contribute to capacity building through raising community awareness on climate change, disaster risk, community health...

Developing dedicated adaptation and mitigation projects, as well as introducing initiatives to raise awareness and encourage behaviour change and advocating for pro-poor climate policies

## NETWORKS

**INTERNATIONAL NW.**  
WUF, ASIA NETWORK, APAN, ACCRN, PEMSEA, UNFCCC, C40

**NATIONAL NW.**  
National Platform for DRR and CCA  
Partnerships for Disaster Mitigation (NDM-Partnership)  
VUF, NGO-CCWG, NGO-DRRWG, VUSTA

**POTENTIAL THEMATIC GROUPS**

ASIA NETWORK: climate change adaptation, policy making, capacity building and information sharing

APAN: climate resilience of vulnerable human system, ecosystem, and economies

ACCRN: cities' resilience to CC impacts with sectors flood/ drainage, disaster risk reduction, water resources, housing and health

C40: addressing CC with sectors: adaptation and water, energy, finance and economic development, measurement and planning, SWM, sustainable communities, transportation

National Platform for DRR and CCA: building of the country's resilience to the impacts of natural disasters and CC

NGO-CCWG: CCA, CC awareness and behavior change, CC mitigation

NGO-DRRWG: Hazard reduction, Disaster risk management

**URBAN CLIMATE RESILIENCE COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE (UCR-CoP)**

**Thematic groups:** Capacity building, sharing resources, advocacy

**Network:** includes 40 national and international organizations, individual experts and practitioners with main members: NISTPASS, ISET, UDA, ACVN, ADB, VIAP



# PROJECTS ON CC

Theme 1: Mainstreaming UCR into policy and decision-making

Organization(s)	Activity
GIZ (Christian Herschel)	Establishment of a policy working group on flooding and climate change (linking with the GIZ flood proofing project)
GREENID	Work on green growth action plan with two provinces, and proposal on local energy planning in Thai Binh province
ICEM / ADB / Local governments	Regional workshop on urban climate resilience in the Greater Mekong sub-region, examining case studies of Dong Ha (Vietnam), Kaysone Phomvihane (Laos), and Battambang (Cambodia)
IRURE	Vietnam climate decision support tool, funded by USAID
IRURE	Sustainable and resilient city rating tool (IRURE)
ISET / CliTech / NISTPASS	MONRE / CliTech report on Climate Action Plan process
ISET / CliTech / NISTPASS	MONRE / CliTech workshop on Climate Action plans with MONRE officials
ISET / CliTech / NISTPASS	MONRE publication on Climate action plan study
ISET / NISTPASS	Promoting and integrating new MOC urban planning guidelines in cities
NISTPASS / ISET	Mangrove communication in Quy Nhon
ISET / NISTPASS	Policy roundtable on Nhon Binh (IDRC) on integrating climate change into urban development policy (including with MOC guidelines)
ISET / NISTPASS / DMC	MARD city DRR workshop on urban DRR measures
NISTPASS	MPI guideline for Implementing decision 1485/2013 on integrating climate change into SEDPs
NUDS-TEAM, UDA	Work program on National Urban Development Strategy Phase I – Foundation phase through 2014
UDA	Atlas on urban and climate change, Ecocity, adding one chapter to Construction Law and Planning Law, Urban indicators (including indicators on reducing CO2)

Theme 4: Capacity building and training

Organization(s)	Activity
AITCV	Professional master program in Urban Management, and Environmental Engineering and Management
AITCV	Short-term training in environment and climate change
AITCV	Establishment of Climate Innovation Center under World Bank-funded project
BKVT / NORTH	Capacity building on waste management
COHED	Workshop on Building resilience heat waves in urban workplace
GIZ	Training on flood risk management for decision-makers and practitioners, under GIZ flood-proofing project <sup>2</sup>
ISET	Water Evaluation and Planning System (WEAP) training in Da Nang
ISET / Da Nang CCCO	Rockefeller's 100 Resilient Cities program kick-off in Da Nang
ISET / NISTPASS	Climate Change Coordination Office (CCCO) training session in Hue
NAPA	Develop materials and training courses on skills and knowledge on adapting capacity of local government on building resilience capacity (launch by 2014-2015)
TBC	Capacity development needs assessment on climate change, worker management and urban housing in Ha Tinh, Binh Thuan, Ninh Thuan
TBC	Community-based participation in gender quality
TBC	Capacity building in preparation of water safety plans (and similar plans for drainage/sewerage, including preparation of guidelines/manuals) for small towns
VUPDA / ISET	Professional training course for architects and urban planners on climate change and urbanization in Hanoi, Da Nang, HCMC, Da Lat and Vinh Long

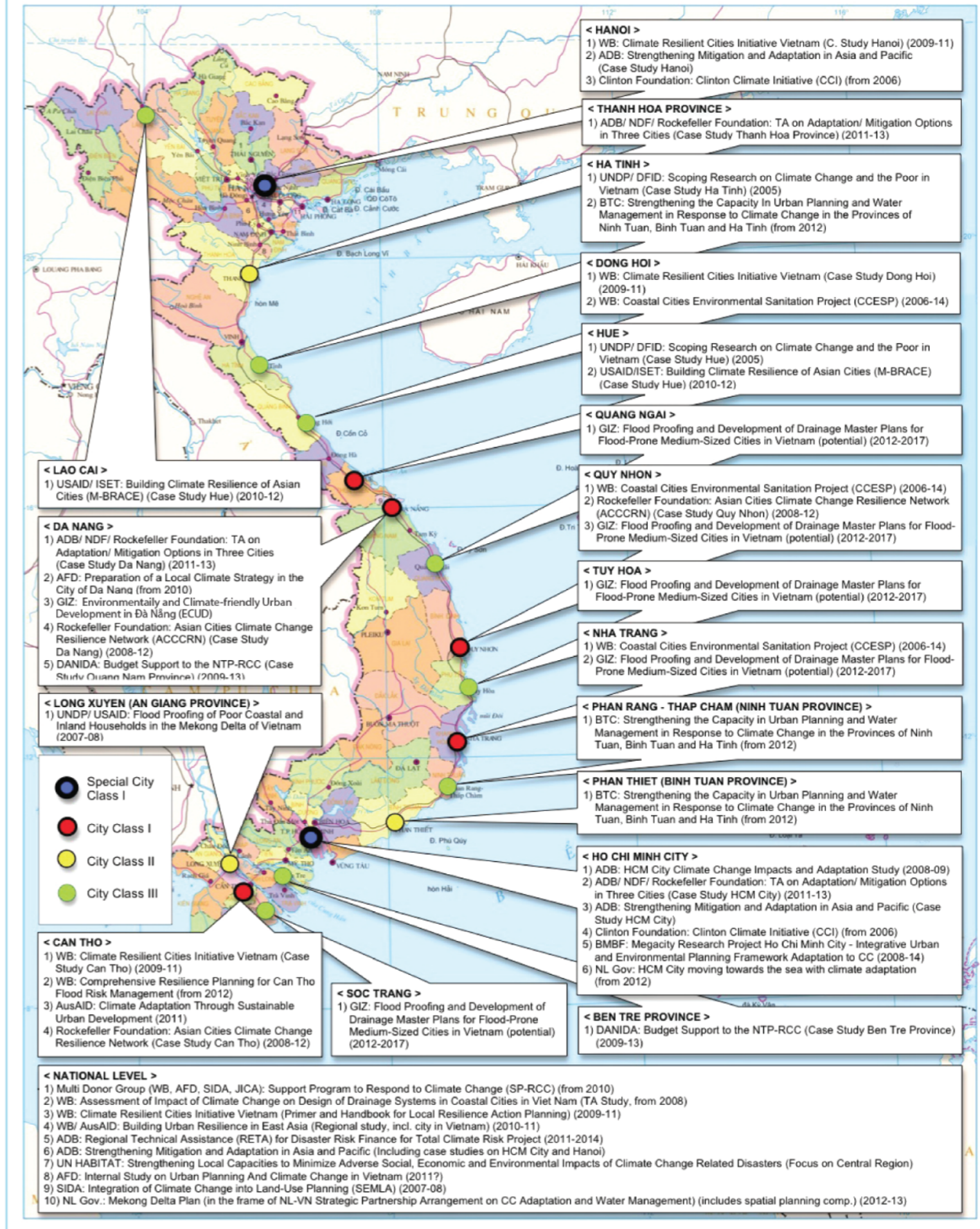
Theme 2: Sharing knowledge and lessons learned, including through online engagement

Organization(s)	Activity
Challenge to Change	Youth initiative on urban resilience to climate change
CliTech / DMHCC	NTP project: Community-based model for CCA, piloting in Ha Tinh and Quang Binh
ICEM / ADB	Handbook for climate change resilient cities, synthesizing experience from Dong Ha (Vietnam) and two other cities in Laos and Cambodia
ISET	Urban flood adaptation dissemination workshop in Da Nang
ISET	Peri-urban climate resilience studies in Hue, Da Nang, Quy Nhon, Can Tho
ISET	Climate change education training materials, testing and training in Da Nang
ISET / NISTPASS	Lessons learnt from Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN) for urban practitioners
Michael DiGregorio / ISET / NISTPASS / VUPDA	VUPDA case studies and lectures
TBC	Urban design to respond to climate change
TBC	National capacity building of Vietnam and proposal on resilient housing
UDA	Further development of new VUF website

Theme 3: Research methodologies and impact

Organization(s)	Activity
COHED / ISET	Journal article on findings of Projecting heat waves in urban areas in Da Nang
ICEM	Development of CCA and CC mitigation methodology (CC vulnerability assessment method)
ISET	Cost-benefit analysis on typhoon resistant housing in Da Nang
ISET / Local institutions	Peri-urban area climate risk research in Hue, Da Nang, Can Tho, Quy Nhon
Michael DiGregorio / ISET / NISTPASS / VUPDA	VUPDA case studies and lectures
NAPA	Measuring urban governance performance – providing tools for making decision on urban development
NISTPASS	IDRC climate change communication research project
TBC	Study on sludge management
TBC	Research on rural and urban development and public health
TBC	Community-based approach and Vulnerability Capacity Assessment approach (should be learned from MARD, often used in DRR)
TBC	Climate change downscaling studies in 3 provinces, Hydrological and hydraulic drainage studies of river basins/cities of Ha Tinh, Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan, with results coming by the end of 2014 <sup>1</sup> ;

## Draft Map of Urban Climate Resilience ODA Projects in Vietnam



Source: Draft Matrix of Urban Sector ODA Projects in Viet Nam, UDA-MOC, November 2011

# CAPACITY OF VIETNAM RED CROSS

## 1. Vietnam Red Cross Headquarter (VNRC HQ)

VNRC HQ has 14 departments/unit, of which the Department of Disaster Preparedness and Response is one of the critical technical departments of the VNRC HQ. Total budget of VNRC HQ in 2013 is about 193.8 billion VND, of which about 45% was for disaster preparedness and response activities.

The Department of Disaster Preparedness and Response has 10 staffs including 4 women. Staffs of the department are highly experienced in both disaster management and project management. Out of 10 staffs, 6 are trainers at least in 2-3 fields of disaster management.

The VNRC has the network of disaster management trainers/facilitators in the whole country with 17 national trainers and about 200 local facilitators. From 2002 to date the VNRC has done vulnerability and capability assessment (VCA) for about 300 communes across the country.

Currently the department is implementing 13 projects supported by International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), 8 national RC societies and other international bilateral donors (USAID, GIZ) with total budget of around 142.6 billion VND.

With the support of IFRC and national RC societies, the Department of Disaster Preparedness and Response has developed a series of standard procedures for disaster management. At present, VNRC HQ is building a document framework for community based disaster risk management including 36 types of documents/processes to codify standard procedures in disaster management for VNRC. This framework is going to be agreed with IFRC and national RC societies for application to all projects in Vietnam.

Outside RC network VNRC HQ has good coordination with government agencies (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - MARD, Ministry of Education and Training - MOET, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment - MONRE, Women Union - WU...) as well as international agencies (UNDP, ADPC...) particularly in awareness raising for disaster management and climate change adaptation. VNRC is participating in government program for community awareness raising and community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) by 2020 (Decision No. 1002/QD-TTg, July 13, 2009) that targets 6,000 vulnerable communes across the country. The VNRC HQ is an active member of non-governmental organizations disaster management working group (DMWG) and Joint Advocacy Network Initiative (JANI) for community based disaster risk management in Vietnam.

## 2. Hanoi city RC chapter

Hanoi RC chapter was established in 1957. It has 20 permanent staffs and 2 contracted staffs including 13 women. Hanoi RC chapter has 03 trainers in disaster preparedness and response and 06 trainers in first aid. As the end of 2013 it has 179,073 members, 15,070 volunteers and 467,036 RC youths and teenagers.

Currently the chapter is implementing 4 projects, including CBRDM supported by ARC-VNRC. Annually the chapter managed a budget of about 7 billion VND, and total budget for 3 years of 2011-2013 is about 20.4 billion VND.

Hanoi City Steering Committee for Disasters Prevention, Search and Rescue includes 23 members; however Hanoi RC chapter is not its member. It's recognized by chapter itself that there is fairly good support and coordination with government, different technical departments and other mass organizations. However it has limited financial resources as well as out of date equipments for operation.

Hoang Mai district RC branch was established in 2004. It has 5 staffs, of which 3 staffs are women and 2 other are men. Two of the staffs have more than 5 years of experiences working with RC. Currently it is implementing 2 projects including Tuberculosis prevention supported by Global Fund and CBRDM project supported by ARC-VNRC. The total budget of the last 3 years 2011-2013 is 699 million VND.

## 3. Quang Nam province RC chapter

Quang Nam RC chapter was established in 1997. It has 15 staff in including 6 female staffs. There are 10 staffs of the chapter directly involved in disaster management. The chapter has 5 provincial trainers in community based disaster risk management (CBDRM), 5 trainers in community actions for disaster response (CADRE), 4 vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) facilitators, 6 first aid trainers and 1 first aid facilitator, 5 trainers in search and rescue. There are 5 staffs who are trainers/facilitators in all of the 5 fields mentioned above, 3 other staffs are trainers/facilitators in 4 fields. 2 persons of these 10 staffs are members of national disaster response team (NDRT).

Quang Nam RC chapter has provincial disaster response team (PDRT) with 12 members and 16 community response teams at 16 communes with 23 members per team. As the end of 2013, it has 61,672 members, 10,880 volunteers and 53,772 RC youths and teenagers.

Quang Nam RC chapter is a member of the Provincial Steering Committee for Disasters Prevention (Decision No. 2032/QD-UBND of Quang Nam People Committee dated 25/6/2010). Under this RC chapter has 2 key tasks including i) implementation of activities relating to disaster preparedness, response and relief and ii) arrangement of resources and participation in raising awareness for communities in disaster preparedness and response. It has good cooperation with related members of the committees. Quang Nam RC chapter also has good cooperation with Quang Nam Disabilities Association and Department of Foreign Affairs in conducting climate change projects funded by AusAid/Save the Children, German Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Malteser International.

Quang Nam RC chapter has developed its profile advocating for RC services. It has good services in disaster management namely i) Training and guiding for practices in first aid, search and rescue at community level; ii) Training and guiding for practices in community based disaster preparedness and response and community based disaster risk management especially disaster response drills; iii) Conducting VCA and guiding for integration of disaster mitigation measures into local development plan; iii) Organizing professional emergency relief, receiving and distributions of aids in cash and goods; iv) Advocating for and mobilizing professional receiving of blood donation with about 7,000 annual blood units for the emergency services; v) Guiding procurement of equipments for first aid, rescue, disaster preparedness and response...

Quang Nam RC chapter has involved various disaster management projects supported by government programs and national RC societies and other international agencies. The chapter is experienced in both disaster management as well as project management. Currently the chapter is implementing 4 projects in the field of disaster management

and climate change adaptation supported by ARC/VNRC; AusAid via Save the Children; German Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Malteser International and government program No. 1002.

Annual budget of Quang Nam RC chapter is around 8 billion VND. Total budget for 3 years of 2011-2013 is 23.02 billion VND. 50% of the budget is from VNRC HQ (including support of international RC societies), 20% is from local government, and 30% is mobilized from organizations and individuals.

Tam Ky city RC branch was established in 1978. It has 4 staffs including 2 female and 2 male. Two staffs have more than 5 years working with RC branch; the other 2 have worked for RC branch for 2 years. Tam Ky city RC branch mostly has not been involved in any disaster management projects in the past, so its staffs have no experiences in this field. Annual budget of Tam Ky RC branch is about 350 million VND allocated from city government budget. Total budget for 3 years of 2011-2013 is 1.08 billion VND.

## 4. Quang Ngai province RC chapter

Quang Ngai RC chapter was established in 1989. Currently it has 13 staffs including 10 permanent and 3 contracted staffs. The chapter has prepared human resources development plan for 2014-2016. There are 6 staffs (3 women and 3 men) directly involved in disaster management and 50% of them have more than 5 years of experience working for RC. 5 staffs are trainers in CBRDM, first aid and VCA facilitators. There are 4 CADRE trainers at province chapter. The chapter has PDRT with 11 members. As the end of 2013, it has 53,205 members, 1,445 volunteers and 42,524 RC youths and teenagers.

Quang Ngai RC chapter is a member of the Provincial Steering Committee for Disasters Prevention, Search and Rescue (Decision No. 519/QD-UBND of Quang Ngai People Committee dated 11/4/2013). Besides performing tasks assigned, whenever it's mobilized, the chapter sent related staffs to coordinate with the committee to conduct additional missions particularly training and raising awareness on disaster management and climate change adaptation. The chapter has often coordinated with INGOs such as Plan International in trainings on first aid and rescue... for commune staffs. The provincial RC seems to have less team organization, there is strong cooperation between chairman and 1-2 individuals but the cohesion among the whole team is loose.

Quang Ngai RC chapter has involved in numbers of projects in disaster management which are mainly supported by IFRC and national RC societies through VNRC HQ. At present, there is 1 CBDRM project supported by ARC is being implemented. Besides that currently the chapter is also implementing some other projects relating to health care and social works such as cow bank project, malaria control... Quang Ngai RC chapter seems to have more sense for businesses and services in a market way, and is open-minded to new ideas and new field of activities. However, the chapter lacks brochure outlining the RC activities/services in the province, advocating for RC movement.

Annually Quang Ngai RC chapter manages a budget of about 30 billion VND. Total budget for 3 years of 2011-2013 is 92.75 billion VND. Annual budget of 2013 is 35.93 billion VND, of which budget for disaster management accounted for about 7.8%.

Quang Ngai city RC branch was established in 1985. Currently it has 3 staffs including 1 woman. 2 of its staffs have more than 15 years working experience with RC. Quang Ngai city RC branch has Charity Acupuncture Clinic with 9 staffs. The clinic has been maintaining nearly 15 years, providing free health check, medicine and treatment for about 70 patients daily. Quang Ngai RC branch is quite good in mobilizing resources for RC activities particularly for maintaining the

charity clinic. It often prepares proposal to request support from City Steering Committee for Disasters Prevention and Rescue for some disaster management activities. Annual budget of Quang Ngai RC branch is about 220 million VND allocated from city government budget. Total budget for 3 years of 2011-2013 is 666 million VND.

## 5. Ha Tinh province RC chapter

Ha Tinh province RC chapter was established in 1979. Currently it has 13 staffs (8 female and 6 male), including 10 permanent and 3 contracted staffs. There are 7 staffs (3 female and 4 male) directly involved in disaster management work. At present, there are 2 CBDRM trainers, 4 VCA facilitators, 2 first aid trainers, 4 CADRE trainers. There is 1 staff who is trainer/facilitator in all of the 4 fields mentioned above. There are 2 staffs of Ha Tinh RC chapter, who are members of NDRT.

As the end of 2013, the chapter has 104,585 members, 11,483 volunteers and 121,511 RC youths and teenagers.

Ha Tinh RC chapter is a member of the Provincial Steering Committee for Disasters Prevention and Rescue for year 2014 (Decision 931/QD-UB of Ha Tinh People Committee dated 9/4/2014). It has good cooperation with technical departments and mass organizations (Department of Agriculture and Rural Development - DARD, Department of Health - DOH, Department of Education and Training - DOET, Department of Planning and Investment - DPI, Youth Union - YU...) that has been signed officially sometimes. It coordinates with DOH in communication promoting health care and diseases prevention; free health check and medicine supply. The chapter also has good linkage with other local humanitarian and religious associations/centers mobilizing fund and resources to support vulnerable people.

Ha Tinh RC chapter has good experience both in emergency relief as well as long term disaster preparedness and response activities. They have participated in various related to disaster management such as Mangrove Plantation/Disaster Risk Reduction (MP/DRR) supported by Japanese RC via IFRC; CBDRM project supported by ARC. Furthermore, they also have participated in some other smaller scale projects such as cow bank, livelihood development. The chapter has also participated in Program No. 1002 in coordination with DARD. Via coordination with DPI, the chapter will be involved in the project on Integrated Water Management and Urban Development in Relation to Climate Change in Ha Tinh Province supported by Belgium Technical Cooperation (BTC). The chapter has a relatively professional website with all the information related to RC activities. Ha Tinh RC chapter seems to have the strongest capacity among cities studied.

Annually budget of Ha Tinh RC chapter is about 13 billion VND with total budget for 3 years of 41 billion VND. The main sources are local government budget (about 5-10%), international support via VNRC HQ (about 50-70%) and the budget mobilized from other sources.

Ha Tinh city RC branch was established in 1980. It has 2 permanent staffs and both are female. Both of them have 9 years experience working with RC. One of them is CBDRM trainer and member of PDRT. The city RC branch is experienced in both disaster management and project management.

Ha Tinh city RC branch has good cooperation with local authorities as well as technical divisions. RC branch is an official member of the City Steering Committee for Disasters Prevention and Rescue (Decision 769/QD-UBND dated 17 April 2014). Annual budget of Ha Tinh city RC branch is about 2 billion VND and total budget for 2011-2013 is 5.8 billion VND.



# PROGRAM DIRECTION

Based on the results of baseline assessment at four project provinces/cities as well as primary analysis of the current situation at each project area, the study proposed three programmatic areas for VNRC during 2014-2017 period as follows:

- Local resilience building;
- Social and livelihood protection and
- Safety of built environment

## Goal

The overall goal of the program is improved urban resilience in the four cities (Hanoi, Ha Tinh, Quang Ngai and Tam Ky) through strengthening capacity to prepare for, respond to and recover from significant multi-hazard threats with minimum damage to public safety and health, the economy and security of given urban area.

## Objectives

The specific objectives of this program are threefold:

1. Multi-hazard resilience of urban residents in four wards increased by 2017.
2. Social protection and livelihoods of selected vulnerable groups in four wards enhanced by 2017.
3. Safeguarding of physical assets improved in four urban wards by 2017.

### Result 1.1: Improved knowledge on disaster risks and climate change

**Awareness rising for local residents, especially school pupils and vulnerable groups on climate risks and other hazards**

- Organize activities to increase public awareness on DRM and CCA for residents and vulnerable groups.
- Improve warning system and educate community at high risk locations.
- Train teachers and students on DRM, CCA and conduct exercise at their schools and mainstream DR prevention and CCA in schools curriculum.

Strengthen capacity on integrated risk assessment for RC societies and related organizations.

- Train RC staff and related organizations on database development, data collection, updating and users management for information sharing.
  - Develop database and maps of climate risks with GIS tools
- Implementation of some models for disaster management and CCA.
- Conduct VCA and develop plan for risk reduction.
  - Select some of the small-scale DRR and CCA measures to implement at locality.
  - Provide trainings for local emergency teams at wards and equipments.

### Result 1.2: Improved institutional framework for disaster risk management in each locality

**Develop and improve key framework for resilience at locality**

- Increase awareness on institutional framework, policies, management for RC chapters.
- Establish a task force to response to DR at communities and support capacity building.

**Integrate CC in community regulations**

- Develop a "community agreement or code of conduct" in order to increase resilience (e.g. safeguard dykes, key public works, environment, ways of living etc).
- Develop peoples conventions and family criteria for CCA.

**Promote public participation in development and implementation of CC plans**

- Increase awareness for RC and stakeholders on the important roles of urban planning and its implementation for DRR.
- Provide training to RC and related agencies on how to integrate CC and DRR in spatial planning and socio-economic development plan (SEDP).

### Result 1.3: More diversified and sustainable financial resources

**Capacity building for RCs at all levels on fund raising and management**

- Training and coaching on how to prepare a proposal for fund raising and send to suitable entities (donors,...).
- PPC/CPC, district, ward's people committee, private sectors (donation and social responsibility).

Improve/develop a better fund management system which is clear and transparent in order to gain trust from stakeholders.

- Review the fund management system of RC all levels (provinces / city/ project) and improve the current fund management procedures.
- Fund management training course for officers involved in the levels.
- Guide and support the application of fund management procedures.

### Result 2.1: Social security for vulnerable groups in selected wards improved

**Strengthening capacity for vulnerable groups**

- Baseline survey on vulnerable groups at project sites, assessment of current conditions, potentials (social capital), their problems and needs.
- Execute activities to improve social capitals and adaptive capacity (prevention of mass prepare to fight pandemics, food banks and urban gardening...).

**Training staff of RC on how to support vulnerable groups**

- Experience sharing among RC in country and regional on how to support vulnerable groups in urban areas, especially how to advocate for their rights, benefits, improve social capitals and adaptive capacity, livelihood and income (e.g. the Community Fund Management Model managed by ACVN).
- Develop plans to support vulnerable groups and execute activities to advocate for their rights of vulnerable groups (documentation of public services available for them, especially health care and education, violence prevention and road safety).

### Result 2.2: Improved livelihoods of vulnerable groups in selected wards

- Provide consultancy to improve effectiveness of the current livelihood types (e.g. improve value chains, establish common interest groups in production and distribution, introduction of environment-friendly techniques/technology, CCA and DRR).
- Provide consultancy on new livelihood which is appropriate and effective for the localities (Introduction of small scale livelihood at families, training to guide how to manage family finance etc).

### Result 3.1: Improved protection of critical infrastructure and urban facilities in project wards by 2017

- Awareness raised of the risks to critical infrastructure and urban facilities.
- Staff of Red Cross and other organizations trained on protection of critical infrastructure and urban facilities
- Implemented specific, small-scale critical infrastructure and urban facilities protection projects.

### Result 3.2: Ecosystems and natural environments are well managed by Red Cross/Local interventions

- Solutions to water resource management at household/ward level.
- Local ecology and 'green' infrastructure protected.

# IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

As seen in the above section, there need lots of efforts to make the city resilient to climate and other disaster risks. The above program directions were presented at the start up workshop held on 1-2 July 2014 in Da Nang for discussion with project stakeholders, including VNRC from central to ward levels and representatives of the four selected wards. Participants have discussed and prioritised activities based on the following 3 important criteria:

- It should be critical to achieve urban resilience
- It is reasonable to local resources (within organizational functions, staff capacity, technology and fund availability)
- It can be implemented within the project timeframe

Based on the results of stakeholder discussions, the URS consultant team proposes VNRCs to phase out the activities to short-term (2015), mid-term (up to 2016) and long-term (up to 2017) as follows:

- The short-term activities are those that can be implemented in the first year within the RC's capacity and available resources.
- The mid-term and long-term activities that are critical, reasonable but need time to prepare and to mobilize resources. In the second implementation year, the project RC chapters project will start on learning and piloting less "traditional" activities to promote social and livelihood protection, as well as safeguarding physical assets at the project areas (i.e. objectives 2 & 3). In the third year, the project will pay more attention on reviewing project results and planning for repli-

cation and expansion in the possible new phase.

Based on the capacity assessment of the RC chapters, the URS consultant team suggests **two intervention approaches** as below:

- For Quang Nam, Quang Ngai and Ha Tinh provinces: RC chapters more or less have had experiences in CBDRM in rural areas and project management, the project will focus on implementation of activities under results of the objective 1 as prioritized by them. In addition, the project can select different activities under objectives 2&3 to be piloted in 1-2 suitable provinces. The selection of suitable provinces for piloting can be done based on the results of the households survey as well as VCAs at project wards.

- For Hanoi city: Since CBDRM field is mostly new for Hanoi RC chapter, the project shall focus only on targeting objective 1. Some of the activities under this objective will be selected for implementation to ensure achievement of project outputs as well as ensure quality required. However, few similar to activities under objectives 2&3 may also be implemented if they are found and prioritized via VCA process.

With these two implementation strategies mentioned above, the following overall action plan is proposed for the 3 years of project implementation.

Specific Activities	Timeframe (year)	Location	Inputs	Outputs	Target groups	Responsible agencies
<b>Result 1.1: Improved knowledge on disaster risks and climate change</b>						
Activity 1.1.1 Awareness rising on climate risks and other hazards	2015-2016	Quang Nam Quang Ngai Ha Tinh Hanoi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication and training curriculum/program, materials on hazards and climate risks</li> <li>• Trainers and facilitators</li> <li>• Venue and backdrop</li> <li>• Communication &amp; training facilities (speakers, projectors, laptops, whiteboard, flipcharts...)</li> <li>• Stationary and miscellaneous materials (e.g. dresses for role play at the contest...)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About 40 staffs of RCs and related sectors of project wards are trained</li> <li>• About 5,000 households (20,000 people) are communicated via various channels/means (public media, planning exercises, contests, direct communication by grassroots RC volunteers, communication sessions at meetings,...)</li> <li>• At least 2 schools per project city/district with total about 150 teachers and 600 pupils are trained /communicated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC staffs at all levels and staffs of other related government agencies at ward level</li> <li>• Local households (especially at high risk areas)</li> <li>• Teachers and pupils at the project cities/district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC chapters</li> <li>• VNRC trainers and facilitators</li> <li>• Ward PCs</li> <li>• DOET &amp; School managers</li> </ul>
Activity 1.1.2.Strengthen capacity on integrated risk assessment	2015-2016	Quang Nam Quang Ngai Ha Tinh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training curriculum/program and materials on integrated risks, data collection and database management...</li> <li>• Trainers and facilitators, external database &amp; GIS experts</li> <li>• GIS tools</li> <li>• Database inputs and outputs templates</li> <li>• Venue and backdrop</li> <li>• Communication &amp; training facilities (speakers, projectors, laptops, whiteboard, flipcharts...)</li> <li>• Stationary and miscellaneous materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About 60 RC and government staffs at all levels trained</li> <li>• 3 sets of risks database and GIS maps for 3 project wards in Tam Ky (Quang Nam), Quang Ngai and Ha Tinh cities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC staffs at provincial and city levels</li> <li>• Related staffs at ward and city levels</li> <li>• Related staffs of DARD &amp; DONRE &amp; DOC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ARC</li> <li>• VNRC HQ</li> <li>• RC chapters</li> <li>• City CFSC core members</li> </ul>
Activity 1.1.3: Implementation of some models for disaster management and CCA	2015-2016	Quang Nam Quang Ngai Ha Tinh Hanoi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documentation materials of urban resilience good practices</li> <li>• VCA facilitators and guideline for modified VCA procedures/tools</li> <li>• Venue, transportation, allowance, stationary and miscellaneous for VCA</li> <li>• Fund and/or materials for small scale DRR/CCA measures selected via VCA</li> <li>• PEER/CADRE trainers; training curriculum and materials; venue, backdrop and facilities for ERTs training courses</li> <li>• Equipments for ERTs</li> <li>• External experts for disasters/climate change scenarios development</li> <li>• Venue, transportation, equipments, allowance, stationary and miscellaneous for simulation exercises</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 VCA conducted and 4 risk reduction/adaptation plans developed at 4 targeted wards</li> <li>• Small scale DRR/CCA measures implemented and integrated into ward SEDP at 4 selected wards</li> <li>• 8 ERTs at ward and city/district levels established/strengthened, trained and equipped</li> <li>• 4 disasters/climate change scenarios developed for 4 targeted project areas</li> <li>• 4 simulation exercises conducted at ward level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 project wards (local households, ward People Committee and sectors)</li> <li>• ERTs at 4 wards and 4 cities/district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VNRC HQ</li> <li>• RC chapters</li> <li>• Ward PC</li> </ul>
<b>Result 1.2: Improved institutional framework for disaster risk management in each locality</b>						
Activity 1.2.1: Develop and improve DRM framework for resilience at locality	2016	Quang Nam Quang Ngai Ha Tinh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External technical experts for reviewing current DRM institutional frameworks of ward/cities</li> <li>• Workshop program and materials</li> <li>• Workshop facilitators</li> <li>• Venue and backdrop, workshop facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional frameworks of 3 project wards and 3 cities reviewed and revised for promoting urban resilience to climate and hazard risks</li> <li>• 90 RC staffs and staffs of the related government agencies are consulted for DRM framework revision</li> <li>• 6 revised DRM frameworks (3 wards and 3 cities) submitted for endorsement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 project wards/cities</li> <li>• RC staffs at all levels</li> <li>• Staffs of related sectors (DARD, DONRE, DOC) at ward and city levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC chapters</li> <li>• City and ward PCs</li> </ul>

Activity 1.2.2: Integrate climate change into ward regulations	2016	Quang Nam Quang Ngai Ha Tinh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC facilitators</li> <li>Meeting venue &amp; facilities</li> <li>Meeting materials and miscellaneous</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 people agreements relating to urban resilience developed and approved at 3 project wards</li> <li>3 ward financial regulations relating to urban resilience developed and approved at 3 project wards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local households at project wards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC chapters</li> <li>Ward PCs</li> </ul>
Activity 1.2.3: Promote public participation in the integration of DRR/CCA into urban development plans	2015-2016	Quang Nam Quang Ngai Ha Tinh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshop and training curriculum/program and materials on integration of DRR/CCA into urban spatial planning and SEDP</li> <li>Trainers and facilitators</li> <li>Workshop/training venue &amp; facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>About 60 staffs of RC and other related sectors of wards/cities trained</li> <li>Guidelines for DRR/CCA integration into ward/city SEDPs developed (by RC and related sectors via workshops), submitted for endorsement and disseminated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC staffs at all levels</li> <li>Staffs of related sectors (DARD, DONRE, DOC) at ward and city levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC chapters</li> <li>City and Ward PCs</li> <li>DOC, DARD, DONRE</li> </ul>
<b>Result 1.3: More diversified and sustainable financial resources</b>						
Activity 1.3.1: Capacity building for RCs at all levels on fund management	2015-2016	Quang Nam Quang Ngai Ha Tinh Hanoi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training curriculum/program and materials on funding proposal preparation</li> <li>List of potential (internal and external) donors for DRR/CCA and urban resilience</li> <li>External technical facilitators</li> <li>Venue and backdrop, training facilities, stationary...</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>About 60 RC staffs at all levels trained (about 15 staffs per project province/city)</li> <li>Short list of suitable potential donors</li> <li>At least 4 proposal examples/templates developed by 4 project provinces/city targeting 4 key donors</li> <li>4 advocacy plan/program for fund raising developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC staffs at all levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ARC</li> <li>VNRC HQ</li> <li>RC chapters</li> </ul>
Activity 1.3.2: Improve/develop a better fund management system, which is clear and transparent in order to gain trust from stakeholders	2015	Quang Nam Quang Ngai Ha Tinh Hanoi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial experts to review current fund management procedures and facilitate trainings</li> <li>Training program and materials on fund management</li> <li>Venue and backdrop, training facilities, stationary...</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>About 40 RC staffs at all levels trained</li> <li>1 fund management procedure and 1 guideline for its application developed/reviewed and endorsed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC staffs at all levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VNRC HQ</li> <li>RC chapters</li> </ul>
<b>Result 2.1: Social security for vulnerable groups in selected wards improved</b>						
Activity 2.1.1: Strengthening capacity of vulnerable groups	2016	Quang Nam Quang Ngai Ha Tinh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>External consultants to carry out baseline study on vulnerable groups at project areas (current conditions, potentials - social capital, problems and needs, as well as existing policy/regulation supporting for these groups)</li> <li>Workshop/communication program and materials</li> <li>Workshop/communication facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reports of baseline study on vulnerable groups with recommendations on suitable and feasible solutions to improve their conditions</li> <li>Around 300 vulnerable households are communicated on risk issues and DRR/CCA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable groups at project wards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC chapters</li> <li>Ward PCs</li> </ul>
Activity 2.1.2 Training staff of RC and other relevant on how to support vulnerable groups	2016	Quang Nam Quang Ngai Ha Tinh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>External consultants to facilitate training/workshop (<i>can be combined with the consultancy of Activity 2.1.1</i>)</li> <li>Workshop/training program and materials</li> <li>Workshop/training facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>About 60 staffs of RC and other related sectors (DOLISA, Farmer Union, WU, Cooperative Association ...) trained</li> <li>3 plans supporting vulnerable groups to improve social capital and adaptive capacity developed/drafted for 3 project wards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key staffs of RC and related stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC chapters</li> <li>DOLISA, FU, WU</li> <li>Ward PCs</li> </ul>
Activity 2.1.3: Policy advocacy to ensure benefits/rights of vulnerable groups	2016	Quang Nam Quang Ngai Ha Tinh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshop/communication program and materials on</li> <li>RC facilitators</li> <li>Workshop/communication facilities</li> <li>Materials and tools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 feasible/suitable plans supporting vulnerable groups to improve social capital and adaptive capacity developed for 3 project wards (via consultation with the vulnerable groups on the drafted plans developed under activity 2.1.2)</li> <li>Number of demonstration actions done by RC volunteers to advocate for the rights of vulnerable people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable groups at project wards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC chapters</li> <li>DOLISA, FU, WU</li> <li>Ward PCs</li> </ul>
Activity 2.1.4: Improve social capital and adaptive capacity for vulnerable groups	2016-2017	1-2 provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical experts for introducing technology and guiding for application at field</li> <li>Technical guidelines for implementation</li> <li>Materials and tools</li> <li>Communication means</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of food banks established and well functioned</li> <li>Number of urban gardens established and maintained</li> <li>Number of vulnerable households guided for family sanitation and pandemics prevention</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable groups at project wards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC chapters</li> <li>DOLISA, FU, WU</li> <li>Ward PCs</li> </ul>
<b>Result 2.2: Improved livelihoods of vulnerable groups in selected wards</b>						
Activity 2.2.1 Review current types of livelihoods in selected wards	2016	Quang Nam Quang Ngai Ha Tinh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>External consultants for reviewing current livelihoods and recommend for livelihood improvement/diversification solutions</li> <li>Workshop facilities and materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reports of the livelihood study at the project areas consulted and shared with the key stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable groups at project wards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC chapters</li> <li>DARD, DOLISA, FU, WU</li> <li>Ward PCs</li> </ul>
Activity 2.2.2: Provide consultancy on new livelihoods for urban residents, which are appropriate and effective in the localities	2016	1-2 provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical experts for introducing technology and guiding for application at field</li> <li>Technical guidelines for implementation</li> <li>Materials and tools</li> <li>Communication means</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaboration agreement signed between RC chapter and related stakeholders (WU, banks...) to support livelihood for vulnerable groups (revolving loans and small scale businesses)</li> <li>Number of new/improved livelihood demonstration models for vulnerable groups conducted by RC volunteers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable groups at project wards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC chapters</li> <li>DARD, DOLISA, FU, WU</li> <li>Ward PCs</li> </ul>

<b>Result 3.1: Improved protection of critical infrastructure and urban facilities</b>							
Activity 3.1.1: Raise awareness about the risk and vulnerability of critical infrastructure and urban facilities <i>(linked with risks maps developed under Activity 1.1.2)</i>	2016	1-2 provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports of related sectors on infrastructure and urban facilities at project areas</li> <li>• External technical experts for reviewing current protection measures for the critical infrastructure and urban facilities which are at risk</li> <li>• Workshop/communication program and materials on the risks of critical infrastructure and urban facilities and mitigation measures</li> <li>• Workshop/communication facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 1 collaboration agreement per piloted province signed between RC chapter and related technical departments (DOC, DOH, DOET, DONRE, DARD...) for awareness raising on protection of infrastructure and urban facilities</li> <li>• Inventory of critical infrastructure and urban facilities and its risk assessment</li> <li>• Around 100 key staffs of all related stakeholders (key staffs of government agencies, managers of schools and hospitals...) are communicated on the risks of critical infrastructure and urban facilities and mitigation measures</li> <li>• About 1,000 households (per piloted province) are communicated on the risks of critical infrastructure and urban facilities and mitigation measures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key staffs of RC and related stakeholders (government agencies, hospitals and health centers, schools...)</li> <li>• Local households, living nearby critical infrastructure and urban facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC chapters</li> <li>• DOC, DOH, DOET, DONRE, DARD</li> <li>• Ward and city PCs</li> </ul>	
Activity 3.1.2: Training and capacity building on protection of technical infrastructure and urban facilities	2016-2017	1-2 provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training program and materials on protection of infrastructure and urban facilities</li> <li>• Venue and training facilities</li> <li>• External technical experts to facilitate trainings <i>(can be combined with the consultancy of Activity 3.1.1)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About 25 staffs of RC and other related sectors per pilot province trained on materials on protection of infrastructure and urban facilities</li> <li>• 1 feasible protection plan for critical infrastructure and urban facilities at each piloted province developed and submitted for endorsement to be integrated into ward/city SEDPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key staffs of RCs and related stakeholders (government agencies, hospitals and health centers, schools...)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC chapters</li> <li>• DOC, DOH, DOET, DONRE</li> <li>• Ward and city PCs</li> </ul>	
Activity 3.1.3: Implementation of specific small scale projects to protect the critical infrastructure and urban facilities	2016-2017	1-2 provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical experts for introducing technology and guiding for application at field</li> <li>• Technical guidelines for implementation</li> <li>• Materials and tools</li> <li>• Communication means</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of tree planted along the main roads for heat effect reduction</li> <li>• Number of buildings of government offices and factories applied heat reduction measures</li> <li>• Number of demonstration actions/events done by RC volunteers to promote protection of critical infrastructure and urban facilities at the project areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local communities and other related stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC chapters</li> <li>• DOC, DOH, DOET, DONRE</li> <li>• Ward and city PCs</li> </ul>	
<b>Result 3.2: Ecosystems and natural environments are well managed</b>							
Activity 3.2.1: Encourage and engage with good practice in water management <i>(linked with risks maps developed under Activity 1.1.2)</i>	2016-2017	1-2 provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Related reports on current water management practices at project areas</li> <li>• List of programs/projects relating to water management being implemented at project areas</li> <li>• External technical experts for reviewing water management practices and intervention at the project areas and recommend suitable communication strategy</li> <li>• Communication program and materials on the risks of water resources and good management practices</li> <li>• Communication facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 1 collaboration agreement per piloted province signed between RC chapter and related core stakeholders for awareness raising to promote good water management practices</li> <li>• About 1,000 households (per piloted province) are communicated via various communication channels/means</li> <li>• Advocacy plan for integration of good water management practices into SEDP of the project wards/cities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leaders/managers of related agencies (DONRE and DARD) and programs/projects</li> <li>• Local households, living nearby critical water courses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC chapters</li> <li>• DONRE and DARD</li> <li>• Ward and city PCs</li> </ul>	
Activity 3.2.2: Protect the ecological structure and green infrastructure <i>(linked with risks maps developed under Activity 1.1.2)</i>	2016-2017	1-2 provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Related reports on the existing ecological structure and green infrastructure and current management practices at project areas</li> <li>• External technical experts for reviewing ecosystems and green infrastructure management at the project areas and recommend suitable communication strategy <i>(can be combined with the consultancy of Activity 3.2.1)</i></li> <li>• Communication program and materials on the risks of green infrastructure and suitable management</li> <li>• Communication facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 1 collaboration agreement per piloted province signed between RC chapter and related core stakeholders for awareness raising to protect ecosystems and green infrastructure</li> <li>• About 1,000 households (per piloted province) are communicated via various communication channels/means</li> <li>• Advocacy plan for integration of ecosystems and green infrastructure protection into SEDP of the project wards/cities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leaders/managers of related agencies (DONRE and DARD) and programs/projects</li> <li>• Local households, living nearby critical green infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC chapters</li> <li>• DONRE and DARD</li> <li>• Ward and city PCs</li> </ul>	

# PROPOSED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR URBAN RESILIENCE PROJECT, PHASE II 2015-2017

Project component	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Goal:</b> <b>Improved well-being of local people in selected wards of four cities through minimizing impacts of climate related and other hazards to people and socio-economic assets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction of poverty rate in the project areas</li> <li>Satisfaction of local communities in the project areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Statistical Office</li> <li>Annual data from provincial departments of Labor and Social Affairs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social and political situation is stable at the four cities</li> <li>There are no major disasters or pandemics during the period 2015-2017</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 1:</b> <b>Multi-hazard resilience of urban residents in selected wards of four cities is increased</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased level of participation of local people in planning and implementing urban resilience measures</li> <li>Official mechanisms developed for incorporation of urban resilience into city and ward SEDPs</li> <li>Urban resilience plans developed, integrated into SEDP and implemented in four wards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ward and municipal SEDPs</li> <li>Urban plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VNRC at NHQ, city and ward levels commits to develop resilience in the selected urban areas</li> <li>Provincial and city governments support urban resilience actions promoted by the Red Cross</li> <li>Related staff of city/ward technical divisions commit time and effort for participation in project activities</li> </ul>
<b>Result 1.1:</b> <b>Improved knowledge on disaster risks and climate change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of local people in the four urban wards showing improved knowledge of climate related and other hazard risks, as compared with the 2015 baseline</li> <li>Number of Red Cross and other organization staff who have demonstrable capacity to undertake integrated, urban risk assessment</li> <li>GIS database and maps of climate risks, and urban assets developed, maintained, published and disseminated to all levels</li> <li>Number of good practice actions/measures in DRR/CCA that have been scaled up in each ward compared to those in 2015</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline, mid-term and end-line surveys of knowledge climate related and other hazard risks</li> <li>Knowledge, attitude and practice/behavioral change surveys of Red Cross staff</li> <li>GIS database, maps of each ward published and disseminated in wards/municipalities</li> <li>Brochure outlining good practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surveys conducted in timely manner of local residents (who willingly participate in sufficient numbers)</li> <li>KAP surveys undertaken are timely</li> <li>Expertise available for RC to gain skills in GIS and database development; municipal authorities willing to engage</li> </ul>
<b>Result 1.2:</b> <b>Improved institutional framework for disaster risk management in each locality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrable improvement in the institutional framework for disaster risk management (DRM) in urban localities compared to the 2015 baseline</li> </ul>		
<b>Result 1.3:</b> <b>More diversified and sustainable financial resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of joint fund raising proposals for urban resilience endorsed by donors</li> <li>Increased number of funding sources from private sector, communities, local government</li> <li>Increased funding for long term urban resilience projects/programs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fundraising proposals</li> <li>Donors</li> <li>Financial support received</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical capacity to develop proposals exists</li> <li>Donors are willing to finance urban resilience work of the sort that the RC/partners can undertake</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 2:</b> <b>Improved social and livelihood protection for local vulnerable people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social capital and adaptive capacity of vulnerable groups improved</li> <li>Increased income of vulnerable groups at target wards</li> <li>Developed good practices to ensure benefits/rights of vulnerable groups may be scaled up (at city/provincial level)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline, mid-term and end line surveys of existing livelihoods and households expenditures per month</li> <li>Brochure of good practices that may be scaled up in similar localities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban communities, particularly the most vulnerable groups (poor, elderly, disabled people, isolated people) are willing to participate in the project</li> </ul>
<b>Result 2.1:</b> <b>Social security for vulnerable groups in selected wards improved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in awareness of social security among vulnerable groups in selected wards</li> <li>Trained Red Cross/other department/organizations staff to advocate for social security for vulnerable groups</li> <li>Increased number of plans/projects supporting social security for vulnerable groups developed and implemented in selected wards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knowledge, attitude and practice surveys results (baseline, mid-term, end line)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expertise necessary to conduct surveys can be developed amongst RC or contracted in</li> </ul>
<b>Result 2.2:</b> <b>Improved livelihoods of vulnerable groups in selected wards</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased income from current livelihoods</li> <li>Percentage of sustainable and diversified livelihood options of vulnerable groups that are being undertaken as compared to the 2015 baseline</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline, mid-term and end line surveys of households livelihoods and expenditures/month</li> <li>Case studies of improved/new livelihoods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local residents are willing to engage with survey and follow-up</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 3:</b> <b>Safeguarding of physical assets improved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced damage and increased recovery capacity of physical assets in four urban wards by 2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual GoV figures on damage and loss to critical infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provincial and city governments commits to support project initiatives and RC's involvement in safeguarding actions</li> </ul>
<b>Result 3.1:</b> <b>Improved protection of critical infrastructure and urban facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased public awareness about the risks of critical infrastructure and urban facilities to climate change extremes</li> <li>Inventory of key urban infrastructure and urban facilities developed and updated periodically</li> <li>Protection plans with sufficient fund allocated and implemented</li> <li>Number of critical infrastructure and urban facilities protected in each ward by 2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline, mid-term and end-line surveys</li> <li>Urban inventory of critical infrastructure</li> <li>Protection plans in place</li> <li>Local GoV funds allocated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interest of general public in protecting critical urban infrastructures and facilities</li> <li>Interest of local RC to engage in protection of critical urban infrastructures facilities</li> </ul>
<b>Result 3.2:</b> <b>Ecosystems and natural environments are well managed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased public awareness about the risks to ecosystems and natural environments caused by climate change and disasters</li> <li>Undertake mapping with local GoV/civil society organizations of key ecosystems and natural environments (developed and updated periodically)</li> <li>Participate in the development of annual CFSC plans and ensure RC has sufficient contingency funds and that plans are implemented</li> <li>Hectares of managed ecosystems and natural environments that have been protected by Red Cross/local interventions by 2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public awareness materials</li> <li>Maps of ecosystems and natural environments</li> <li>CFSC plans</li> <li>Local GoV and RC contingency funds</li> <li>Hectares of managed ecosystems/natural environments that have had RC interventions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interest of local authorities, including the RC and local people in protecting of local natural ecosystems/environments</li> </ul>