Assessment of gaps, needs and priorities for gender-related data on climate change and disasters in Viet Nam

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Summary of findings and recommendations

The enabling environment is supportive of work in this area but a new decision would clarify gender and climate change is a priority. There are several separate legal documents related to gender, climate change or disaster risk reduction, but there are no legal documents mentioning gender in climate change. There is a clear demand for gender, climate change and disaster-related information in the separate documents. Each sector has its own measures and monitoring mechanisms, but the intersection of these three areas is not defined. A national decision or protocol on gender, climate change and disasters will strengthen existing mechanisms, clarify how the sectors interrelate and why gender-sensitive monitoring and reporting is needed.

**Recommendation 1:** adopt a national plan for gender-responsive monitoring and reporting on climate change and disasters

**Recommendation 2:** raise awareness of gender and climate change and disaster-related concerns among stakeholder agencies through ongoing training and knowledge products to motivate efforts to address gaps and improve data quality

Much data is being collected, captured and reported but minimal sex-disaggregated or gender-related information are currently produced. Gender statistics on natural disasters and climate change are still very much lacking. Most stakeholder agencies only have data on human damage after natural disasters occur. There is a need to develop a set of tools for collecting gender statistics in climate change and disaster mitigation in a uniform, effective and easy-to-use way. That will ensure gender data on climate change and disaster mitigation are harmonised and comparable.

**Recommendation 3:** discuss the findings of this assessment on the current status of gender, climate change and disaster-related statistics in Viet Nam with stakeholder agencies and agree on national indicators to be incorporated into existing monitoring mechanisms.

**Recommendation 4:** develop a set of guidelines and/or tools for collecting gender statistics in climate change and disaster mitigation in a uniform, effective and easy-to-use way

**Recommendation 5:** conduct further analysis to identify data gaps that could be filled by integrating a short module of questions in existing data collection programmes

There are opportunities to improve data accessibility and use. Existing platforms for dissemination and reporting have not been explored in detail in this assessment, but findings show that the availability of gender-related data and information can be improved.

**Recommendation 6:** Integrate gender-related information and analysis in existing dissemination platforms and reports on climate change and disasters.
**Recommendation 7**: Produce regular reports (e.g. annually) on gender and climate change to analyse how gender mainstreaming is improving climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster preparedness and response.
1. Background

The Asia-Pacific region is one of the most vulnerable to climate change impacts and disasters in the world. According to the World Risk Report\(^1\), 10 out of the 15 most at risk countries are located in this region. Asia and the Pacific accounts for over 90 per cent of all global deaths from disasters, where 70 per cent of the disasters are climate related. While climate change will spare no one, evidence shows that impacts on human rights from climate change will be uneven. Certain social groups experience more severe impacts than others, such as the poor, who are already disempowered, and will be more adversely affected.

Women and girls in the Asia-Pacific, who constitute 80% of all those living under $2 USD per day\(^2\), often face further denials of rights and will bear the full brunt of climate change. The affected rights include the rights to life, food, water and sanitation, health, adequate standard of living, energy, and housing and property. Structural systems and institutionalized gender inequality mean that women and girls enjoy fewer rights than men, consequently increasing their vulnerability to climate change impacts relative to men and boys. When disasters hit, often women and girls face secondary negative impacts, such as gender-based violence, early and forced marriage, and human trafficking. Lack of or inadequate access to essential resources such as land, water, finance, information, technology, and energy makes women extremely vulnerable to climate change and undermines their capacity to adapt.

In March 2018, in Bangkok, SIDA, UN Environment and UN Women launched a new programme on “Strengthening Human Rights and Gender Equality through climate change actions and disaster risk management.”. The regional programme will run for five years from 2018, and focus on three countries in Asia (Bangladesh, Cambodia and Vietnam) and regional level activities. The Project has three output areas:

- **Output 1:** Women and marginalised groups are able to exercise their rights to lead, meaningfully participate in, and influence climate change and DRR decision-making processes;

- **Output 2:** Governments and key stakeholders are able to generate, analyse and use sex, age, and diversity disaggregated data to inform climate change and disaster risks and actions;

- **Output 3:** National institutions develop/revise climate change and DRR regulatory and policy frameworks and climate change financing to integrate and enhance responsiveness to human rights and gender equality commitments.

To deliver on Output 2, UN Women Viet Nam will support work to (1) assess the current gaps in SADDD collection, analysis and use to inform disaster and climate change risk analysis and action in Viet Nam and (2) develop guidelines on the collection of gender statistics in the environment sector (with a focus on disaster and climate change) and piloting a short questionnaire; and (3) develop the gender profile in DRR for 2 pilot provinces.

UN Women Viet Nam Country Office (VCO) has employed an international gender and statistics consultant (Jessica Gardner) and two national consultants – one specialising in gender and climate change statistics (Nguyen Thanh Tu) and the other on disaster-related statistics (Bui Quang Huy). They are working in collaboration with the UN Women team and government

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\(^2\) Regional Asia-Pacific Conference on Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction (2016). Ha Noi Recommendations for Action on Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction.
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partners on the above activities, with this report relating to the first deliverable of an assessment of current gaps.

2. Methodology

This report has been prepared based on a desk review of documents available online and obtained in-country by national consultants. Focus was on legislation related to gender, climate change and disaster mitigation enacted from 2015 onwards.

Brief technical guidelines were developed by the international consultant, to guide the national consultants in gathering and reviewing relevant documents and processes. Their findings are presented here together with the regional and global context that supports work at national level and recommendations from the international consultant. The documents included in the desk review are listed in Annex 1.

A draft version of this report will be shared with national stakeholders and discussed at a national meeting to be held in September 2019. A final version will be developed and used as a basis for drafting guidelines for the production of gender, climate change and DRR statistics and expanding work on the production and use of gender statistics related to these areas.

3. National Stakeholders

Enhancing gender mainstreaming into national systems for monitoring and reporting on climate change and disasters involves many stakeholder organizations. In addition to the National Statistical Office (the General Statistics Office of Viet Nam), key stakeholders include those organizations working on gender equality and women’s empowerment (the National Women’s Machinery as outlined below), environment related ministries and the Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development. There are also the mechanisms in place to coordinate work on climate change (the National Committee on Climate Change) and the mechanisms for disaster-related response and mitigation (the National Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control).

3.1. General Statistics Office of Viet Nam (GSO)

Under the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the GSO is mandated by the 2015 Statistics Law (89/2015) to produce and unify national statistics produced across the national statistical system. The system includes GSO offices at provincial, district and commune levels and the ministries and agencies involved in producing statistics from their administrative data. Within the GSO, the Department of Social and Environmental Statistics is responsible for statistics on the environment, including climate change and disaster-related statistics.

On 18 October 2011, the Prime Minister approved the Viet Nam Statistical Development Strategy (VSDS) for the period 2011–2020 (Decision No. 1803). The strategy contains nine priorities:

1. Improving institutional arrangements, legal framework and statistical coordination
2. Strengthening research on and application of advanced statistical methodology and standardizing statistical processes by applying international standards
3. Improving the quality of data collection
4. Improving data processing and dissemination

5. Strengthening statistical analysis and forecasting
6. Improving ICT in statistical activities
7. Developing human resources for statistical work
8. Expanding and improving the effectiveness of international statistical cooperation
9. Strengthening physical infrastructure and mobilizing financial sources for statistical activities.

The mid-term review of the VSDS has recommended raising the quality of statistical information by more effectively combining administrative data with survey and censuses. It recommended updating statistical information that shows trends in socio-economic developments, climate change, natural disasters and environment.  

3.2. National Women’s Machinery

There are several institutions mandated to support achievement of national goals related to gender equality and women’s empowerment with the lead agency being the National Committee for the Advancement of Women in Viet Nam (NCFAW). In all ministries, there is a division/staff working on statistics and gender-related work and gender equality. This is typically in the Financial Planning Department, Human Resources Department or in the Women’s Affairs area under the Trade Union branches. A diagram of the ministries involved in gender equality and women’s empowerment is provided at Annex 2. More information on each is below.

3.2.1 National Committee for the Advancement of Women in Viet Nam (NCFAW)

NCFAW is an inter-sectoral body that advises the Prime Minister of issues concerning gender equality and women's empowerment nationwide. Its role is to assist in researching and coordinating issues related to advancement of women in Vietnam; to collaborate with all stakeholders to disseminate and promote the implementation of policies and laws regarding women’s advancement; to achieve national target related to women’s advancement; and to regularly report to Prime Minister on its operation.

NCFAW comprises representatives from different ministries and “mass organizations”. The Minister of MOLISA is the president and the vice-chairs are the president of the Viet Nam Women’s Union and the Vice Minister of MOLISA. The Gender Equality Department of MOLISA (more below) is the secretariat of NCFAW and has branches in all ministries and at provincial level.

3.2.2 Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA)

The Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) is the State Management Agency for Gender Equality Law and to develop the National Strategy (2011-2020) and the National Program on Gender Equality (2011-2015). MOLISA is responsible to perform state management of gender equality, guide other line ministries in the implementation of gender equality in line with laws, participate in the evaluation of mainstreaming gender equality in Viet Nam.

MOLISA is a focal point for Country report on CEDAW implementation in Viet Nam and follows up on the CEDAW Concluding Comments since 2008, when NCFAW was merged to

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MOLISA. The Ministry is also responsible to coordinate Viet Nam’s participation in UN mechanisms for promoting women’s rights, such as follow up the Plan of Actions of the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing and Beijing Plus and the Annual Commission on the Status of Women.

The Department of Gender Equality is a unit under MOLISA. It is the secretariat to the NCFAW and is responsible for:

1. Setting the strategic direction for gender equality and women’s empowerment
   a. Law projects, ordinances and legal documents on gender equality;
   b. Strategies, long-term and annual plans, national programs, projects, schemes and objectives on gender equality;
   c. Mechanisms and policies to eliminate gender discrimination create equal opportunities for women and men in economic and social development;
   d. Measures to promote gender equality in the fields of politics, economy, labor, education and training, science and technology, information, culture, fitness, sports, health, family and other areas.

2. Guide and inspect the implementation of the State's and Ministry's regulations on gender equality according to the Ministry's assignment.

3. Participate in assessing the integration of gender equality issues in developing legal documents.

4. Participate in the implementation of statistics and information on gender equality


6. As a focal point to participate in the activities of the United Nations Commission on Women Status (CSW), the United Nations' activities to review the implementation of the Declaration and Platform for Beijing’s actions on women; activities of the Women’s Forum and the Economic in APEC; maintain and coordinate the Gender Action Cooperation Group (GAP) in Vietnam and perform other international cooperation tasks as assigned by the Ministry.

7. Participate in scientific research; dissemination and education of legal policies; organizing training, training and retraining in gender equality.


9. Managing civil servants; material, financial and property bases according to the law on decentralization of the Ministry.

3.2.3 Viet Nam Women’s Union

The Viet Nam Women’s Union is a non-governmental organization that unites women across Viet Nam to work towards gender equality and women’s empowerment. It organizes the National Women’s Congress every five years with the last one being held in 2017.

The VWU is responsible for organizing women’s forces in disaster prevention and control and disaster recovery in provinces and cities.

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3.3. National Committee for Climate Change
The National Committee on Climate Change was established in 2012 and is the highest-level institutional body in charge for climate change policy. It is an inter-ministerial committee charged with formulating and implementing climate policies under the National Climate Change Strategy. The committee advises the government on climate change issues and coordinated the climate policies. It is chaired by the prime minister and two vice chairmen: the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of MONRE. Further representatives include other ministers, members of some National Assembly agencies and experts.6

3.4. Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)
The Department of Climate Change sits under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, functioning to advise and assist the Minister in state management of climate change and protection of the ozone layer; perform public services on climate change, protect the ozone layer in accordance with the law. The Department leads the work on:

1. Adapting to climate change:
   a) Guide and supervise the assessment of climate change impacts, integrate climate change adaptation into strategies and plans according to the provisions of law; guide, inspect and organize the implementation of solutions and models to adapt to climate change as assigned by the Minister;
   b) Develop and organize the implementation of the monitoring, appraisal and reporting system (MRV) for climate change adaptation activities;
   c) Organizations that implement content related to losses and damages within the Paris Agreement on climate change;
   d) Develop, guide and supervise the implementation of the National Plan on adaptation to climate change;
   e) Developing and applying the set of priority evaluation criteria in climate change adaptation activities; organizing the appraisal of climate change adaptation content in strategies, plannings and plans according to the provisions of law.

2. Producing and using climate change data:
   a) Develop, update and manage the national database on climate change; guidelines for using information on climate change;
   b) Develop and submit to the Minister to announce the climate change scenario; monitor the implementation and organization of assessing the relevance of climate change scenarios in climate change response activities;
   c) Develop a national report on climate change periodically, submit to the competent authorities for approval and send the Climate Convention.

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d) Assessing the impacts of climate change on natural resources, environment, ecosystems, living conditions and socio-economic activities; assess the results of climate change response as assigned by the Minister;

e) Summarizing information and data on climate change response of ministries, branches and localities.

3. Lead and coordinate the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Paris Agreement on Climate Change, Kyoto Protocol and other international treaties on gas change under the Minister's assignment.

3.5. Mechanisms for disaster management and climate change

Disaster management depends on inter-sectoral cooperation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is the lead agency for disaster management and presides over the Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority. They oversee and coordinate disaster-related activities with other government agencies from commune to central levels (Figure 1).

Figure 1 State agencies involved in natural disaster management in Viet Nam


3.5.1. Steering Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control

The Central Steering Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control is responsible for directing and coordinating natural disasters’ response and mitigation action plans on a national scale; summarizing damages and needs for emergency assistance, recovery and reconstruction of the localities, sectors and ministries.

Work is conducted through committees at provincial, district and commune levels. The Vietnam Women’s Union (VWU) is represented on the Committee.
3.5.2. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

The Central Coordination Office in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development provides secretariat services to the Central Steering Committee for National Target Programs (called Central Steering Committee for short) and assists the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development in the implementation and coordination of the National Target Program on new rural construction (2016-2020).

Provincial Coordination Offices performs these tasks at the provincial level, assisting the Provincial People’s Committee to implement the rural development programme.
The Ministry has a Gender Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development adopted in 2005, which aims to institutionalize gender in the sector and enhance the role of women in agriculture and rural development. The strategy includes five objectives that are highly relevant to this work:

**Objective 1:** To enhance social awareness about gender, amidst socialism-orientated agricultural and rural industrialization and modernization.

**Objective 2:** To improve women’s access and involvement into the management of major resources, including land, water, infrastructure, credit lines, and other public services in the ARD sector.

**Objective 3:** To include targets on gender, sex-disaggregated monitoring and evaluation tools in development policies, plans, programs, and projects of MARD and the ARD sector.

**Objective 4:** To achieve gender-sensitive practices and gender equality in research studies, public services and training delivery.

**Objective 5:** To increase women’s empowerment and access to decision-making at key institutions in the sector including MARD, DARDs, People’s Committees of all levels, agricultural universities, institutes, colleges, vocational schools and enterprises.

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3.5.3. Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

The Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority (VDMA) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, is responsible for collecting information from the Provincial Committee for Disaster Prevention and Control and Search and Rescue, Ministries and Branches who are members of the Central Steering Committee. Upon completion of the report, the Central Steering Committee for Disaster Prevention and Control send a report to the Prime Minister and implement a meeting of disaster prevention and control chaired by the Prime Minister.

The Disaster Management Policy and Technology Center (DMPTC) under the VDMA was established on the basis of the merger of the Disaster Management Center and Water resource consultant and technology transfer Center. Decision No.19 / QĐ-PCTT dated 18/8/2017 of the Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority defines the functions, tasks, powers and organizational structures of the DMPTC. The center is responsible for:

a) specialized databases on disaster management and dyke management and response to climate change, sea level rise
b) disaster management plans; disaster response plans in line with disaster risk levels; strong and super typhoon response plans; emergency response plans in cases of floods exceeding design frequencies, dyke and dam failures or other emergencies that might occur; reservoir operation and regulation; dyke management maps, flood maps and other maps which serve disaster management and response to climate change, sea level rise.

c) observation, monitoring, basic investigation, baseline assessment, scientific and technical research
d) co-operate with domestic and international organizations and agencies in technical cooperation, applying information technologies and geo-space information technologies, sharing information and experiences on disaster risk management and response to climate change, sea level rise.\(^8\)

4. Gender statistics for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in Viet Nam

Work is ongoing to strengthen gender statistics in Viet Nam. In 2016, the General Statistics Office published its first compendium of gender statistics: Gender Statistics in Viet Nam. It comprises valuable summaries of data and descriptive analysis on key topics: population, family, education, health, labour and employment, and leadership and management.

Technical meetings have been conducted with the support of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific during 2019. A policy analysis tool – EPIC – is being trialled to identify

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the extent to which all sectoral policies and plans are gender sensitive and how data can be improved to monitor progress.9

The 2018 Disaster Management Reference Handbook for Viet Nam provides an overview of data on vulnerable groups: the poor, children, women, people with disabilities, older persons, and refugees. The analysis is brief but points to some of the issues perceived as relevant to supporting people during disasters. The Handbook does not explore the need for sex, age and disability disaggregated data and how this will ensure better preparedness and response to disasters.10

Viet Nam has identified challenges faced in gender integration in climate change and disaster related statistics:

- data on climate change being collected by different ministries;
- lack of coordination between data producers;
- limited gender-sensitive indicators in DRR and climate change;
- the difficulty of associating some DRR indicators to gender issues; and
- the lack of common understanding on concept and methodology between statisticians and policymakers.

Typical challenges and opportunities that exist for gender, climate change and disaster-related statistics in the three areas of the Women Count11 project are outlined in the table below.

Table 1 Common challenges and opportunities for integrating gender in climate change and disaster related statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenges</th>
<th>Potential Solutions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enabling environment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lack of understanding of linkages between gender and the environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low priority given to gender statistics by decision makers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Competing demands and limited resources</td>
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<tr>
<td>Linking to global commitments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raising awareness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advocate and secure high-level support</td>
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<tr>
<td>Integrate gender and the environment in national strategies (National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), National Disaster Strategy (NDS), etc)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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11 UN Women’s Flagship Programme Initiative – Making Every Woman and Girl Count (Women Count) – supports countries to strengthen their gender statistics. It aims to make gender integral to the entire national statistical system, produce quality, comparable and regular gender statistics, providing data that is accessible and meets user needs.
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Data production
- Mainstreaming gender in existing data and new collection where needed
- Analysis and combination of different data sources
- Support for data collection exercises
- Standards/Methodological guidelines
- Training for data producers

Data accessibility and use
- Multiple data producers (lack of coordination and structured exchanges)
- Limited data awareness and literacy
- User-Producer dialogue
- Communicating statistical information
- Enhancing data exchanges among producers

4.1. Enabling environment

Work on developing gender statistics relies on strong political will, evident in national commitments and sectoral policies. This section explores the main national policies, strategies and plans that guide work on (a) climate change adaptation and mitigation; (b) disaster risk reduction; and (c) gender equality and women’s empowerment. It explores the extent to which the current environment enables the needed work in this area and where there are gaps and opportunities for more supportive mechanisms to be put in place.

There are laws and strategies in place to support the achievement of gender equality, sustainable development and to adapt to climate change and deal with disasters. Relevant statistical indicators have been identified as priorities for Viet Nam in various policies, strategies and reports. These are listed in Annex 3. The enabling environment for action on the nexus between gender, the environment, climate change and disasters is currently weak. There are no explicit strategies on gender and the environment and there is limited integration of gender in the relevant sectoral policies and plans. These are explained below.

4.1.1. Viet Nam Sustainable Development Strategy

This overarching national development framework was adopted in 2012. It defines sustainable development and sets out the national priorities, including identifying science and technology as the driving force for change. High-level objectives include ensuring food security, energy security, encouraging green growth and establishing a low-carbon economy. Social goals are focused on harmony and equality, although gender equality is not specifically mentioned in the high-level statement. The high-level objective related to the environment is to mitigate against negative impacts on the environment, reduce the harmful effects of disasters, and respond to climate change, especially sea level rise.

Gender integration: Few of the indicators identified in the strategy are gender-related (poverty rate, unemployment rate, sex ratio at birth, deaths due to road traffic accidents). None of the environmentally related indicators have a gender dimension to them.

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http://www.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/English/strategies/strategiesdetails?categoryId=30&articleId=10050825
4.1.2. Viet Nam Sustainable Development Goal Implementation Plan

Viet Nam has nationalized the global 2030 Agenda in the SDG National Action Plan (NAP). There are 17 SDGs and 115 specific targets that fit national conditions and development priorities. Viet Nam has an SDG National Action Plan to achieve the goals and has integrated them into national sectoral policies and plans. The figure below shows the mechanisms in place for implementing and monitoring the SDGs in Viet Nam.

A Roadmap and Indicator System monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs is being developed. There is a Statistical Working Group for SDG monitoring and evaluation led by the General Statistics Office and comprised of representatives from ministries and agencies.

A feasibility review of 232 global SDG statistical indicators, conducted by the General Statistics Office with support from the UN Statistics Division and the UN in Viet Nam in 2017, showed that:

(i) 21 ministries and agencies are involved in the collection, consolidation and compilation of SDG indicators;
(ii) 33 indicators are in the national statistical indicator list in the Law on Statistics (2015);
(iii) 123 indicators are feasible, including 89 indicators with data (13 indicators are available in the National Statistical Yearbook and 76 indicators need compiling);
(iv) 109 indicators are difficult to apply in Viet Nam; and
(v) 60 percent of data for global SDGs is available from current sources (focussed mainly on education, health and poverty).

Gender integration: Analysis in the 2018 Voluntary National Review (VNR) on SDG 13 (Respond in a timely and effective manner to climate change and natural disasters) highlights the lack of gender analysis in this area:

“The development of climate change and disaster risk management policies and strategies has not been based on gender analyses, preventing the identification of climate change impacts on men, women and vulnerable groups, and development of specific solutions for each group.”

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14 Ibid.
15 Ibid.
4.1.3. 2006 Gender Equality Law and National Strategy on Gender Equality (2011-2020)

The 2006 Gender Equality Law defines the principle of gender equality in the areas of social and family life, measures to ensure gender equality, responsibilities of agencies, organizations, families and individuals in the implementation of gender equality. The national strategy for gender equality is the implementing mechanism for the Gender Equality Law. It includes seven objectives and related targets and statistical indicators to track progress. Priorities relate to women in leadership; economic empowerment; education and training; healthcare; culture and information; family life and eliminating gender-based violence; and gender mainstreaming in government policies and processes.

Gender integration: The strategy does not include any environmentally related targets or indicators.16

4.1.4. National Statistical Indicators

The National Statistical Indicators System (NSIS) was introduced by Decree 97/2016/ND-CP on 1 July 2016 following the Prime Minister’s Decision No. 43/2010/QD-TTg on 2 June 2010. The NSIS is a coded list of indicators with the main disaggregations, publication cycles, roadmaps and agencies responsible for data collection and aggregation for each indicator. The NSIS is used by the Party and State agencies at all levels to evaluate and

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forecast the situation, policy and strategy formulation, and to develop and monitor the implementation of socio-economic development plans in each period.

Representing data demand, the indicators are used as a basis for the National Statistical Survey Program, the General Statistical Reporting System, the statistical reporting system at the grassroots level and the dissemination of statistical information.

The initial NSIS had 350 indicators grouped into 21 topics with Group 21 being about environmental protection and comprising 24 indicators. Further, there were 30 other environmentally related indicators under other topics.17

A new Law on Statistics was passed by the National Assembly in 2015 and describes Vietnam’s new NSIS of 186 indicators. Group 21 still contains the indicators for environmental protection, but now with only eight indicators, and therefore much simpler for reporting. Another 14 related indicators come from other groups in the NSIS framework. Ministries will maintain other sectoral indicators to serve their state management functions.

**Gender integration:** In July 2019, a circular stipulating a set of National Gender and Development Statistical Indicators was released.18 This provides a nationally agreed framework for monitoring and reporting on gender-related priorities. There are three directly relevant sex-disaggregated indicators in the NSIS, all of which have available data:

1. Population and population density;
2. Disability rate;
3. Number of natural hazard events and level of injury.

Other indicators most relevant to the cross-section of gender, climate change and disaster-related concerns are:

1. Number of households and household structure
2. Labour force participation rate (by occupation and industry classifications)
3. Percentage of poor women in rural areas and ethnic minority areas who need preferential loans from employment, poverty reduction and formal credit sources
4. Percentage of women participating in Party committees
5. Proportion of female members of the National Assembly
6. Proportion of female deputies to People’s Councils
7. Percentage of women taking leading positions in government
8. Percentage of women taking key positions in socio-political organizations
9. The percentage of ministries, ministerial-level agencies and agencies attached to the Government has key female officials
10. Percentage of People’s Committees at all levels with female leaders
11. Percentage of Party and State agencies and socio-political organizations with 30% or more women having female cadres
12. Percentage of students going to school
13. Effective transition rate from primary to lower secondary, from lower secondary to upper secondary education
14. Percentage of high school students repeat
15. Percentage of pupil school dropouts

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17 Indicators under Group 1 (Land, climate, administrative units), Group 2 (Population), Group 4 (Enterprises, Economic and Administrative institutions), Group 6 (National Accounts), Group 9 (Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries), Group 13 (Transportation), Group 17 (Health and Medical Care), and Group 19 (Living standards)
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16. Percentage of the population aged 15 and over is literate.
17. Education level of population aged 15 and over
18. Number of people in science and technology organizations.
19. Number of health workers.
20. Percentage of commune, ward and town clinics with midwives or obstetrics and pediatrics doctors.
21. Number of cases and number of deaths due to infectious diseases causing epidemics.
22. Proportion of house and land ownership certificates with both husband and wife names.
23. Proportion of victims of domestic violence.
24. Number of people with disabilities.
25. Number of trafficked women and children discovered.
26. Number of abandoned orphans and abandoned children.
27. Proportion of legal documents integrated with gender equality issues.
28. Number of staff working on gender equality.
29. Proportion of budget expenditure for gender programs.
30. Proportion of leaders of ministries, branches, socio-political organizations and local authorities have access to gender equality knowledge / programs.

4.1.5. National Strategy on Climate Change
This national strategy was adopted on 5 December 2011 and aims to raise national capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change, cut greenhouse gas emissions, strengthen social and natural systems, develop a low-carbon economy, and work with the international community to protect the planet. Gender equality is amongst the specific strategic targets to guarantee food security, energy security, water security, poverty reduction, gender equality, social security, public health, and better livelihood as well as protect natural resources in the context of climate change.

The strategy includes many actions related to gender and climate change, from food security to water and sanitation, energy use, transport, waste management, and educating people and building communities that can cope with climate change.

Gender integration: The strategy does not include gender-specific information beyond the initial mention that gender-equality is an underlying component, nor does it specify which indicators or measures will be used to track progress.19

Viet Nam enacted a Law on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control and adopted a National Strategy on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (2014-2020). From now to 2020, resources are being allocated to implement disaster prevention, response and mitigation activities in order to minimize the losses of human life, livelihoods and property. The strategy has nine objectives: focus on infrastructure (forecasting capacity); development planning and building cost; capacity of the local staff; rearrangement and relocation of people living in disaster prone-areas; collaboration and cooperation on search and rescue;

inputs in systems; ensure safety of national reservoirs; construction of storm shelters; and implementing a fishery communication system.

The associated monitoring and evaluation framework has 138 indicators, largely at the process rather than outcome level (for example, progress in law/policies development and number of trainings/workshops). There are some outcome and impact indicators but there is, generally, a lack of disaggregation by sex or other individual characteristics.

**Gender integration:** Developing gender sensitive indicators has involved identifying an issue for action in the National Strategy, exploring gender dimensions and identifying target groups and sub-groups. When choosing appropriate indicators, it is important to ensure they are aligned with the indicators already included in other national strategies (for example, the National Strategy on Gender Equality) and with the regional and global sets of indicators which the country needs to report on.

### 4.2. Data production

Gender mainstreaming in climate change and disaster-related statistics relies heavily on making more use of the statistics already produced, rather than introducing new collections. Enhancing existing collection reduces costs and burden on limited resources and increases the coherence of national data production. In many cases data exist but are not being processed and analysed to provide a gender perspective. In some areas changes to collection instruments are needed. For example, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has supported countries to introduce a new module in their agriculture censuses to collect more gender sensitive data.

According to the National Progress Report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action by Vietnam, there is a need for Vietnam to strengthen institutional capacity and collaboration mechanisms amongst ministries and sectors; developing financial allocation mechanisms to meet the needs and effectiveness of DRM; and enhancing and promoting the effectiveness of CBDRM to raise awareness to communities in responding to disasters. Vietnam also suggests that development of an information sharing network between ministries, sectors, localities and NGOs to support the policy formulation process is needed, as well as the need to enhance coordination of activities and promoting the participation of multi-stakeholders.

#### 4.2.1. National Database on Climate Change

The Department of Climate Change manages a national database on climate-change related information. Data related to basic livelihoods such as population, number of students / students, and land ownership are disaggregated by sex.

Incorporating gender-related variables, such as the ones being discussed at regional and global levels, and increasing the availability of sex-disaggregated data involves establishing information requirements for gender disaggregation from the time of reviewing, collecting and synthesizing statistical reports from line ministries, disaggregating data by gender from specialized surveys or from administrative records.
4.2.2. National Disaster Reports
The Central Steering Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control provides an annual report data on losses due to natural disasters that year according to the provisions of the Law on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control. The report is based on the aggregated data on each disaster event in the localities, collected and synthesized by the Committee for Disaster Prevention and Control. They collect specialized damage information from provincial-level committees and develop a national report that is submitted to the Prime Minister.

The national report includes a general overview of the disaster situation in the year, which includes the number and level of each type of disaster that happened. It also includes data on losses (Number of people killed, missing or injured; Number of houses and infrastructure damaged; Physical facilities of education and transportation; Agricultural production, industry; Total economic damage) together with a summary of losses according to the form stipulated in national guidance on statistics and assessment of damage caused by natural disasters.\(^20\)

4.2.3. Sendai Reports
The Vietnam Disaster Management Authority is responsible for synthesizing information and reporting on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.\(^21\)

Vietnam Disaster Management Authority (Standing Office of the Central Steering Committee for Disaster Prevention and Control) has sent documents to relevant ministries and branches to collect information and data according to the Sendai reporting framework. After collecting information and data, Vietnam Disaster Management Authority drafts the report and consults with international organizations and social organizations before submitting them according to regulations.

5. Conclusions, recommendations and next steps
The enabling environment is supportive of work in this area but a new decision would clarify gender and climate change is a priority. There are several separate legal documents related to gender, climate change or disaster risk reduction, but there are no legal documents mentioning gender in climate change. There is a clear demand for gender, climate change and disaster-related information in the separate documents. Each sector has its own measures and monitoring mechanisms, but the intersection of these three areas is not defined. A national decision or protocol on gender, climate change and disasters will strengthen existing mechanisms, clarify how the sectors interrelate and why gender-sensitive monitoring and reporting is needed.

\(^20\) Joint Circular No. 43/2015 / TTLT-BNNPTNT-BKHĐT dated November 23, 2015 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Ministry of Planning and Investment
Recommendation 1: adopt a national plan for gender-responsive monitoring and reporting on climate change and disasters

Recommendation 2: raise awareness of gender and climate change and disaster-related concerns among stakeholder agencies through ongoing training and knowledge products to motivate efforts to address gaps and improve data quality

Much data is being collected, captured and reported but minimal sex-disaggregated or gender-related information are currently produced. Gender statistics on natural disasters and climate change are still very much lacking. Most stakeholder agencies only have data on human damage after natural disasters occur. There is a need to develop a set of tools for collecting gender statistics in climate change and disaster mitigation in a uniform, effective and easy-to-use way. That will ensure gender data on climate change and disaster mitigation are harmonised and comparable.

Recommendation 3: discuss the findings of this assessment on the current status of gender, climate change and disaster-related statistics in Viet Nam with stakeholder agencies and agree on national indicators to be incorporated into existing monitoring mechanisms.

Recommendation 4: develop a set of guidelines and/or tools for collecting gender statistics in climate change and disaster mitigation in a uniform, effective and easy-to-use way

Recommendation 5: conduct further analysis to identify data gaps that could be filled by integrating a short module of questions in existing data collection programmes

There are opportunities to improve data accessibility and use. Existing platforms for dissemination and reporting have not been explored in detail in this assessment, but findings show that the availability of gender-related data and information can be improved.

Recommendation 6: Integrate gender-related information and analysis in existing dissemination platforms and reports on climate change and disasters.

Recommendation 7: Produce regular reports (e.g. annually) on gender and climate change to analyse how gender mainstreaming is improving climate change adaption and mitigation and disaster preparedness and response.

Agreement on national indicators as a basis for strengthening capacity

Adopting an agreed set of relevant and feasible indicators and focusing on their production and use is the next step for work in this area. This must be grounded in the existing national, regional and global frameworks to avoid unnecessary burden on the national statistical system and support other initiatives to improve data quality.
A consolidated list of potential topics and indicators informed by a review of the SDG targets and indicators, the Sendai Framework, the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) and various United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) publications on gender indicators is provided at Annex 4.

Following feedback from Member States, certain indicators are being considered for inclusion in regional guidelines on gender, climate change and disaster-related statistics. These were discussed at a national consultation and are being assessed for relevance and feasibility by our national consultants. Close to all these indicators are assessed as relevant to national priorities and most can be produced from existing sources. Comments on each of the indicators is provided in Annex 5.
Annex 1: Documents included in desk review

1. Statistics Law (Law No. 89/2015/QH13)
2. Decision Stipulating the contents and mechanism on coordination and sharing of statistical information between the General Statistics Office and ministries, line-ministries (No.: 1471/QD-BKHDT, 12 October 2015)
3. National statistical indicators system (NSIS) (Decree 97/2016/NĐ-CP, 01st July 2016)
5. National gender statistics indicators system.
7. System of statistical indicators of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
11. Resolution of the Seventh Meeting of the Central Committee of XI Session No. 24 dated 3/6/2013 on actively responding to climate change, strengthening natural resources management and environmental protection.
16. Decision approving the national system of greenhouse gas inventories of the Prime Minister (Decision 2359/QĐ-TTg).
17. Decision on issuing the plan to implement the Notice of Conclusion No.196-TB / TW dated March 16, 2015 of the Secretariat on the Project "Strengthening the Party's leadership for gender equality work and for the advancement women's kit in the new situation ".
19. Decision on approving the National Action Program on Gender Equality for the period of 2016-2020.
20. Law on natural disaster prevention and control
21. Decision No. 172/2007 / QD-TTg dated November 16, 2007 of the Prime Minister approving the National Strategy for Natural Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation to 2020
23. Decision No. 1002 / QD-TTg dated July 13, 2009 of the Prime Minister approving the Programme on Community Awareness Raising and Community-Based Disaster Risk Management


25. Decision No. 2730 / QD-BNN-KHCN dated September 5, 2008 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development issuing the framework of action program to adapt to climate change of the agriculture and rural development sector in the period of 2008-2020

26. Decision No. 819 / QD-BNN-KHCN of March 14, 2016 of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development approving the Action Plan to respond to climate change in agriculture and rural development in the period 2016-2020, with a vision to 2050.

27. Decision No. 1600 / QD-TTg of August 16, 2016 of the Prime Minister approving the national target program on new rural construction in the 2016-2020 period;

28. Decision No. 1760 / QD-TTg dated 10/11/2017 of the Prime Minister on adjusting and supplementing Decision No. 1600 / QD-TTg dated August 16, 2016 of the Prime Minister approving the Program National target of new rural construction in the period of 2016-2020

29. Decision No. 1584 / QD-TTg of August 10, 2016 of the Prime Minister on the establishment of the Central Steering Committee for national target programs for the period 2016-2020;

30. Decision No. 1428 / QD-BNN-TCCB dated April 23, 2018 of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development regulating the functions, tasks, powers and organizational structure of the Central Coordination Office of National target programme of new rural construction.

31. Decision No. 69 / QD-BNN-VPDP dated January 9, 2017 of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on promulgating the Handbook to guide the implementation of the National Criteria for new rural communes in the period of 2016-2020

32. The program cooperates between MARD and Vietnam Women's Union on 11/1/2018 on promoting propaganda, advocacy and support activities for women to participate in new rural construction associated with restructuring agriculture sector period 2018-2020
Annex 2: Line ministries working on gender equality and women's empowerment

Ministry of Industry and Trade
Ministry of Construction
Ministry of Transportation
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Education and Training
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Ministry of Information and Communications
Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
Ministry of National Defence
Ministry of Public Security

Ministry of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs (Gender equality department)

International organizations:
UNFPA, UNWOMEN, WB, UNESCAP, EmPower...
Annex 3: Summary of (1) gender, (2) climate change and/or (3) disaster-related indicators identified as priorities in national policies, strategies or reports

I. List of indicators relevant to gender already included in national policies, strategies and/or reports.

1. National statistical indicators system
   1.1 Population
   - Population, population density.
   - Sex ratio at birth.
   - Crude birth rate.
   - Total fertility rate.
   - Crude death rate.
   - Population growth rate.
   - Rate of in-migration, out-migration and net migration.
   - Life expectancy at birth.
   - Disability rate.
   - The number of marriages and singulate mean age at marriage.
   - Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered.
   - Number of registered deaths.
   1.2 Labor, employment and gender equality
   - Labor force.
   - Number of employed in the economy.
   - Percentage of trained employees.
   - Unemployment rate.
   - Underemployment rate.
   - Average income for a person employed.
   - Rate of females participating in local-level party committees.
   - Rate of National Assembly’s female deputies.
   - Rate of People's Council female deputies.
   - Rate of female government leaders.
   1.3 Business enterprises, and economic, administrative and non-business institutions
   - The number of institutions and employees working for economic or non-business institutions.
   - The number of institutions and employees working for administrative institutions.
   1.4 Education
Assessment of gaps, needs and priorities for gender-related data on climate change and disasters in Viet Nam

- Average number of general education students per a teacher.
- Average number of general education students per a class.
- Percentage of students attending general education schools.

1.5 Medical and health care services
- Number of physicians and hospital beds per 10,000 populations.
- Ratio of maternal deaths to 100,000 live births.
- Mortality rate of infants under one year old.
- Under-five infant mortality rate.
- Percentage of infants under five years old with malnutrition.

1.6 Social order, safety and criminal justice
- Number of criminal cases and suspects referred to criminal investigations.
- Number of criminal cases and defendants referred to criminal prosecutions.
- The number of criminal cases ended in convictions and criminal defendants convicted.

1.7 Environmental protection
- Number of natural hazard events and level of injury.

2. Set of national gender development statistics indicators
   1.1 Composite index
      - Gender Development Index (GDI).
      - Women's role index (GEM).
      - Gender gap index (GGI).
   1.2 Population
      - Population.
      - Sex ratio of population.
      - Sex ratio at birth.
      - Total fertility rate.
      - Maternal mortality rate during pregnancy.
      - Mortality rate of children under 1 year old.
      - Mortality rate of children under 5 years old.
      - Immigration, immigration, net migration rates.
      - Life expectancy at birth.
      - Proportion of married women using contraception.
      - Singulate mean age at marriage.
      - Average age when giving birth for the first time.
      - Number of households and household structure.
   1.3 Labor, employment
      - Rate of female directors / business owners / farm owners.
      - Workforce.
      - Labor force participation rate.
      - Number of employees working in the economy.
      - The rate of employees working by the number of hours in the week.
      - Average number of working hours per employee in the week.
      - Proportion of employees working in the trained economy.
      - Number of unemployed people and unemployment rate.
      - Number of underemployed people and underemployment rate.
      - Number of employees to be created jobs.
- Number of employees going to work for a definite time abroad under a contract.
- Percentage of trained workers.
- Average income of 1 worker is working.
- Percentage of poor women in rural areas and ethnic minority areas who need preferential loans from employment, poverty reduction and formal credit sources.

**1.4 Leadership - Management**
- Percentage of women participating in Party committees.
- Proportion of female members of the National Assembly.
- Proportion of female deputies to People's Councils.
- Percentage of women taking leading positions in government.
- Percentage of women taking key positions in socio-political organizations.
- The percentage of ministries, ministerial-level agencies and agencies attached to the Government has key female officials.
- Percentage of People's Committees at all levels with female leaders.
- Percentage of Party and State agencies and socio-political organizations with 30% or more women having female cadres.
- Proportion of female members of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

**1.5 Education and Training**
- Number of teachers and lecturers.
- Number of pupils, students.
- Percentage of students going to school.
- Graduation ratio from primary, lower and upper secondary education
- Percentage of students completing school levels.
- Effective transition rate from primary to lower secondary, from lower secondary to upper secondary education
- Percentage of high school students repeat.
- Percentage of pupil school dropouts.
- Percentage of the population aged 15 and over is literate.
- Education level of population aged 15 and over.
- Average number of years of schooling for the population aged 15 and over.
- Proportion of female and doctoral women.

**1.6 Science and Technology**
- Number of people in science and technology organizations.
- Number of topics, projects, programs of scientific research and technology development.
- Patent number is granted a patent.
- Number of science and technology awards awarded.

**1.7 Culture, Information and Sports**
- Number of medals in international competitions.
- Number of high-class athletes.
- Program number, program hours, number of broadcasting sessions for women and gender equality categories.
- Proportion of central and local radio and television stations with sections and topics to raise awareness about gender equality.
- Time using.

**1.8 Health**
- Number of health workers.
- Percentage of commune, ward and town clinics with midwives or obstetrics and pediatrics doctors.
- The highest incidence and death rate of 10 diseases per 100,000 people.
- Number of children under 15 years of age who are infected and die due to vaccinated diseases.
- Percentage of babies weighing less than 2500 gram.
- Rate of malnourished children under 5 years old.
- Number of cases and number of deaths due to infectious diseases causing epidemics.
- Number of pregnant women aged 15-25 with HIV.
- Proportion of pregnant women accessing care and prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV.
- Proportion of adolescent pregnancy.
- Abortion rate.
- Body index (BMI).
- Proportion of women giving birth / birth after delivery within 42 days.
- Proportion of women given tetanus vaccination from 2 or more.
- Proportion of women giving birth for antenatal care 3 times in 3 periods.
- Number of people infected with HIV, number of AIDS patients, number of deaths due to AIDS.
- Percentage of women aged 15 and older who have gynecological examination.
- Proportion of households with clean water and hygienic latrines.

1.9 Family life
- Number of victims of domestic violence detected.
- Proportion of victims of domestic violence.
- Number of victims of violence detected with legal and health advice, support and care at domestic violence victim support facilities.
- The number and proportion of detected violators are counseled at counseling centers on domestic violence prevention.
- Proportion of house and land ownership certificates with both husband and wife names.
- Number of counseling and support agencies for domestic violence victims and trusted addresses in the community.
- Number of marriage cases under age allowed.

1.10 Sponsorship and social security
- Number of people with disabilities.
- Number of subsidized people with disabilities.
- Proportion of smoking population.
- Number of drug addicts with management records.
- Number of people receiving regular and unexpected social support.
- Number of convicted convicts.
- Number of turns of legal aid beneficiaries.
- Number of trafficking cases for women and children with management records.
- Number of trafficked women and children discovered.
- Proportion of trafficked victims returning to community reintegration services.
- Number of abandoned orphans or abandoned children.
- Number of female sex workers having management records.
- Number of people paying social insurance, health insurance and unemployment insurance.
- Number of people entitled to social insurance, health insurance and unemployment insurance.

1.11 State management capacity on gender equality
- Proportion of legal documents integrated with gender equality issues.
- Proportion of members of the drafting committee and editorial team to draft draft legal documents to be trained on gender knowledge.
- Number of staff working on gender equality.
- Proportion of leaders of ministries, branches, socio-political organizations and local authorities have access to gender equality knowledge / programs.
- Proportion of officials, civil servants and public servants working on gender equality and the advancement of women trained in professional skills.
- Proportion of budget expenditure for gender programs.

1. Decision approving the Gender Equality Action Plan of the judicial sector in the period of 2016-2020
- Proportion of legal dissemination and education programs and plans implemented by the Ministry and the Justice sector is integrated with gender issues.
- Proportion of civil servants in the sector directly working on law development and legal aid is trained at least once in terms of the integration of gender equality issues in their professional fields.
- Proportion of judiciary units with staff in charge of and implementing gender equality.

2. Decision approving the Action Plan on Gender Equality of the health sector in the period of 2016-2020
- 100% of health facilities commit not to inform the sex of the fetus to pregnant women and their relatives and not to remove the fetus for gender reasons.
- At least 85% of public and non-public health facilities are inspected and checked for compliance with the regulation of not reporting fetal sex to pregnant women and their relatives.
- At least 85% of public and non-public health facilities are inspected for compliance with the regulation of not providing abortion services for gender reasons.
- Reduce the maternal mortality rate to below 52 / 100,000 live births.
- Reduce abortion rate to less than 25/100 live births.
- Reduce the rate of HIV transmission from HIV-infected mothers to their children to below 3%
- Proportion of units in the sector organizing the dissemination and propagation of the Law on Gender Equality and the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control for officials, public servants and employees.
- Proportion of civil servants and employees in affiliated units to sign commitments to implement gender equality and prevent domestic violence.
- Proportion of medical examination and treatment facilities implementing health care, statistics and reporting and counseling for patients who are victims of domestic violence.
- The percentage of female health workers in the total number of managers and managers at the Department level and equivalent is at least 20%.
The proportion of female health workers in the total number of leaders managing the units under the Ministry reaches at least 18%, the Department of Health reaches at least 20%.

The percentage of female cadres participating in Party committees at all levels reaches at least 40%.

The percentage of female staff in the area of staff planning is not less than 15%.

100% of units do not have gender discrimination in the recruitment criteria (except for heavy and hazardous working positions in accordance with the Labor Law).

The proportion of female staff in the total number of staff who are continuously trained in technical expertise at the units in the industry is equivalent to the rate of women in the unit.

The percentage of female staff in the total number of staff trained masters and equivalent (Specialist I) is over 45%.

The percentage of female staff in the total number of officers who have received doctoral and equivalent training (Specialist II) reaches 35%.

100% of staff working on gender equality and the advancement of women, health policy makers at all levels of the health sector are trained to update gender equality knowledge.

At least 95% of unit leaders and full-time officials are trained on gender mainstreaming in health policy development and implementation.

100% of the draft legal documents of the sector are implemented in accordance with the guidance of Circular No. 17/2014 / TT-BTP dated August 13, 2014 of the Ministry of Justice regulating the integration of equality issues gender in developing legal documents.

100% of the provisions of the current legal documents related to health care are not consistent with the Law on Gender Equality proposed to be amended and supplemented.

3. Decision approving the Action Plan on Gender Equality of education sector in the period of 2016-2020

- 90% of education and training departments and 95% of education and training departments have women participating in the Leadership Board.

- 95% of general education and regular education establishments have women participating in the Board of Directors / Board of Directors.

- 90% of higher education institutions have women participating in the School Council / School Board / Board of Directors.

- 40% of female doctors on the total number of PhDs are working in educational and training institutions.

- 35% of women act as managers of scientific and technological research and management tasks managed by the Ministry of Education and Training.

- Reducing the rate of children of non-school universal education age, focusing on boys in the Central Highlands and girls in the Northern mountainous region.

- The literacy rate of men and women between the ages of 15-60 reaches 98%, the age of 15-35 is 99%; For the provinces in the Northwest, Central Highlands and South West regions, this rate is 94% and 96%, respectively.
- By the end of 2018, completing 01 survey report on the status of the lives of young teachers (under 30 years old) in the socio-economic region is particularly difficult to make recommendations on suitable policies and mechanisms. Well suited.

- Increase the proportion of men participating in learning and working in the pre-school and primary education; increase the percentage of female teachers in high school and university education institutions.

- New content, programs and textbooks are adjusted and eliminate gender-biased content and images to contribute to promoting gender equality.

- 100% of the drafting and appraisal committee for the curriculum and textbooks using the gender mainstreaming manual in curriculum and textbook development (developed under the Gender Initiative).

- Content on gender, gender equality, reproductive health, sexuality and prevention of school violence are taught in the national education system, especially in pedagogical schools.

- At least 05 communication materials on gender, gender equality and gender-related issues approved and disseminated by competent agencies.

- 100% of key staff of the Vietnam Study Encouragement Association are local (from commune to provincial level) with awareness of gender, gender equality and gender-related issues through access with communication materials, capacity building training courses as well as communication events.

- At least 02 million students' parents, 06 million students from primary school to high school and about 02,000 local officials at all levels have access to gender issues and gender equality, and gender-related issues through communication materials and events.

- There are at least 600 turns of trained officials, teachers and students becoming the source of communication on gender, gender equality and gender-related issues of the Education sector.

- By 2017, submit to the Government for promulgation a Decree stipulating a safe, healthy, friendly educational environment, prevention of school violence.

- By 2017, organize at least 02 online courses on gender equality and gender-related issues for managers, teachers and school counselors in schools.

- 100% of managers, homeroom teachers, counselors from schools are empowered through access to knowledge related to gender, gender equality, gender mainstreaming and governance. School violence.

- 100% of staff are in charge of statistics, reporting, legislation and members of the committees drafting legal documents, the planning and management officials of the Education sector are disseminated to the issue. Gender, gender equality, gender-related issues.

- Develop and apply uniformly the collection forms of statistics, reporting forms of gender disaggregated statistics (from local to central level) and publicly available on the Ministry’s website.
- 100% of legal documents and reports issued by the Education sector or directly issued are reviewed under a gender perspective.

4. Decision on approving the National Action Gender Equality Program for the period of 2016-2020
- Rate of cadres, civil servants, officers, employees, officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, people in armed forces and students, students at all levels are communicated to raise awareness about the average gender equality.
- Proportion of people in residential clusters who are communicated to raise awareness about gender equality.
- Proportion of officials working on gender equality and the advancement of women, policy makers at all levels and a team of collaborators on gender equality are trained to update gender equality knowledge.
- Proportion of female delegates, female managers, female leaders at all levels, female cadres in the planning area (from room level upwards) is equipped with knowledge of gender equality and management skills , leader.
- The proportion of people with gender equality needs to have access to at least one gender equality counseling service.

5. Report on the implementation of national goals on gender equality in 2016
- Strive to achieve the percentage of women participating in Party Committees at all levels from 25% to 2015; the percentage of female deputies to the National Assembly and People's Councils at all levels for the 2016-2020 term is over 35%.
- Strive to achieve 95% of ministries, ministerial-level agencies, government-attached agencies and People's Committees at all levels with female leaders.
- Strive to reach 70% of Party and State agencies and political and social organizations by 2020 with female leaders if there are 30% or more female officials and civil servants in agencies and organizations, ., officials and workers.
- Every year, of the total number of new job creation people, at least 40% guarantee for each gender (male and female).
- The rate of female entrepreneurs is from 35% in 2020.
- Percentage of rural female workers under 45 years of age who receive vocational training and technical expertise reaches 50% by 2020.
- Percentage of women in poor rural areas and ethnic minority areas who need preferential loans from employment, poverty reduction programs and official credit sources to reach 100% by 2020.
- The literacy rate of men and women between the ages of 15 and 40 in remote, ethnic minority and special difficulty areas reaches 95% by 2020.
- The proportion of female masters reaches 50%, the doctoral rate reaches 25% by 2020.
- Sex ratio at birth does not exceed 115 boys / girls born in 2020.
- Reduce maternal mortality rate to 52 / 100,000 live births by 2020.
- Increase the proportion of pregnant women accessing care and prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV to 50% by 2020.
- Reduce abortion rate to 25/100 live births by 2020.
- The strategy stipulates that by 2020, 80% of cultural and information products will carry gender stereotypes; increase the broadcasting time of programs, categories and the number of propaganda and education products on gender equality.
- By 2020, 100% of radio and television stations at central and local levels have sections and topics to raise awareness about gender equality.
- Shorten the gap in women's time to participate in household work twice compared to men in 2015.
- Reaching 50% of victims of domestic violence detected with legal and health advice, supported and cared for at domestic violence victim support facilities; 85% of detected violators are counseled at the domestic violence prevention and counseling facility by 2020.
- 100% of victims of trafficking returned through rescue, rescued, the number of returned victims of trafficking was found to be supported by community support and reintegration services.
- Strategy set out targets to strive for 2020: 100% of draft legal documents are defined with content related to gender equality or gender inequality issues, discrimination on gender is integrated with gender equality issues; 100% of the members of the Drafting Boards, Editorial Teams have drafted legal documents which are defined with contents related to gender equality or gender inequality issues, gender discrimination. be trained on gender knowledge, gender analysis and gender mainstreaming.
- The strategy set out the goal of striving to 2020: the provinces and centrally-run cities shall allocate enough officials to work on gender equality; forming a team of collaborators and volunteers to participate in gender equality and women's advancement; 100% of cadres, civil servants and officials work on gender equality and the advancement of women at all levels and sectors to receive professional training at least once.

- Percentage of adult by disability measure (from 18 years old and above).
- Percentage of child with disabilities.
- Percentage of people without disabilities living in a household having PWD (WG-SS).
- Percentage of people without disabilities living in a household having PWD (WG-ES).
- Percentage of disability levels of population aged 18 and over (WG-SS).
- Percentage of difficulties by functional domain and gender (18 years and above).
- Percentage of difficulties by functional domain and age group (Age 18+).
- Percentage of difficulties by functional domain and area (Aged 18+).
- Percentage of difficulties of children by functional domain, age group and gender.
- Percentage of difficulties of children by functional domain, age group and region.
- Percentage of people with assistance having difficulty walking with and without assistance (18 years old and above).
- Percentage of people with mobility disability, aged 18 and over, with supports.
- People with disabilities in PWD-care institutions.
- Average household size by the social-economics characteristics of households.
- Number of household members in working - age group per household by disability status and by some social-economics characteristics.
- Total and percentage of household having at least one PWD.
- Distribution of population by disability status.
- Percentage of people with and without disability who have been sick/ill or injured during the last 12 months by type of health services.
- Percentage of people having health insurance.
- Net and gross enrolment ratio by education level.
- Gross and net enrolment, Primary school.
- Gross and net enrolment ratio, lower secondary education.
- Gross and net enrolment ratio, upper secondary education.
- Participation in labor force.
- Percentage of labour aged 15 and over are working in the economy.
- Percentage of disabled adult are working in the economy by functional domains (aged 18 and over).
- Percentage of people with disabilities receipt subsidies by different categories.
- Average monthly subsidies of PWD.
- Percentage of population got benefit from social protection programs by disability status (Excluding monthly subsidy).
- Percentage of people having disability certificate are identified to be disability by VDS.
- Percentage of people under 65 years with disability in VDS are certificated to be disability.
- Logit results for obtaining a disability certificate, age 2-64.
- Logit results for obtaining a disability certificate by type of disability, age 2-64.
- Percentage of people offering family members support because of health problems.
- Dimensions, indicators, cutoff and weight.
- Percentage of households as local poor in the commune/ward list and year.
- Percentage of multidimensional poor households.
- Percentage of population aged 2 years old and over by status of multidimensional poor households.
- PWDs by multidimensional poverty status and functional domains.
- Housing arrangements by disability.
- Percentage of population with access to improved water and sanitation and electricity by disability.
- Percentage of population living in household have radio, television, computers, internet subscribe and telephones by disability.
- Percentage of population living in household have internet, mobile phone, and television ownership by disability and wealth quintiles.
- Percentage of population aged 6 years old and over accessing internet or having mobile phone by disability status, gender.
- Respondent’s attitude on with class/ school children should go to.
- Respondent’s attitude on hiring PWD of employers.
- Percentage of respondents expressing opinions about marriage for PWD by age. Percentage of respondents believing PWD should live in institutions or in the community by respondents’ characteristic.
- Percentage of children with books, comics and toys, by disability status, sex and area.
- Percentage of people by status in the family, by disability age 18+.
- Percentage of PWD who are able to access internet.
- Percentage of people with membership in social and professional groups by disability status, sex, and region of residence.
- Percentage of PWD participate in social/ professional organizations and community clubs (for persons aged 15 and above).
- Structure of people with disabilities by degree of disability, 2016.
- Average number of households with disabled members per commune/ward.
- Structure of PWDs having certification by type of disability, 2016.
- Commune budget for PWD per commune, 2015.
- Distribution of subsidy by type of recipients, 2016.
- Percentage of commune Health Center by types of services for PWDs, 2016.
- Percentage of CHCs with accessible design for PWDs, 2016.
- Average number of staff per CHC and percentage of CHC staff who are trained on rehabilitation, 2016.
- Percentage of schools with CWDs and number CWDs per school, 2016.
- Pupils with disability by types.
- Distribution of pupils with disabilities by types of classes, 2016.
- Teachers who are trained for teaching pupils with disability, 2016.
- Percentage of schools with accessible design for pupils with disability, 2016.
- Percentage of schools reporting difficulties with educating children with disabilities by reason, 2016.
- Percentage of schools supporting pupils with disability by types of support, 2016.

**7. National report on Vietnamese Youth 2017**
- Percentage of young men and women in the youth population in the period of 2010 – 2014.
- Youth population structure by rural and urban areas in the period of 2010 – 2014.
- Rate of never attending school by age group and gender.
- The highest education level of young people in socio-economic regions.
- Labor force participation rate among age groups by gender and rural / urban.
- Unemployment rate among age groups by gender and rural / urban.
- Underemployment rate among young people working in gender and rural / urban areas.
- Percentage of young people aged 16-30 has never received vocational training by gender, rural / urban and 6 socio-economic regions.
- Rate of literacy by age group and gender.
Assessment of gaps, needs and priorities for gender-related data on climate change and disasters in Viet Nam

- Percentage of the population aged 15 and over attending school divided by technical qualification, gender, urban / rural and regions, 2009.
- Number and percentage distribution of unemployed by age group and sex, 2009.
- Percentage of education level of young people by gender and age group.
- Height and weight of Vietnamese people aged 20-24.
- The selection of health services when young people are sick by gender and region.
- Unmet need for contraception by age group and marital status, MICS 2010.
- Real situation of understanding the policies of the youth.

II. List of indicators relevant to climate change already included in national policies, strategies and/or reports.

1. National statistic indicators system
   - Area and soil structure.
   - Annual cultivated area.
   - Area of perennial trees.
   - Number of cattle, poultry and other livestock.
   - Area of newly planted forests.
   - Aquaculture area.
   - Percentage of urban population supplied with clean water through centralized water supply system.
   - Percentage of population using clean water sources.
   - Proportion of population using hygienic latrines.
   - Area of existing forests.
   - Number of disasters and damage.
   - Per capita greenhouse gas emissions.

2. System of statistical indicators of Natural Resources and Environment
   - Area and soil structure.
   - Volatility of land area.
   - Degraded land area.
   - Water level, temperature, physical characteristics and chemical composition of underground water.
   - Total surface water volume of main river basins.
   - Level of changing groundwater level.
   - Level of change in total surface water volume in major river basins.
   - Concentration of substances in the air environment.
   - Percentage of days in the year in which the concentration of substances in the air environment exceeds the permitted technical standards.
   - Content of substances in water environment.
   - Content of substances in seawater environment in estuarine, coastal and offshore areas.
   - Content of substances in bottom sediments at estuaries and coastal areas.
   - Ratio of areas of nature conservation areas.
   - Number of sunshine hours, rainfall, air humidity, air temperature, wind speed.
   - Average temperature change.
   - Rainfall change level.
   - Water level and water flow, suspended solids content in major river basins.
   - Sea level.
   - Average sea level change.
   - Elevation and wave direction.
Assessment of gaps, needs and priorities for gender-related data on climate change and disasters in Viet Nam

- Number of storms and tropical depressions.
- Total ozone.
- Ultraviolet radiation intensity.
- Monitoring acid deposition.
- Per capita greenhouse gas emissions.

3. Vietnam special report on disaster risk management and extreme phenomena to promote climate change adaptation

- Number of deaths and injuries.
- Housing damage.
- Damage to schools and medical facilities / hospitals.
- Damage to other (public) infrastructure.
- Damage to plants and animals.
- Damage to irrigation systems and dykes protecting coastal areas.
- Damage to transport infrastructure.
- Damage communication infrastructure.
- Damage to energy infrastructure.
- Damage to supplies (including industrial products).
- Economic loss (by evaluating in detail the losses in the above categories).
- Number of people temporarily or permanently relocated.
- Number of people directly and indirectly affected.
- Impact on ecosystem services.
- Impact on disease vectors.
- Impact on psychological health and sense of security.
- Impact on coping capacity and need for external assistance.
- The degree of variation in temperature extremes in areas.
- The degree of variation of extreme indicators of rainfall in areas.
- The number of annual heat waves in the country.
- Number of large-scale rains in Vietnam in the period of 1993-2012.
- Percentage of area affected by natural disasters in Vietnam.
- Percentage of the population affected by natural disasters in Vietnam.
- Regional vulnerability due to natural disasters in Vietnam.
- Damage (million VND) for agriculture, irrigation, transportation and fisheries due to natural disasters in Vietnam from 1989-2009.
- Ratio (%) of area or output of major agricultural production objects according to geographical regions of Vietnam.

4. The national target programme on new rural construction in the period of 2016-2020

National criteria set for new rural communes in the period of 2016-2020 is issued according to the Decision No. 1980/QĐ-TTg on October 17th, 2016 of the Prime Minister (includes 5 criteria groups, 19 criteria, 49 targets), for details:

- Planning criteria
  - Have a common constructing plan that was approved and announced in time.
+ Issue regulations on managing general planning of building commune and organize conduction as planned.

- Traffic criteria
  + Commune’s road and road from central commune to province is plasticized or concreted, making sure that vehicles can conveniently travel at all times around the year.
  + Village, hamlet roads and inter village, hamlet roads it nhất được cứng hoá, making sure that vehicles can conveniently travel all times around the year.
  + Lane, hamlet roads are cleaned and not muddy in rainy season.
  + Road from fields to residential areas are ensured to be convenient for goods transportation.

- Irrigation criteria
  + Proportion of irrigated agricultural land actively achieve 80% or higher.
  + Guarantee the qualification to meet the needs of people and follow the regulations about disaster management.

- Electricity criteria
  + Standard electrical system.
  + Proportion of residents use electric regularly and use safe electric from sources.

- School criteria:
  Proportion of school at all levels: Preschool, Kindergarten, Elementary, Middle School have national standard facilities and educational equipment.

- Cultural facilities criteria:
  + Communes have community center or multi-use hall and sports ground for commune’s community and sports activities.
  + Commune has recreational, entertainment and sports spots for children and elderly as regulations.
  + Proportion of villages and hamlets have community center or place for community activities, sports for the people.

- Countryside commercial infrastructure:
  Communes have rural market or place to sell, exchange goods.

- Information and communication:
  + Commune has postal service.
  + Commune has telecommunications and internet services.
  + Commune has radio station and loudspeaker systems to villages.
  + Commune applies information technology in management and administration.

- Residential houses:
  + Nhà tam, leaked.
  + Proportion of residents have standard quality houses.

- Income:
  Average income per capita in countryside by 2020 (Million VND/person)

- Poverty:
  Multi-dimensional rate of poverty in the period of 2016-2020.

- Labour with jobs:
Assessment of gaps, needs and priorities for gender-related data on climate change and disasters in Viet Nam

Proportion of employment of working age population that is capable of participating in labour.

- Organization of production:
  + Commune that has agricultural co-operative operates in accordance with Co-operative Rules of 2012
  + Commune has production model that linked to key agricultural products to ensure stability

- Education and training:
  + Universalize preschool education for 5-year-old children, eliminate illiteracy, universalize elementary education at the proper age, universalize middle school education.
  + Proportion of students that graduated middle school continue to high school (common, complementary, intermediate).
  + Proportion of labour in employment after training.

- Medical:
  + Proportion of people participate in health insurance.
  + Commune meets national health criteria.
  + Proportion of children under 5 years old that are underweight and physically stunted (height according to age).

- Political system and legal access:
  + Qualified commune’s officers and bureaucrats.
  + Have all the agencies in the grassroots political system according to regulations.
  + Commune’s party, authority qualified as “Pure and strong”
  + Commune’s social and political organization are qualified as good and higher.
  + Commune’s meets the standard of law access as regulated.

+ Porportion of production-business and aquaculture establishments, craft villages that ensure environment protection.
+ Landscape, clean, green and beautiful environment construction.
+ Burial activities are appropriate compare to regulations and planning
+ Solid waste in the area and wastewater of concentrated residents and production-bussiness establishments are collected and proceed according to regulations.
+ Propotion of residents that have latrine, bathroom and clean, hygienic domestic water tank.
+ Propotion of residents that have livestock facilities with ensure environmental hygiene.
+ Propotion of residents and food production and business establishments that follow regulations about ensuring food safety and hygene.

+ Proportion of people participate in health insurance.
+ Commune meets national health criteria.
+ Proportion of children under 5 years old that are underweight and physically stunted (height according to age).

- Culture:
  Proportion of villages and hamlets meet the cultural standard according to regulations.

- Environment and food hygiene and safety:
  + Propotion of residents that use hygienic and clean water according to regulations.
+ Ensure gender quality and prevent domestic violence; protect and support the vulnerable in domestic and social life.

- Defence and security
  + Build “strong and widespread” militia force and completed the national defense criterias.
  + Social meets security standard, order and peaceful society; no prolonging lawsuit; no felony; society’s vices criminals (cocaine, thief, gambling, addicts) are repressed, rapidly diminished compare with the previous years.

4.1. For the criteria: “Ensure gender quality and prevent domestic violence; protect and support the vulnerable in domestic and social life” is instructed as following:

Society ensures gender quality and prevent domestic violence; protect and support the vulnerable in domestic and social life when the following requirements are met:

- There is at least one female leader in the commune (includes titles such as: Party Committee Secretary; Deputy Secretary of Party Committee; Chairman of Commune People’s Committee; Vice Chairman of Commune People’s Committee; Chairman of Commune People’s Council; Vice Chairman of Commune People’s Council; ...)

  - 100% women in poverty, ethnic minorities, disabilities that need preferential loans from work program, reduce poverty and official credit sources.
  - There are no cases of child marriage, forced marriage.
  - There are at least 2 topics about encouraging gender equality on the commune’s radio system per month.
  - There is at least 1 qualified trusted address model – safe shelter for victims of gender and domestic violence.

Details assessment of the criteria implementation are applied as in the documentary no 4999/LĐTBXH on December 12th 2016 of Ministry of Labour, War invalids and Social Affairs about the instruction of implementing National criteria set of new countryside in the period of 2016-2020.

4.2. For the criteria “3.2 ensure the qualification to meet people’s need and follow the disaster management regulation on the spot

a. Requirements:

- Establish, organize a solid system to conduct Disaster preparedness and response activities according to the laws, have human resources that can fulfil duties of local disaster management.

- Disaster preparedness and response activities are actively implemented and effective, meet the needs of people.

- Have the necessary infrastructure to fulfil disaster management requirements.

b. Assessment instruction:
Commune is recognized to meet the content of criteria 3.2 in criteria no. 3 about Irrigation when all of the assessment criteria in the following column are satisfied:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Assessment indicators</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Organization structure and human resources</td>
<td></td>
<td>Không đạt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I Organization structure</td>
<td>a) Committee for Disaster Prevention and Control and Search and Rescue was established in accordance with Article 22 of Decree No. 66/2014 / ND-CP dated July 4, 2014 of the Government, annually strengthened.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b) There is a specific assignment of responsibilities of each department and members of the Committee in accordance with the conditions of each locality</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II Disaster prevention and control activities are actively and effectively implemented, meeting people’s needs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Human resources</td>
<td>a) There are 100% of commune officials directly involved in the work of natural disaster prevention, are trained and enhanced capacity.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b) Establishing, consolidating and maintaining regular activities of disaster prevention teams, with mainly forces are the militia and the people's dike management force (if any) who are trained regularly to meets the first hour response when natural disasters occur.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c) Having 70% or more of people in areas frequently affected by natural disaster may disseminate knowledge on natural disaster prevention</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

There are natural disaster prevention and control plan which is approved and updated, and supplemented annually in accordance with the Law, meeting the requirements of on-site disaster prevention and control.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Assessment indicators</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Disaster response plan according to disaster risk level</td>
<td>There is a plan to cope with the major types of natural disasters, often occurring in the area, which are elaborated, detailed and approved in accordance with the regulations and the situation of natural disasters in the locality.</td>
<td>Không đạt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Effectively implement the approved natural disaster prevention and control plan</td>
<td>Mobilize 70% or more of each type of supplies, means, equipment and necessities for natural disaster prevention according to approved plans. b) 100% of agencies and from 70% and higher of residents, individual in areas that often hit by disaster actively prepare human resources, supplies, equipment, vehicles, necessities for disaster preparedness and response activities satisfied the needs of people on the spot as the approved plan and the instruction of Central Steering Committee for Disaster Preparedness and Control - National Committee for Incident, Disaster and Search and Rescue</td>
<td>Không đạt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Assessment indicators</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>About necessary infrastructure</td>
<td>a) Integrate disaster management content with Planning: land usage, development of people, economy, society, environment, develop new residential areas and re-decorate existing ones, ensuring concordance with flood prevention plan, dikes plan (if any) b) 100% of infrastructure is newly constructed in accordance with the pre-disaster safety standard which was implemented or integrated with pre-disaster safety content.</td>
<td>Không đạt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Planning, building infrastructure</td>
<td>a) Have an information receive, transmit and provide forecasts, warning and disaster respond system. Ensuring 100% of the people received the whole information in time b) 100% of places that has high risk of disaster were installed the warning and instructing system.</td>
<td>Không đạt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Information, warning and disaster respond</td>
<td>a) Integrate disaster management content with Planning: land usage, development of people, economy, society, environment, develop new residential areas and re-decorate existing ones, ensuring concordance with flood prevention plan, dikes plan (if any) b) 100% of infrastructure is newly constructed in accordance with the pre-disaster safety standard which was implemented or integrated with pre-disaster safety content.</td>
<td>Không đạt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>Assessment indicators</td>
<td>Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Law enforcement about protecting disaster management construction</td>
<td>All the violation to the regulations about the protection of disaster management construction was inspected, discovered and handled; prevent new violations or inspect, discover and stop it in time.</td>
<td>Không đạt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 4: Summary of gender-related areas and possible indicators for monitoring global commitments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Framework</th>
<th>Priority Areas</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Gender-related indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNFCCC Gender Action Plans</td>
<td>Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communication</td>
<td>Possible indicators include:</td>
<td>Number of national climate change policies and strategies that are gender-responsive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of national climate change policies and strategies that are gender-responsive</td>
<td>Number of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities that are gender-sensitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gender balance, participation and women’s leadership</td>
<td>Possible indicators include:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Policies and plans for and progress made in enhancing gender balance</td>
<td>• Percentage of national delegations at UNFCCC sessions who are women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in national climate delegations</td>
<td>• Percentage of national delegations at UNFCCC sessions who are people from local and indigenous communities</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of people trained in leadership, negotiation, facilitation and/or chairing in context of UNFCCC processes, by sex</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of beneficiaries of training programmes focused on climate change at all levels, targeting women and youth in particular at the national, regional and local levels, including the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts, by sex</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coherence</td>
<td>Possible indicators include:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of people trained in gender mainstreaming in climate change activities</td>
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<td></td>
<td>by sex</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation</td>
<td>Possible indicators include:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Whether a gender mechanism has been established at national and local levels for the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into climate finance, access and delivery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Framework</td>
<td>Priority Areas</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Gender-related indicators</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitoring and reporting</td>
<td>Possible indicators include:</td>
<td>• Inclusion of sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in national reports on climate change</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Integration of gender considerations into adaptation, mitigation, capacity-building, Action for Climate Empowerment, technology and finance policies, plans and actions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Policies and plans for and progress made in enhancing gender balance in national climate delegations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sendai</td>
<td>Reduce disaster-related mortality</td>
<td><strong>A-1 Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population</strong> (compound)</td>
<td><strong>A-2 Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>A-3 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Disaggregated by sex, age, disability, income (below poverty line)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce number of people affected by disasters</td>
<td><strong>B-1 Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population (compound of ill, damaged dwelling, destroyed dwelling, lost livelihoods)</strong></td>
<td><strong>B-2 Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Disaggregated by sex, age, disability, income (below poverty line)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Could be disaggregated:</strong> <strong>B-3 Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters.</strong> <strong>B-4 Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Framework</td>
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<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Gender-related indicators</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B-5 Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C-1 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (compound of agriculture, assets, housing, infrastructure, cultural heritage)</td>
<td>Estimates for economic loss in housing sector could be disaggregated based on estimates for damaged/destroyed dwellings reported for B-3 and B-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reduce damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services</td>
<td>D-1 Damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters (compound of number of health facilities, educational facilities, other facilities)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D-5 Number of disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters (compound of educational services, health services and other basic services)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increase countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies</td>
<td>E-1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.</td>
<td>Could assess extent of gender mainstreaming in national and local strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E-2 Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies</td>
<td>There is a set of criteria against which strategies are rated including “objectives and measures aimed at strengthening economic, social, health and environmental resilience”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enhance international cooperation</td>
<td>F-1 Total official international support, (official development assistance (ODA))</td>
<td>Could quantify support allocated to women or to gender-related initiatives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Areas</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Gender-related indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase availability and access to warning systems</td>
<td>G-1 Number of countries that have multi-hazard early warning systems (compound of forecasting, number of people covered by warning systems, local governments with plans to act on warnings, information availability, population exposed to risk protected by warning systems)</td>
<td>Public awareness raising and information provision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Environment and Gender Indicators</td>
<td>Right to land, natural resources and biodiversity</td>
<td>Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognised documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure (SDG 1.4.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to food, energy, water and sanitation</td>
<td>Share of food that directly comes from extractive methods (hunting, fishing and collecting) by source of the food, type of household and by urban/rural</td>
<td>Time spent collecting plants, mushrooms, flowers and wild fruits; fishing and hunting for household consumption by sex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Time spent planting, tending and harvesting a garden patch, and breeding of farm animals and the production of animal products for household consumption, by sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to food, energy, water and sanitation</td>
<td>Time spent collecting plants, mushrooms, flowers and wild fruits; fishing and hunting for household consumption by sex</td>
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<td>Time spent planting, tending and harvesting a garden patch, and breeding of farm animals and the production of animal products for household consumption, by sex</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Assessment of gaps, needs and priorities for gender-related data on climate change and disasters in Viet Nam

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Framework</th>
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<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Gender-related indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, by main user (Similar to SDG 7.1.2)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Time spent collecting fuel for household consumption, by sex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Access to and use of safely managed drinking water, by source, by type of household (Similar to SDG 6.1.1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Time spent collecting water for household consumption, by sex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water, by type of household (Similar to SDG 6.2.1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mortality and morbidity rates attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, by sex (Similar to SDG 3.9.2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate change, sustainable consumption and production, health and well-being</td>
<td>Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to hydrometeorological disasters per 100,000 people, by sex (This is based on but modified from SDGs 1.5.1, 11.5.1 and 13.1.1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mortality and morbidity rate attributed to environmental causes (unintentional poisoning, air &amp; water quality), by age and sex (Similar to SDGs 3.9.1, 3.9.2 and 3.9.3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mortality rate attributed to vector- and water-borne diseases, by sex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of population that (a) has convenient access to public transport by location (urban/rural), sex, age and persons with disabilities; and (b) use public transport by location (urban/rural), sex, age and persons with disabilities (Similar to SDG 11.2.1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Framework</td>
<td>Priority Areas</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Gender-related indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women in environmental decision making</td>
<td>Consumer spending, by sex of head of household: a. Household spending by type of product and sex of head of household b. Decision-making over household spending, by product and sex (intra-household decision-making)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Heads of environmental ministries, by sex, by sector</td>
<td>Women’s participation in environmental decision-making fora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a. Delegates to international environmental COPs, such as for UNFCCC, UNCCD, CBD and BRS Conventions, by sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. Heads of delegations to international environmental COPs, such as for UNFCCC, UNCCD, CBD and BRS Conventions, by sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. Participants in national level environmental fora, by sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Women’s participation in sector-specific environmental governance bodies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a. Participation in communal land governance bodies, by sex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. Participation in forest groups, by sex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. Participation in water governance bodies, by sex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d. Executive managers of national energy utilities, by sex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 5: Comment on the relevance and feasibility of each of the potential regional indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The potential regional indicators</th>
<th>Suitable</th>
<th>Feasibility</th>
<th>Relevant to national priorities</th>
<th>Could they be produced from existing data sources?</th>
<th>Data sources</th>
<th>If not, what new data or adjustments would need to be made to collect the data and produce the indicator?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Total number of population in disaster-prone areas, disaggregated by sex, age, location, disability status, wealth, and ethnicity (and disaggregated simultaneously by sex, wealth and location)/</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>GSO (Population cencus)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>GSO (VHLSS)</td>
<td>It is difficult to divide by gender and age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>GSO (Domestic Violence Survey, SAVY, YL, Time use survey)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>GSO (Domestic Violence Survey)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provider</td>
<td>Not necessary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Proportion seats held by women in local government</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Ministry of Interior</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Proportion of members of water governance bodies who are women</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Ministry of Interior</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Proportion of managerial positions in environment-related ministries held by women</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Ministry of Interior</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Proportion of managerial positions in ministries providing social protection (e.g. health, education, labour, etc.) held by women</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Ministry of Interior</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Proportion of people that reported being able to access, use and understand relevant disaster risk information, by sex</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td><strong>Yes (difficult)</strong></td>
<td>GSO (VHLSS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Number of people directly affected by disasters, per 100,000 population, by sex</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>GSO, MARD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Total and proportion of population who lost their jobs or livelihoods as a result of disasters, by sex</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td><strong>Yes (difficult)</strong></td>
<td>GSO (VHLSS, Labor force survey)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Total and proportion of population (per 100,000) with damaged dwellings as a result of disasters</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>GSO, MARD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Assessment of gaps, needs and priorities for gender-related data on climate change and disasters in Viet Nam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Not sure</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c. Total and proportion of population (per 100,000) with destroyed dwellings as a result of disasters</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>GSO, MARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Total and proportion of population (per 100,000) injured or ill as a result of disasters</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>GSO, MARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Proportion of population whose income decreased as a result of disasters, by sex</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (difficult)</td>
<td>GSO (VHLSS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population, by sex</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>GSO, MARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, by sex</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>MOH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation of Hygiene for All (WASH) services)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>MOH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add questions to collect information into the questionnaire of Household surveys, such as, VHLSS

It is difficult to separate the cause of death especially due to air pollution in the family with the surrounding environment

It should be more give the reasons by the direct impact of natural disasters will be more reasonable. However, it is to difficult to collect the data.
<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16. Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, by sex</td>
<td>Not necessity/Không cần thiết</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Number of education facilities in disaster-prone areas, by level of education (primary, secondary, tertiary)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ministry of Education and Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Number of health facilities located in disaster-prone areas, by type</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GSO, MARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Total number of users of health and educational facilities damaged by disasters, by sex</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GSO, MARD, Ministry of Education and Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Proportion of population exposed to risk protected by warning systems, by sex</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Need to integrate the target to be collected in household questionnaires such as KSMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Total square kilometres of agricultural land in disaster-prone areas, by sex of land user</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not sure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bộ TNMT (sở TNMT tỉnh/TP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Total square kilometres of agricultural land affected by disasters, by sex of land user</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not sure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GSO, MARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Only agricultural land area can be calculated but not calculated according to the gender of the land user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Difficult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Total capacity of all health facilities located in disaster-prone areas</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(number x size)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Total number of litres of water (in rivers, aquifers, lakes or marine</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>environment) affected by disaster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Total number of hectares of wild forest tree cover affected by disaster</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Total biodiversity loss as a result of disasters, by species type (where</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Difficult</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>relevant)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Total number of hectares used for pastures and natural grassland affected by</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>disaster, by sex of user</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quick reporting tools and mechanisms need to be developed immediately after natural disasters occur because this is a difficult data to quickly calculate but need to have assessment of specialized management agencies.

Assessment of biodiversity is difficult, especially related to consequences of natural disasters.

Adding indicators in the reporting of damage caused by natural disasters.