

Entry
points for
Migrant
Inclusive
Urban
Resilience
in Vietnam



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Acknowledgements

The consultant would like to acknowledge the fundamental support provided by the CARE in Vietnam team, especially the technical guidance from Nguyen Thi Yen, national climate change and disaster risk reduction advisor, and Nguyen Ngoc Thuy, Team Leader of the Socially Marginalized People Program, as well as the logistical and managerial assistance from Pham Thanh Tam and Le Xuan Hieu. Other colleagues at CARE in Vietnam provided helpful comments as part of the report review process. The analysis and findings in this scoping study will hopefully support the team in progressing actual on the ground work on the important topic of migrant-inclusive urban resilience in Vietnam.

The consultant also sincerely appreciates the crucial information and valuable insights into the work on urban resilience in Vietnam provided by Ian Wilderspin (independent consultant), Lisa Buggy (COHED), Jerome Faucet (German Red Cross), Le Thuy Hanh, Nguyen Bich Ngoc and Le Minh Hanh (Light), Tran Phong (ISET), Van Thu Ha and Vu Minh Hai (Oxfam). Their passion for the topic is a foundation for future partnerships.

Appreciation also goes to the team that conducted the rapid needs assessment in Cam Pha City in December 2015 to inform a CARE-ISET proposal on urban resilience as well as this scoping research: Hoang Van Duong (independent consultant), Nguyen Huy (ISET), Tran Manh Hung, Luong Thi Tinh and Nguyen Huu Thia (CARE). Their findings contributed useful information to the evidence base on urban resilience and urban CBDRM.

A special thanks goes to Loes Heerink (www.loesheerink.com) for allowing me to use pictures for the front and back page from her series 'Vendors from Above' taken in Hanoi in 2015. Her ever creative mind has delivered the ideal images to make this topic more attractive.

While there was no direct engagement with female migrants, the consultant sincerely hopes this research will lead to actual program interventions for and by female migrants, empowering them and others to drive inclusive solutions for dealing with climate change and building resilient cities and societies.

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April 2016

List of acronyms

AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda
AADMER	Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response
ACCCRN	Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CBA	Community Based Adaptation
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBG	Community Based Group
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DMC	Disaster Management Centre
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
HCMC	Ho Chi Minh City
IPCC	Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MoC	Ministry of Construction
MoLISA	Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs
NCCS	National Climate Change Strategy
NSDPRM	National Strategy on Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation
SG	Special Grade
SLD	Shared Learning Dialogue
SMP	Socially Marginalized People
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat
TSG	Technical Support Group
UCR COP	Urban Climate Change Resilience Community of Practice
UDA	Urban Development Agency
UN ISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction
VCA	Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis
VUF	Vietnam Urban Forum

Executive summary

Vietnam is one of the fastest urbanizing countries in Southeast Asia. Vietnam currently has an estimated population of around 93 million, of which the urban population is around 33%. Urban population is growing at an average rate of 3% each year, about one million people are added to the urban area annually and forecasts are the urban population will continue to expand to reach nearly 50% in 2050.

Rural-to-urban migrants, increasingly more women, make up 20 to 30% of the population in cities such as Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City, with the proportion of migrants likely higher as not registered or temporary migrants are not included in these official statistics. 94% of migrants are employed in the informal sector, out of which 59% having seasonal employment. 61.2% of female migrants are self-employed compared to 33.2% of men. While fuelling Vietnam's economic development, female migrant workers face a multitude of challenges such as unstable employment and incomes, poor living and working conditions, lack of access to services and social benefits, lower social capital, and stigma and discrimination.

Climate change and disasters are anticipated to cause serious damage in urban areas because of a large concentration of people and assets. Although urban areas are often assumed to be less vulnerable to impacts because of higher rates of development, large populations of poor, migrant and unregistered populations in medium- and large-size urban centres of Vietnam are vulnerable to the impact of climatic hazards.

Urban climate change resilience has been on the radar of Government and development partners for a while, considerably more at the global level but also increasingly in Vietnam. Initiatives in Vietnam have focused on city risk assessments and plans, resilient infrastructure (water, energy, transport), disaster risk reduction and other interventions, tool development, and capacity strengthening of city and national stakeholders. However, engaging migrants and integration of gender issues in this work has been rather limited.

In line with its program on Socially Marginalized People, CARE in Vietnam commissioned this scoping research to better understand what the issues are, look at existing policies, programs and practice and identify entry points on how CARE in Vietnam can work on urban resilience with female migrants. The research was mainly desk-based, but also used information and insights from key informant interviews as well as a needs assessment carried out by a national consultant as part of a recent urban resilience proposal development.

Main findings:

- A number of models, approaches or frameworks exist that are worth exploring when working on the urban resilience, migration and gender nexus. While the majority of them address the most common dimensions of resilience and focus on the urban context, there are considerable gaps in terms of relevance or applicability for engaging migrant populations as well as comprehensively integrating gender. A set of principles or outcomes has been proposed to overcome these gaps;
- With the exception of a few studies, research that looks into how various migrant population groups are experiencing disasters and climate change in small, medium and large cities in Vietnam is very limited. However, current analysis reveals the following:
 - In terms of reasons for migrating to cities, climate hazards or environmental pressures are in most of the cases indirect triggers through exerting pressure on agricultural livelihoods, causing crop failure or reduced yields and indirectly reduced or loss of income;
 - Once in the city, migrants experience a multitude of challenges, of which unstable jobs or incomes, poor housing in slum-like areas, poor health and working conditions, limited means of transportation, no or limited access to private and government services, and lower social capital, are the ones potentially exacerbated or most impacted by climate change;

- Urban poor as a whole are considered the least resilient to climate change and disasters. Among female migrants, unregistered, self-employed migrants with small businesses, formal workers in small and medium enterprises or migrants working in the hospitality and services sector are considered the most vulnerable. These migrants are often temporary city residents who are also engaged in farming at home and are therefore potentially double affected, in sending as well as receiving areas;
 - Heat waves and related health stress, extreme rainfall and flooding, drought and environmental risks are of particular concern for female migrants.
- Migrant-inclusive urban resilience has strong foundations in international, regional and national policy frameworks, with a dedicated Sustainable Development Goal, a national program on Community Based Disaster Risk Management (1002) and Urban Resilience (2623) as well as an anticipated New Urban Agenda and Paris Agreement national action plan as important highlights and entry-points for advocacy. However, advocacy efforts on integrating gender and prioritizing migrant issues will require investment in coalition-building;
 - Around the world, in developing as well as developed countries, significant efforts are undertaken to support cities to develop city risk assessments and resilience plans. There are also a large number of networks or programs in place that facilitate city-to-city exchange, learning and knowledge management. Besides substantial investment in 'climate proofing' of urban infrastructure, a number of initiatives also engage urban communities, including migrants, via actions on housing, water and sanitation, agriculture and livelihoods.
 - In Vietnam, urban resilience is still rather new, but with experience gradually emerging:
 - The large majority of projects focuses on demonstrating tools and processes for urban risk assessment and planning and invests in related capacity development. In terms of scale, most projects work on assessment and planning at the city level, but for actual interventions only in a small amount of wards and primarily in peri-urban areas (with the exception of the large scale infrastructure works);
 - Some of the projects are closely aligned to the national Community Based Disaster Risk Management Program. These projects focus on testing whether and how the established CBDRM approaches or good practices, largely from a rural context, can be applied in an urban context. While also integrating climate change, they tend to focus on more traditional DRR activities;
 - In regards to partners, organizations mainly work with city authorities or provincial climate change offices. With the exception of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development's Disaster Management Center and the Ministry of Construction's Urban Development Agency, there is less involvement with national Government stakeholders. A number of projects also collaborates with private sector partners, from large companies to small and medium enterprises;
 - None of the urban resilience initiatives has a deliberate gender or women's empowerment focus, and with the exception of a few projects there is very limited emphasis on migrant-inclusive urban resilience;
 - A number of projects also specifically target formal and informal migrants but are in most cases not focused on disasters or climate change. These projects are largely implemented by Vietnamese NGOs, are small scale and have a minimal reach in terms of beneficiaries, and are implemented in large cities such as Hanoi and HCMC. However, they do provide opportunities for collaboration and integration of the issues.
 - A large number of tools and toolkits on urban resilience have been published. A number of these is tailored to city governments and supports them in undertaking urban risk assessments and planning. Other tools help city authorities to self-assess their institutional capacity on resilience. Another set of toolkits is developed for practitioners to help design, implement and evaluate resilience projects, programs or investments:
 - The majority of toolkits or guidelines suggests a very similar planning process (risk assessment, identification and prioritization of resilience actions, planning and implementation), with varying degrees in terms of community involvement, tools used, and lead facilitation;

- While the planning process might look quite similar to rural risk assessment and planning, the differences are in *how* this process is carried out: stakeholders involved; community size, diversity and mobility; information available; scale and complexity; and the actual resilience actions required.
- Most toolkits suggest a rather lengthy or time consuming process for risk assessment and planning and a high level of engagement from external expertise. With resources being more limited in urban areas compared to rural, these processes have to be more realistic, efficient, scalable and cost-effective. Carefully facilitated and customized participatory tools and processes, especially for engaging female migrants, therefore go a long way in making this process more urban and inclusive;

Recommendations:

Based on these, recommendations to advance migrant-inclusive urban resilience are:

- 1) Apply an integrated **urban-rural landscape** or corridor approach, not solely focusing on peri-urban areas;
- 2) Besides working with Government and development partners, develop **new and unusual partnerships** for example with urban residents, landlords of boarding houses, labor inspectors, migrant-led small and medium enterprises, companies, ICT start-up etc.;
- 3) Ensure **political and social buy-in**, by city authorities as well as other urban residents;
- 4) Invest in more comprehensive **action research**, led by migrants;
- 5) **Pilot gender-responsive migrant-inclusive urban resilience**, for example through access to climate information, urban agriculture, peer-to-peer support networks, migrant-entrepreneurship and resilience of migrant-led SMEs, heat stress prevention, work safety, stigma reduction, voice and representation of migrants in city disaster and climate change committees as well as national forums on resilience;
- 6) Link or **integrate urban resilience interventions to provision of services**;
- 7) Work with the **Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs** to integrate resilience into their existing work for example on labor protection, workplace safety, insurance, social protection etc.
- 8) Strengthen **capacity of migrant-focused civil society organizations** on urban resilience;
- 9) **Document** experience, stories, policy briefs and tools to contribute to the national and global urban resilience **evidence** base.

1. Research background and methodology

For more than two decades, CARE International in Vietnam (CVN) has been one of the leading organizations working on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, applying innovative community-based and gender-responsive approaches. In doing so, CARE works with the Government of Vietnam at multiple levels to increase the resilience of populations most at risk to disasters and climate change. As of yet, this experience has been mostly demonstrated in rural settings with application and evidence in urban areas still limited.

Through its program approach that is centered around key 'impact groups', CARE is committed to address underlying causes of poverty and social injustice across three 'domains of change': human conditions, social positions and enabling environments.¹ In its work, CVN focuses on two impact groups; Remote Ethnic Minority Women and Socially Marginalized People (SMP). SMP are defined as people, particularly women, living in urban settings who experience denial of realization of multiple rights, and live and work in unsafe environments. They are constrained in their social and livelihood security. Building climate resilience for female migrants is a priority identified under CVN's SMP program.

For the purpose of stocktaking and identifying entry points for CVN to advance urban resilience for female migrants, a scoping research has been commissioned with the following **main objectives**:

- Identifying the needs and vulnerabilities of targeted urban populations most vulnerable to disasters and climate change to inform future urban resilience programming;
- Reviewing common DRR tools and methodologies for potential use with targeted urban populations to improve their resilience to disasters and climate change.

To achieve these objectives, the following combination of **methods** has been applied:

- In-depth literature review, with a focus on understanding the urban resilience-migration nexus (*see annex*);
- Primary and secondary research needs assessment in Cam Pha city, Quang Ninh province;²
- Meta-analysis of available disaster and climate vulnerability and capacity assessment reports, and researches on migration, mobility and climate change;
- Mapping and review of relevant international, regional and national policies, plans and initiatives;
- Key informant interviews with urban resilience practitioners and organizations working with migrants.³

While this combination of methods resulted in a rich set of findings and recommendations, **limitations** are:

- The needs and vulnerability assessment conducted parallel to this research was done within significant time constraints, limited to one small-size city and only involved Government partners and representatives of migrants (not migrants themselves). In-depth focus group discussions with female migrants in a number of more relevant cities should be prioritized as a follow-up to this research (*see under recommendations*). This limitation has been mitigated through meta-analysis of other available assessments and researches;
- Limited availability of key informants at the national level. However, this was mitigated by expanding the literature review to all available publications of the organizations targeted.

¹ For more details, see CARE's Unifying Framework for Poverty Eradication and Social Justice:

<http://pqdl.care.org/Practice/Unifying%20Framework%20for%20Poverty%20Eradication%20and%20Social%20Justice.pdf>

² See: *Towards a Disaster and Climate Resilient Cam Pha City*. Needs assessment report to support the development of the DIPECHO proposal on urban disaster risk reduction in Cam Pha City, Quang Ninh Province, Vietnam. Duong, H.V., CARE and ISET, 2015.

³ The following organizations were available for an interview: COHED, American Red Cross, German Red Cross, CARE, Light and Oxfam. Consultations with ISET were done as part of the Cam Pha City needs assessment.

2. Key terms

For this scoping study, the following key terms and their definitions are used:⁴

<i>Urban</i>	What is considered 'urban', 'city' or 'town' is defined differently in different countries and based on various criteria such as population size and density criteria, administrative level, urban employment, facilities etc. According to a UN classification, when differentiating in terms of population size, 'megacities' are cities with more than 10 million people, 'large cities' 5 to 10 million, 'medium-size cities' 1 to 5 million, and 'small cities' between 0.5 and 1 million inhabitants. In Vietnam, urban areas are classified as per the Law on Urban Planning (06/2009/L-CTN) ⁵ , using criteria such as location, function, level of socio-economic development, population size and density, non-agricultural labor proportion, and infrastructural development. Cities are classified into 6 grades, with the highest called Special Grade (SG), followed by Grade I to V. The majority of urban population is concentrated into the 16 big cities, categorized under SG or grade I (population above 1 million). ⁶
<i>Secondary cities</i>	Increasingly, medium-size or so-called 'secondary cities' are gaining more attention. They are less defined by population size but more by the role they play in influencing the nation's economy and urbanization processes and connectivity to global markets. Cities are also developed towards becoming secondary for their potential to be a growth centre, to stimulate modernization of rural areas and balance rural-urban migration to large cities. In Vietnam these are places like Can Tho, Hai Phong, Bien Hoa and Da Nang, but also lots of provincial capitals. ⁷
<i>Peri-urban</i>	Peri-urban areas are hybrid landscapes with both urban and rural characteristics, in the immediate surroundings of a city or town, between the suburbs and the countryside. They are undergoing a process of urbanization and gradually becoming urban areas.
<i>Urban-rural corridor</i>	Urban and rural are economically, socially and environmentally interdependent and cannot be dealt with separately from one another. Urban and rural are two parts of a continuum of human settlements at different scales, characterized by two-way flows of people and resources.
<i>Urbanization</i>	Urbanization is defined mostly in demographic terms as the increasing share of a population that is living in urban areas. This increase can be attributed in general to three factors: natural population growth, net rural-to-urban migration, and the progressive extensions of urban boundaries and creation of new urban centres. It is not the same as 'urban population growth' which is defined as the increase in the proportion of urban population over time as part of the entire country population. If the total population is not changing while the urban share is increasing, all urban population growth is the result of urbanization.
<i>Resilience to climate change</i>	Resilience is the capacity of social, economic, and environmental systems to cope with or adapt to a hazardous event or trend, responding in ways that maintain their essential function, identity, and structure. It usually requires a capacity to anticipate climate change and plan needed adaptations. 'Urban resilience' applies this concept to urban actors, systems and resources such as city authorities, enterprises, institutions, urban population, infrastructure and natural resources.

⁴ World Migration Report 2015. *Migrants and Cities: New Partnerships to Manage Mobility*. IOM, 2015; *Climate Change: Implications for Cities. Key findings from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report*. ICLEI, University of Cambridge, 2014; *Migration, Resettlement and Climate Change in Viet Nam. Reducing exposure and vulnerabilities to climatic extremes and stresses through spontaneous and guided migration*. United Nations Viet Nam, 2014; *Key Migration Terms*, IOM, <https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms>; *ILO Recommendation 204 Concerning the Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy*, June 2015; The New Urban Agenda. <http://citiscopes.org/habitatIII/commentary/2015/05/new-urban-agenda-rural-urban-conundrum>.

⁵ Consulted via: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/vie94811.pdf>

⁶ Centrally-controlled cities are SG or Grade I; provincial cities Grade I, II or III; towns III or IV; and townships IV or V As of December 2014, Vietnam has a total of 774 cities and towns including 2 cities at SG (Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City), 15 cities at grade I, 21 cities at grade II, 42 cities and towns at grade III and 68 towns and townships at grade IV. Source: *Overview of Spatial Policy in Asian and European Countries*. Japan Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

http://www.mlit.go.jp/kokudokeikaku/international/spw/general/vietnam/index_e.html

⁷ For more on the global experience with secondary cities, see: *Managing Systems of Secondary Cities. Policy Responses in International Development*. Roberts B.H., Cities Alliance, 2014.

<p><i>Migration</i></p> <p><i>Migrant</i></p>	<p>Migration is any type of movement of people across or within state borders. It includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, etc. In Vietnam, ‘migrant’ status is defined as part of the <i>ho khau</i> or Household Registration System, a state-managed mechanism that determines a household’s residence status, and access to social services and utilizes, land and housing - from permanent to temporary registration;⁸</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KT1: residents (including both non-migrants and migrants) with permanent household registration at place of current residence; ▪ KT2: intra-district migrants who have permanent household registration in the province/city of current residence; ▪ KT3: migrants who do not have permanent registration at the place of current residence but have temporary registration for 6-12 months with the possibility of extension; ▪ KT4: migrants who do not have permanent registration at the place of current residence but have temporary registration for 1-6 months. <p>CARE in Vietnam focuses on ‘recent female migrants moving to urban settings for work’. They are unregistered and temporary residents, with poor living conditions, low or no income and limited employment skills, and are the most vulnerable to economic shocks.⁹</p>
<p><i>Internal migration</i></p>	<p>Internal migration refers to a movement of people from one area of a country to another either temporarily or permanently. Internal migrants remain within their country of origin (as in the case of rural to urban or urban to urban migration), as opposed to emigration where people leave their country of origin.</p>
<p><i>Informal economy</i></p>	<p>This term refers to all economic activities by workers and economic units (including enterprises, entrepreneurs and households) that are – in law or in practice – not covered or insufficiently covered by formal arrangements. ‘Informality’ as a broader concept linked to urban inequality can describe settlement on unplanned land without public services and infrastructure; unregistered housing construction and transfer; informal and insecure jobs; and unregulated trade and service provision.¹⁰</p>

⁸ While this categorization system is used for migration statistics, a large proportion of migrants are not represented as they do not change their original residence status, due to short-term migration or complex procedures. For more on the history and application of the *ho khau* system, see: *Social protection for rural-urban migrants in Vietnam: current situation, challenges and opportunities*. Duong L.B., Linh T.G. and Thao N.T.P. January 2008; and *Migration, Resettlement and Climate Change in Viet Nam. Reducing exposure and vulnerabilities to climatic extremes and stresses through spontaneous and guided migration*. United Nations Viet Nam, 2014.

⁹ CARE in Vietnam Socially Marginalized People (SMP) Program documentation.

¹⁰ *Strengthening climate resilience in African cities. A framework for working with informality*. CDKN, African Centre for Cities, 2014.

3. Conceptual frameworks on urban resilience and migration

A number of models, approaches or frameworks exist that are worth exploring when working on the urban resilience, migration and gender nexus – see annex 1 for a brief overview of these.

In regards to understanding resilience, a recent assessment of 17 internationally recognized climate and disaster resilience frameworks or sets of indicators for resilience highlights three recurring *key dimensions of resilience*: information and learning; choice and options; and flexibility and self-regulation.¹¹ In addition to these, conceptual entry points relevant for this study have been added to complete a comparative overview of the most common frameworks: urban focus; migrant-relevance; and gender.

Table 1: comparative overview of resilience and migration models and frameworks

Frameworks (see annex 1):	Information & learning	Choice & options	Flexibility & self-regulation	Urban focus	Migrant relevant	Gender
1. Drivers of migration	+	++	+/-	-	++	+/-
2. Climate change risk model	+	+	+/-	-	-	+/-
3. Pro-poor asset adaptation	+	++	+/-	++	+	+
4. Characteristics of a Disaster Resilient Community	++	++	+	+/-	+/-	+/-
5. Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities	++	++	+	++	-	+/-
6. City Resilience Framework and Index	++	++	+	++	+/-	+/-
7. Climate Resilience Framework	++	++	++	++	+/-	+/-

While the majority of frameworks address the common dimensions of resilience and focus on the urban context, there are considerable gaps in terms of relevance or applicability for engaging migrant populations as well as comprehensively integrating gender. An attempt to overcome these is made further in this study (*see under principles for migrant-inclusive urban resilience*).

¹¹ A comparative overview of resilience measurement frameworks. Analyzing indicators and approaches. ODI Working Paper 422, 2015

4. Cities, migration and climate change: main trends and patterns in Vietnam

Neither migration, nor urbanization or climate variability and change are recent phenomena. Distinct histories and patterns can be described that shaped the current situation of female migrants in Vietnam.

4.1 Urban transition

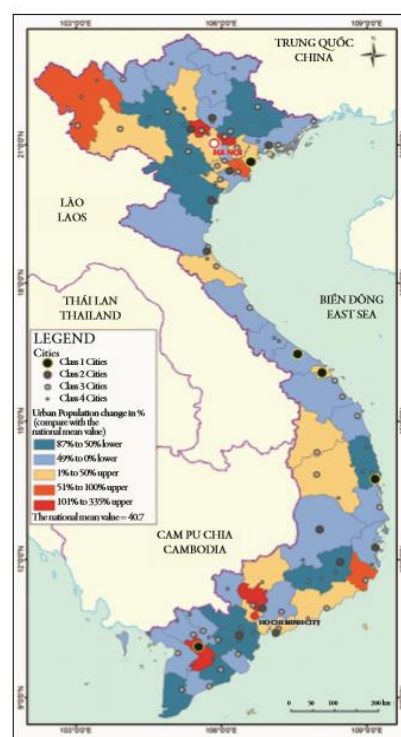
Throughout history, cities have known an impressive expansion and transition in terms of people, area and socio-economic development. Globally, this urban transition has peaked and since slowed down, but is still on-going. While the rate of urbanization eases off in the rest of the world, it is still continuing in Asia at 1.4 % per year, but projected to decrease). According to the United Nations Population Division, by 2030, an estimated 60% of the world's population and 56% of the population in Asia will live in urban areas. By 2050, this is 66% and 64% respectively. For the period 2010-2050, an additional 1,449 million urban residents will be added in Asia.¹²

Like everywhere else in the world, Vietnam's rate of urbanization has always been linked to economic growth, with Ho Chi Minh City and Ha Noi being the oldest and currently largest economic centers, but also an increasing relevance of medium size and secondary cities such as Hai Phong, Can Tho and Da Nang. Urbanization truly accelerated after the *doi moi* economic reforms at the end of last century, coinciding with a greater emphasis on industry and export oriented activities, besides modernizing agriculture.

The urban transition in Vietnam can best be described through a number of distinct but interrelated transformations or shifts:¹³

- *Demographic shift*: significant growth of population in largest cities and near industrial activities (see map). Currently 33% of the population lives in urban areas.¹⁴ Estimations in Vietnam's *Master Plan for Urban Development Towards 2025* indicate this to increase to 45% by 2025 and 50% by 2050;¹⁵
- *Administrative shift*: a rapid expansion of urban areas due to a changing administrative classification system (i.e. what is defined as a city). For example, between 1999 and 2009 this led to an increase of 'class 1'-cities from 2 to 5; 'class 2'-cities from 8 to 12; and 'class 3'-cities from 12 to 40. This is linked to a policy of decentralization which incentivizes urban investments along the classification criteria;¹⁶
- *Physical shift* or urban land expansion: mostly rural to urban land conversion, particularly in the case of Ha Noi and the Red River Delta compared to Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) and the Southeast region (8.4% versus 0.9% expansion);
- *Economic shift*: economic growth in the country is largely driven by construction, industries, manufacturing and services, which are mainly concentrated in or around urban areas in the two main deltas;
- *Welfare shift*: poverty reduction and service improvements were

Figure 1: Urban population change between 1999 and 2009



¹² *Urbanization concepts and trends*. McGranhan, G., Satterthwaite D., IIED, 2014.

¹³ *Vietnam Urbanization Review*. Technical Assistance Report. World Bank. 2011.

¹⁴ <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS>

¹⁵ Decision 445 by Prime Minister on Amendment of Master Plan Orientation for Viet Nam Urban system development by 2025, vision to 2050.

¹⁶ However, 'cities often make investments in infrastructure to enable them to meet the requirements of the next classification level, rather than in direct response to the immediate needs of the population. For example a city or town may invest in road expansion when there is only limited traffic demand, instead of expanding piped water supply, where clear need exists,' (Coulhart, Quang and Sharpe (2006), in: Vietnam Urbanization review, World Bank, 2011).

stronger in the larger cities, where overall average income is highest. Significant disparities remain in terms of quality and quantity of services between cities and for different population groups in cities.

4.2 Migration and migrants' profile

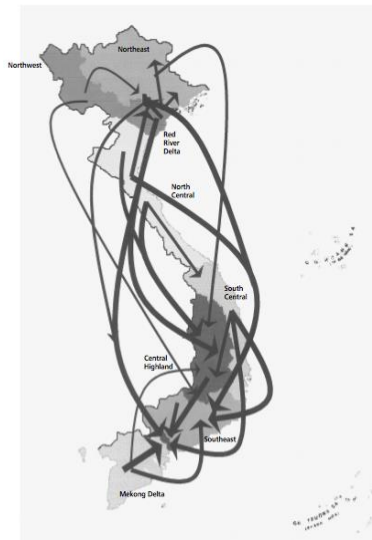
Migration is not a recent occurrence in Vietnam.¹⁷ People have always been on the move for a variety of reasons. In the 16th-17th centuries, early Viet settlers steadily moved southwards to benefit from trade with the Champa and Khmer kingdoms. When these kingdoms disintegrated early 19th century, the region that is currently South Central Vietnam and the Mekong Delta became integrated into Vietnam causing more migration. During the colonial era, a large French contingency settled into the country but also more than 500,000 Hoa traders or ethnic Chinese, while decades of war led to millions of Vietnamese fleeing the country in the second half of the 20th century.

Since the country's *doi moi* economic reform in 1986, which loosened some of the restrictions for internal migration, migration has again changed. Now a majority of migrants move internally mostly from rural to urban areas, driven by economic growth and prosperity, but also encouraged by Government programs that aimed to control urban growth and shifted populations to available farming lands, in for example the Central Highlands (see map on the right¹⁸).

Internal migration has since been on the rise and is expected to increase, with the main streams so far a rural-to-urban and urban-to-urban migration towards the 2 large cities Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City.¹⁹ Estimates in 2009 indicate 30% of the population in Ho Chi Minh City and 20% in Ha Noi being registered migrants, with 40 to 60% of them being women. Since a large majority of migrants are not registered or are temporary, the proportion is likely higher.²⁰

Most rural-to-urban migrant households undergo a positive income growth effect of up to 20% and in many cases reduce or even escape poverty.²¹ However, in the receiving area, costs significantly increase, employment becomes more unstable, while social and living conditions and access to services generally deteriorate. Based on various researches undertaken in Vietnam²², the following socio-economic profile of migrants in urban areas has been compiled. This does not reflect diversity among migrants, but is only developed for analytical purposes:

Figure 2: migration streams between 1994 and 1999



¹⁷ *From Humanitarian to Economic: The Changing Face of Vietnamese Migration*. Miller, K., Migration Policy Institute. April 2015. <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/humanitarian-economic-changing-face-vietnamese-migration>

¹⁸ *Migration in Vietnam: A review of information on current trends and patterns, and their policy implications*. Dang, N. A., C. Tacoli and T. X. Hoang, 2003.

¹⁹ While smaller compared to internal migration, labor out-migration (to more wealthy Asian countries such as Japan, Taiwan and South-Korea, but also to the Middle East) is also significant; with on average 90,000 Vietnamese laborers (35% women) leaving Vietnam every year to work on contract overseas. Vietnam has also seen a rise in the number of migrant marriages; Government statistics show close to 133,000 Vietnamese either married or registered to marry a foreigner between 2005 and 2010 (mostly in Taiwan or South-Korea). Other significant migration streams are Vietnamese students (to Australia, China, US, Singapore, Russia, Japan and Europe) and foreign labor migrants into Vietnam (58% Asians and 28% Europeans).

²⁰ *Project STONES, a Pilot Model of Migrant Street Vendors and Waste Collectors in Hanoi*. LIGHT, 2014; and *Urban poverty assessment in Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City*. Haugton, J., Loan, L.T.T, Linh, N.B., UNDP Viet Nam, 2010. For a more in-depth overview of internal migration in Vietnam, based on 2009 population census numbers but also a definition of 'migrant' that excludes unregistered and short term migrants, see: *Migration and Urbanization in Vietnam: patterns, trends and differentials*. Ministry of Planning and Investment, General Statistics Office, 2011.

²¹ *Rural-Urban Migration in Vietnam: Do Households and Migrants Get Better Off?* Duc L.N., Raabe K., Grote U., Institute for Environmental Economics and World Trade, Leibniz University Hannover. 2012.

²² *Migration and Urbanisation in Viet Nam: Patterns, trends and differentials*. GSO, 2011; *Social protection for rural-urban migrants in Vietnam: current situation, challenges and opportunities*. Duong L.B., Linh T.G. and Thao N.T.P. 2011; *Legal and Practice Barriers for Migrant Workers in the Access to Social Protection*. Labor Rights Program of Oxfam in Vietnam. 2015; *Causes of Vulnerability in Socially Marginalized Groups*. Elias, R., Lee, H., CARE International in Vietnam, 2012; *Participatory monitoring of urban poverty in Viet Nam*. ActionAid, Oxfam, 2012; *Market transformation, migration and social protection*. Le, B. D. and Khuat T. H., 2008; *Project STONES, a Pilot Model of Migrant Street Vendors and*

Table 2: Migrants' socio-economic profile – with gender disaggregation:



Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mostly services sector (including transportation), hospitality industry, domestic work, manufacturing or construction. A significant proportion of migrants are self-employed, with more women than men (61.2% compared to 33.2%); - 94% employed in the informal sector, out of which 59% having seasonal employment; - 46% of households in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City hire domestic workers, with an increase projected for the next years. Up to 90.7% of domestic workers are women and many are migrant workers; - Majority of migrants has no labor contract, with significantly less women than men; - A lot of migrants work particularly in 'dirty, dangerous and difficult (3D)'-jobs; - Unemployment rate of migrants is almost five times higher than the unemployment rate of workers aged 15 and above, and it is concentrated mainly in young migrants aged 15-24;
Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average monthly income of VND 3.8 to 4.7million (approx. USD170 to 210), with lowest for garment workers and highest for construction workers. However, female migrant workers' basic income is lower than men's (85% for formal workers, 76% for informal); - Main expenditures: 40.3% housing, travel expenses and remittances; 33.4% daily food expenses and 10.7% for health care, education, electricity, water etc.; - Remittances: substantial amounts of financial as well as food assistance remitted to relatives in sending areas. Overall, men send more remittances than women, but on average, the money sent represents 10% of men's income, while women's proportion is 17%. Remittance a particular burden for young migrants. In addition, up to 17% of migrants are also on the receiving end of financial support from family members²³; - No access to loan programs and very low levels of saving. Dependency on informal lenders;
Poverty rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Income-based poverty levels low, but rates on multi-dimensional poverty²⁴ for temporary urban residents' 3 times higher than permanent residents (case study Ho Chi Minh City);
Social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very limited coverage of health, social, accident and other insurance; - Low legal literacy or mechanisms for legal recourse;²⁵
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Majority lives in concentrated rented boarding houses in poor neighborhoods with weak physical infrastructure, and pays higher renting fees than normal. A considerable number also lives in slum-like conditions, particularly in cities such as Ho Chi Minh City or Hanoi;²⁶ - Migrants pay higher fees for electricity, piped water and other services such as community sanitation, rubbish collection, security etc.;
Health and nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Migrants have average health conditions, and are affected by poor working and living conditions, and psychological issues, including stress and home sickness; - 40% of migrants reports current health to be worse than before migration; - Limited health seeking behavior (focused on self-treatment);

Waste Collectors in Hanoi. LIGHT, 2014; *Research and policy dialogue on climate change, migration and resettlement in Vietnam*. Chun, J.M., Sang, L.T., 2012; CARE in Vietnam Socially Marginalized Populations (SMP) Program documentation.

²³ This percentage is an average for Can Tho (13%) and Ho Chi Minh City (21%). See: *Research and policy dialogue on climate change, migration and resettlement in Vietnam*. Chun, J.M., Sang, L.T., 2012.

²⁴ Instead of solely focusing on income, multi-dimensional poverty measures poverty along multiple sectors. In Vietnam, since 2015, the Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs (MoLISA) is in charge for developing and testing the methodology. They have come up with 10 indicators to measure access to services (health, education, housing, water and sanitation and information) besides the indicators on income.

²⁵ This is also very low among the general population.

²⁶ For an in-depth overview of slum settlements in HCMC, see: *Mapping Urban Poverty in Ho Chi Minh City*. Habitat for Humanity, 2008.

Education	- 43% of migrant children do not go to school, and the ones who do pay higher fees;
Social capital	- Low participation in local community and social activities due to high mobility, limited time, interest or money to spent – particularly for more temporary migrants; - Almost none uses established sources of support, such as from local authorities, police or mass organizations when in need of support; - Trade Unions have not played an active role in protecting employees' rights; - Reliance on pre-existing social networks or linked to work and living location. New relationships or networks are formed by people coming from the same sending area, or evolve around job or boarding houses, shops, small restaurants, informal credit etc.; - Stigma and discrimination towards migrants from local population and service providers

4.3 Major climate risks and impacts for medium to large cities ²⁷

For the main large or medium-size cities in Vietnam, noting differences per city, the following climatic hazards and vulnerability conditions are most threatening. As climate change impacts are never solely caused by these climatic hazards or vulnerabilities alone, the most prevalent socio-economic pressures that interact with them have also been added. Together they dynamically shape climate change impacts in cities:

Table 3: Urban climate change risks and impacts

Climatic hazards:	Vulnerability factors:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tropical storms and typhoons: increased intensity and shifting geography (southwards); ▪ Heavy rainfall; ▪ Inland flooding; ▪ Rising temperatures, hot spells and heat stress: higher than in rural areas due to interaction with urban heat island effect;²⁸ ▪ Drought; ▪ Sea level rise and tidal waves, with associated coastal and riverbank erosion; ▪ Saline intrusion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elderly, children, persons with disabilities, urban poor. Residents with limited access to services, living in poor housing or informal settlements and having weak social capital; ▪ Urban farming residents or temporary migrants engaged in farming in the sending areas; ▪ Outdoor and indoor livelihoods, including indoor labor without proper ventilation; ▪ Water supply and management systems (including drainage); ▪ Degraded electricity, telecommunications, transport, energy and other infrastructure, with inadequate safe failure provisions; ▪ High population density, with limited evacuation routes or access for emergency responders; ▪ Neglected or reduced urban ecosystems: wetlands, forests, parks, lakes, rivers, flood plains, biodiversity;
Exposure: city locations more prone to hazards:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low elevation or beneath sea level areas; ▪ River or canals, or water-bodies such as lakes; ▪ Upland sloping land; ▪ Near landfills; ▪ Top floors of high rise buildings; ▪ Slum-like areas. 	
Socio-economic and institutional pressures:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Uncontrolled city development: infrastructure, roads, drainage, industries – including land conversion; ▪ Transport: shift from low-emission to high-emission transport (cars, trucks), but also increase in public transport; ▪ Unsustainable resources extraction; ▪ Land subsidence;²⁹ 	

²⁷ *Climate Change: Implications for Cities. Key findings from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report.* ICLEI, University of Cambridge, 2014; *Adapting to Climate Change in Urban Areas. The possibilities and constraints in low- and middle-income nations.* Human Settlements Discussion Paper Series. Climate Change and Cities, No. 1. IIED, 2008; *Guide to Climate Change Adaptation in Cities.* World Bank, 2011; *How To Make Cities More Resilient. A Handbook for Local Government Leaders.* A contribution to the global campaign 2010-2015. UN ISDR 2012.

²⁸ Due to size, land coverage material, density of buildings, pollution, etc. temperatures in cities are always higher than rural areas. This is called the *urban heat island* effect. Heat islands can affect communities by increasing summertime peak energy demand, air conditioning costs, air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, heat-related illness and mortality, and water quality. <http://www.epa.gov/heat-islands>

- Increased waste production and industrial pollution, but inadequate waste management;
- Integration into regional and global markets with increased risk of economic and financial shocks;
- Urban population growth and rural-to-urban migration – with potential gentrification;³⁰
- Weak capacities and coordination between city (and other) authorities in charge of urban planning, climate change adaptation and emergency response;
- Limited budgets or decision-making powers at city level.

Hazards, exposure, vulnerabilities and socio-economic pressures combined can lead to the following impacts for populations in cities in Vietnam – depending on the capacity of people, assets and systems:

Table 3: Urban climate change risks and impacts

Potential climate change impacts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Damage or loss of infrastructure and assets: housing, transport, work place, energy systems; ▪ Increased demands on water and energy; ▪ Temporary or long term water, food, electricity, telecommunication, etc. shortages or disruptions (with potential price hikes and higher market volatility); ▪ Disruption of business or non-farming livelihood activities that depend on agriculture: construction, small business, commodity trading, seasonal labor, food processing, garment making, etc.;³¹ ▪ Impact on nutrition and food security (food access, utilization and price stability); ▪ Degradation and depletion of crucial natural resources and ecosystems: water, air, biodiversity, forest (mangroves); ▪ Reduced income; ▪ Livelihood failure or disasters increase the risk of engaging in detrimental distress-driven coping strategies; ▪ Health and sanitation: decreased labor productivity, increased mortality, health stress, water-borne and respiratory diseases, wider geographical incidence of vector-borne diseases, psychological distress; ▪ Disruption to health, education, emergency and other services; ▪ Reduced mobility (no access to work or services due to disruption of transport networks) - potential displacement or need for resettlement

Cities are also major contributors to climate change due to greenhouse gas emissions from transportation, energy generation and industrial production. Urban centres also rely on bringing in food, water and consumer goods that may result in greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, it is crucial to consider adaptation measures at city level.³²

²⁹ Rather than solely due to natural hazards and/or limited drainage, flooding in HCMC has also been linked to subsidence or 'sinking' of the city due to shrinking groundwater aquifers (from illegal groundwater extraction) combined with the weight of urban infrastructure. Studies estimate areas in HCMC sinking from 1.5 to 3cm per year (which is higher than sea level rise). See for example: <http://tuoitrenews.vn/society/14926/land-subsidence-to-blame-for-flooding-in-saigon> and <https://www.deltares.nl/en/topdossiers/subsidence/>

³⁰ Gentrification is a trend in urban neighborhoods, which results in increased property values and the displacing of lower-income families and small businesses, who originally inhabited the area. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gentrification>

³¹ The urban non-farm economy is often very dependent directly and indirectly on agricultural growth or production in the rural areas. Therefore, non-farm livelihoods that are not directly dependent on agriculture but are affected indirectly due to less agricultural outputs (including income) should not be ignored either.

³² *Cities and Climate Change: Global Report on Human Settlements*. UN Habitat, 2011.

4.4 To what extent are these risks and impacts experienced by (female) migrants?

Research that looks into how various migrant population groups are experiencing disasters and climate change in small, medium and large cities in Vietnam is very limited. Although generalizations are challenging to make due to the complexity of the issue in terms of dynamic nature and diversity of migrants, cities as well as climate change risks and impacts, there are a number of studies that highlight different aspects.

A lack of (steady) employment and low income are the main direct **triggers for rural households in Vietnam to migrate to the city**. Climate hazards or environmental pressures are usually indirect triggers through exerting pressure on livelihoods, in particular agricultural livelihoods, and causing crop failure or reduced yields and indirectly reduced or loss of income. In addition, social networks are vital in determining whether or not one would migrate, the destination, and job in destination.³³

Once in the city, migrants experience **a multitude of challenges** as follows – marking the ones exacerbated or most impacted by climate change with an asterisk:

- Unable to find a stable job and income (*)
- Poor and shared housing (*)
- Poor working conditions (*)
- Lack of access to credit or loans
- Home sickness
- Limited means of transportation (*)
- Poor conditions for health (injuries, sexual & reproductive, mental health) (*)
- Labor exploitation (*)
- Stigma and discrimination
- Difficulties with registration and accessing government services (*)
- Limited social capital, including networks (*)

CARE's recent needs assessment looking into urban disaster risks in **Cam Pha City**, a small size coastal city in Quang Ninh province, identifies **self-employed migrants** with small businesses and migrants working in the hospitality and services sector, **as most vulnerable to disasters**. Their vulnerability is mainly explained because of low quality housing, higher fees for basic utilities, lower access to education and health services, no access to credit or loans, limited awareness of disaster risks, lack of official temporary registration status, stigma and poor interest by local authorities to engage with migrants. Migrants who work in factories and rent houses provided by the company are considered less vulnerable. **Needs** identified were as follows: information and warnings on disaster and environmental risks (particularly through SMS); improvement of drainage systems; first aid skills; and reduction of stigma and discrimination.

Other climate hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessments carried out in **Can Tho** similarly identify **unregistered migrants as one of the most vulnerable in urban settings**, due to their lack of access to public services, ineligibility of disaster compensation under government programs and livelihood insecurity.³⁴

An urban resilience profiling study of **Hanoi** identifies Hoang Mai and Cau Giay districts as the most vulnerable to hazards such as inundation caused by extreme precipitation in Hanoi. These low land areas experience a very fast population growth, largely due to the **influx of rural-to-urban migrants**, combined with limited proper urban planning and old or overstretched infrastructure, creating characteristics of **slum development**. Another area at risk of flooding is along the Red River but outside the dyke, where currently 200,000 people live. In the past, this area

³³ *Research and policy dialogue on climate change, migration and resettlement in Vietnam*. Chun, J.M., Sang, L.T., 2012; *Linkages between flooding, migration and resettlement: Viet Nam case study report for EACH-FOR Project*. Olivia V. Dun, 2009; *Migration, Climate Change and Gender in Quang Tri. Preliminary findings*. Hai, V.M., Oxfam, UNDP, 2012 (unpublished).

³⁴ *Can Tho Hazard, Capacity and Vulnerability Assessment in relation to Climate Change*. Challenge to Change, Dragon Institute, Mekong Rice Institute, Can Tho University – under the ACCCRN Program, 2009; *Climate Resilience Case Study, Can Tho, Vietnam*. ISET, 2013.

flooded every year, but since the construction of the Hoa Binh and Son La hydropower plants flooding is rare and more people have started living here more permanently, including a large number of migrants. Since this area is not prioritized for urban development and has been designated as a flood retention zone, and construction here has been carried out illegally. However, large parts of the land in this area are considered very fertile and as perceived by the local population as useful for urban agriculture.³⁵

A similar study for **Quang Ngai City** identifies areas in the city that have been designated for urban expansion which are inhabited by migrants as particularly affected by localized flooding, noise and air pollution as well as urban heat stress. In addition to the poorest local population, low income migrants are therefore vulnerable.³⁶

In terms of impacts of climate change, research on the prevalence and effects of **heat exposure and stress** in **Da Nang** finds that female migrant workers, street vendors and workers in small and medium private enterprises, including construction workers and other outdoor occupations, are the most susceptible to heat stress and benefit the least from adaptive measures provided by employers.³⁷ 89% of workers report that their work place is extremely or very hot, and 47% of respondents experienced heat stress-related symptoms during the last 3 months. Their knowledge of adaptive measures to deal with heat stress is limited, and they apply coping rather than adaptation measures.³⁸ Workers also have limited access to public services, local social support programmes or healthcare provision.

A research on migration, climate change and gender finds that the **level of awareness and knowledge on disaster and climate risks** and coping or adaptation strategies varied significantly among migrants, with some demonstrating a very low level while others a higher level of knowledge or understanding. More migrants know that weather and climate patterns are changing, but are less aware of how to deal with it.³⁹

³⁵ *Ha Noi. Climate Resilience Baseline Assessment, Scoping Program Direction for the Vietnam Red Cross.* AmCross, URS, 2015.

³⁶ *Quang Ngai. Climate Resilience Baseline Assessment, Scoping Program Direction for the Vietnam Red Cross.* AmCross, URS, 2015.

³⁷ *Heat stress and adaptive capacity of low-income outdoor workers and their families in the city of Da Nang, Vietnam.* COHED, IIED, ACCCRN and Rockefeller Foundation, Working Paper Series 3, 2013.

³⁸ While *coping* is short-term, oriented towards survival, not continuous, reactive and often degrades the resources base, *adaptation* is more sustained, long-term, continuous, involving planning and using resources efficiently and sustainably. Coping is therefore more 'negative', while adaptation seen as 'positive'. Source: CARE Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis Handbook.

³⁹ *Migration, Climate Change and Gender. Preliminary findings.* Hai, V.M., Oxfam, UNDP, 2012 (unpublished).

5. Principles for a migrant-inclusive resilient city

Based on the above findings and in line with the three most commonly used dimensions of resilience (see above overview of frameworks) as well as CARE in Vietnam's *Socially Marginalized Populations Program Priorities* and *Gender Transformative Adaptation Framework*, the following principles for a migrant-inclusive resilient city in Vietnam have been developed:

1. Individuals, communities and city authorities - women and men - equally **access, share and apply local and scientific information** about climate, disaster and environmental risks, and potential resilience strategies;
2. **Urban planning** is **participatory**, involving all city authorities and a diversity of residents. It builds on the latest analysis on climate and environmental risks as well as migration trends, and applies different time (short, medium and long term) and geographical scales (rural-urban);
3. Initiatives promote **social cohesion, confidence, capacity and support** for migrants' meaningful engagement in resilience planning and implementation , for example through representative community-based organizations and networks;
4. Migrants contribute to and benefit from self-organized and self-sustained **peer-to-peer support** before, during and after an emergency;
5. **Essential services** (such as health, education, energy, finance, social protection, communication, emergency preparedness and response) **are robust and accessible** for all residents, including temporary and unregistered, and before, during and after an emergency;
6. All residents, including temporary and unregistered, live in quality **housing and neighborhoods with organized services and infrastructure** that adhere to sensible building codes, ensure mobility and are protected by natural buffers;
7. All residents, including temporary and unregistered, have equitable access to stable and **decent work**;⁴⁰
8. Authorities assign **budgets** for contingency and pro-poor resilience interventions – adaptation and mitigation - and provide **incentives** for homeowners, service providers, businesses, residents and the public sector **to invest in reducing risks**.

⁴⁰ ILO's definition of 'decent work': *Decent work sums up the aspirations of people in their working lives. It involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men.*

6. Policies and programs on urban resilience and migration

Recent years have been vital in terms of creating global, regional and national momentum on climate change and disaster risk reduction with the delivery of two key international agreements in Sendai and Paris, and a renewed regional ASEAN commitment. 2015 has also provided an all-encompassing agenda on sustainable development and has laid the foundations for a New Urban Agenda. At the national level, preparations are made to renew commitment to climate change through a Paris Agreement national action plan.

6.1 International policies and frameworks

Each of the following international policies, agreements or frameworks offers crucial guidance and useful entry-points for work on migrant-inclusive urban resilience in Vietnam, including advocacy:

Table 4: international policies and frameworks on migration and urban resilience

<p>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015 – 2030)⁴¹</p> <p>Non-binding, but Vietnam a signatory</p>	<p>Besides stressing capacity building of local authorities and the role of local-national partnerships in all aspects of disaster risk assessment, the framework highlights the importance of mainstreaming disaster risk assessments into urban planning and implementation. It also stresses the need for compliance with safety-enhancing provisions in for example land use and urban planning, building codes, environmental and resource management and health and safety standards.</p> <p>Migrants are mentioned as important partners of local authorities in disaster risk reduction efforts: <i>‘Migrants contribute to the resilience of communities and societies, and their knowledge, skills and capacities can be useful in the design and implementation of disaster risk reduction.’</i></p>
<p>Paris Climate Change Agreement (from 2020)⁴²</p> <p>Legally binding, Vietnam signing it in April 2016</p>	<p>The Paris agreement affirms engagement with all levels of government and welcomes cities as a non-party stakeholder delivering decisive climate action at scale on mitigation as well as resilience. It does however not go deeper into urban development or resilience in a city context.</p> <p>Regarding migrants, the agreement states that <i>‘parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on (...) the rights of (...) migrants (...) and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity.’</i></p>
<p>ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response Work Program 2016-2020⁴³</p> <p>AADMER itself legally binding, Vietnam signatory</p>	<p>In preparation of the new Work Program, ASEAN recognizes the need for evidence-based disaster and climate risk management, necessitating urban risk assessments, integration of climate risk analysis into planning and investments, robust financing of disaster response and DRR, capacity building, information sharing, inter-departmental coordination and peer-to-peer learning.</p> <p>The recently endorsed five year AADMER Work Program will establish a ‘Building Disaster and Climate Resilient Cities in ASEAN’ programme to promote exchange among cities across the region on urban resilience, linked to the UN ISDR Resilient Cities Campaign. This includes trainings and lessons learned workshops for local authorities, establishment of an ASEAN Urban Planners Forum as well as a Resilient Secondary Cities Challenge to also engage medium-size cities. It also aims to</p>

⁴¹ <http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/sendai-framework>

⁴² <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/l09.pdf>

⁴³ <http://www.asean.org/storage/2016/02/AADMER-Work-Programme-2016-2020ADOPTED.pdf> and *Strategies and Priorities for AADMER Work Programme Phase 2 (2013-2015)*. ASEAN.

	promote national urban resilience strategies, city risk assessments and action plans and tools for enhancing urban resilience.
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – Sustainable Development Goal 11 on Sustainable Cities and Communities ⁴⁴ Non-binding, but endorsed by Vietnam	For the first time in history, all UN Member states have adopted a common vision and goal for sustainable urban areas within a global development framework: ‘ <i>Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.</i> ’ Thematic goals under the overall goal have been formulated on: adequate, safe and affordable housing; safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport; inclusive, integrated and participatory planning; heritage protection; reduced vulnerability of people and assets to disasters; air quality and waste management; and access to safe, inclusive and accessible public spaces, particularly for women, children, elderly and persons with disabilities.
Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development ⁴⁵	The discussion on financing of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development materialized in an intergovernmentally agreed outcome document, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA). It includes more than 100 actions in the areas of infrastructure, technology, trade, social protection, support to enterprises and capacity building. With respect to urban areas, the AAAA acknowledges that expenditures and investments in sustainable development need to be made at the sub-national level and promises to scale up international cooperation, capacity strengthening of municipalities and other local authorities, and to support local governments in their efforts to mobilize appropriate revenues and investment opportunities.
Habitat III Conference 2016 – New Urban Agenda ⁴⁶ In preparation, but very likely non-binding	Habitat III (or the <i>Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development</i>) is the third ever global conference of nations focusing on urbanization, cities and human settlements. ⁴⁷ The conference aims for the global adoption of an outcome document called the ‘New Urban Agenda’ which will define the future of regional and national sustainable urban development for the next twenty years. Likely topics of the agenda are: urban policies and institutional frameworks; urban planning; fiscal systems; basic services and infrastructure; environment and urbanization; democratic development and human rights; equity issues; risk reduction and resiliency.
ILO Recommendation 204 concerning the Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy ⁴⁸ Non-binding, approved by Vietnam	These internationally-agreed labor standards apply to all workers and economic units in the informal economy and urges States to create an ‘integrated policy framework’ to guide their transition to a formal economy, with, among other: strategies that promote sustainable development, poverty eradication, and growth; equality, non-discrimination, and non-violence in the workplace; opportunities for education and other forms of learning and skills development; policies that address occupational safety and health; labor inspections; minimum wage policies; and access to justice.

⁴⁴ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E; *Introducing a new Global Goal for Cities and Human Settlements*. ICLEI Briefing Sheet – Urban Issues, No.3. 2015.

⁴⁵ http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/AAAA_Outcome.pdf

⁴⁶ <https://www.habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda>

⁴⁷ Previous two conferences were held in 1976 in Vancouver, Canada and 1996 in Istanbul, Turkey.

⁴⁸ http://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/104/texts-adopted/WCMS_377774/lang-en/index.htm

6.2 Government of Vietnam's policy framework⁴⁹

Climate change and disaster risk reduction focused policies and programs in Vietnam are plentiful, and offer opportunities to integrate urban resilience and the needs of at risk group such as female migrants. Suggested entry points for CARE are difficult to determine overall, and depend very much on the project location, size of the city, targeted migrant populations, identified climate risks and impacts and other factors, but could focus on: 1/ Community Based Disaster Risk Management program; 2/ Urban Resilience program; 3/ city and provincial climate change action plan; 4/ socio-economic development plan; and 3/ specific ministerial or departmental strategies or programs depending on the resilience interventions identified by migrants, but most likely from MoLISA.

Table 5: national policy framework on migration and urban resilience

<p>Communist Party Resolution 24/NQ-TW (2013) and Action Programme 08/NQ-CP (2014)</p>	<p>As the highest-level political document and directive on climate change, this Party resolution titled '<i>Active response to climate change, improvement of natural resources management and environmental protection</i>' reiterates the importance of a combination of sound environmental management, disaster preparedness, green growth and climate change adaptation, including in cities. Specifically for urban areas, it stresses the importance of air quality and reduced pollution, green spaces, improved drainage, renewable energy and technological improvements for sustainable development.</p>
<p>National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS) (2011-2020) – and Action Plan (2012)⁵⁰</p>	<p>Within the NCCS' overall objective of climate change adaptation, mitigation and green growth, a specific objective stresses the importance of food security, energy security, water security, poverty alleviation, gender equality, social security, public health; enhancing living standards, and conserving natural resources in the context of climate change. Part of the strategy and action plan highlights the importance of sustainable urban development and more specifically flood prevention in cities, development of green urban and residential areas, public transport, renewable energy and waste management in cities. It calls for a priority program on responding to climate change in the country's largest urban areas, per guidance of the Ministry of Construction.</p>
<p>National Strategy on Disaster Prevention Response and Mitigation (NSDPRM) (2008-2020) - 172/2007/QĐ-TTg⁵¹</p>	<p>The NSDPRM highlights the link between socio-economic pressures from urbanization and rapid population growth and the changing nature of disasters. It also specifically includes and mandates city authorities as key stakeholders in implementing the strategy and building systems and capacities on disaster mitigation, prevention and response and the integration of district risk reduction into local development planning.</p>
<p>Law on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (2013)⁵²</p>	<p>The law confirms the role of committees for flood and storm control as well as provincial authorities for disaster risk management in cities. In addition, article 19 of the Law specifically focuses on urban development and the importance of disaster resilient housing and infrastructure, adhering to building codes and legal regulations on environmental protection, construction and urban planning.</p>
<p>Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Program (2009-2020) –</p>	<p>The CBDRM Program aims to build institutional capacity of local authorities and reach almost 60% of Vietnam's communes with grassroots support on disaster preparedness and mitigation. While the Program has so far mainly concentrated on rural areas, cities are included in the Decision and specifically tasked to develop and implement CBDRM</p>

⁴⁹ The Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs (MoLISA)'s previous climate change action plan had considerable references to social insurance, labor protection and gender, but it was mainly focused on rural areas and very limited in terms of actual implementation. It is still unclear if and when there will be a follow-up action plan for this ministry.

⁵⁰ In 2008, Vietnam also developed a National Target Program to Respond to Climate Change (NTP-RCC, 2012-2015), falling under the NCCS and its action plan. This NTP-RCC has since finalized and is likely to be replaced by the new Paris Agreement action plan developed in 2016.

⁵¹ <http://chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/English/strategies/strategiesdetails?categoryId=30&articleId=10051283>

⁵² <http://www.isgmard.org.vn/VHDocs/NationalPrograms/National%20Strategyfordisasterprevention2020.pdf>

⁵² Unofficial translation:

http://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/153836/Law%20on%20Natural%20Disaster%20Prevention%20and%20Control_No%20%2033_IFW.pdf

Decision 1002/QĐ-TTg – and guidelines ⁵³	Action Plans, in line with the national guidelines. There is also a growing interest in recent years within the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the ministry in charge of implementing the Program, to increase the focus on CBDRM in urban areas.
Provincial climate change action plans	An analysis of 63 provincial climate change action plans developed between 2010 and 2013 finds the following most common challenges: limited implementation; weak linkages with regular planning and budgeting processes; lack of specific funding outside regular budgets; limited engagement of vulnerable groups; and insufficient application of risk assessment. However, considering this to be the first experience in local adaptation planning, it also recognizes a satisfactory alignment with emerging good practice but large variations between the different plans, with plans developed with international support being more comprehensive, participatory, and actually implemented. ⁵⁴ The analysis does not go on detail on the limited engagement with vulnerable groups.
Urban System and Development Strategy to 2020 (1998, updated in 2009) – Decision 10/445	This strategy called for the development of medium and small sized cities and containing the growth of the largest cities. However, by 2009, Government Decision No. 445 updated the 1998 Decision with a vision to 2050 accepting the possibility of megacities with populations over 10 million. Current thinking is to develop a system or ‘urban network model’ of variable size cities that each plays a distinct role in the country’s urban economy.
Law on Urban Planning (2009) – Decision 06/2009/L-CTN ⁵⁵	The Law on Urban Planning regulates that provinces have authority for master planning (including socio-economic development), construction and infrastructure development, tax collection, decision on state budget spending and land management (land use planning, land provision and lease, price-setting, land conversions etc.) in large cities (except Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City which are centrally controlled). City authorities therefore rely on provinces for major decisions on urban development and have limited authorities in this regard. Urban planning in Vietnam is considered to be largely centralized, rooted in physical design and not market-driven, nor is it seen as flexible to be able to adapt to more complex rapid socio-economic changes and demands or evidence-based. City relevant plans such as on socio-economic development, transport and infrastructure, land use, housing, waste management etc. are all located under different ministries and departments and not well-coordinated. Inter-provincial competition for investments also discourages improved coordination. ⁵⁶
Urban Resilience Program (2013-2020) – Decision 2623/QĐ-TTg	This program is a clear indication of the role of cities in the response to climate change and the value given to them by the national government. Phase one (until 2016) focuses on key cities such as Ho Chi Minh City, Ha Noi, Can Tho, Hai Phong, Da Nang and Ca Mau. The program aims to implement: urban climate change risk assessments and development of an urban risk atlas; integration of results into urban planning and development; update of the legislative and regulatory framework; flood prevention infrastructure; institutional capacity strengthening; and research, including with international partners.

Non-climate change or disaster oriented policies and programs where urban climate resilience can potentially be integrated, or that are fundamental to tackle migrant vulnerability are: Law on Residence and the household registration system; Labor Law and labor inspection and protection policies; Social Insurance Law and other social protection policies and programs, including health and other insurance; vocational training programs; microfinance mechanisms etc.

⁵³ <http://dmc.gov.vn/legal-documents-proj1002-pt32.html?lang=en-US>

⁵⁴ For a detailed comparison, including scoring, of a representative number of plans, see page 38 of: *Local planning for climate adaptation: Vietnam experience*. IIED, Rockefeller Foundation– under the ACCCRN Program, Working Paper Series 24, 2015.

⁵⁵ <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/vie94811.pdf>

⁵⁶ *Vietnam Urbanization Review*. Technical Assistance Report. World Bank. 2011.

7. Urban resilience and migrant-focused initiatives in Vietnam

In terms of projects implemented in Vietnam (see annex 2), **overall**, the large majority of projects focuses on demonstrating tools and processes for urban risk assessment and planning and invests in related capacity development. In terms of Government partners, they mainly work with city authorities or provincial climate change offices. With the exception of the Ministry of Construction (MoC)'s Urban Development Agency and MARD's Disaster Management Center, there is less involvement with national Government stakeholders. A minority of the projects also collaborates with private sector partners; from large companies to small and medium enterprises. In terms of scale, most projects work at the city level for developing risk assessments and plans, but for actual interventions only in a small amount of wards and primarily in peri-urban areas (with the exception of the large scale infrastructure works). *None of the urban resilience initiatives has a deliberate gender or women's empowerment focus*, and with the exception of two projects there is very *limited emphasis on migrant-inclusive urban resilience*.

A significant number of projects or initiatives on urban resilience in Vietnam are implemented under the **ACCRN** umbrella. This network is recognized for driving and influencing a lot of the research and analysis, documentation and actual work on urban resilience. Besides this, the initiative has also been very instrumental in information sharing and networking among development practitioners, national and local governments through a **community of practice**-mechanism.

Another set of urban resilience initiatives or programs is led by the development banks and United Nations. It largely focuses on conducting city risk assessments and developing urban resilience plans, often through external expert assistance, and on 'climate proofed' urban **infrastructure** development, such as on water and drainage, bridges, energy, transport etc. Often they are an incubator or mechanism for mobilizing more private sector investments. In addition, these initiatives have strongly contributed to the development of toolkits, manuals or training materials (see *next section*), valuable for advancing the work on urban resilience in Vietnam.

Another group of projects is closely aligned to the Government of Vietnam National Community Based Disaster Risk Management (**CBDRM**) Program. These projects focus on testing whether and how the established CBDRM approaches, largely from a rural context, can be applied in an urban context. While also integrating climate change, they tend to focus on more traditional DRR activities: early warning, disaster drills or emergency exercises, evacuation routes and centers, awareness raising campaigns, resilient housing, water and sanitation facilities, riverbank protection etc.

The above project overview also highlighted a number of initiatives that are specifically targeting formal and informal **migrants** and are in most cases not focused on DRR or climate change. These projects are largely implemented by Vietnamese NGOs, are small scale and have a minimal reach in terms of beneficiaries, and are implemented in large cities such as Hanoi and HCMC. They focus on promoting equitable access to essential services (health, education, social insurance, legal aid and counseling), establishing migrant-support networks or migrant-led CBOs, and advocacy for migrant workers' rights. For that latter, multi-stakeholder coalitions including NGOs, the media and champions within the Government are built to aim for more effective advocacy and policy change.

Based on the above overview, **common challenges** for working on urban resilience in Vietnam are:

- Diversity and complexity of the topic, actors and communities involved – including dealing with fast and often uncontrolled urban development;
- A closer intertwining of vulnerabilities and capacities to natural, environmental and man-made shocks and stresses compared to rural areas;
- Viewing urban resilience solely from a disaster lens (partly because of a more established institutional system on disaster response and recovery compared to urban resilience), with limited attention to long term stresses;
- Limited data availability, including evidence on effective urban resilience interventions;

- Urban planning process, including resources and budgets, is driven by actors outside the city such as provincial and national governments;
- Short term economic, financial and other gains or interests are often prioritized over investments in long term resilience;
- Urban residents' and government attitudes towards formal and informal migrants.

8. Tools or guidelines for urban resilience

Since work on disaster and climate change resilience in urban areas has started, a large number of tools and toolkits have been published. A number of them is tailored to city governments and supports them in undertaking urban risk assessments that lead to city climate change action plans or community based disaster risk management plans. Other tools help city authorities to self-assess or score their institutional capacity to deal with disasters and climate change and set priorities for improvement. Another set of toolkits is developed for technical staff or DRR-climate change practitioners to help design, implement and evaluate projects, programs or investments that build resilience through community-based assessments of risks and vulnerability.

8.1 Synthesis of tools:

In terms of urban risk assessment and planning, the majority of toolkits or guidelines suggests the following very similar **planning process**, with varying degrees in terms of community involvement, tools used, and lead facilitation:

- 1) Urban risk assessment: analysis of (past, present and future) climate shocks and stresses, vulnerability and capacity – a combination of community based and science/secondary data based;
- 2) Identification of resilience options, across multiple sectors (water, transport, energy, social protection, education, environment, health, finance, waste management, livelihoods and local economy etc.);
- 3) Prioritization of actions;
- 4) Development of resilience plans, including design of activities;
- 5) Implementation of actions.

Capacity strengthening and relationship-building between city stakeholders throughout this whole process is also stressed as a determinant of success and sustainability, particularly taking into account the novelty, multitude and complexity of the issues involved.

While the planning process might look quite similar to rural risk assessment and planning, the differences are in *how* this process is carried out: the stakeholders involved; managing community size, diversity and mobility; information available and used; scale and complexity dealt with; and the actual resilience actions required. Besides on-going capacity development, carefully facilitated and customized participatory tools and processes therefore go a long way in making this process more urban.

Organizations working on urban resilience in Vietnam are testing a variety of **tools** and processes and learning is gradually emerging, although still initial. An evaluation of urban risk assessments that have been piloted in recent years by the Vietnam Red Cross with support from the American Red Cross, finds that these initial pilots miss out on critical issues that are characteristic for urban areas such as including the private sector, capturing rapid socio-economic changes, addressing migration and adjusting the planning to the availability and information of urban local informants. As a result, the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) reports and the suggested risk reduction measures did not show any significant difference as compared to rural VCAs. Further piloting is currently done by AmCross-VNRC to improve this process.⁵⁷ Similar testing has been done by the German Red Cross finding it challenging to use tools such as seasonal calendars, but seeing a strong potential for applying mapping tools that are combining community drawing with simple phone-based software, in comparison to complex science-based mapping more often used in urban risk assessments.⁵⁸

⁵⁷ *Participatory Evaluation of the VCA and comparative analysis with the CBDRA*. Miltenburg, M., Hoa, N.T.P., VNRC, IFRC and GRC, 2015; and *Applying Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment Tools in the Urban Contexts: Challenges, Difficulties and New Approach*. ISET, AmCross, Rockefeller Foundation, ACCRN, 2014.

⁵⁸ Based on interview with German Red Cross technical advisor, 22nd March 2016.

ISET, AmCross and VNRC have carried out an assessment of the most commonly used VCA tools, describing their objective, limitations when using it in urban areas, and potential solutions to address these limitations. Tools covered are: secondary data review, historical profile, mapping, seasonal calendar, transect walk, direct observation, SWOT, and livelihood analysis.

See: *Applying Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment Tools in the Urban Contexts: Challenges, Difficulties and New Approach*. ISET, AmCross, Rockefeller Foundation, ACCRN, 2014 – pages 9-11.



On-going **analysis and learning** involving a variety of stakeholders is stressed in all cases as a crucial component or characteristic of resilience. However, most toolkits suggest a rather lengthy or time consuming process for the baseline and updated risk assessments and planning and a high level of engagement from external expertise. With resources (time, information, money, people etc.) for city authorities and vulnerable urban community members being more limited in urban areas compared to rural, assessment and planning processes have to be more realistic, efficient, scalable and cost-effective – unless there is external technical support and resources available, which is not always the case. This should be carefully balanced with the vital need for on-going learning. For this reason, minimum standards for participatory urban resilience assessment and planning could be developed when more good practice is developing.

A majority of toolkits highlight rural-to-urban **migration** as a major influence, positive as well as negative, on socio-economic dynamics in cities, and identifies migrants or informal populations as a particularly vulnerable group in cities, mainly due to their work or living location, lack of access to quality housing, resources and services and their engagement in the informal economy. However, participatory tools used during assessment and planning have not yet been adjusted or tailored to working with a diversity of migrants or the organizations that represent them. So far, there is limited experience on this so no lessons learned or recommendations can as such be identified.

In terms of **gender**, women are consistently included under 'vulnerable' or 'marginalized' groups, and in a few cases gender is identified as a key factor shaping differential vulnerability and capacity (IFRC, World Bank, ISET). Most mentioned is the importance of balanced women and men's participation, individually as well as through women organizations, in urban risk assessment, resilience planning and implementation of actions, but also in facilitating the entire process. In a few of the toolkits or publications, the importance of gender analysis is stressed and gender is integrated in referenced participatory tools (ISET, MARD-DMC, World Bank-GFDRR, IFRC), although there is still significant room for improvement. Learning from CARE in Vietnam on integrating gender into climate change planning (including participatory tools) as well as actual DRR and climate change interventions is a good starting point, if adjusted to the urban context.⁵⁹

There are numerous participatory tools and approaches available that can be adjusted for working with migrants on urban resilience. The time limited for this research does not allow developing an entire toolkit for that purpose. However, building on CARE good practice and the above initial learning, following tools could potentially be applied for action research, assessment and planning, as well as building resilience:

⁵⁹ *Planning for Resilience. A practitioner's manual to support community based adaptation to climate change*. CARE in Vietnam, 2015; *Making it count. Integrating Gender into Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction: A practical how-to guide*. CARE, UN Women, GIZ, 2015.

Tool:	Potential use:
Community risk mapping, including participatory GIS or geo-tagging; ⁶⁰	Participatory visual identification of hazard and climate risks and impacts at ward or city scale;
Mind-mapping; ⁶¹	Visual interactive method of representing, organizing and understanding information. Can be used in action research, unpacking of resilience interventions but also during project implementation to understand migrant's access and use of climate or non-climate information, but also services;
Social network analysis; ⁶²	Mapping and measuring of relationships and flows of information between people, groups and organizations. Will help to better understand nature, reach, functionality etc. of migrant peer-to-peer and other support networks;
Transect walk or ride, at scale;	To map living and working environment of various groups of migrants for various features including potential exposure to hazard or climate risks but also identification of assets that can potentially increase adaptive capacity;
Community digital photo storytelling; ⁶³	Methodology to generate migrant's stories, concerns and aspirations for raising their voice and to facilitate migrant-driven advocacy with city authorities, service providers and other stakeholders
Peer-to-peer research, training and learning – snowball sampling; ⁶⁴	As part of the aim to empower migrant populations through improved skills, confidence and other skills but also to limit outsider influence, this tool or approach helps to conduct research, M&E and training for a wider group of migrants. It is particularly useful for hard-to-reach or mobile population groups with closed peer-to-peer networks.
Positive deviance; ⁶⁵	For migrants to self-identify enablers or barriers for resilience through selection and discussion of good practice actions or behaviors from peers, living and working in similar conditions. Works through carefully organized facilitation to avoid outside influence
Mobile apps, including SMS early warning messaging; ⁶⁶	Can be used to increase access to climate and non-climate information but potentially also for other purposes such as early warning
Crowdsourcing; ⁶⁷	To mobilize funding from urban residents (and private sector) for migrant-inclusive resilient actions, creating cohesion or linkages between permanent residents and migrants. Platform can be managed by CARE or others, but proposals or action to be funded can be presented by migrants.
Participatory Action Oriented Training (PAOT); ⁶⁸	Self and peer-to-peer selection and monitoring of behavior change on risk reduction and adaptation, but can also be integrated with intended behavior change on gender equality and women's empowerment
Climate change games; ⁶⁹	Interactive awareness raising on climate change and resilience
Social media	Campaigning and advocacy on migrants' ideas and contribution to urban resilience, but also to reduce stigma

⁶⁰ <http://www.participatorymethods.org/method/participatory-geographical-information-systems-pgis> and <http://www.ppgis.net/>

⁶¹ <http://www.mindmapping.com/>

⁶² <https://www.weadapt.org/knowledge-base/adaptation-decision-making/social-network-analysis>

⁶³ *Our valuable voices: community digital storytelling for good programming and policy engagement*. CARE in Vietnam, 2015. Also see CARE-iSEE photo voice experience.

⁶⁴ For more information, see CARE Australia EMERGE program.

⁶⁵ <http://www.positivedeviance.org/pdf/Field%20Guide/FINALguide10072010.pdf>

⁶⁶ There is multitude of experiences that can inform CARE's work, see <http://www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/icts-for-development#.Vxiqco9OKkU>

⁶⁷ See for example: <http://www.forbes.com/sites/benkerschberg/2012/03/21/how-crowdsourcing-is-tackling-poverty-in-the-developing-world/#66d6cc275e05>

⁶⁸ See CARE Vietnam materials from the 'Integrated Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change in the Mekong' (ICAM) project.

⁶⁹ The IFRC-Vietnam Red Cross has an online (not open access) folder available with climate change games adapted to the Vietnamese context. These could be further adjusted for use with migrant populations.

9. Recommendations to advance migrant-inclusive urban resilience in Vietnam

Work on urban resilience in Vietnam is fairly recent, even though the issue itself is on the international agenda for a longer time and finance for urban resilience is slowly on the rise.⁷⁰ This does not mean it had to start from zero as there is a wealth of learning and good practice available on disaster risk reduction and increasingly on climate change adaptation and mitigation, albeit from within a rural context. Nevertheless, experience is rapidly emerging, with already a significant amount of analysis and tools available for further testing and replication. However, there is a clear niche for CARE in Vietnam to apply a gender as well as a migration lens to all of this. For CARE to embark on these dimensions of urban resilience, a number of recommendations are formulated as follows:

Overall recommendations:

- 1) **Apply an integrated urban-rural landscape approach** – Taking into account the mobility of female migrants, the two-way flows of people and assets between cities and the rural surroundings, a landscape or corridor approach should be applied to all the analysis and work on urban resilience rather than solely targeting peri-urban or urban areas. As CARE is new in the issue, medium-size or secondary cities should be selected rather than small or large cities;
- 2) **Develop unusual partnerships** – Rather than a primary focus on Government or development partners, time and efforts should be put into building new partnerships or alliances with a multitude of city stakeholders relevant for female migrants, for example with migrant-led small and medium enterprises, national and international companies, migrant-focused service providers, urban residents, landlords of boarding houses, labor inspectors, media, ICT start-ups etc.;
- 3) **Ensure political and social buy-in** – To reduce a common negative attitude towards migrants, engage Government partners from the onset of the intervention, but also integrate activities that specifically target these partners for awareness building and behavior change. Climate change is hereby a useful and less sensitive topic that can generate common interest and goals between migrants and other residents, creating migrant-citizen alliances and building social cohesion;
- 4) **Embrace informality and complexity** – There is a tendency to rely on familiar approaches, processes and tools, but work on migrant-inclusive urban resilience requires dealing with uncertainty and complexity that comes with working with highly mobile populations as well as unpredictable and fast-changing urban and climate change contexts. It requires flexibility in design and implementation, anticipation of uncertain urban and social developments and iterations of trial-and-error;

Potential interventions:

- 5) **Invest in more comprehensive action research** – While research on migrant's access to services has considerably increased over the last years and important work has been done looking into climate as a driver of migration to cities, there are still more questions than answers in regards to how a diversity of (female) migrants are affected by and dealing with disasters and climate change in an urban setting. Rather than using traditional surveying methodologies, an empowering action research methodology should be applied, for example using peer-to-peer approaches or storytelling. This can be done in partnership with a university or research institute;
- 6) **Pilot migrant-inclusive gender-responsive urban CBDRM and CBA**, in line with the suggested principles – Addressing a gap in the current CBDRM Program as well as urban resilience work, demonstrate how the

⁷⁰ For more details on financing, see the presentation '*Finance for Inclusive Urban Climate Change Resilience*', Rockefeller Foundation, July 2015. <http://accrn.net/sites/default/files/publication/attach/Urban%20Climate%20Change%20Resilience%20Financing%20Overview%20-%20ACCCRN%20Net%20July%20%202015.pdf>

national CBDRM program and other Government climate change strategies or plans should be adapted (in terms of guidelines, tools, training materials, financing modalities etc.) to also benefit female rural-to-urban migrants.

Focus interventions could potentially cover one or more of the following, adapting existing good practice:

- Access to climate information, including early warning (MoNRE, MARD, MoH, mass organizations, M-NET);
- Urban agriculture (MARD);
- Peer-to-peer and neighborhood support networks (MoLISA, M-NET, mass organizations);
- Migrant-entrepreneurship and resilience of migrant-led SMEs (MoIT, VCCI),
- Cash-for-work programs, and vocational training (MoLISA);
- Heat stress prevention, and improved work safety (MoLISA, MoH, private sector);
- Resilient housing (MOC, mass organizations),
- Behavior change (MoET, MoLISA, mass organizations),
- Stigma reduction campaigns and targeted capacity building (MoET, MoLISA, MoPS);
- Voice and representation of migrants in city DRR and climate change committees as well as national forums on resilience (MARD, MoNRE, CCWG, M-NET, VNRC);
- Policy dialogue, catalyzing increased collaboration between MARD, MoLISA, MoC and city authorities;

Depending on the size of the city, provincial authorities need to be involved (medium, small) and/or city authorities (large).

- 7) **Link urban resilience interventions to provision of basic services** – As access to services is one of the primary concerns of migrants, integrate urban resilience work with these to the extent possible, for example by partnering with CSOs delivering these services; using the CSOs' venues for activities; integrating awareness raising and behavior change on a variety of issues pertinent to migrants; collaborating with hospitals, schools and kindergartens etc.
- 8) **Work with MoLISA to integrate resilience into their existing work** – Besides showcasing the role of MoLISA in the CBDRM Program through the pilots mentioned above, there are also entry-points to integrate resilience into the Ministry's existing work on, for example on labor protection, workplace safety, insurance, social protection etc.
- 9) **Strengthen capacity of migrant-focused CSOs on urban resilience** – Rather than directly engaging with migrants themselves, it is worth building the capacity and skills of organizations that have already gained the experience, networks and trust of female migrants. Building their capacity on how to integrate resilience into their work using Training of Trainer approaches can also be effective;
- 10) **Document experience to contribute to the national and global urban resilience evidence base** – As the issue is rather new, consistently integrate knowledge management into the above interventions, document learning, stories and evidence, develop training toolkits for migrant-inclusive urban resilience, and produce actionable policy briefs.

Annex 1 – Brief overview of conceptual frameworks related to urban resilience and migration

1) Drivers of migration (Black et al.)⁷¹

Although not focused solely on the urban context, the following framework is useful to understand what issues influence migration decisions. It shows how multiple drivers interact and choices and decision-making are closely linked with individual, social, political, institutional and economic factors, in both sending and receiving areas. The framework provides a more nuanced and practical understanding of migration in the context of environmental degradation and climate change in stark contrast to what's often referred to as 'environmental or climate refugees', which sees a strong causality between environmental degradation and migration but is based on limited empirical evidence.⁷² Environmental change is an important factor; but is rarely the main driver of migration.

2) Climate change risk model (IPCC)⁷³

Utilizing the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s Risk Model, climate change risks and impacts are determined by an interaction between three elements: the actual climatic *hazard* or stressor (for example a storm, heavy rainfall or heat wave); *exposure* to the hazard (the location or presence of assets, people or natural resources); and *vulnerability* (likelihood of negative impact due to socio-economic, political, institutional or environmental characteristics of people, assets or systems).⁷⁴ While hazards are influenced by the climate (through natural variability or man-made change), exposure and vulnerability are in a similar way influenced by socio-economic development. Risks to climate change can be significantly reduced (though never completely eliminated) through adaptation and mitigation actions, but also socio-economic development and improved governance. The Risk Model also highlights addressing *underlying causes of vulnerability*, including structural inequalities that create and sustain poverty and constrain access to resources, as a requirement for sustainability in the context of climate change. This is in line with CARE's Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) framework.⁷⁵

3) Pro-poor asset adaptation (IIED)⁷⁶

This framework specifically links vulnerability to poverty, assets and limited governance. Vulnerability to disasters and climate change (and other economic, social or political shocks and stresses) is understood as a result of a lack of assets⁷⁷ and weaknesses in urban governments to address these. The asset-portfolio of low-income urban households is considered as a key determinant of capacity to adapt to climate change, and should be supported to achieve four aspects of asset adaptation: protection, pre-disaster damage limitation, immediate post-disaster response, and rebuilding. This framework serves more as an operational tool to map existing asset vulnerability of urban populations as well as identifying interventions to strengthen, protect and rebuild the assets and capabilities of local households and communities. It has strong merit in bringing in the social consequences of climate change.

⁷¹ *Climate change: Migration as adaptation*. Black, R. et al., Nature, 478, pp. 477-479, 2011.

⁷² *Research and policy dialogue on climate change, migration and resettlement in Vietnam*. Chun, J.M., Sang, L.T., 2012.

⁷³ *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation*. Summary for Policy Makers. Special Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2012.

⁷⁴ Another risk model most commonly used by disaster risk reduction practitioners describes disaster risk through an equation: the level of risk (R) is determined by the hazard (H) combined with vulnerability aspects (V), altogether influenced by the level of coping capacity (C), as follows: $R = (H+V) / C$. Higher capacity here means a lower risk. See: *At Risk. Second edition. Natural hazards, people's vulnerability and disasters*. Wisner, B., Blaikie, P., Cannon, T., Davis, I.

⁷⁵ <http://careclimatechange.org/tool-kits/cba-framework/>

⁷⁶ *Towards pro-poor adaptation to climate change in the urban centres of low- and middle-income countries*. Moser C., Satterthwaite D. Human Settlements Discussion Paper Series. Climate Change and Cities, No. 3. IIED, 2008.

⁷⁷ Besides the commonly used five categories of assets or capital (human, social, physical, financial and natural), it also includes psychological, aspirational, political and other assets.

4) Characteristics of a Disaster Resilient Community (Twigg)⁷⁸

As one of the most commonly used frameworks in the disaster risk reduction community, this 'guidance note' is targeted at government and civil society organisations working on disasters and climate change in vulnerable communities. Building on good practice, it describes in detail what a 'disaster-resilient community' might consist of, by setting out the many different elements of resilience, along 5 thematic areas: governance, risk assessment, knowledge and education, risk management and vulnerability reduction, and disaster preparedness and response. Each of these is subdivided in three sub-dimensions: 28 components of resilience; 167 characteristics of a disaster-resilient community; and a similar number of characteristics of an enabling environment.

5) Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities (UN ISDR)⁷⁹

This scorecard unpacks various aspects of disaster resilience in an urban context starting from the end-goal of a resilient city. It is an assessment or scoring tool that allows cities to understand how resilient they are to disasters. It is based on the '10 essentials for making cities resilient' which are guiding principles for city authorities to support public policy, decision making and implementation of disaster risk reduction and resilience measures. The scorecard consists of 85 resilience evaluation criteria, which are grouped under: research, organization, infrastructure, response capacity, environment and recovery. It intends to enable cities establishing a baseline, identify priorities for investment and action and track progress in improving their disaster resilience.

6) City Resilience Framework and Index (Rockefeller Foundation, Arup, ACCCRN)⁸⁰

Starting from the concept of a 'resilient city' as an ultimate goal and using a holistic systems-based approach (in contrast to asset-based, people-centered or focusing on one sub-system), this framework provides a lens to understand the complexity of cities and the drivers that contribute to their resilience. The framework defines resilience in terms of the following qualities (inner circle): reflective, robust, redundant, flexible, resourceful, inclusive and integrated. These resilience characteristics are measured for 12 fundamental goals or outcomes of a resilient city or key city functions relevant to improving resilience (yellow boxes). The city's ability to perform these functions determines whether the city is resilient or not. The 12 goals are grouped into an overarching layer called categories: the health and wellbeing of individuals (*people*); urban systems and services (*place*); economy and society (*organisation*); and, finally, leadership and strategy (*knowledge*). To operationalize the framework further and allow objective assessments of a cities' resilience, a City Resilience Index has been drafted containing 52 indicators and 156 variables. It is currently being tested and expected to be finalized in 2016.

7) Climate Resilience Framework (ISET)⁸¹

Similar to the above City Resilience Framework, this framework is a framework for simplifying and analyzing complex relationships between people, systems, institutions and climate change in an urban setting. However, it is less complicated, more focused on the process of how to implement urban resilience interventions, in line with practitioner's good practice and more hands-on. It provides guidance for reaching a shared understanding on resilience, conducting vulnerability assessments as well as planning and implementing resilience-building interventions in a city context. At the core of the framework are four inter-related elements through which to consider urban resilience: urban systems (infrastructure, services, functions), agents (people, households, government, private sector), institutions (rules, laws, social norms, customs) and exposure to climate hazards and stresses. Resilience characteristics as defined by this framework are: flexibility, substitutability, diversity, redundancy, modularity and safe failure.

⁷⁸ *Characteristics of a Disaster Resilient Community*. Twigg, J., 2009.

⁷⁹ *Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities*. Working Document. UN ISDR, 2014.

⁸⁰ *City Resilience Framework*. Rockefeller Foundation, Arup, 2014.

⁸¹ *Climate Resilience Framework: Training Materials*. Institute for Social and Environmental Transition-International, 2013.

Annex 2 - International and national urban resilience or migration-focused initiatives

Around the world significant efforts are undertaken to support small, medium, large or mega-cities to develop city risk assessments and resilience plans. There are also a large number of networks or programs in place that facilitate city-to-city exchange, learning and knowledge management on the issue. Besides substantial investment in 'climate proofing' of urban infrastructure, a number of initiatives also engage urban communities, including migrants, to build resilience to disasters and climate change via actions on housing, water and sanitation, agriculture and livelihoods.

In addition, there are a number of international **city networks** working on urban resilience:

- ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability – www.iclei.org
- C40 - The Large Cities Climate Leadership Group – www.c40.org
- UCLG - United Cities and Local Governments – www.uclg.org
- The World Mayors Council for Climate Change – www.worldmayorscouncil.org

Overview of international or regional initiatives

100 Resilient Cities (100RC)		Since 2014
Rockefeller Foundation - http://www.100resilientcities.org		
Location: Global –in Vietnam; Da Nang		
Main objective: Support cities around the world become more resilient to physical, social and economic challenges		
Focus areas:	Main activities:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> √ Disaster risk reduction √ Climate change adaptation √ Climate change mitigation √ Urban development √ Cities or peri-urban areas <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical support to develop a city resilience strategy (in line with the ARUP framework – <i>see above</i>) - Platform for provision of services (private, academic and non-profit sector) to support implementation of resilience strategy, focusing on 'resilience-building' tools on: innovative finance, technology, infrastructure, land use, and community and social resilience - Knowledge sharing and networking 	
Cities and Climate Change Initiative (CCCI) - City Resilience Profiling Programme (CRPP)		Since 2013
UN-Habitat - http://unhabitat.org/urban-initiatives/initiatives-programmes/city-resilience-profiling-programme/		
Location: Sri Lanka, Spain, Lebanon, Philippines, Nigeria, Tanzania, Jamaica, Chile, Iran and New Zealand		
Main objective: Enhanced city preparedness and mitigation		
Focus areas:	Main activities:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> √ Disaster risk reduction √ Climate change adaptation √ Climate change mitigation √ Urban development √ Cities or peri-urban areas <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop tools and guidelines for measuring and increasing city resilience to multi-hazard impacts, including those associated with climate change; - Develop baseline assessment of a city-system's ability to withstand and recover from any plausible hazard; - Promote a comprehensive and integrated urban planning and management approach (<i>see under next section on tools</i>); - Support city adaptation and mitigation initiatives. 	
Cities Alliance – including Cities and Climate Change Joint Work Program (since 2009)		Since 2000
Multi-stakeholder partnership: ICLEI, UCLG, UN-Habitat, UNEP, UNDP, UNICEF, World Bank, Habitat for Humanity, WIEGO, national and local governments ea. - http://www.citiesalliance.org - http://www.kcccc.info		
Location: global initiative (including Vietnam – <i>see under next section</i>)		
Main objective:		
Global partnership for urban poverty reduction and the promotion of the role of cities in sustainable development. Create a more coordinated, focused and long-term response to the impact of climate change on cities		
Focus areas:	Main activities:	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disaster risk reduction ✓ Climate change adaptation ✓ Climate change mitigation ✓ Urban development ✓ Cities or peri-urban areas ✓ Migrants as a target group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 mechanisms: catalytic fund, communications and advocacy, country programmes, and joint work programs - Develop national policy frameworks and local inclusive strategies and plans for urban development needs; - Capacity strengthening of cities for improved services to the urban poor; - Promote mechanisms to engage citizens in city or urban governance; - On the climate change joint work program: develop common protocol to measure greenhouse gas emissions, tools for better urban management in the context of climate change, set up of Mayors' Task Force on climate change, disaster risk and the urban poor, and creation of a knowledge centre on cities and climate change (K4C)
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Lessons learned or recommendations:

- ✓ Ensure types and levels of urban development investments are in demand by users, men as well as women;
- ✓ City leadership and political will is key in the success of urban investments;
- ✓ Promote community commitment to maintenance, and ensure mobilization of community contributions;
- ✓ Resolve land or tenure issues when working with informal settlements.

Making Cities Resilient: My City is Getting Ready		Since 2010
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UN ISDR) - http://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities		
Location: 2551 cities globally		
Main objective: Raise awareness of citizens and governments of the benefits of reducing disaster risks, identify budget allocations within local government funding plans to invest in DRR, and include DRR in participatory urban planning processes		
<p>Focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disaster risk reduction ✓ Climate change adaptation <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation <input type="checkbox"/> Urban development ✓ Cities or peri-urban areas <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group 	<p>Main activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of tools for self-assessment by city leaders, to assess, monitor, document and improve their DRR activities (see below); - Peer-to-peer exchange; - Capacity building; - Documentation of learning and good practice. 	
Lessons learned or recommendations:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Enabling conditions for building resilience: leadership and political will; sustainability at local level; engage in high impact activities early on; city-to-city learning and international support; integrating disaster risk reduction as a cross-scale and multi-sector issue; and addressing existing infrastructure deficits. 		

Sustainable Cities Integrated Program		Since 2015
Global Environment Facility (GEF) - https://www.thegef.org/gef/sustainable-cities		
Location: 23 cities in 11 developing countries, including Vietnam		
Main objective: Promote the integration of environmental sustainability in planning and management initiatives		
<p>Focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction ✓ Climate change adaptation ✓ Climate change mitigation <input type="checkbox"/> Urban development ✓ Cities or peri-urban areas <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group 	<p>Main activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitating knowledge-sharing among city leaders on policy reform; - Through a Global Knowledge Platform, access to tools for countries and cities for creating 'smart and sustainable cities of the future'; - Developing and deploy common standards and tools, that will enhance credibility, transparency and usability of cities' commitments for environmental sustainability and greenhouse gas reductions; - Capacity building of city leaders to develop city-wide low-carbon plans; - Finance for selected urban low-carbon infrastructure across a range of sectors like for example transport, energy, buildings, waste and water. 	

Urban Resilience Challenge		Since 2015
Amplify (funded by DFID) - and in collaboration with the Global Resilience Partnership (funded by Rockefeller Foundation) - https://challenges.openideo.com		
Location: global initiative		
Main objective: Develop ideas or solutions that support communities in urban slums to adapt, transform and thrive as they meet the challenges presented by climate change		
Focus areas:	Main activities:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disaster risk reduction ✓ Climate change adaptation ✓ Climate change mitigation <input type="checkbox"/> Urban development ✓ Cities or peri-urban areas ✓ Migrants as a target group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaborative partnerships between slum dwellers, NGOs, social entrepreneurs, experts and designers - Shortlisted ideas (January 2016): medicine for urban communities; recycling for resilience by waste pickers; slum communication kit; clay food storage; urban food hubs; green community center; wetlands management; youth-led digital mapping; transformative city wide resilience planning; early warning; renewable energy; mobile apps etc. 	

Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN)		2008 -2016
Funded by the Rockefeller Foundation. For India: coordinated by TARU - http://accrn.net/country/india - with National Institute of Urban Affairs under the Ministry of Urban Development		
Location: 30 cities in India		
Main objective: Support urban areas in building climate resilience through demonstrating a diverse range of effective approaches, processes, and practices for assessing and addressing urban climate vulnerabilities		
Focus areas:	Main activities:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disaster risk reduction ✓ Climate change adaptation <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation ✓ Urban development ✓ Cities or peri-urban areas <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of city resilience strategies; - Ward-level micro-resilience planning; - Policy synthesis on mainstreaming climate resilience in Indian cities; - Support to implementing urban resilience initiatives: peri-urban agriculture, water, waste management, disease surveillance and response, early warning, indoor cooling, urban health and climate resilience center etc. 	
Lessons learned or recommendations: ⁸²		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The following process for risk assessment and planning is suggested: risk assessment (climate projections, vulnerability assessment); sectoral impact studies; and development of city resilience strategy; ✓ While community participation is considered as very important and ensures plans are realistic, mechanisms for community engagement are often ad hoc or non-existent; ✓ Awareness building at a large scale targeting various audiences harnesses support and engagement of the city level stakeholders and community in the process; ✓ While city support is vital, national and other levels in Government also need to be on board and support urban resilience through policies and programs, finance, institutionalized capacity building, decentralization etc.; ✓ In the absence of time, capacity and supporting policies, climate risk assessments can only replicated by city authorities when they are quick and easy, facilitate decision making for planning and implementation, and are integrated into urban planning processes; 		

⁸² *Urban Climate Resilience: A review of the methodologies adopted under the ACCCRN initiative in Indian cities.* ACCCRN, Working Paper Series 5, 2013.

Urban Management of Internal Migration due to Climate Change (UMIMCC)		2015 - 2018
GIZ – with Ministry of Social Welfare		
Location: Bangladesh, Rajshahi and Khulna cities		
Main objective: Living conditions improved for climate migrants in selected settlements of cities, through demand-oriented measures		
Focus areas: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cities or peri-urban areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group	Main activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information and knowledge exchange on climate-related migration, supporting needs of climate migrants, and carrying out capacity building; - Planning and implementing basic infrastructure (water and energy), with short and medium term income opportunities for migrants and other poor; - Development of vocational training programs, in collaboration with local small and medium-sized enterprises. 	
Addressing heat-related health risks in urban India: Ahmedabad's Heat Action Plan		Since 2014
Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and Indian Institute of Public Health (IIPH)		
Location: Ahmedabad, Gujarat state, Western India		
Main objective: Prepare local communities for increasingly extreme heat through early warning and a heat preparedness plan		
Focus areas: <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation <input type="checkbox"/> Urban development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cities or peri-urban areas <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group	Main activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of Heat Action Plan - Public awareness building activities on risks of extreme heat; - Training of medical staff and community workers to prevent and respond to heat-related illnesses, and coordinate interagency emergency response efforts when heat waves hit; - Share international experiences and best practices. 	
Lessons learned or recommendations: ⁸³ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recognize heat and heat waves as a disaster and growing health threat; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collecting temperature and mortality data proved more challenging than expected, in part because hospitals did not monitor heat-related illnesses and deaths. Data collection barriers should therefore be overcome; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness building via education campaigns is still necessary to encourage people to take preventive steps; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Within limited resources, the project should map and prioritize vulnerable communities.		
Building Resilience of the Urban Poor (BRUP)		2014-2017
CARE Bangladesh (funded by C&A Foundation)		
Location: Gazipur industrial zone, on the outskirts of Dhaka, Bangladesh		
Main objective: Enhanced resilience of six targeted urban communities and three targeted institutions reaching a total of 8,000 individuals (directly and indirectly) who can prepare for, mitigate, respond to, and recover from shocks and stresses		
Focus areas: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation <input type="checkbox"/> Urban development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cities or peri-urban areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group	Main activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community disaster risk assessment and planning, with focus on women's participation - Awareness raising on environmental, disaster, economic and social risks and response measures - Improved access to information on disaster risks - Enhanced livelihood opportunities - Institutional capacity building of local authorities on disaster response 	

⁸³ Addressing heat-related health risks in urban India: Ahmedabad's Heat Action Plan. CDKN, 2014.

Public Private People Partnerships for Climate Compatible Development (4PCCD)		2011 - 2013
University College London, University of York		
Location: Maputo, Mozambique		
Main objective: Explore various forms of partnerships-for-dialogue in planning that brings together different public, private and civil society actors to listen to the voice of all communities.		
Focus areas: <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation <input type="checkbox"/> Urban development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cities or peri-urban areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group	Main activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of participatory urban planning tool resulting in community plans for climate change adaptation; - Facilitate citizen's engagement with municipality authorities, through informal meetings and public forums; - Facilitate community engagement with private sector, CSOs and local authorities for implementation of the plans; - Use results to inform Mozambique's National Climate Change Strategy. 	
Lessons learned or recommendations: ⁸⁴ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planning should facilitate communities' self-organization and mobilization of funding and other support for implementation of the community plans; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The development of a communication strategy that includes informal contact and exchanges in formal forums with multiple institutions at different levels, from national government to local development institutions, enables more open dialogue among stakeholders; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An enabling factor for partnership development is the interest of local small and medium enterprises who see climate change as both a challenge and business opportunity.		

Domestic Workers in Search of Dignity and Food Sovereignty		Since 2009
SITRAHO (Sindicato de Trabajadoras del Hogar)		
Location: La Paz, Bolivia		
Main objective: Provide skills on food sovereignty, and increase the direct marketing of healthy, ecologically produced food		
Focus areas: <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation <input type="checkbox"/> Urban development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cities or peri-urban areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group	Main activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School for women domestic workers, conducting outreach programs on leadership skills, financial management, and entrepreneurship; - Trainings on food safety, culinary arts, food management, food sovereignty and organize ethical food fairs; - Establish partnerships with food advocacy groups, small businesses, and producers' organizations; - Political alliances for advocacy on sustainable agriculture. 	
Lessons learned or recommendations: ⁸⁵ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural-urban alliances are critical to support migrants and build food sovereignty in the city and the countryside; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engaging domestic workers also requires combatting racism, stigma and gender-based violence as well as creating common identities between workers and farmers, producers and consumers.		

⁸⁴ *A local vision of climate adaptation: Participatory urban planning in Mozambique.* CDKN, 2014.

⁸⁵ *Between city and country: domestic workers building food sovereignty.* Pomier, K., Kerssen, T. June 2015.

<http://www.agriculturesnetwork.org/magazines/global/rural-urban-linkages/domestic-workers-building-food-sovereignty>. For other examples on rural-urban linkages and urban agriculture: Farming Matters; <http://www.ruaf.org/sites/default/files/UAM30.pdf>

The following section provides an overview of the main initiatives on urban resilience implemented in Vietnam so far. To provide additional input into the discussions on migrant-inclusive urban resilience, this section also provides a few examples of work that has been done with migrants and informal workers in cities, but not with a resilience focus.

Projects on urban resilience in Vietnam

1. Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN)		2008 -2016
Funded by the Rockefeller Foundation. For Vietnam: coordinated by ISET- Vietnam - http://accrn.net/country/vietnam - Partners: Challenge to Change, COHED ea.		
Main Government partner: climate change coordination offices and local authorities in respective cities		
Location: cities in India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Thailand, Philippines and Vietnam (Can Tho, Quy Nhon, Da Nang)		
Main objective: Support urban areas in building climate resilience through demonstrating a diverse range of effective approaches, processes, and practices for assessing and addressing urban climate vulnerabilities		
Focus areas:	Main activities: ⁸⁶	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disaster risk reduction ✓ Climate change adaptation <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation ✓ Urban development ✓ Cities or peri-urban areas <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development, testing and finalization of Climate Resilience Framework, including city resilience indicators; - Assessment (/modeling) of urban climate vulnerabilities and support to integrated planning for urban climate resilience; - City level resilience interventions, including cost-benefit analysis: early warning, flood protection, mangrove restoration, credit, housing; - Capacity building of city authorities and other partners; - City-to-city learning exchanges, shared learning dialogues and knowledge generation on urban resilience. 	
Lessons learned or recommendations:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Main lessons: incorporating future scenarios rather than only focusing on current shocks results in qualitatively different projects with increasing relevance over time; the emphasis on integrated planning and multi stakeholder dialogue breaks down silos between departments and increases collaboration; to address many of the urban resilience challenges inside cities and avoiding transferring risks to other areas, stakeholders need to consider scales and jurisdictions beyond their own; community-based approaches have proven to be effective to improve resilience and can easily be replicated without centralized mandates or decisions by government;⁸⁷ ✓ Core elements that ensure a project contributes to resilience: tangible improvements; capacity to learn and reorganize; future-oriented approaches that consider complexity and uncertainty; collaboration and network building; citizen engagement and access to information; and understanding of urbanization and resilience;⁸⁸ ✓ Common challenges for implementing and sustaining urban resilience efforts: short term economic gains linked to value of land have more weight than long term resilience benefits (e.g. building on flood plains); voices and interests of urban poor populations are not prioritized, while urban elites have a stronger voice; limited mandates, capacity, financial control or political influence of city authorities; temporal scale of climate change, especially when there is an investment cost and no immediate or short term benefits.⁸⁹ 		

⁸⁶ Some examples of projects implemented under the ACCCRN partnership (among other): Vietnam Youth Urban Resilience Competition; Dengue Fever Surveillance and Response; Real-time Salinity Monitoring, Dissemination and Response; Community-Based Canal/Riverbank Strengthening; Hydrology, Hydraulic and Urban Development Simulation Model; Storm and Flood Resistant Credit and Housing Scheme; Education Modules to Increase Youth Awareness on Urban Resilience; Urban Mangrove Restoration for Storm Surge Protection and Resilient Land-use Practice; Real-Time Flood Monitoring and Community Flood Communications and Response. For details, see: *ACCCRN City Projects*. Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network, Rockefeller Foundation 2013.

⁸⁷ *Urban Climate Change Resilience in Action: Lessons from Projects in 10 ACCCRN Cities. Insights from the Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network*. ACCCRN, Rockefeller Foundation, 2015.

⁸⁸ *Actions on Urban Climate Change Resilience*. ISET, TEI, Mercy Corps and Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group, 2013.

⁸⁹ *From practice to theory: emerging lessons from Asia for building urban climate change resilience*. Brown, A., Dayal, A., Rumbaitis Del Rio, C., IIED, 2012.

2. Mekong-Building Climate Resilience in Asian Cities (M-BRACE)		2010 - 2014
ISET (funded by USAID and the Rockefeller Foundation, as part of the ACCCRN partnership)		
Main Government partner: National Institute for Science and Technology Policy and Strategy Studies (NISTPASS)		
Location: Thailand and Vietnam (Lao Cai, Hue)		
Main objective: Develop and apply practical methods for building resilience to the impacts of climate change among stakeholders in medium-sized cities		
Focus areas:	Main activities:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cities or peri-urban areas <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional capacity building on risk assessment and planning, through shared learning dialogue processes; - Resilience measures on water management and flood prevention; - Refine methods, tools and practical guidelines; - Since 2011 (and still on-going): establishment of Urban Climate Change Resilience Community of Practice (UCR CoP) - http://urbanclimatevn.com/ - in partnership with Ministry of Construction – Urban Development Agency 	
Lessons learned: ⁹⁰		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Climate change impacts are already visible and being felt in cities; ✓ Even without considering future climate change, uncoordinated and poorly planned urbanization is making cities more vulnerable and puts additional stresses on available natural resources. It also changes the nature of who is vulnerable and in what ways; ✓ All cities are struggling with building and improving the institutional mechanisms to deal with weather variability, uncertainty and climate change. In addition, there are fundamental gaps in data, information and knowledge; ✓ There is a heavy reliance on engineered and infrastructure solutions without sufficiently considering climate information. Current development is also not taking enough advantage of existing natural features that can support and sustain the city; ✓ Institutional arrangements for disaster risk reduction are stronger than for urban resilience. While having significant advantages, this creates a tendency to think of climate change solely in terms of disasters. 		

3. Protecting Urban Livelihoods From Climate Change – Building Heat Stress Resilience Amongst Da Nang’s Most Vulnerable Workers		2013 - 2016
COHED (funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, as part of the ACCCRN partnership)		
Main Government partner: Department (and Ministry) of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs		
Location: Da Nang		
Main objective: Build resilience amongst vulnerable workers to the expected impacts of climate change-induced heat stress.		
Focus areas:	Main activities:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation <input type="checkbox"/> Urban development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cities or peri-urban areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaborative partnerships with 3 Vietnamese companies; mining, construction and steel production; - In-factory awareness raising campaigns on heath stress and health impacts, measures to take etc.; - Longitudinal measuring and monitoring of heath stress, informing an on-site heath early warning system; - Mitigation measures: protection clothing, work breaks, hydration etc.; - Advocacy on mandatory heath stress prevention training as part of workplace safety and the labor protection package.⁹¹ 	

⁹⁰ *Urban Vulnerability in South-East Asia: Summary of Vulnerability Assessments in Mekong-Building Climate Resilience in Asian Cities (M-BRACE)*. ISET, TEI, NISTPASS, 2014.

⁹¹ For the heath stress documentation recently developed under this project, see: *Guidelines: To Raise Knowledge and Detail Preventive Measures of Heat Stress – Improving Laborers’ Health at Workplaces in the Context of Climate Change*, COHED, ILSSA, 2016; *Standard Process of Heath Stress Prevention at Work for Workers*, COHED, ILSSA, ACCRN, 2016; *Heath Stress Prevention for Workers Working in High Temperature Environments (bilingual flipchart)*, COHED, ILSSA, ACCRN, 2016.

Lessons learned or recommendations:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Private sector interest can be gained if climate impacts and resilience interventions are linked to impact on labor productivity. Data and evidence, including on achieved behavioral change, are therefore crucial for advocating these measures with private sector actors; ✓ While it's important to work in factory environments itself, at the same time the homes or households needs to be targeted too with specific health-prevention measures; ✓ Although a separate MOLISA climate change action plan has its value, it's more important to integrate climate resilience into existing policies. The latter also generates more ministerial interest than the separate plan; ✓ Besides MOLISA and companies, the Ministry of Health needs to be engaged when working on health stress.

4. Green Cities: A Sustainable Urban Future in Southeast Asia - Secondary Cities Development Program Vietnam (since 2014)		Since 2012
ADB ⁹²		
Main Government partner: People's Committee and city authorities		
Location: Southeast-Asia. In Vietnam: Hue, Vinh Yen, Ha Giang		
Main objective: Promote sustainable and equitable urban development, leading to improved environmental and living conditions		
Focus areas:	Main activities:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cities or peri-urban areas <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of green city action plans; - Upgrading of water and other related urban infrastructure and services; - Institutional capacity strengthening on integrated urban planning, environmental management and climate change; - Knowledge sharing, with development of Climate Change Resilience Handbook and Green City Toolkit. 	
Lessons learned or recommendations: ⁹³		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The commitment of political leaders to the objectives of an initiative is fundamental to its success. Equally, widespread support for change in the conditions that negatively impact a community is vital; ✓ Ensuring that an initiative's accomplishments are as visible as possible is an important factor in convincing local residents and businesses that change is possible; ✓ Public awareness of the importance of proper waste management and its health and economic benefits is key to ensuring ongoing support for environmental improvement initiatives 		

5. Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project		Since 2013
ADB		
Main Government partner: Provincial People's Committee and city authorities		
Location: Dong Ha and Lao Bao (Quang Tri province) and Moc Bai (Tay Ninh province)		
Main objective: Transform towns along border routes in Greater Mekong Subregion into dynamic economic hubs		
Focus areas:	Main activities:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cities or peri-urban areas <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roads upgrade; - Build waste water treatment and solid waste management facilities, reducing carbon emissions; - Increased climate resilience through implementation of flood control measures; - Strengthen institutional capacities of provincial and local authorities. 	

⁹² ADB also has an urban development program called 'Cities Development Initiative for Asia' (CDIA) targeted at medium-size cities in Asia (in Vietnam: Can Tho, Hai Phong, Da Nang and Thanh Hoa), to 'promote sustainable and equitable urban development for improved environmental and living conditions.' Besides institutional capacity strengthening, it acts as an incubator for financing urban infrastructure: transport, flood and drainage management, waste management, water supply, urban renewal, energy efficiency, slum upgrading and social infrastructure. It does not have a specific climate change focus. For more information, see: <http://cdia.asia/>

⁹³ *Green Cities*. Lindfield, M., Steinberg, F. Urban Development Series, ADB, 2012.

6. Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund (UCCRTF)		2015 – 2022
ADB administered (funded by USAID, DFID and Rockefeller Foundation)		
Main Government partner: Quang Nam, Quang Binh and Thanh Hoa provincial Government		
Location: 25 Asian cities. In Vietnam: Hoi An, Dong Hoi, Sam Son		
Main objective: Grant support to improve urban environments and climate resilience		
Focus areas:	Main activities:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cities or peri-urban areas <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate-proofed urban development: water retention through riparian buffer zones, erosion-protective infrastructure etc.; - Integrated flood management: early warning, reservoir expansion, flood evacuation routes etc.; - Training and technical support on urban management; - Awareness raising on health, environment and climate change; - Generate private sector investment. 	

7. Resilient Cities Program		Since 2014
World Bank, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)		
Main Government partner: city and provincial authorities		
Location: global initiative, including in Can Tho, Vietnam		
Main objective: Helping cities improve resilience to disaster and climate risk, as well as to economic and other systemic shocks		
Focus areas:	Main activities:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cities or peri-urban areas <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Application of City Strength Diagnostic tool as a qualitative assessment to identify priority actions and investments that will enhance the city's resilience (see next section); - Catalyzing finance to support investment in resilient infrastructure; - Capacity development of cities and facilitation of best practice sharing and knowledge enhancement. 	

8. Flood Proofing Medium-Sized Coastal Cities in Vietnam for Adaptation to Climate Change		2012 - 2016
GIZ, partnering with Viet Nam Red Cross and German Red Cross - http://www.floodproofing-vietnam.org.vn/en/		
Main Government partner: Ministry of Construction, City People's Committees		
Location: Nha Trang, Tuy Hoa, Quy Nhon, Quang Ngai and Soc Trang City		
Main objective: Improvement of capacities of public institutions and the urban population to better cope with the increasing frequency and intensity of urban flooding		
Focus areas:	Main activities:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation <input type="checkbox"/> Urban development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cities or peri-urban areas <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of city climate change adaptation action plans and emergency preparedness plans; - Planning for improved urban drainage infrastructure; - Awareness raising campaigns on climate change and urban flooding; - Small-scale community and household flood preparedness measures; - Improvement of flood early warning system. 	
Lessons learned or recommendations:		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mapping is a useful exercise to help government and community visualize hazard prone areas and the location of particularly vulnerable persons, with clear marking of evacuation routes and centres. It is best updated by the communities themselves, and can easily be integrated with existing open source software (for example QGIS risk mapping) or integrated into social media and smart phone applications;		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Due to the urban community's size, diversity and complexity, traditional sampling and M&E methods are not		

<p>sufficient or feasible. Experience from the private sector (e.g. on marketing research) might offer solutions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ While disaster drills or simulation exercises are useful, they are difficult to sustain without external support; ✓ Rather than solely focusing on large private sector in cities such as companies, small and medium enterprises, which' interest and commitment can be gained more quicker, are a valuable entry point for urban resilience work; ✓ Build on existing city or school management structures, boards or committees rather than setting up new ones; ✓ It is important to involve higher political leadership to ensure strong ownership, embeddedness and institutionalization of project's supported initiatives.

9. Building Resilience to Natural Hazards in Central Vietnam		Since 2015
American Red Cross (lead), Viet Nam Red Cross, Plan International, Catholic Relief Services, HelpAge International, Save the Children International (funded by USAID-OFDA)		
Main Government partner: provincial and city authorities		
Location: Ha Noi, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai and Ha Tinh		
Main objective: Local government authorities, mass organizations and community based organizations have improved capacities to reduce disaster risk; vulnerable households in communes and wards increase their resilience to natural hazards; and primary and secondary schools utilize the Safe Schools framework in rural and urban communes and wards.		
<p>Focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disaster risk reduction <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation <input type="checkbox"/> Urban development ✓ Cities or peri-urban areas <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group 	<p>Main activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participatory urban and rural community based disaster risk assessment and planning, and safe school planning; - Capacity building, including awareness raising and various trainings, of communities and local authorities; - Early warning; - Emergency buddy' and home care system. 	

10. The Vietnam Land, Services and Citizenship for the Urban Poor (LSC) program – Asian Coalition for Community Action (ACCA) program		2011-2014
Association of Cities of Vietnam (ACVN) ⁹⁴ , with support from Cities Alliance and the World Bank, UN-Habitat and GIZ (funded by Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and IIED)		
Main Government partner: Ministry of Construction Urban Development Agency		
Location: 17 cities in Vietnam (grade I to IV), including Quy Nhon, Ha Tinh and Vinh		
Main objective: Scale up inclusive and participatory urban development policies		
<p>Focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disaster risk reduction <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation ✓ Urban development ✓ Cities or peri-urban areas ✓ Migrants as a target group 	<p>Main activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Savings activities, housing, WASH, disaster rehabilitation (typhoon recovery projects, mangroves); - Technical support to National Urban Upgrading (/slum prevention) Program; - Knowledge management: Viet Nam Urbanization Review as input into the national urban development policy; - Institutional capacity building to manage urbanization; - Empower community organizations to actively engage in city development, through a Community Development Fund-facility;⁹⁵ - Support to the Vietnam Urban Forum (VUF) - http://www.vuf.vn/ 	
Lessons learned or recommendations: ⁹⁶		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Utilize small budgets for piloting new approaches or techniques (including during emergencies), let them be 		

⁹⁴ The Association of Cities in Viet Nam (ACVN) is a voluntary social organization composed of 95 Vietnamese cities and towns (from rank IV to rank I). The ACVN operates both as a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) and as a social professional organization. It is the only organization of local governments in Viet Nam. For more: <http://www.acvn.vn>

⁹⁵ http://www.citiesalliance.org/ca_projects/detail/23117

⁹⁶ Urban poverty reduction: learning by doing in Asia. Boonyabanha, S., Mitlin, D., IIED, 2012; Rethinking finance for development: the Asian Coalition for Community Action (ACCA). Environment and Urbanization Brief 26, 2012.

- managed by the urban poor and their organisations and allow flexibility in how the funds are used;
- ✓ Mapping tools are useful to catalyze communities, bring people together, make them visible in their city and provide a base for planning solutions;
- ✓ Focus on establishing citywide urban poor movements or community networks, and forge alliances with existing community associations to generate platforms for learning and sharing, mutual support, forming a 'bridge' to city authorities and setting a common city development agenda for the poor;
- ✓ Peer-to-peer assessment of potential community initiatives.

11. Strengthening Public-Private Partnerships for Disaster Risk Management and Community Resilience in Vietnam		2011 - 2015
Asia Foundation (funded by USAID))		
Main Government partner: Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industries (VCCI), local authorities, and MARD-DMC		
Location: Da Nang, Nghe An and Khanh Hoa		
Main objective: Increase SME's preparedness for disasters and strengthen public-private partnerships for disaster risk management		
Focus areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disaster risk reduction <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation <input type="checkbox"/> Urban development ✓ Cities or peri-urban areas <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group 	Main activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey on level of SME's disaster preparedness;⁹⁷ - Training program on disaster preparedness and response for SMEs; - Locally based corporate social responsibility initiatives that assist with community preparedness – with publication of CSR handbook - Awareness raising through media campaigns - DRR resources' website for SME's - http://ungphothientai.com/ 	
Lessons learned or recommendations:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ SMEs have short term horizons, low management capacity and adapted to climate risks without formal planning; ✓ Risk assessment is not sufficient to ensure interest in DRM planning. Tangible interventions are also important; ✓ Businesses that are more frequently and more severely affected show more interest in contingency planning; 		

12. Ho Chi Minh City Moving towards the Sea with Climate Change Adaptation program		2011 - 2013
Vietnam Climate Adaptation Partnership: Grontmij, Urban Solutions ea. (funded by the Dutch Government) - http://www.vcaps.org		
Main Government partner: HCMC city authorities, HCMC University		
Location: Ho Chi Minh City		
Main objective: Strengthen the climate proofing of the existing and future (urban) development plans to ensure the sustainable socio-economic development of the greater Ho Chi Minh City area		
Focus areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disaster risk reduction ✓ Climate change adaptation <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation <input type="checkbox"/> Urban development ✓ Cities or peri-urban areas <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group 	Main activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of existing programs, plans and strategies; - Creation of an Atlas, containing facts, trends and underlying factors for climate proof city planning; - Awareness raising and capacity building; - Development of integrated Climate Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan.⁹⁸ 	

⁹⁷ Available in Vietnamese: <http://asiafoundation.org/publications/pdf/1066>;

For the CSR handbook: <http://asiafoundation.org/publications/pdf/1067>

⁹⁸ For the actual strategy and action plan: http://www.partnersvoorwater.nl/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/Annex1_110217_HoChiMinhCityMovingTowardsTheSea-Final_ENG1.pdf

13. Hoi An eco-city development and climate change vulnerability assessment		2010 - 2013
UN Habitat		
Main Government partner: city authorities and Quang Nam People's Committee		
Location: Hoi An		
Main objective: Strengthen capacities for strategic climate proofed planning, prioritization and implementation processes		
Focus areas: <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cities or peri-urban areas <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group	Main activities: - Climate change vulnerability and adaptability assessment; - Integration of assessment results into Hoi An Eco-city Development Programme towards the year 2030; - Training and learning activities.	

14. Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP)		2014 - 2016
IOM led consortium of six research partners (EU funded, under Thematic Program on Migration and Asylum (TPMA)) - https://www.iom.int/meclep		
Main partner in Vietnam: Research Institute for Climate Change, Can Tho University, DRAGON Institute		
Location: Dominican Republic, Haiti, Kenya, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea and Vietnam		
Main objective: Contribute to global knowledge base on relationship between migration and environmental change, including climate change. Formulate policy options on how migration can benefit adaptation to environmental and climate change.		
Focus areas: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation <input type="checkbox"/> Urban development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cities or peri-urban areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group	Main activities: - Research on how migration can contribute to adaptation strategies in diverse settings; - Enhance government capacity to take action on environmental migration: development of training manual and actual training workshops; - Policy dialogue facilitating policy coherence and national and regional cooperation.	

Projects in Vietnam engaging migrants or informal workers

15. We are Women – A Rights-based Approach to Empowering Migrant Women in Viet Nam - STONES – A Pilot Model of Migrant Street Vendors and Waste Collectors in Hanoi (since 2015)		Since 2012
Institute for Development and Community health - LIGHT (funded by UN Women's Fund for Gender Equality) - collaborating with other organizations such as CDI, PLD, CSAGA, CARE and private sector employing migrants ⁹⁹		
Main Government partner: Municipal People's Committees, Women's Union, Farmer's Union		
Location: Hanoi and surrounding rural communities		
Main objective: Rural migrant women, especially working in informal sector in Hanoi, are better organised and sensitised of their social protection rights and increasingly capable to access to social services and social protection policies		
Focus areas: <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction	Main activities: - Establishment of self-help groups, with regular meetings discussing	

⁹⁹ LIGHT has been actively working with migrant workers for the last 10 years. Their projects range from reproductive health, HIV prevention to gender-based violence and women empowerment. Previous projects include '24 Hour Condom Station', 'Drop-in centre – A community house for migrant workers in Hanoi' (2007 - 2009) funded by World Concern, 'Stand-up migrant women and men working together to fight violence against women' (2010-2012) funded by the European Union, 'Improving capacity and life standard for migrants – right base approach' (2009-2011) funded by the Asia Foundation and 'We are women: Right-based approach for Gender Equity for migrant women in Hanoi' (2013-2015) funded by UN Women. They also have an on-going project with CARE in Vietnam (funded by the GAP company) providing life skills training (communication, problem solving, financial literacy and stress management) to migrants in the informal sector.

<input type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation <input type="checkbox"/> Urban development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cities or peri-urban areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group	migration issues, labor rights, social protection, leadership - Confidence building activities, training on self-help skills, household finances, peer-to-peer education, counseling on health insurance etc. - Awareness raising on gender, migration and social protection for migrants, house owners, local authorities, journalists ea. - Establishment of migrant support centres - Set-up of CSO network, including self-help groups - Media campaigns, migrant-targeted website, communication materials
Lessons learned or recommendations: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> While the peer-to-peer approach is very effective to build confidence and trust and reach migrants working in the informal sector, it is difficult to scale so more migrants are reached; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Providing essential services such as health, family planning, legal aid etc. is a good entry point for providing information or building awareness on sensitive issues such as labor rights as the former generates interest; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Self-help groups require a long term investment in capacity building for them to be sustainable. Capacity building should also be continuous due to the high turnover among migrants.	

16. Promoting migrant workers' rights in labor and social protection in Vietnam		2011 - 2016
Center for Development and Integration (CDI), Oxfam Novib, Oxfam Solidariteit		
Main Government partner: National Institute for Labor, Women's Union, Youth Union, MoLISA, National Assembly Social Issues Committee ea.		
Location: industrial zones in Hanoi, Hai Duong, Bac Ninh, Vinh Phuc, for work with formal workers		
Main objective: Improved social justice and implementation of labor and social protection rights for migrant workers empowerment		
Focus areas: <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation <input type="checkbox"/> Urban development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cities or peri-urban areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group	Main activities: - Set up of migrant action network called 'M.net', comprised of Vietnamese NGOs providing multiple services to formal and informal migrants; - Capacity building of trade union officials, local authorities, mass organizations, migrant support centers and migrant self-help groups ea.; - Establish information kiosks; - Legal counseling and mobile legal aid clinics for migrant workers; - Online legal counseling and hotline; - Research, forums and advocacy workshops.	
Lessons learned or recommendations: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social and other media are effective to increase reach of campaigns and awareness raising activities; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> While discussing rights is a sensitive issue, social protection (mainly for formal migrant workers) is not and is recognized by the Government of Vietnam as a major point for improvement; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs and other stakeholders should form coalitions to increase leverage for advocacy and policy change.		

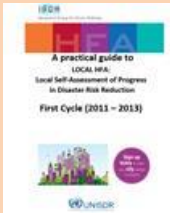
17. Pro-poor and sustainable solid waste management in secondary cities and small towns – Gender and sustainable development in networks for informal waste collectors in HCMC		2011-2015 2015-2017
ENDA Vietnam (funded by UNESCAP - and AFD)		
Main Government partner: Municipal People's Committees		
Location: Kon Tum City and Quy Nhon – Ho Chi Minh City		
Main objective: Sustainable gender-equitable solid waste management		
Focus areas: <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cities or peri-urban areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migrants as a target group	Main activities: - Support to improved and more gender-equitable waste collection services and solid waste management practices at household and community level; - Improved awareness and attitudes on integration of gender issues in waste management, and environment overall for waste collectors; - Establishment of Integrated Resource Recovery Centres; - Five year strategic planning for waste separation and management	

18. M-Health for Migrants		2013 - 2014
Centre Health Promotion & Community Development (funded by Grand Challenges Canada/Government of Canada)		
Main Government partner: Hanoi School for Public Health		
Location: Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City		
Main objective: Provide reliable, low cost health advice for migrant workers via text messages		
<p>Focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change mitigation <input type="checkbox"/> Urban development ✓ Cities or peri-urban areas ✓ Migrants as a target group 	<p>Main activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Text messaging outreach service, with initial focus on sexual and reproductive health; - Free counseling hotline, website and open discussion anonymous forum. 	
<p>Lessons learned or recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Hotline services are most used after working hours, in the evening or late at night; ✓ Similar interventions are needed for other migrant populations, such as those outside industrial zones, as well as expand to topics outside reproductive health, for example mental health, nutrition and substance control. 		

Annex 3 – Tools or guidelines on urban resilience

The following table provides a snapshot of existing toolkits or guidelines used in urban resilience project and programs. It provides a brief overview of the main target audience and content, and examines to what extent these tools are community-based and include issues related to migration and gender.


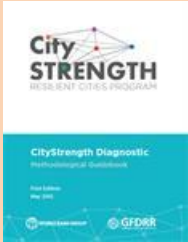
Important note: while international NGOs' such as CARE, Oxfam, Tearfund, IISD, IUCN and others have well-known approaches for community based disaster risk and climate change assessment and planning (commonly referred to as vulnerability and capacity assessments), none of these applies an urban lens. They have therefore not been included in the overview, but can also be tested in an urban context. Tools for humanitarian response in urban areas are also excluded.¹⁰⁰

Tool:	Audience and content:	Migrant-inclusive:	Gender integration:
<p>1. Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT) – UN-ISDR (2012)¹⁰¹</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main audience: city authorities. - Objective: regular self-assessment and reporting tool – through scoring - on institutional capacity for disaster risk reduction and (to a lesser extent) climate change adaptation, through a multi stakeholder process facilitated by local authorities. - Based on UN-ISDR Ten Essentials of a resilient city and the components of the ISET Climate Resilience Framework (interaction between institutions, agents and infrastructure). Aligned with HFA priorities. - Participatory: mention of involvement of CSOs and CBOs but no suggestion on how-to and very much based on local authorities' choice. 	<p>Inclusion of urban poor and stressing contingency of basic services, but no mention of migration or migrant populations.</p>	<p>Women included under 'vulnerable local communities', and LGSAT multi-stakeholder process encouraged to be gender-balanced.</p> <p>Assessment questions on: gender-sensitive DRR awareness raising and education programs; participation of vulnerable groups in DRR decision-making, policy making, planning and implementation.</p>
<p>2. Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities – UN-ISDR (2014)¹⁰²</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main audience: city authorities. - Objective: self-assessment tool; establish a baseline measurement of city's disaster resilience, identify priorities for investment and action, and track progress in improving disaster resilience over time. - Based on LGSAT (and UN-ISDR Ten Essentials), but more detailed and adding a level of quantification: consists of 85 disaster resilience evaluation criteria focused on: research, 	<p>Mention of 'transient communities' as vulnerable segments of the urban population.</p> <p>Mention of importance of strong fabric of community organizations or grass roots</p>	<p>Only mention of gendered needs in terms of shelter.</p>

¹⁰⁰ A useful overview of Humanitarian Tools and Approaches in Urban Areas was compiled by the UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Force on Meeting Humanitarian Challenges in Urban Areas: *Matrix Summary; Assessment of Tools and Approaches in Urban Areas*. IASC, 2010. More on urban humanitarian response can also be found here: <http://www.alnap.org/what-we-do/urban>



¹⁰¹ <http://www.unisdr.org/applications/hfa/assets/lgsat/documents/Overview-of-the-LGSAT-English.pdf>; and <http://www.unisdr.org/applications/hfa/assets/lgsat/documents/GuidanceNote.pdf>

¹⁰² <http://www.unisdr.org/2014/campaign-cities/Resilience%20Scorecard%20V1.5.pdf>

Tool:	Audience and content:	Migrant-inclusive:	Gender integration:
	<p>organization, infrastructure, response capability; environment, and recovery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participatory: mention of involvement of CSOs and CBOs but no suggestion on how-to. 	<p>organizations. Also solidarity, neighborhood cohesion or peer-to-peer support during and post disasters.</p>	
<p>3. CityStrength Diagnostic Tool - World Bank GFDRR (2015)¹⁰³</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main audience: World Bank staff, facilitating a multi-sectoral team of urban specialists. - Objective: collaborative identification of priority resilience actions and investments as well as increase resilience-building potential of planned projects. - 5 steps process: pre-diagnostic data review; launch workshop; interviews/ field visits; prioritization; discussions/ next steps. - Sectoral modules – with guiding questions on: community and social protection, disaster risk management, and urban development (required modules); education, energy, environment, health, ICT, local economy, logistics, finance, solid waste management, transport, water and sanitation (optional modules). - Participatory: CSOs included in stakeholder and hazard/resources mapping exercises, launch workshop and mentioned in guiding questions on participation in risk assessment and planning, ecosystem management, and role in city governance. 	<p>Module on community and social protection includes assessment of: quality and access to basic services (including education and health), social services, and social protection programs; management of population change due to rural-to-urban migration; effective civil society organizations; community engagement in planning and decision-making; inclusive post-disaster beneficiary system.</p>	<p>Integrated under community and social protection (and to a limited extent also in urban development) module: participation in household and community decision-making and urban planning; importance of dealing with informal economy; participating and leading resilience actions.</p>
<p>4. Social Resilience and Climate Change Operational Toolkit – World Bank (2011)¹⁰⁴</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main audience: World Bank task teams. - Objective: explain how an understanding of the social dimensions of climate change can enhance the sustainability and quality of Bank-supported operations while mitigating potential risks. - Main sections: identifying key factors of vulnerability and resilience; supporting pro-poor adaptation in project design and implementation; promoting socially inclusive mitigation interventions; promoting accountability and good governance 	<p>Stresses the importance of understanding migration (through social analysis) for a better understanding of the range of potential complex social responses to climate change, however more focused on international migration.</p>	<p>Identifies gender as a key factor that shapes differential vulnerability to climate change and response and recovery processes (besides age, social class, ethnicity, caste, livelihood context). Women included under 'vulnerable and marginalized groups'.</p>



¹⁰³ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/brief/citystrength>

¹⁰⁴ <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTSOCIALDEVELOPMENT/Resources/244362-1232059926563/5747581-1239131985528/Operational-Toolkit-FINAL.pdf>

Tool:	Audience and content:	Migrant-inclusive:	Gender integration:
	<p>towards improving resilience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not solely focused on urban areas, but included in the toolkit - Participatory: stresses the importance of participatory consultations and includes an overview of tools such as: participatory risk mapping and screening, wealth ranking, gender analysis, scenario development, awareness raising and communication, community score cards, citizen report cards, participatory public expenditure tracking survey etc. 	<p>Mention of informal economy.</p>	<p>Includes the importance of gender analysis (with reference to key resources), and engaging formal and informal local institutions including women groups.</p>
<p>5. Planning for Climate Change Toolkit – UN-Habitat (2014)¹⁰⁵</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main audience: urban planners. - Objective: support city climate change planning processes, but also serve as a capacity building resource and training tool. - 9 step planning process: getting started; stakeholders and participation; vulnerability assessment; issues and objectives; option identification; option assessment; implementation; M&E; adjust and modify. - Contains 42 tools, including: stakeholder analysis matrix; hazard and exposure mapping; socio-demographic sensitivity mapping; vulnerability population by sector; screening and ranking options - Participatory: NGOs and community groups consistently mentioned as important stakeholders, and city planners encouraged to seek NGOs' technical expertise for conducting the climate change planning process. 	<p>Mentions 'climate change induced' rural-to-urban migration as a driver of urban growth, but also bringing stresses to city services and infrastructure.</p> <p>Informality (people, settlements, economy, and livelihoods) mentioned as a contributor to climate change vulnerability.</p>	<p>Women included under 'marginalized populations', and 'unrepresented and vulnerable groups', but no other mentions of gender.</p>
<p>6. City Resilience Action Planning Tool (City RAP) – UN-Habitat, DiMSUR (2016)¹⁰⁶</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main audience: city managers and technical staff with no to limited DRR or climate change experience (primarily in sub-Saharan Africa). - Objective: enable local governments of small to intermediate sized cities to plan and undertake practical actions to strengthen the 	<p>Introduction section refers to informal settlements to be particularly vulnerable to natural and man-made hazards.</p>	<p>Gender mentioned in self-assessment exercise as part of civil society participation in urban governance, and access to finance.</p>

¹⁰⁵ <http://unhabitat.org/books/planning-for-climate-change-toolkit/>

¹⁰⁶ Founded by the Governments of Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique and the Union of Comoros, DiMSUR aims at developing local, national, and sub-national capacities for reducing vulnerability and building resilience to natural hazards in the Southern African region. With its headquarter in Maputo, Mozambique, and antennas in the other member countries, the DiMSUR delivers, since 2014, a wide range of services in disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and urban resilience. For further information: www.dimsur.org. For the tool: <http://www.dimsur.org/publication/city-resilience-action-planning-tool/>



Tool:	Audience and content:	Migrant-inclusive:	Gender integration:
	<p>resiliency of their cities and towns, through self-assessments, participatory risk mapping exercises and cross-sectoral planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 phases: crash course or training; city assessment (led by RAP team); finalization and validation of city action plan. - Main output: City Resilience Action Plan ('City RAP'). - Participatory: stresses importance of engaging communities in the action planning, through for example participatory risk mapping and community-led prioritization of resilience actions 	<p>Section on informal settlements also included in self-assessment exercise, with questions on proportion of population living in informal settlements, and efficiency of upgrading and prevention programs and their contribution to city resilience. No specific mention of migrants.</p>	<p>Also mention of gender-balanced community consultations.</p>
<p>7. Green City Development Toolkit – ADB (2015)¹⁰⁷</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main audience: ADB staff and consultants as well as city leaders. - Objective: to introduce key concepts of Green City development, provide a framework for undertaking urban assessments and determining green and sustainable development responses, and provide an inventory of resources to support design of these responses. - Components of Green City investments: resilient infrastructure; low-carbon transport; green industry; energy-efficient building; and city greening. - 3 steps: identification/scoping; prioritization/design; and evaluation. - Participatory: community participation stressed as central to identify needs, promote shared understanding and gather input into design processes, but no participatory tools included, instead referring to resources inventory. 	<p>No mention of migration or informality.</p>	<p>Limited, with only mention of gender-disaggregated data in the social profile subcomponent of the Green City profiling exercise.</p>
<p>8. Integrating climate change and urban risks into the VCA – IFRC (2014)¹⁰⁸</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main audience: Red Cross staff. - Objective: providing guidance on how to adjust the VCA to better address climate change, and how it can support the reduction of vulnerability in towns and cities. - Includes key learning on the VCA, core principles of a successful VCA and detailed guidance on how to integrate climate change and urbanization into the VCA, including in the various tools - Participatory: VCA is in itself community-driven and stresses 	<p>Mention of migration to cities driven by climate induced crop failures in rural areas, and informal settlements as vulnerable to disasters due to location and lack of services and adequate infrastructure.</p>	<p>Women mentioned as potentially more affected by climate change because of their lower adaptive capacity (access to resources, power imbalance), stressing social, economic and political determinants of vulnerability.</p>

¹⁰⁷ <http://www.gwp.org/Global/ToolBox/References/Green%20City%20Development%20Tool%20Kit.pdf>

¹⁰⁸ http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/disasters/reducing_risks/VCA/1260200-VCA-EN-LR2.pdf

Tool:	Audience and content:	Migrant-inclusive:	Gender integration:
	<p>ownership. Document also contains detailed guidelines for how to adjust the most commonly used VCA tools such as interviews, focus group discussions, mapping, seasonal calendar, transect walk, historical timeline, Venn diagram etc.</p>	<p>Analyzing informal economy, migration trends and potential tensions between migrants and other residents, as part of secondary data review, and seasonal calendar.</p>	<p>Stresses gendered facilitation of VCA and using gender-sensitive processes and tools (participation, sex disaggregated data).</p>
<p>9. Checklist for the Identification, Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation of Risk Reduction Projects in Urban Areas – IFRC (date unknown)¹⁰⁹</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main audience: Red Cross staff. - Objective: providing aspects to consider, methodologies or checks for staff to identify and implement risk reduction projects in urban areas. - Main sections: strategic analysis; diagnosis and formulation; execution; evaluation and learning; exit strategy or sustainability – subdivided into activity, aspects for verification and methodology. - Climate change considered as a cross-cutting issue. - Participatory: although mainly for project staff themselves to use, it mentions community interviews, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA), problem and objective tree, focus group discussions etc. as potential methodologies to use. 	<p>Urban-rural dynamics and migration mentioned as defining or influencing a city and its socio-economic situation. Informal settlements, migration and population origin mentioned as factors to consider when analyzing the city's socio-economic, judicial and political conditions. Informal sector highlighted under local livelihoods.</p>	<p>Gender included as a project cross-cutting issue. Women mentioned under stakeholders, beneficiary groups, and women groups as a target for sustainability interventions.</p>
<p>10. Climate Resilience Framework: Training materials – ISET, with AmCross, CDKN, Rockefeller Foundation and USAID – under</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main audience: climate change and DRR practitioners. - Objective: a comprehensive set of tools designed to be utilized by a 'leadership team' to help communities and partner organization assess and strengthen their climate resilience, within an urban context. - 3 sections or 'series': establishing resilience principles; understanding vulnerability and risk; and building resilience. - Strong focus on '<i>shared learning dialogues</i>' (SLD), which are a series of group discussions with various city stakeholders bringing together complementary knowledge on urban development and 	<p>Rural-to-urban migration integrated under past, present and future trend analysis and vulnerability assessment. Migrant/informal communities highlighted as particularly vulnerable, in terms of living in hazard-prone areas, poor housing, limited access to resources and services, social</p>	<p>Women included under 'marginalized groups', with vulnerability linked to less access to resources and services.</p> <p>Importance of integrating gender analysis. SLDs should be conducted reflecting and appreciating gender: identifying gendered vulnerability and adaptive capacity; map women-led</p>

¹⁰⁹ <http://www.alnap.org/resource/9488>

Tool:	Audience and content:	Migrant-inclusive:	Gender integration:
<p>ACCCRN (2013)¹¹⁰</p> 	<p>climate change and resulting in a shared understanding, agreement and ownership of resilience plans and actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participatory: training materials include participatory tools such as storytelling, games, visioning, mapping, Venn diagram, scenario development, ranking¹¹¹, trend analysis, historical timeline, cost-benefit analysis etc. 	<p>and cultural constraints and stigma. Community migrant-support groups and informal community groups in slums mentioned as examples to consider for stakeholder mapping and power analysis.</p>	<p>adaptation and evaluate proposed resilience actions for their equitability.</p> <p>Stresses women's involvement and influence in resilience actions.</p>
<p>11. Community Based DRM in Urban Areas Guidelines (<i>still in draft</i>) – MARD DMC, supported by AmCross, ISET under ACCCRN (2016)¹¹²</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main audience: Government authorities at ward and town level in cities, CBDRM Technical Support Groups (TSG) and Community Based Groups (CBG), as well as mass organizations involved. - Objective: to provide guidance to local government authorities of wards and towns, as well as residents and other stakeholders, and detail steps and methods to carry out community awareness raising and community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) in urban areas, in line with the national CBDRM Program (<i>see above</i>). - 3 main sections: overview; introducing key concepts and terminologies; and how to implement CBDRM in urban areas. The latter has 6 steps: introduction, preparation, CBDR Assessment, planning, implementation and M&E - Participatory: stresses active participation as a key principle of CBDRM. Contains tools such as: historical timeline, socio-economic activities calendar, risk mapping, ranking, vulnerability and capacity matrix etc. 	<p>Migrants as a group only mentioned as participant in the community based disaster risk assessment.</p>	<p>Pregnant women and women with young children included under 'vulnerable groups'. Women's and men's equal participation as a principle of risk assessment, and need to collect gender-disaggregated data.</p> <p>Women's Union as member of the CBDRM TSG and CBG (which should have 30% female members).</p> <p>Gender integrated in seasonal calendar, vulnerability and capacity matrix, ranking and CBDRM plans.</p>

¹¹⁰ <http://i-s-e-t.org/resources/training/climate-resilience-framework.html>

¹¹¹ ISET and AmCross have also developed detailed guidelines on a ranking process for prioritizing resilience interventions, combining pair-wise ranking, hazard scenarios evaluation, participatory cost benefit analysis and multi-criteria analysis. See: *Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Adaptation Planning: Tools for Prioritizing Potential Solutions*. ISET, AmCross, IFRC, 2015.

¹¹² Draft version February 2016.

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April 2016

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