



# ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS IN VIETNAM

## Some Lessons and Way Forward



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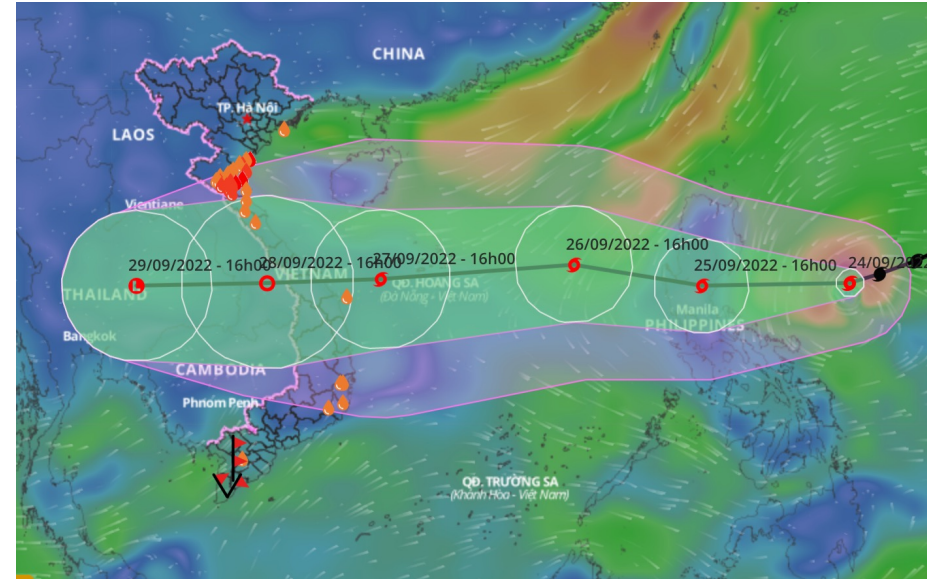
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# RECENT ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

## Evolution of the storm:

- 23/9: Tropical Depression become storm at the East of Luzon (Philippines)
- 25/9: Landfall to Philippines (at level 15 of Beaufort scale)
- 26-27/9: active in East Sea of Vietnam
- 28/9: Landfall to Central Region of Vietnam



Typhoon  
No 4  
(NORU)



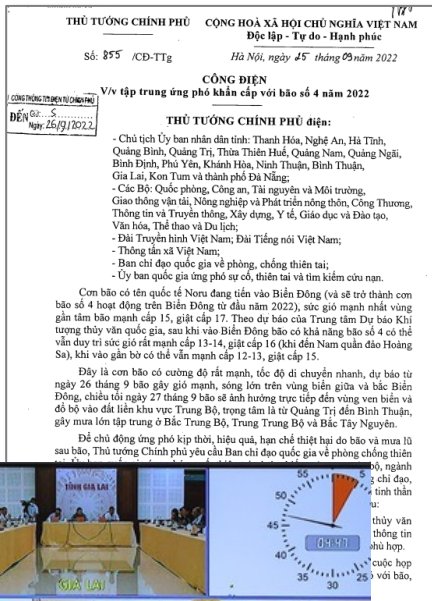
# RECENT ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

## Response Guidance:

- 25/9: The Prime Minister issue the Emergency Dispatch No 855/CD-TTg to 16 provinces
- 27/9: The Prime Minister issue the Emergency Dispatch No 865/CD-TTg to 11 provinces

## Direction:

- 25/9: Deputy Prime Minister Le Van Thanh chair the meeting with 16 provinces.
- 26/9: Establish of **Forward Command post** at Danang city.
- 27/9: The Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh chair the emergency meeting with 8 provinces that affected by Noru Storm.



Typhoon No 4 (NORU)



# RECENT ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

## Anticipatory Actions in Quang Tri and T.T.Hue province:

- Anticipatory Actions were undertaken in 06 communes (Quang Phu, Quang Thai and Huong Xuan in Thua Thien Hue province and Hai Phong, Trieu Do and Trieu Trach in Quang Tri province) on 26 Sept 2022 (*36 to 48 hours before Typhoon Noru making landfall*)



*Distribution of plastic drums for safe storage of food and important stuff for use during storm and flood time*



- Deployment of the livestock evacuation shelter was another Anticipatory Action planned *but not implemented* during and after Typhoon Noru, *taking into consideration the level of flood water*

Typhoon No. 4 (NORU) is a strong, fast-moving typhoon and landfall during night time, but with the synchronous, drastic action and early deployment of response activities, the damage caused by the typhoon has been minimized to the lowest level. Especially no deaths during the storm's landfall

Typhoon  
No 4  
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## CHALLENGES FOR ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

- Various types of **unusual natural disasters** occur more and more frequently
- Lack of specific regulation for AA implementation
- Forecast and early warning bulletins are very useful for early direction, ready to respond to natural disasters. However, **the accuracy of these early forecasts** is not a small challenge, especially for natural disasters with unpredictable developments such as extreme rain, landslides, flash floods. Therefore, it is difficult to **determine the threshold and time to trigger** early action to ensure high efficiency.
- Forecasts and early warning bulletins are still **limited in information and transmission** to people in remote areas, border areas and islands, which is both a challenge and a risk for people in these areas.
- Lack of a **unified database** of potential beneficiaries, which means more data needs to be collected and validated before each disaster
- And a very important factor of Anticipatory Action Plan is the availability of funds to trigger early action within a short period of time. Government funds for disaster prevention **are currently limited** and are **often prioritized for prevention activities** (training, drills and consolidation of disaster prevention works, ...) and remediation of consequences.



## WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen capacity for forecasting and early warning
- Research and propose specific policy and specific mechanism for Anticipatory Actions implementation
- Study the feasibility of linking the social protection system with early action procedures
- Finalize the guidance for developing Anticipatory Actions plans and SoP for AA implementation
- Strengthen awareness and capacity building for government authorities at all levels and community about Anticipatory Actions
- Integrated AA content into Natural Disaster Management Plans of all level
- Develop a unified database of vulnerable and early action beneficiaries
- Propose a funding mechanism for early action

