

MINISTRY OF RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
HYDROLOGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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**RESEARCHING SOLUTIONS TO ENHANCED
CAPACITY FOR DISASTER RESPONSE AND SEARCH
AND SURVEILLANCE OF THE PUBLIC INDUSTRY IN
THE CONFERENCE OF CLIMATE CHANGE**

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Thesis can be found at:

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LIST OF AUTHOR'S WORKS DISCLOSED

1. Nguyen Van Khiem, Huynh Thi Lan Huong, Mai Van Khiem (2018), "Environmental protection, response to climate change, disaster prevention in the people's police force", Science Magazine Climate Change Study, No. 7, **September** 2018, pp.81-86.

2. Nguyen Van Khiem, Huynh Thi Lan Huong, Mai Van Khiem, Nguyen Ngoc Chung, "Criteria for assessing the current status and contribution of the police sector in disaster prevention and search and rescue". Journal of Science Climate Change, No. 18, 6/2021, pp.58-67.

3. Nguyen Van Khiem, Huynh Thi Lan Huong, Mai Van Khiem, Do Thi Huong, Nguyen Ngoc Chung (2021), "Effectiveness and contribution of the police sector in responding to climate change and preventing natural disasters disaster and search and rescue", Journal of Meteorology and Hydrology, No. 730, pp.53-67, DOI: 10.36335/VNJHM.2021(730).53-67 9.

4. Nguyen Van Khiem, Huynh Thi Lan Huong, Mai Van Khiem, Do Thi Huong (2021), "Improve the effectiveness of the response to climate change, disaster prevention and search and rescue of the police sector" , Journal of Climate Change Science (published in issue 20, fourth quarter of 2021).

PREAMBLE

1. Urgency

Climate change is one of the biggest challenges facing humanity in the 21st century. Vietnam is one of the few countries heavily affected by climate change. In recent years, natural disasters have occurred in all regions of the country, causing great loss of life, property, economic, cultural, and social infrastructure, adversely affecting the environment. Especially, in the context of climate change, natural disasters in Vietnam are increasing in number, intensity and degree of impact, causing negative impacts on production activities and socio-economic development.

The Public Security Sector is one of the ministries/sectors that make important contributions to Vietnam's efforts in the prevention, control and prevention of traffic crimes. In order to well meet the actual requirements of the People's Public Security force (CAND) and promote its role in responding to climate change tasks, natural disaster prevention and control, and searching for rescue (referred to as UPT) as well as disaster recovery, the assessment of these activities of the police should be carried out methodically and scientifically. Therefore, the thesis focuses on researching the theoretical and practical basis to propose contents to serve the assessment of disaster prevention and disaster prevention activities, thereby proposing solutions to strengthen the capacity to perform the disaster prevention and control tasks and TKCN of the Ministry of Public Security (BCA) in the context of climate change.

2. Research scope

The thesis focuses on analyzing and evaluating the current status and effectiveness in the implementation of anti-corruption and anti-dumping work of the Public Security sector in the national efforts.

Research object of the thesis work on disaster prevention and control of Vietnam People's Public Security force in climate change conditions.

3. Research purpose

1. Assess the current status of implementation and contribution of the People's Public Security force in natural disaster prevention, search and rescue of the People's Police force in the context of climate change.

2. Proposing solutions to strengthen the capacity and contribute to natural disaster prevention, search and rescue for the People's Police force in the context of climate change.

4. Defensive thesis

- It is possible to assess the current status and effectiveness of the police sector's contribution to disaster prevention and protection through the disaster management process with identified contents.

- The work of disaster prevention and protection of the police sector still has some shortcomings and limitations that need to be overcome.

- Solutions to improve mechanisms and policies; organizing committee; Increasing resources can improve the effectiveness of the police sector's disaster prevention and rescue work in the context of climate change.

5. Scientific and practical significance of the thesis

5.1. Scientific significance

The thesis has proposed a closed 4-step disaster management process and proposed contents for assessing the current status and contribution of the police in disaster prevention and disaster prevention.

5.2. Practical significance

- The results of the thesis are to support managers at BCA in applying solutions to improve the effectiveness of disaster prevention and mitigation in the context of climate change/

- The process proposed in the framework of the thesis can be applied to other management levels in the locality (province, district and commune levels) to serve the work of disaster prevention and protection.

6. New contributions of the thesis

- On the basis of top-down and bottom-up approaches, the thesis has identified the disaster management process and necessary contents to serve the assessment of the current status, contributions and challenges of the industry. in preventing, responding to and overcoming consequences of natural disasters and extreme weather phenomena in the context of climate change.

- The thesis has assessed the shortcomings that need to be solved in order to improve the effectiveness of the police sector's disaster prevention and control work in the context of climate change.

- The thesis has proposed a number of solutions to strengthen the capacity and contribution of the police sector in disaster prevention and disaster prevention in the context of climate change, including: (1) Proposing the organization of the operational apparatus; (2) Completing mechanisms and policies; (3) Strengthening resources; (4) Propaganda, education, training, training to improve qualifications. These solutions can be applied to police at all levels (from the ministerial level, to the local and grassroots levels) to enhance the role of the police sector in disaster prevention and control.

7. Structure of the thesis

In addition to the Introduction, Conclusion and Recommendations, the thesis is organized into 3 Chapters, including:

Chapter 1: Research overview on disaster prevention, search and rescue

Chapter 2: Methods of assessing the current state of disaster prevention and control work in the Public Security sector.

Chapter 3: Assessing the current situation and proposing solutions to improve the effectiveness of the police sector's disaster prevention and control work in the context of climate change.

Chapter 1: RESEARCH OVERVIEW ON DISASTER RESPONSE AND SEARCH SEARCH

Currently, there are 3 main types of models/process frameworks in disaster management and are commonly applied in many countries and territories around the world, including: Framework/Process approach in disaster risk management ear; The framework follows sequential and iterative steps; Closed disaster management process.

The thesis focuses on analyzing the Framework/Process approach in disaster risk management through the Hyogo Framework for Action and the Sendai Framework for Action; The typical sequential and iterative step-by-step implementation framework is FAO's disaster management framework; Asian Development Bank (ADB) closed disaster management framework, Queensland - Australia Government Disaster Management Process, US Emergencies Authority Process, etc.

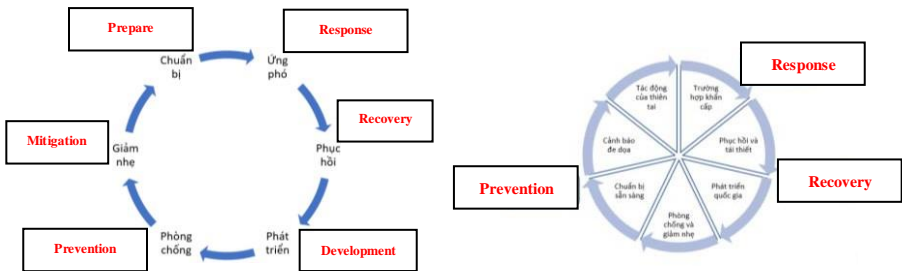


Figure 1.3. ADB's Basic Disaster Management Process

The closed disaster management process is an important and widely used tool in many countries and territories. Procedure manage Disasters are used for development programs and recommended by ADB member countries (Figure 1.3).

The thesis has reviewed the disaster prevention and protection systems of some countries in the world. Similar to Japan, Thailand and China, Vietnam's disaster prevention system has many similarities in that it follows a comprehensive approach to respond to all types of disasters. The response stages are also similar to the three phases: (i) prevention and mitigation; (ii) response; and (iii) remediation and reconstruction. Response activities are clearly assigned levels of responsibilities at each level and there is coordination between specialized agencies of ministries and sectors at the central level with local authorities at all levels.

In the implementation of disaster prevention and rescue, the People's Police is the core force in the evacuation of people, vehicles and properties, rescue and ensuring security, social order and safety. The tasks of the People's Police force include: Fighting against crimes, violations of the law on environment and climate change; ensuring security, order and traffic safety; relocate, evacuate, overcome consequences; ensuring the safety of people and property...; organization of search and rescue.

In order to enhance the effectiveness of the police force's defense, it is necessary to assess the current status and effectiveness of this work and propose appropriate solutions to strengthen the police force.

CHAPTER 2. METHODS OF CURRENT SITUATION ASSESSMENT AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO DISASTER PRECAUTIONS AND SEARCH AND SEARCH OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR

2.1. Research Methods

2.1.1. Collecting and analyzing documents: used to review and evaluate data, available documents (secondary documents) for analysis and evaluation. Evaluate the processes of hazard

management, disaster prevention, disaster prevention, etc., on that basis, select the appropriate process for Vietnam.

2.1.2. Participatory field observation: used to gather information. Methods help researchers better understand techniques, behaviors and attitudes of research subjects and situations.

2.1.3. Interviewing by questionnaire: using the questionnaire to interview and consult with officers in the police sector to collect information directly from the police officers who carry out the prevention and control work.

2.1.4. In-depth interviews: are used in order to understand deeply and thoroughly about the nature of the causes leading to the inadequacies and shortcomings in the work of the police sector in disaster prevention and control in the context of climate change.

2.2. Usage figures

The thesis uses documents on disaster prevention organizational models and disaster management processes in the world; characteristics, manifestations and evolution of climate change, natural disasters (storms, floods, flash floods,...) in Vietnam; documents on disaster management in Vietnam from central to local levels. The thesis has collected, synthesized and analyzed a large amount of documents, data and information specific to the Public Security sector.

2.3. Developing a method to evaluate the disaster prevention and search and rescue work of the police sector

The thesis proposes to apply a 4-step closed process to assess the current status and effectiveness as well as the contribution of the police sector in disaster prevention and protection. The requirements on the theoretical basis include the requirements set forth for disaster prevention and control in Vietnam's Law on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control and the requirements under the guidance of the Government ADB. The basis of practice is analyzed based on the

current status and implementation mechanism of disaster prevention and disaster prevention work of the BCA.

Since then, the thesis proposes the contents to serve the assessment of the current situation and the contribution of the police sector in four closed phases, including: Prevention / Mitigation; Ready; Responding to natural disasters; Disaster recovery. Based on the theoretical and practical requirements of the Public Security Department's UPT work, the thesis proposed evaluation contents in 4 groups: (i) Organizational structure; (ii) Development and planning, (iii) Resources, and (iv) Qualifications and skills.

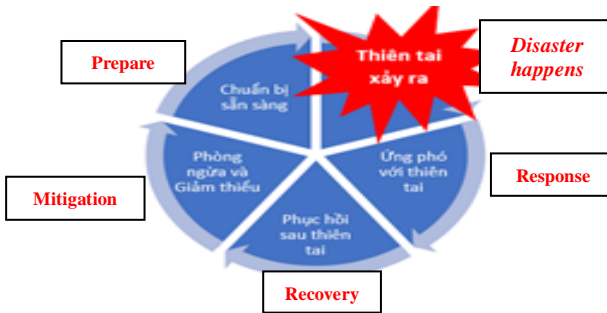


Figure 2.1. The closed disaster management process for Vietnam

2.4. Natural disasters and trends in the context of climate change

In order to be able to assess the challenges of disaster prevention and disaster prevention in the context of climate change of the CA sector, the thesis has analyzed the current status of natural disasters and trends in the context of climate change. In which, focus on 3 types of natural disasters including: storm, flood and flash flood. These are three types of natural disasters that frequently occur and have strong impacts on the people's livelihood and socio-economic status of Vietnam. In the context of climate change, these natural disasters are assessed to be more frequent, severe and difficult to predict. Therefore, it will increase the challenge of DRR and DEF.

CHAPTER 3. CURRENT SITUATION ASSESSMENT AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS TO IMPROVE DISASTER RESPONSE AND SEARCH AND SURVEY OF THE POLICE INDUSTRY IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

3.1. Assessment of the current state of disaster prevention, search and rescue by a top-down approach

3.1.1. Prevention/mitigation phase

1. Organizational structure: During the prevention and mitigation phase, the contents related to the organizational structure and the system of legal documents to implement the UPT were concerned by the BCA. However, the documents often focus on assigning units to perform according to their assigned functions and tasks, while, in many cases, the current conditions of functional units are not really favorable for implementation. Therefore, the effectiveness of disaster prevention and damage reduction through directing has some shortcomings.

2. Development and planning: At all levels, information on UPT implementation is always updated in the next year's plans. However, the construction and planning work is still not really close to the actual situation in some localities, lack of uniformity.

3. Resources: Regarding human resources: the results of investigation and analysis show that the quality of officers and soldiers (CBCS) participating in defense work is still low, making it difficult to meet the tasks set out in the near future. next.

In terms of organizational structure: The appointment of a standing unit for UPT at the Steering Committees of the local Public Security Forces is not clear and consistent, there is no full-time staff, only part-time officers, so it is ineffective and not satisfactory.

Regarding policy regimes: There are no clear regulations on specialized, reserve, active and part-time forces; yes but not

complete on regimes and policies, training for reserve, shock, and part-time forces participating in the UPT.

About means and equipment: Through surveys and assessments from local units, almost 100% of vehicles and technical equipment are being used, but only meet about 60% of the needs of the industry. UPT cooperation.

In terms of financial resources, BCA always has a policy of prioritizing funding arrangements and providing and supplementing facilities and materials to serve UPT. Relevant units proactively propose to the Ministry's leadership to adjust budget allocation, supplement lists and grant pages for local police

4. Qualifications and skills: The contents related to the development of science and technology level for the People's Police force have been set out and implemented in the Framework of Action Program for Climate Change for the period 2021-2030, with a vision to 2050. In which, scientific research and technological development activities are mentioned, and international cooperation is strengthened to apply scientific and technological achievements to environmental protection in order to reduce climate change and reduce adverse impacts on the environment affecting the work of the police.

3.1.2. Preparation phase

1. Organizational structure: BCA has performed relatively well the management and organizational structure in the preparation stage, when there is short-term and medium-term forecast information on natural disasters and weather phenomena. extreme,...

2. Development and planning: The activities of developing, implementing and adjusting the plans in the UPT of BCA have also been carried out smoothly and fully. However, the information on the estimated budget for the implementation is still not open, which can create disadvantages in the construction and adjustment of the

options, especially in the localities where there are not many projects. reserve resources.

3. Resources: The BCA has proactively organized the inspection and urging work of the units and localities, especially in the key areas of storms and floods; reviewing, making statistics and assessing the actual capacity of materials and means of disaster prevention and control and technical saving of the entire force; promptly provided and supplemented funds to serve the requirement of "4 on the spot" before the rainy and stormy season, so the response to natural disasters was more proactive and made many positive changes, contributing to limiting damage. about people and property caused by natural disasters and incidents. However, the Public Security sector, especially in units and localities, has not yet met the current requirements, the plan for disaster prevention and rescue in some places is still not close to reality, the preparation work according to the motto "4 in position" has not really been given due attention. Specialized and specialized means are not strong enough to actively respond to natural disaster situations.

4. Qualifications and skills: The results of BCA's UPT activities are undeniable, but there are also gaps in qualifications and skills of CBCS.

3.1.3. Response period during and immediately after disaster

1. Organizational structure: Mobilization of forces during and immediately after natural disasters and incidents is always done seriously and methodically. In general, in the past time, the UPT work has been drastically implemented by the BCA and has had certain results, the loss of life and property has decreased but is still at a high level.

2. Resources: In the actual situation of storms, floods and flash floods, in many localities, the information and reporting regimes are still not really strict and meet the requirements of the Government. reporting information mode. BCA always proactively allocates funds, supplies and means to the local Police and their units, as well as additional funding sources and supports for recovery and recovery activities. damage to the affected area.

3. Qualifications and skills: Although the preparation and training of the force has been done methodically and continuously updated and supplemented, however, in conditions of natural disasters, weather and geographical difficulties as well as the lack of modern protective equipment, the loss of life of the People's Police force, especially in the work of search and rescue, remains many challenges.

3.1.4. Stage of recovery and growth

1. Organizational structure: In order to be able to work towards the reconstruction and development of the People's Police force, especially to effectively and safely participate in the search and rescue work, the BCA needs to develop and supplement specific regulations on training, issue certificates of specialized professional skills training in UPT work. Develop and implement policies to encourage scientific and technological activities, attract investment, international cooperation, mobilize resources for applied research, serving UPT.

2. Development and planning: The integration of requirements and regulations in the implementation of UPT in sector development plans and master plans has been gradually implemented and implemented. However, there are not many reports on the results of this task.

3. Resources: The Ministry of Public Works has specifically identified targets in terms of human resources, infrastructure

resources, scientific and technological resources and international resources. In addition, the BCA also sets a number of the criteria for science and technology development, scientific research topics in the industry are aiming to be applied 100% in the deployment and implementation of the development work UPT.

4. Qualifications and skills: The qualifications and skills of public security officers in the public security sector are assessed through projects, programs, programs on science and technology development and training sessions to raise their qualifications. related to UPT work organized in the industry.

3.2. Assessment of the current state of disaster prevention and search and rescue by bottom-up approach

The thesis collects documents, surveys and interviews officials in the province. The detailed questionnaire interviews were conducted in Nghe An. The thesis also conducts group interviews with CBSCs according to the proposed contents. The results of the analysis are similar to the top-down assessment.

3.3. Existence and challenges of the police's disaster prevention and search and rescue in the context of climate change

3.3.1. According to the assessment from the Ministry level (top-down approach)

1. Organizational structure: There has been consensus and transparency in direction and command among relevant levels/sectors from central to local and grassroots levels, however, there are still some limitations in the implementation process as well as the results brought at local and grassroots levels.

2. Regarding development and planning: Information on natural disasters and climate change has been updated during the planning process. However, the resources for this task are limited, and the construction and medium- and long-term development planning of

the industry is still limited. The work of integrating contents related to CCA, DRR and SCA in the sector development plans and plans have been gradually implemented, but there are no clear and specific results reports.

3. Resources: Means, equipment, necessities, disaster prevention works and other resources are still lacking in quantity and low in quality; facilities, equipment and technology level are still inadequate. The work to develop and improve the quality of civil servants' capacity as well as improve the ability to mobilize the People's Police force to carry out disaster prevention and control is still limited. The salary, allowance, benefits guarantee for the forces participating in disaster prevention, search and rescue of the People's Public Security Forces are still inadequate.

4. Qualifications and skills: It has been mentioned and implemented step by step in the development strategies and plans of the sector, but the qualifications and skills of CBCS participating in UPT need to be improved to match match the requirement.

3.3.2. As assessed from the provincial level (bottom-up approach)

With the evaluation results from the provincial level on the current state of disaster prevention and disaster prevention and control in Nghe An province, some shortcomings can be drawn as follows: Information and communication plan and organization of training courses, rehearsals and training to improve the level of human resources of the People's Police force to carry out disaster prevention and rescue is still small in number; Means, equipment, necessities, disaster prevention works and other resources are lacking in quantity and low in quality; facilities, equipment and technology level are limited; Developing and improving the quality of civil

servants as well as improving the ability to mobilize the People's Police force to carry out disaster prevention and search and rescue has been invested and implemented, however, in the annual plans on development strategy, it should be further promoted; Implement compensation for civil servants performing anti-corruption tasks and Technical saving has been paid attention, but it is necessary to supplement the contents of salary regime, allowances, ensuring benefits for forces participating in disaster prevention and search and rescue of the People's Police; The application of science and technology in command, administration and coordination with other relevant sectors/units in the implementation of disaster prevention and control has been interested, but still limited.

3.3.3. Challenges of disaster prevention and search and rescue in the context of climate change

The above mentioned shortcomings in the implementation of disaster prevention and mitigation will continue to be challenges in the context of climate change. For BCA's specific disaster prevention and disaster prevention work, the challenges brought by climate change are reflected in the following basic aspects:

(1) The BCA has established a UPT Steering Committee to direct the Police of local units to organize the performance of assigned tasks. Since 2019, BCA has established a Steering Committee for UPT and Civil Defense. Thus, it can be seen that step by step BCA has perfected the organizational structure for UPT and PTDS work. However, in the face of the unpredictability of natural disasters under the impact of climate change, this organizational structure still exists inadequacies and will become more and more challenging in the face of changes in natural disasters.

(2) Natural disasters will likely have an impact on the infrastructure of the disaster prevention and protection work of the Public Security. Currently, the industry's infrastructure is not enough

in quantity and does not meet the technological requirements. The increasing impact of natural disasters in the context of climate change will cause obstacles to the disaster prevention and disaster prevention work of the Public Security.

Table 3.24. Analyze the existence and propose solutions to improve the effectiveness of natural disaster prevention and search and rescue of the police sector in the context of climate change

Problems exist	Proposed Solutions
Following a top-down approach	
About the organizational structure	
There are still limitations in directing and directing work between relevant levels/sectors from central to local and grassroots levels, thus, limited in results at local levels, basis	Adjusting and perfecting the organizational structure from the ministerial level to the grassroots level
Construction and planning	
Resources for BCA's disaster prevention and protection work are limited, only using regular security expenses.	Increase resources
The construction and medium- and long-term planning of the sector has not been fully implemented	Strengthen the development of medium and long-term plans
The work of integrating contents related to disaster prevention and disaster prevention in industry development plans and plans has been gradually implemented, however, there are still no clear and specific results reports.	Strengthening the integration of UPT in sector development plans and master plans
Power	
Means, equipment, necessities, disaster prevention works and other resources are lacking in quantity and low quality; facilities, equipment and technology level are still limited.	Enhance facilities and equipment as well as technological level
The work of development and capacity building of CBCS has not yet been fully implemented.	Organization of training, training to improve qualifications

Problems exist	Proposed Solutions
There is a lack of salary incentives, allowances, and benefits for the forces participating in disaster prevention and rescue of the People's Police force.	Supplementing preferential policies for forces participating in disaster prevention and rescue
Qualifications and skills	
The qualifications and skills of civil servants in disaster prevention and disaster prevention are still limited.	Organization of training, training to improve qualifications
Following a bottom-up approach	
The plan for information, communication and organization of trainings, drills, drills and training to improve the human resources of the People's Police force to carry out disaster prevention and control is still small in number.	Strengthen the organization of training, training to improve qualifications
Means, equipment, necessities, disaster prevention works and other resources are lacking in quantity and low in quality; facilities, equipment and technology level are still limited.	Enhance facilities and equipment as well as technological level
The work of developing and improving the quality of civil servants as well as improving the ability to mobilize the People's Public Security forces to carry out disaster prevention and control has been invested and implemented, however, there is still a situation that the qualifications of civil servants are not suitable for development. development of science and technology.	Organization of training, training to improve qualifications Strengthen medium and long-term planning
It is necessary to supplement the content of salary, allowances, and benefits for forces participating in disaster prevention and search and rescue of the People's Police.	Supplementing preferential policies for the forces participating in disaster prevention and rescue of the People's Police force
There are still limitations in applying science and technology in disaster prevention and control	Improving the level of science and technology in the implementation of

Problems exist	Proposed Solutions
	disaster prevention and control

3.4. Some solutions to improve the effectiveness of disaster prevention and search and rescue in the context of climate change

3.4.1. Completing the organizational structure

The thesis proposes a plan to adjust the organizational structure of UPT of BCA: Establishing 01 specialized Department of UPT and Civil Engineering, establishing Divisions according to all 04 assigned functions, such as: (1) Division SSC; (2) Disaster Prevention Department; (3) Parts Technical design; (4) PTDS Department. With the function and task of helping the Head of the BCA's Steering Committee for Civil Engineering and Development, in directing and administering the response to climate change, disaster prevention, search and rescue, and disaster prevention. Standing Agency: BCA Office.

* Advantages: This proposed option will not make a big disturbance in the organizational structure of UPT & TDDS; saving human resources, in line with the trend of downsizing the apparatus; ensure the inheritance and promote the positive aspects of the current units, organizations and modes of operation; ensuring professionalism, serving the direction and management of effective disaster prevention, response and remediation.

* Disadvantage: This option will establish more Departments or the Board will have to add staff to complete it, which may affect the staffing structure of the unit.

3.4.2. Completing the organization of the operating apparatus

At present, there are still some limitations in the unity and transparency of direction and command among relevant levels/sectors from central to local levels in the BCA. The thesis proposes solutions to the organization of the implementation apparatus of UPT at all levels as follows: BCA Steering Committee for response to climate change, disaster prevention, search and rescue: Head of Steering Committee: 01 BCA leader. The members of the Steering Committee are representatives of the leaders of the Departments under the Ministry.

In which, the BCA Office is the Joint Standing Committee and directly standing on the anti-communication and civil defense; Police Department of Fire Prevention, Fighting and Rescue (Department C07): Permanently responds to incidents, natural disasters and industrial accidents and ensures means, techniques, logistics and information communication in service of incident response, natural disaster and technical disaster; The Department of Health performs the state management of climate change response and environmental protection,... The Mobile Police Command performs the task of preparing forces and means to participate in response and help the people first, during and after the disaster,...

The thesis also recommends the organization of the implementation apparatus of the UPT for the police of the provinces and cities; district, town; and commune. The thesis proposes regulations on permanent specialized forces, reserve forces, shock forces and part-time forces.

3.4.3. Completing the policy regime

Currently, the force participating in the police department's UPT work is enjoying the regimes and policies on salary and allowances.

However, there are no clear regulations on the permanent full-time force, reserve force, shock force and part-time force; inadequate in terms of policies, regimes, and funding for the forces. Some related documents were issued from 2008 and earlier.

Therefore, the BCA needs to consider supplementing the regimes and policies on: Special training regime when providing emergency aid at places where natural disasters, storms, floods, and incidents occur; Extra food allowance when responding, rehearsing, training, training; incentive and reward mode; The mode of fostering when training, rehearsing and training; Policy regime when injured, sacrificed when participating in disaster prevention, search and rescue.

3.4.4. Increase resources

Regarding means and equipment: Provide specialized means and equipment for forces doing disaster prevention work; focus on investing in essential and specialized means and equipment for each force involved in UPT work:

It is expected that by 2025: To fully meet the norms of equipment for special and essential vehicles for the permanent specialized forces of the Steering Committee and the Executive Committee;

70% of the norm on equipment for essential equipment;

50% of the norm on equipment for special forces for specialized forces;

50% of the norm on equipment for essential vehicles;

30% of the norm on equipment for special vehicles for the concurrent force;

30% of the norm of essential equipment for the Reserve force.

It is expected that by 2030: To ensure that 100% of the norms of special equipment equipment are met for the forces participating in

disaster prevention and disaster prevention in the context of climate change.

Regarding human resource development: strive to ensure police of provinces and cities; Departments, Mobile Police Command, Fire and Rescue Police Department, Traffic Police Department, Public Security Schools, Prisons have Executive Committee and permanent staff in charge of the Executive Committee. Ensure that the Police of local units and units under the Ministry have their own headquarters with a Central Executive Committee (up to the district level); strengthen training, improve capacity, qualifications and skills to prevent, respond to and overcome consequences of natural disasters;

Regarding strengthening of facilities: Meeting the requirements of the office to serve the Public Security and UPT work. Striving for 100% of permanent staff, in charge of disaster prevention, search and rescue, have enough workplaces and places to live according to standards.

3.4.5. Propaganda, education and training, raising qualifications

The public security sector needs to further strengthen the awareness of police officers about the effects of climate change, disaster prevention and control through information technology through training, professional training, techniques of saving and technology, prevention and control of acts and violations of the law on environmental protection, response to climate change.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Conclusion

On the basis of analysis based on the current status of implementation of UPT work of the Ministry of Public Security, the thesis has determined the disaster risk management process according to a 4-step closed process including requirements set for the public. This action includes:

(1) Prevention and mitigation phase, which is defined as the period of time during which the Government, ministries, departments, sectors and localities develop and implement annual actions. when there are no short-term forecasts related to 03/21 types of natural disasters, storms, floods, flash floods;

(2) The preparation phase, defined as the period from when the Government, ministries, departments, sectors and localities develop and take actions when short-term forecasts are available;

(3) Response phase during and immediately after: Defined as the period from when the Government, ministries, departments, sectors, localities and communities take disaster prevention and disaster prevention and control actions during and immediately after a disaster;

(4) Recovery and reconstruction phase: Defined as the period from when the Government, ministries, departments, sectors, localities and communities take actions to restore and rebuild the affected area, as well as a continuation of the appropriate response efforts undertaken in the other phase of the closed loop. This phase will directly support phase 1 in the closed loop.

The thesis has evaluated according to two approaches (from the top down - analyzing the implementation of the UPT of the Ministry

of Public Security; and from the bottom up – analyzing analyze the implementation of the provincial PTA (with Nghe An province as a pilot)) to assess the current status and needs in the implementation of disaster prevention, search and rescue work of the police sector.

On the basis of the above analysis, the thesis has proposed solutions for the People's Public Security force in order to strengthen the capacity and contribute to natural disaster prevention and control and national search and rescue in the context of national disaster prevention and control. climate change scenarios, including:

To ensure good disaster prevention and mitigation in the context of climate change, it is necessary to prepare well in terms of resources such as means, equipment and other necessary conditions to meet the requirements. fabricate;

Increase sufficient staffing, ensure regimes, policies and funding for forces participating in UPT work;

Focusing on training, training, rehearsals, meeting the requirements of civil engineering and construction work;

Strengthen training, coaching, training, rehearsals, to meet the requirements of civil defense and development work;

Provide appropriate funding and direct police units and localities to organize large-scale exercises and rehearsals of industrial engineering plans with many participating forces;

Invest in building a training center for industrial engineering with facilities, equipment, model tools, and practical learning tools to organize training for civil servants in order to further improve the effectiveness of civil engineering and construction work;

Develop specific plans and plans, assign clear responsibilities when incidents, disasters, dangers occur ...

2. Recommendations

The thesis has assessed the anti-corruption and anti-dumping work of the Public Security sector according to a closed 04-step process based on specific content requirements on (i) Organizational structure, (ii) Construction and planning, (iii) Resources and (iv) Qualifications and skills of officers and soldiers.

The contents are determined based on the ADB Disaster Risk Managers' Manual. However, within the framework of the thesis, the author has not widely consulted stakeholders on these criteria.

Therefore, in order to be able to apply these scientific bases in the Ministry of Public Security, it is necessary to have reference studies and extensive consultation among the police force and relevant stakeholders. Within the scope of the research, the new thesis collects information through survey and survey using a questionnaire in Nghe An province and the staff working in consulting, management and direct combat are members of the Steering Committee and the Help Group. the Executive Committee of the UPT/BCA. In order to obtain more objective assessment results, it is necessary to expand the survey in other units and localities.