

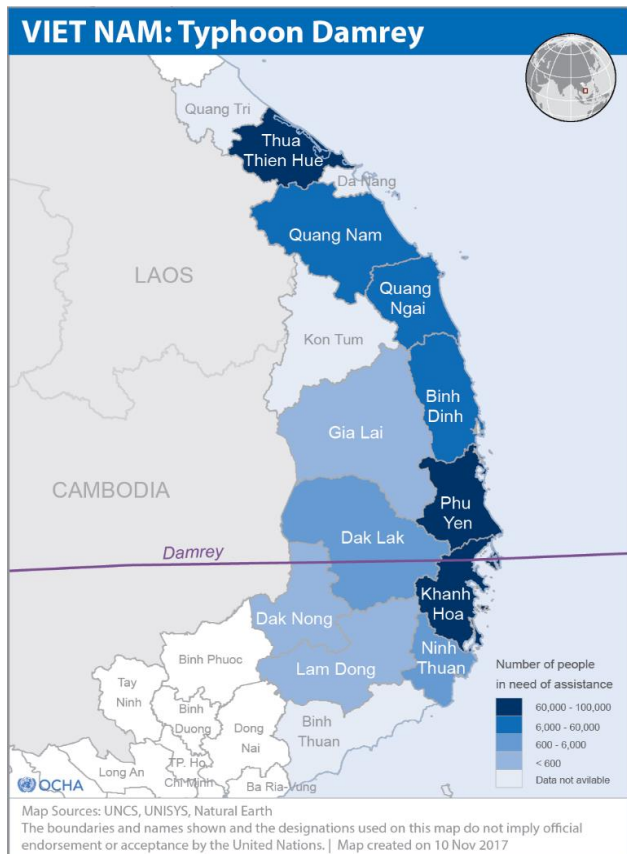
Viet Nam: Typhoon Damrey & flooding in the Central and Highland regions of Viet Nam

Situation Update No.3 (as of 22 November 2017)



This update is issued on behalf of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Viet Nam. It covers the period between 11-22 November 2017. Another update will be shared once new information becomes available.

Situation Overview



- Typhoon Damrey, or Storm No.12, made landfall in Viet Nam on early Saturday morning, 4 November 2017, with winds of up to 135 km/hour, 500 km south of Nha Trang (Khánh Hòa province). Additional heavy rainfall and floods, as well as additional tropical storms such as Kirogi, continued to ravage many of the affected provinces. An estimated economic loss and damage of VND 14,318.62 million (USD 630,500,000) has been estimated by the Government.
- 107 people have been killed, 315 people were injured, and 16 are still missing.
- Updated numbers for the most affected provinces, including in the South Central (Khánh Hòa, Phú Yên, Bình Định, and Quảng Ngãi) and Central regions (Thừa Thiên-Huế, Quảng Nam, and Da Nang), show the destruction of 125,000 hectares of crops, 133,000 hectares of aquaculture, and 70,055 aquaculture cages. In addition, 1,348 fishing vessels were wrecked, while 454,317 poultry (ducks and chicken) and 10,642 livestock (buffaloes, pigs) have died.

Source: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

operations to prevent downstream flooding. So far, only one dam has broken, and four irrigation reservoirs have been damaged.

- Flood warnings between 19-24 November have been issued for provinces along the coast from Ha Tinh to Binh Thuan, as well as in the Central Highlands and Dong Nai province.

4.33 million people estimated as being affected	395,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance	305,254 houses damaged, flooded or destroyed entirely	107 people have been killed	15 provinces in the Central regions severely affected
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Source for damage and loss data: Central Steering Committee of Natural Disaster Prevention and Control

Joint Needs Assessments

- Together with community leaders in the affected provinces, the Central Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (CCNDPC), VNRC as well as joint UN/INGO missions were deployed to assess the damage in the affected sectors, and to provide a full and consolidated overview of needs in the sectors of infrastructure, agriculture and immediate humanitarian needs sectors.
- Based on the results of the joint assessments, the scale, urgency and privatization of needs (initially based on secondary data review) had to be revised as follows: (i) restoring the food security of severely affected communities in the forthcoming months (ideally until the next harvest in May 2018), (ii) measures to increase sanitation and access to clean water, and urgently repairing wells that are poisoned or still leaking unclean water, (iii) immediate restoration of livelihoods, including agriculture, aquaculture, and herding/animal farming, which are the main source of income, and (iv) the immediate repair of destroyed/damaged houses.
- Priority needs within the next three months will need to focus on the provision of food and cash to ensure food security, the provision of livelihood support to restart income generating activities, clean water filters/purifiers, tents and shelter repair kits, access to medical centers, hygiene kits, and the restoration of essential services, while priority needs beyond those three months will also focus on increased livelihood support and restoration, rehabilitation, and early recovery planning.

Funding Overview

- The CCNDPC, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), has provided VND 100 million of financial support for the most affected provinces of Khanh Hoa and Phu Yen, as well as 13,000 tons of rice, of which 8,200 tons have already been delivered. CCNDPC acknowledges that several needs of the population are still not met, and additional support will be necessary. In addition, the Viet Nam Fatherland Front (VFF) has released VND 5.5 billion to the most affected regions to provide relief aid to affected families.

UN agencies and INGOs

- The CCNDPC officially issued a request for international help to UN agencies, INGOs and Development Partners on 8 November 2017 to cooperate on recovery work related to the impacts of typhoon Damrey and continued heavy rainfall and flooding in the Central and Highland regions of Viet Nam. Several meetings with CCNDPC and UN representatives, as well as with INGOs, potential donors and bilateral partners have taken place since to discuss and coordinate needs assessments, funding options, and relief activities.
- The UN, PACCOM and INGOs continue to coordinate their efforts jointly, and deployed three joint needs assessment missions to (i) Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa, (ii) Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh, and (iii) Thua Thien Hue and Quang Nam, between 13 to 16 November 2017, with participation from Government representatives. Mission outcomes have since been discussed within the INGO/UN Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG), and have been presented to the CCNDPC.
- The UN in Viet Nam, including FAO, IOM, UNDP and UNICEF, have requested funds from the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) with the hope of receiving early approval for between USD 3-4 million to support relief activities in the sectors of Emergency Shelter, WASH, and Food Security and Livelihoods, which will be carried out by UN agencies together with Government, VNRC as well as INGO partners. An Emergency Response Plan (ERP), summarizing necessary immediate humanitarian aid (0-6 months) and early recovery activities (6-12 months), is also currently being developed.
- The INGOs, in close cooperation with PACCOM, UN agencies, and local partners and communities have activated initial responses to support the affected population. Save the Children Viet Nam has announced initial financial support of USD 120,000 to support relief efforts, while World Vision Viet Nam has started to provide

support to affected families and children in the district of Bac Tra My, Quang Nam province. In addition, and through the OCHA Emergency Response Fund, the UN has mobilized USD 100,000 for immediate relief activities in the Food Security and Livelihoods sector, which will be carried out by World Vision Viet Nam.

Bilateral and regional partners

- The Government of Russia has provided USD 5,000,000, as well as 40 tons of in-kind contributions of humanitarian assistance, including 7 tents, 9.8 tonnes of sugar, 7,434 milk bottles, 12,600 meat canned boxes, 6,048 canned fish boxes, and 54,880 foodstuff boxes for children in the two severely affected provinces of Khanh Hoa and Phu Yen. The relief items were delivered to affected households during 14-15 November. In addition, the Government of Japan has provided 105 water filter systems to severely affected communes in the provinces of Thua Thien Hue and Quang Nam.
- The Government of New Zealand has offered financial support of CHF 300,000 (through the IFRC in Geneva) to VNRC efforts in the province of Binh Dinh, and the Government of the United States, through USAID, has signed an agreement with the VNRC to implement USD 250,000 in emergency assistance for the Emergency Shelter, WASH and Health sectors in the provinces of Quang Nam, Quang Ngai and Khanh Hoa, which is in addition to their initial disaster preparedness grant of USD 800,000 in October 2017 to support the VNRC in building capacity to better prepare and respond to disasters in three provinces, targeting 43,700 beneficiaries. Discussions are ongoing with other bilateral partners.
- The VNRC has released emergency aid in the form of cash and in-kind contributions valued at nearly VND 1.1 billion to support the provinces of Khánh Hòa, Phú Yên, Đắk Lắk and Bình Định. In addition, it has received financial support from the IFRC in Geneva (CHF 350,000) to support relief activities in the provinces of Thua Tien Hue, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Dac Lac, and Khanh Hoa.

Humanitarian Response



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Sector focal points: Mr. Lalit Patra (lpatra@unicef.org) and Mr. Vu Xuan Viet (vvu@unicef.org)

Damage and Needs:

- The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and UN agencies estimate financial humanitarian needs for the WASH component at USD 12,000,000 for emergency and recovery responses to cover life-saving and recovery needs of an estimated 150,000 people in the following areas:
 - Water treatment supplies for treatment of contaminated water sources.
 - Water point rehabilitation, water storage and water quality testing in typhoon and flooded areas.
 - Prevention of potential water-borne disease outbreak in all affected provinces.
 - Provide hygiene kits, and or water filters to the most extreme poor and vulnerable households.
 - Improve WASH services in affected schools (improve drinking water safety, rehabilitation of water supply facilities, water storage and hand-washing).
 - Monitoring and awareness building on water safety, sanitation, hygiene and water among affected children, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and communities to prevent malnutrition.
 - Improvement of operation and maintenance of water schemes for sustainable water supply.
- Though there has been no data on the increased incidence of water-related diseases, the continued lack of clean drinking water coupled with poor hygiene conditions pose a high public health risks for the most vulnerable communities. Continued external support on safe storage, water quality monitoring and household

drinking water safety, combined with increased hygiene campaigns will enable the communities to recover and strengthen capacity to build back better.

Response:

- The Directorate of Water Resources under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) has directed the Department of Water Resources and Rural Water Supply and the National Centre for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (NCERWASS) to closely monitor the water and sanitation situation in different provinces, and to guide the provincial CERWASS of affected provinces to consolidate reports of damage and the most urgent needs of affected populations.
- The provincial Government and local authorities have taken immediate actions to support the affected communities to repair damaged water supply facilities, debris removal, treatment of polluted wells, clean-up of latrines, and environmental cleansing to ensure the effective prevention of communicable diseases.



Food Security and Livelihoods

Sector focal point: Ms. Roberta Tranquilli (roberta.tranquilli@fao.org)

Damage and Priority Needs:

- While the Government's supply of 13,000 tons of rice will cover food needs for now, it is expected that more tons of rice are urgently needed to cover the food needs of over 38,400 households in the next four weeks. In addition, 50,000 poor households have lost their livelihood and need immediate assistance to restore their food security during the lean season (December - April 2018).
- Over 125,000 hectares of crops have been damaged, including 8,468 hectares of rice, 21,166 hectares of vegetables, 11,592 hectares of perennial crops, 43,472 hectares of annual crops, 8,157 hectares of fruit trees, and 32,494 hectares of forest.¹ In addition, 261 metric tons of seeds and 217 metric tons of food stocks have been lost.
- 133,042 hectares of shrimp production (Binh Dinh: 19 ha and Khan Hoa: 133,023 ha), and 2,441 hectares of fishing ponds have been damaged, while 70,055 aquaculture cages have been swept away (Thừa Thiên Huế: 728; Danang: 80, Quảng Ngãi: 23; Bình Định: 80; Phú Yên: 238; Khánh Hòa: 68 864, Dak Lak: 42).
- 1,345 fishing vessels were wrecked (including 1,141 in the province of Khánh Hòa).
- 454,317 poultry (ducks and chicken) and 10,642 livestock (buffaloes, pigs) have died.

Response:

- The Government is providing 500 tons of rice for each severely affected province and 100-200 tons of rice for moderately affected provinces.

¹ Over 125,000 hectares of crops have been damaged, including 8,468 hectares of rice (Quang Tri: 51ha, Quang Nam: 778 ha; Quang Ngai: 237 ha, Bình Định: 1,088 ha; Phú Yên: 952 ha; Khánh Hòa: 4,374 ha; Gia Lai: 25 ha; Đắk Lắk: 787 ha, Kon Tum: 76 ha, Lâm Đồng: 100 ha), 21,166 hectares of vegetables (Quang Tri: 87 ha, Thừa Thiên Huế: 1,063 ha; Đà Nẵng: 140 ha; Quang Nam: 1,478 ha, Quảng Ngãi: 1,627 ha; Bình Định: 805 ha; Phú Yên: 999 ha; Khánh Hòa: 2,066 ha; Ninh Thuận: 2 ha; Gia Lai: 732 ha; Đắk Lắk: 12,025 ha; Kon Tum: 07 ha, Đắk Nông: 70 ha; Lâm Đồng: 205 ha), 11,592 hectares of perennial crops (Quang Tri: 10 ha, Thừa Thiên Huế: 21 ha; Quảng Ngãi: 120 ha; Phú Yên: 2,249 ha; Khánh Hòa: 668 ha; Đắk Lắk: 8,283 ha; Kon Tum: 03 ha, Đắk Nông: 137 ha; Lâm Đồng: 100 ha), 43,472 hectares of annual crops (Quang Tri: 11 ha, Thừa Thiên Huế: 192 ha; Quang Nam: 1,221 ha; Quang Ngai: 1,377 ha; Phú Yên: 25,560 ha; Khánh Hòa: 15,072 ha; Kon Tum: 40 ha), 8,157 hectares of fruit trees (Thua Thien Hue: 30 ha, Quang Ngai: 866 ha, Khánh Hòa: 7 200 ha; Kon Tum: 10 ha), and 32,494 hectares of forest (Quang Tri: 10 ha, Thừa Thiên Huế: 3 ha, Đà Nẵng: 01 ha, Quang Nam: 5 ha; Quang Ngai: 1,182 ha, Bình Định: 823 ha; Phú Yên: 10,408 ha; Khánh Hòa: 20,063 ha).

- The Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) has provided initial support of 2.12 billion VND (distribution of unconditional cash, household kits, shelter repair kits, ceramic filters and Aquatabs) to support relief efforts in the seven provinces of Thừa Thiên-Huế, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Phu Yen, Binh Dinh, Khanh Hoa and Dak Lak. The VNRC also distributed 1,000 boxes of instant noodles in Binh Dinh. In Quang Ngai, the VNRC has sent 700 boxes of instant noodles.
- World Vision Viet Nam is supporting 5,000 people in the provinces of Quang Nam and Quang Ngai through the provision of 75,000 kg of rice (15 kg per individual) and 1,250 kits of supplementary food (cooking oil, sugar, etc.).
- FAO, in collaboration with MARD, is developing an Emergency Response Plan for the Food Security/Livelihood sector to better address the humanitarian and early recovery needs of 50,000 poor households (200,000 people) over the next six months.



Sector focal point: Mr. Nelson Bosch (nbosch@iom.int) and Ms. Jenty Kirsch-Wood (jenty.kirsch-wood@undp.org)

Damage and Needs:

- 3,485 houses have collapsed; and 137,982 houses were partly damaged or have lost their roof.²
- More than 35,000 people were evacuated.

Response:

- Local authorities in the affected provinces have provided support to 35,168 persons from 8,516 households to return to their homes, and the Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority (VNDMA) is working closely with provincial authorities to get information on shelter needs to plan for effective relief action and early recovery.
- IOM, UNDP and their partners are working on emergency shelter proposals to mobilise additional funding to provide relief assistance in the shelter sector.
- On 16 November, the ASEAN Coordinating Center for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA) delivered additional relief items for the shelter sector, such as family kits, 1,000 shelter repair kits, 600 household tool kits, 1,000 personal hygiene kits as well as 1 motorboat, to be distributed in the most affected provinces of Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, and Khanh Hoa.



Sector focal point: Mr. Nguyen Dinh Quang (ndquang@unicef.org)

Damage and Needs:

- The National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) has listed 122 communes from 12 districts as seriously affected by the floods, including 80,531 pregnant and lactating women, as well as 143,997 children.
- Based on initial findings from the joint UN/INGO assessments, the poorest households (9.5% of total affected households) in the provinces of Binh Dinh and Quang Ngai are at a high risk of food and nutrition insecurity.

² 3,485 houses have collapsed (Thua Thien-Hue: 01; Quang Nam: 21, Quảng Ngãi: 39; Binh Định: 260; Phú Yên: 177; Khánh Hòa: 2,792; Gia Lai: 16; Đắk Lắk: 174; Đắk Nông: 02; Lâm Đồng: 03); and 137,982 houses were partly damaged or lost their roof (Quảng Trị: 06, Quảng Nam: 430, Quảng Ngãi: 359; Binh Định: 1,735; Phú Yên: 18,516; Khánh Hòa: 114,098; Ninh Thuận: 65; Gia Lai: 140; Đắk Lắk: 2,423; Kon Tum: 68; Đắk Nông: 54; Lâm Đồng: 87).

It is expected that over the next three months, and due to the serious damage to rice and vegetable crops, these needs will likely increase.

Response:

- The Regional Nha Trang Pasteur Institute has sent emergency action teams to all 15 affected provinces to assess damage and immediate humanitarian needs, and to provide technical guidance to the local health sector on how to best carry out hygiene, sanitation and food hygiene response activities.
- The NIN remains in close contact with the local nutrition teams of the affected provinces to continuously update needed information, and provide technical support to local teams when and if needed.



Sector focal point: Ms. Joyce Patricia Bheeka (jpbheeka@unicef.org)

Damages and Needs:

- The four provinces of Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh have suffered most severely regarding class disruption and damages to school facilities, as most of them were heavily inundated and/or flooded.
- The estimated economic loss within the education sector for the two provinces of Thua Thien Hue and Quang Nam stands at VND 15,000,000,000, including damaged furniture, collapsed classrooms, destruction of electrical equipment as well as learning material such as computers, and lab equipment. The most immediate needs include the provision of teaching aids and materials, equipment, nutrition supplements for school meals, repair of school infrastructure, and better education programmes in the Disaster Risk Reduction sector.
- The most disadvantaged population has suffered the most, as especially poor children from geographically isolated and low-lying areas, and children with disabilities often resumed school later than their peers. There is a strong need to better include those children in the future, as they are most prone to drowning and communicable/water-borne diseases.

Response:

- Provincial, district and commune People's Committees requested support from the relevant local and provincial sanitation authorities to clean schools before resuming classes, and allocated some budget for repair of facilities, which is limited and not sufficient to avoid further disruptions. For schools that were severely or fully damaged, neighboring schools temporarily provided them with learning space to ensure the continuation of classes.
- The provincial Departments of Education and Training, the Departments of Health and the Provincial Military Command have worked together to direct their subordinate agencies to conduct environmental cleansing and disinfection to ensure environmental protection and avoid outbreaks of diseases after the disaster. Local health clinics and schools have been provided with disinfectants to prevent communicable/water-borne diseases.
- The Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) continues to monitor the situation, and has facilitated assessment missions to the provinces of Khanh Hoa, Binh Dinh and Quang Ngai. Building on the assessment, MOET has since provided recommendations to the Province People's Committees in the affected provinces on how to best avoid further disruptions.

Damage and Needs:

- A total of 109 Commune Health Stations (CHSs) and hospitals in the four most affected provinces of Quang Ngai, Khanh Hoa, Binh Dinh, and Phu Yen have reported damage or were flooded due to typhoon Damrey and the floods.
- As of now, no increase in communicable diseases or outbreaks in the affected provinces have been reported. Basic health care services in this regard have however been disrupted in some communes as they are not easily accessible, given the damage to infrastructure, but functions have since normalized.

Response:

- The Ministry of Health (MOH) has sent delegates to the most affected provinces to guide local health sector response measures during and after the flood. In addition, MOH has provided emergency support to the affected provinces with emergency health kits and medical supplies.
- As requested by the MOH, WHO is supporting relief activities in the most affected provinces through the provision of aquatabs for the treatment of drinking water at household level.

 Early Recovery

Damage and Needs:

- Debris removal remains a key concern in many of the affected areas, and damage to roads and critical infrastructure is significant. Local communities are mobilising volunteers and Government staff to provide support in their clean-up efforts.
- With 3,485 houses having collapsed, and an additional 137,982 being damaged (ranging from 30-70% destruction), there is an urgent need to increase support for housing rehabilitation and reconstruction, as well as to prevent further escalation of humanitarian needs. More concerningly, an increased flow of rural migrants to urban areas has been reported in the most affected areas where livelihoods have been almost completely destroyed.
- Considerable losses and damages to infrastructure were recorded, including for irrigation facilities, electricity gridlines, transportation and telecommunication, which made it difficult for the affected population to return to their normal lives, a situation which is still relevant for some of the affected communities. In addition, 258,414 meters of irrigation canals have been damaged.

Response:

- The Government of Viet Nam has been active in debris removal and the reestablishment of roads, electricity and other infrastructure services. It has also initiated recovery planning and requested international support for its ongoing efforts.
- UNDP has mobilised national early recovery experts to join and lead one of the joint UN/INGO assessment teams. Regional and global expertise is also being mobilised to support a planned scale-up of early recovery and recovery support, and to ensure effective information management for recovery in partnership with the VNDMA. This will likely include extending existing flood and storm resilient housing programmes in highly impacted provinces.

- UNDP has mobilised additional funding for the overall coordination, assessment and planning of early recovery efforts, and the agency has offered support to the Government of Viet Nam as required in early recovery planning, including the development of an initial recovery framework focusing on housing and ecosystems rehabilitation, and capacity building for Government/community data collection and the development of information systems for recovery.

Forecast and General Coordination

The storm season in Viet Nam is still ongoing, with Tropical Storm Kirogi making landfall in South Central Viet Nam on 19 November 2017. The vulnerable population living in the affected area was evacuated by local authorities. Flood warnings between 19-24 November have been issued for provinces along the coast from Ha Tinh to Binh Thuan, as well as in the Central Highlands and Dong Nai province. Agricultural and aquaculture activities are expected to be further disrupted.

The Government of Viet Nam, through the Central Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (CCNDPC) and the Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority (VNDMA) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) which serves as the CCNDPC Secretariat, is coordinating the response in the affected provinces and at the national level. The UN, both at country and regional level, as well as INGOs and the Viet Nam Red Cross are closely monitoring the situation, and continue to provide significant support.

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