

Viet Nam: Joint Gov/NGO/UN Contingency Plan 2018

STORM TRACK

25.5M

people affected

11.5M

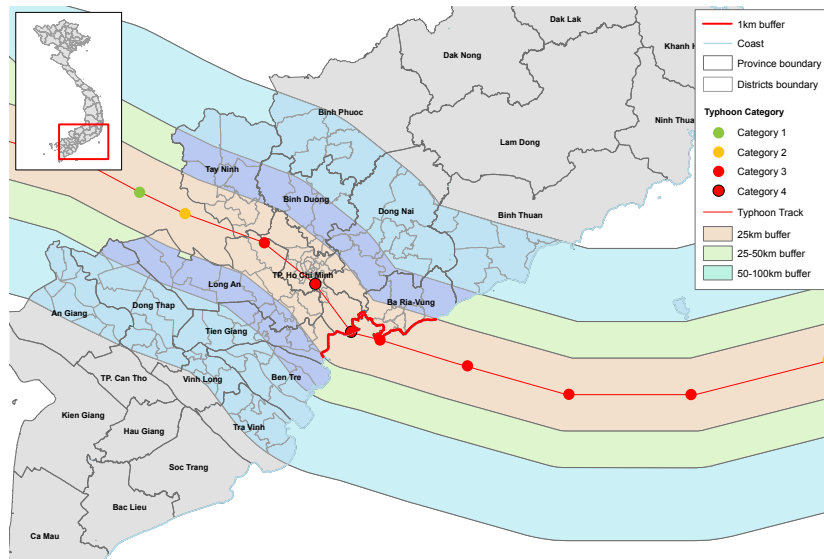
people in high risk areas

576K

people in need

138

districts affected



PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

Viet Nam is a middle-income country and the Government has substantial response capacity and resources. The contingency plan emphasizes that linkages should be established between preparedness, response and early recovery actions. In the preparedness phase, partners should support capacity building of Government and communities, while prepositioning a limited amount of essential supplies and programme communication activities in specific gap areas. In the response phase, partners should ensure that sectors develop frameworks, strategies and plans of actions considering their added-value and based on secondary data analysis or needs assessment, including sex, age and disability disaggregated data, and gender and diversity analyses. Finally, partners should ensure that preparedness and response are linked to recovery and long-term development, by addressing risk reduction in the context of climate change.

Operational planning assumptions:

- Coastal villages affected with up to 5 meters of storm surge.
- Local authorities have reported serious impact including damages to housing, agricultural land, dykes, river embankment, and medical and public facilities such as health care units, hospitals, schools.
- Electricity and communications systems were cut off and provincial authorities are trying to repair them.
- Local and international airports suspended all flights the day the storm hit. Airport authorities are assessing runways for damage.
- Access to heavily affected areas is not possible.
- With hospitals in the Ho Chi Minh area seriously affected, there is a shortage of beds and acute care facilities.
- Initial reports identified food, drinking water, and medicine as the most immediate needs.
- Damage to industrial and commercial areas creates a major economic shock, creating secondary effects in other parts of the country, and slowing the capacity of the region to recover.

SCENARIO OVERVIEW

A powerful Typhoon (Category 4) made landfall on the southern coast of Viet Nam with 230 km/h wind speed and 253km/h gustiness. It hits the coast, passing over Vung Tau, and hits Ho Chi Min, the country's largest city and surrounding industrial and agricultural areas. Government forecast the typhoon would bring storm surge to the coast and heavy rains across the country, especially the Southern region and Mekong Delta. Serious flooding and landslides were also forecast.

RESPONSE OBJECTIVES

- Save lives and alleviate suffering by providing and/or ensuring access to multi-sectoral assistance and re-establishing critical services.
- Women and men whose livelihoods have been destroyed regain self-sufficiency through restoration of local economies, agriculture, and fisheries.
- Affected women and children, elderly, and persons with disabilities, and LGBTIQ persons, with a focus on the most marginalized and vulnerable, are protected against violence and have equal access to assistance, services, and rights without discrimination.
- Promote the repair of key public service infrastructure in affected provinces, ensure food security and access to sustainable water, sanitation, housing, replacement of productive assets, and access to basic social and public services to support the affected population to rebuild their lives and livelihoods.
- Prevent the outbreak of communicable diseases and effectively monitor risks to the health.
- Strengthening of coordination structures for emergency preparedness and response, as well as situation monitoring at all levels, including the identification of key immediate needs, the clarification of roles and responsibilities of sectoral partners, and linking those with the communal system.

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

PHASE	PROCEDURE	LEAD
EARLY WARNING/PREPAREDNESS		
-D5 to -D3	Monitor meteorological and storm alert systems on the development and progress of in-coming storm and inform UNRC/UNRCO of potential threat through email and another other established internal communications systems such Skype.	All
	Cross check information with the Government.	UNRCO
	Contact Government/CCNDPC to inform/verify threat. If needed, validate communication protocol with the relevant authorities.	UNRC
	Ensure all warning information systems give clear life-saving information to all vulnerable groups, equally reaching men and women, girls and boys, and ethnic minorities.	UNRC, ECT
-D3	Alert UNCT+ and Sector leads.	UNRCO
	Initiate Contingency Planning update.	UNRCO
	Confirm/continue risk monitoring.	UNRCO
	Validate Business Continuity plans.	UNDSS, Agencies
	Activate the communication tree and warden system, take head count of staff.	UNDSS, Agencies
	Activate agency communication with regional offices to tap into preparedness resources.	Agencies
-D2	Send Flash Update (email) to key partners.	UNRCO, ECT
	Inform OCHA Regional Office	UNRC, UNRCO
	Analyze possible need for an UNDAC team.	UNCT+
	Sectors and their members review capacity to respond (information on available stocks, LTAs, local suppliers, personnel available assessments, staff deployable for a possible response, including capacity of donors/embassies).	Sector members
	Identify key logistical requirements to transport relief items.	Sector m, UNDSS
	Gather relevant data and maps.	UNRCO, ECT
-D1	<p>Responsibility: RCO. Convene expanded UNCT+ meeting/s to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agree on coordination structure; 2. Validate inter-agency response plans and focal point responsibilities/Sector Leads; 3. Validate reporting and information management focal points; 4. Validate assessment methodology; 5. Assess in-country UNCT+ capacity and needs for regional/international surge; 6. Identify potential mitigating measures; 7. Identify constraints for accessing potential affected populations. 	UNRCO

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

PHASE	PROCEDURE	
RESPONSE		
D1	Send a formal letter to the Government to express condolences and offer support.	UNRC
	Follow-up with the Government to know: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National capacity to deal with the emergency. 2. Intent to declare a state of emergency. 3. Intent to request, welcome or decline international assistance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If welcoming, outline support options available, request approval for additional humanitarian staff entry into the country and the need for UNDAC team. - If declining, but assistance is nonetheless required, UNCT+ to increase their capacity to respond. 4. Request approval for site visits if required. In case of major hazard, encourage Government to call for international assistance.	UNRC
	Establish contact with line ministries.	Sectors
	Obtain overview of the scale and scope of the emergency using disaster impact estimates (from national authorities, UN agencies, national and foreign NGOs, VNRC, the media)	Agencies
	Inform the UNCT, DMWG, donors, etc. about the initial findings on impact of the disaster and Government response.	UNRCO, ECT
	Draft an email to all staff with a situation update. Alert staff on taking any safety and security precautions, if required.	DO, UNDSS
	Contact OCHA on the nature of the emergency, extent of damage to the community, Government and inter-agency capacity. Indicate need for inter-agency response, including need for activating regional/global response and surge mechanisms, including UNDAC.	UNRC
D2 to D5	Complete headcount for staff and report to RCO/UNDSS. If needed, facilitate search and rescue, or evacuation. Communicate with UNDSS and regional advisor on safety and security status.	DO, UNDSS
	If warranted, request deployment of an UNDAC team and other support mechanisms.	UNRC
	Assist arrival of surge staff and provide security briefing. This possibly includes the UNDAC team, OCHA and other UN surge.	UNRCO, UNDSS, agencies
	Facilitate UNCT+ meetings to provide situation updates, asks by the Government, and decide on response strategy, including participation in needs assessments, resource mobilization (Flash Appeal, CERF, ECG, TRAC III).	UNRC, UNRCO
	Communicate or convene a meeting with donors and share response priorities for effective collaboration.	UNRC, ECT
	Develop key messages for the UNCT+.	UNRCO, ECT
	Begin issuing Situation Reports or other public updates on a daily basis for major emergencies	UNRCO, ECT
	Draft a second email to all staff with a situation update.	UNRC, ECT
D6 to D14	Launch Appeal or Response Plan, if required. Alternatively, organize donor briefing and ascertain intentions to fund the response.	UNRCO, OCHA
	Identify relevant funding options for different project proposals. Work on the proposed programme / project documents.	UNCT+, agencies
	Review the frequency of Situation Reports. If possible, reduce daily reports to two/three reports during the second week.	UNRCO, ECT
D6 to D14	Conduct sectoral assessments, or Joint Needs Assessment in case of a major disaster response, which warrants detailed assessments on specific needs of the affected communities, including sex, age and disability disaggregated data, and ensuring gender balance and assessors and respondents.	Agencies, DMWG
	Based on the results of the assessments, consider a revision of the Appeal or Response Plan	UNCT
D 14+	Contact UNDP HQ and WB / ADB about possibility of joint PDNA to help draft the medium and long-term rehabilitation plan.	UNDP

SECTORAL ACTIVITIES



EARLY RECOVERY

Government Lead: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development/Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority (MARD/VNDMA), Mr. Le Quan Tuan (lequangtuan.pctt2015@gmail.com)

Sector Leads: UNDP, Mr. Duong Van Hung (duong.van.hung@undp.org)

Members: FAO, IOM, UNICEF, UN Women, Viet Nam Red Cross, Viet Nam's Women Union, and WHO

PRIORITY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

- Contact local authorities regarding local arrangements for debris removal, including road clearance, electricity and communications restoration.
- Confirm locations and arrangements for debris storage and disposal.
- Contact local mass and civil society organizations, including the Viet Nam Red Cross and the Viet Nam Women's Union, able to provide male and female cash-for-work volunteers to conduct debris removal and basic repairs at key facilities such as schools, hospitals, etc., and on key supply routes.

PRIORITY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Phase I (weeks 1-2)

- Safe debris removal and disposal.
- Restoration of basic Government functions through identification and verification of documents, and the provision of electricity and communications.

Phase II (week 3+)

- Ensure effective land-zoning to ensure that reconstruction efforts are undertaken in safe locations.
- Implementation and monitoring of cash-based housing repair and reconstruction support for affected households.
- Support the reconstruction of local health and school facilities.



EMERGENCY SHELTER

Government Lead: VNRC, Ms. Lan Anh Ha Thi (halananh1904@gmail.com)

Sector Leads: IOM, Mr. Nguyen Quoc Nam (qnam@iom.int); and UNDP, Ms. Jenty Kirsch-Wood (jenty.kirsch-wood@undp.org)

Members: IFRC, IOM, UNDP, UN-HABITAT, and Viet Nam Red Cross

PRIORITY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

- Procurement and Preposition of Non-Food Item stockpiles.
- Long-term agreements LTA for implementing partners including transportation vendors and post offices.
- Validation of affected households at commune level.
- House repair guidance materials.

PRIORITY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Phase I (weeks 1-2)

- Provision of tents, gender-responsive household kits, emergency shelter and repair tool kits to enable basic repair of damaged houses and internal systems (water supplies, power, and sanitation).
- Provision emergency shelter repair and gender-responsive household Non-Food Item kits to the most affected and remote households.
- Cross-check and verification of the affected households, with a special emphasis on the poor/near poor population.
- Provision of unconditional cash grants and vouchers to most affected households repair and rebuild their damaged houses, based on community consultations with both men and women from different vulnerable groups.

Phase II (week 3+)

- Continuation of provision of cash grants and vouchers to the most affected and vulnerable households (poor and near poor) with housing roofing, repair materials.
- Procurement and distribution of shelter kits and roofing sheets to the most affected households.
- Development and design of cash-for-work programmes for housing rehabilitation at communal level.
- Delivery of shelter kits and roofing sheets to beneficiaries that are unable to collect them.
- Support the technical design of disaster-resilient housing, supervision, quality assurance during the shelter rebuilding and reparation process.
- Training for male and female staff, local men and women, and male and female construction workers on safe building repair techniques to ensure proper application of support provided.

SECTORAL ACTIVITIES



EDUCATION

Government Lead: Ministry of Education and Training (MOET), Mr. Pham Hung Anh (phanh@moet.edu.vn)

Sector Leads: UNICEF, Ms. Le Thi Minh Chau (ltmchau@unicef.org)

Members: PACCOM, Plan International, Save the Children, Viet Nam Red Cross, and World Vision

PRIORITY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

- Delivery of trainings to build capacity in vulnerable schools to operationalize online information databases and portals to collect baseline data for more effective disaster management and the development and update of preparedness plans/emergency response plans with associated agreed key actions.
- Implementation of safe school programmes, including strengthening school-based disaster management and response activities.
- Strengthening of mechanisms to track school drop-outs, retention and completion in an emergency context.
- Procurement and stock-piling of emergency education kits.
- Resource mobilization to enable better and more effective preparedness and response interventions.
- Awareness raising and conduct of skills trainings to build capacities for children to prevent injuries, as well as help them learn how to swim.

PRIORITY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Phase I (weeks 1-2)

- Distribution of education kits in the most affected communes, paying attention to the needs of boys and girls, and other vulnerable sub-groups.
- Support to the reconstruction of school facilities.
- Provision of guidance and technical trainings to support the education community and ensure minimal education disruption, considering gender and protection issues.
- Monitoring, recording and reporting of impacts on school facilities, as well as the welfare of students (i.e. psycho-social issues).
- Identification and consolidation of key messages, as well as distribution of such to communities and sector partners, to raise awareness and mobilize local support for a continuity of education services.

Phase II (week 3+)

- Provision of temporary child-friendly and gender-responsive learning spaces in affected communes and districts where school facilities cannot be used.
- Provision of text books and teaching materials.
- Mobilization of available psycho-social support for teachers and students, as well as their family members, in the temporary made available learning spaces.
- Strengthened support for follow-up measures regarding school drop-out cases to ensure continued education and quality learning, paying attention to gender and protection issues.
- Intensifying of school health services to ensure the well-being of students and teachers.

SECTORAL ACTIVITIES



FOOD SECURITY, AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS

Government Lead: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), Mr. Nguyen Hong (sonnguyenhongson1966@gmail.com)

Sector Leads: FAO, Mr. Nguyen Thai Anh (Thaianh.nguyen@fao.org)

Members: Care International, Catholic Relief Service, FAO, IFRC, Oxfam, Plan International and World Vision

PRIORITY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

- Procurement and preposition of food stockpiles.
- Conduct of retailer/market assessments and updating of the retailer list on a regular basis.
- Identification of suppliers, necessary technical specifications, and Terms of Reference.
- Mapping of existing shelters for livestock and assessment of shelter quality. If there is limited availability, identification of other places where livestock can be relocated.
- Conduct of vaccination and preventive treatment campaigns ahead of the storm season.
- Training of veterinary services to raise awareness of response actions and when these actions should be implemented, both in the recovery and response phase.
- Stocktaking of boats and fishery gear, as well as mapping of existing boat, generators and fishery equipment shelters. If there is limited availability, identification of other places where equipment can be stored.
- Identification of national laboratories for quality seed control.
- Assessment of main crops, and identification of seed sources and national seed suppliers.
- Training of local farmers on land clearing techniques.
- Mapping of existing storage grains and seeds facilities. If there is limited availability, identification of other dry places where grains and seeds can be relocated.
- Provision of cash and vouchers to enhance access to a range of crops and varieties.

PRIORITY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Phase I (weeks 1)

- Provision of in-kind food and cooking stoves, taking into consideration gender-related needs.
- Distribution of food and drinking water for livestock.
- Provision of shelter for livestock to protect animals against humidity and/or variations of temperature.
- Rapid needs market study to assess market functionality and the availability of necessary goods.

Phase II (week 3+)

- Provision of unconditional cash and agricultural input vouchers/cash for work, taking into consideration specific needs of the most vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and ethnic minorities.
- Provision of agricultural inputs (fast growing seeds, fertilizers, tools) to restart livelihoods and boost the local economy, taking into consideration gender-related needs.
- Rehabilitation of rural assets and small irrigation infrastructure.
- Livestock vaccination and de-worming activities.

Phase III (month 2+)

- In areas that are not yet ready for rice sowing, promotion of use of horticulture/vegetable crops which can grow in space-limited areas, are highly nutritious, and have a short growing cycle and hence the potential to generate income.
- Provision of seeds, livestock and fisheries support, associated with the provision of trainings on good practices in areas where markets are not functioning, including (i) fishing practices to restart fish and aquaculture production, and (ii) husbandry practices to restart livestock production.
- Provision of animal feed and veterinary care.
- Increase of animal disease surveillance.
- Distribution of fishing kits targeting the most vulnerable households relying exclusively on fishing activities for daily income.
- Conduct of trainings to repair and maintain damaged boats, engines and fishing gear.
- Conduct of trainings on husbandry practices to restart livestock production.

SECTORAL ACTIVITIES



HEALTH

Government Lead: Ministry of Health (MOH), Dr. Nguyen Cong Sinh (sinhanh63@gmail.com)

Sector Leads: WHO, Dr. Otsu Satoko (otsus@who.int)

Members: Care International, Plan International, Save the Children, UNFPA, UNICEF, Viet Nam Red Cross, World Vision

PRIORITY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

- Procurement and stockpiling of emergency health supplies.
- Consolidation of baseline information on health care facilities in the affected regions.
- Identification of SOPs, guidelines, technical specifications, Terms of Reference, and health emergency response teams.

PRIORITY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Phase I (weeks 1-2)

- Provision of necessary basic health care services in the affected regions.
- Surveillance of risks to public health.
- Support the rebuilding of damaged health care facilities.
- Surveillance of public health risks and disease outbreaks in the affected areas.
- Support the rebuilding of damaged health care facilities, including the provision of functioning medical equipment.
- Provision of necessary basic health care services in the affected regions, including supply of Commune Health Centres, district hospitals and other medical facilities in typhoon-affected areas with essential medicines.

Phase II (week 3+)

- Support the capacity of Health facilities (with a focus on Commune Health Stations and district health facilities in harder to reach areas) to access, store and filter water and other basic medical supplies for maintaining of daily health services.
- Strengthening of monitoring capacities of local authorities regarding disease outbreaks in all affected provinces through community mobilization for behavioral change communication.
- Increasing awareness on public health risks & prevention associated with the typhoon & how to prevent.
- Strengthening of capacity of local health facilities in management, monitoring and treatment of patients affected by the typhoon and longer-term associated impacts (such as mental health or psychological disorders).

SECTORAL ACTIVITIES



NUTRITION

Government Lead: Ministry of Health/National Institute of Nutrition (MOH/NIN), Dr. Vu Van Tan (tan_pem@yahoo.com)

Sector Leads: UNICEF, Mr. Nguyen Dinh Quang (ndquang@unicef.org)

Members: Plan International, Save the Children, Viet Nam Red Cross, Viet Nam Women's Union, and members of the Response Group on Emergency Nutrition

PRIORITY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

- Clarification of roles and responsibilities of sector partners as defined in the national guidelines on emergency nutrition.
- Agreement on common technical knowledge practices relating to the emergency nutrition response, following the protocol and templates for initial rapid assessments of the Response Group on Emergency Nutrition.
- Conduct of workshops to revise national guidelines on emergency nutrition for high-risk-prone provinces.
- Agreement on an updated Nutrition Emergency Response Plan, including scenarios, high-risk locations, and key interventions.
- Update of baseline data for high-risk locations within the annual scenario plan.
- Increase in programme communication for behavioral changes, and conduct of trainings for capacity development.
- Procurement and stocking of nutrition supplies.

PRIORITY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Phase I (weeks 1-2)

- Monitoring of the nutrition situation for women, children and other vulnerable persons supported through the national nutrition programme network.
- Provision of necessary guidance and technical support to resume regular and basic nutrition services at commune and district level.
- Sharing of key relevant key messages on nutrition and food hygiene within the affected population, considering both gender and diversity issues.
- Provision of nutrition supplements (i.e. vitamin A high-dose capsules or micro-nutrients) for targeted women and children (by dose).
- Provision of technical input in-kind support, including the distribution of much needed relevant nutrition supplements, and nutrition ratios.

Phase II (week 3+)

- Provision of nutrition Information, Education and Communication message and materials explaining how to best to follow Infant and Young Children Feeding practices among breast-feeding women, parents and child caregivers.
- Support of a system-wide recovery to a normalized routine of nutrition services in affected communities.
- Provision of nutrition supplements such as micro-nutrients for targeted pregnant and lactating women and affected children.
- Conduct of awareness campaigns on regular screenings for the detection of severely acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for a timely-triggered response.
- Support local People Committees, as well as the local health sector, and awareness raising to not accept the donation of infant formula from donors, hence avoiding of any violations of the international Code on Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes.

SECTORAL ACTIVITIES



PROTECTION

Government Lead: Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA)

Sector Leads: UN Women, Ms. Tran Thi Thuy Anh (thuyanh.tran@unwomen.org)

Members: Care International, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, Save the children, Viet Nam's Women Union, and World Vision

PRIORITY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

- Mapping and profiling of key disaster-related gender and protection issues and risks for women, girls and boys, persons with disabilities, migrants, ethnic minorities, and the LGBTIQ community
- Mapping and assessment of existing GBV, child protection and overall protection-referral and reporting systems and services.
- Preparation of key advocacy messages and communication tools with affected and vulnerable communities, and Information, Education and Communication materials on gender, protection, gender-based violence and child protection.
- Strengthening of child protection and gender-based violence case management and associated referral systems, including an overarching coordination mechanism.
- Joint conduct of trainings and awareness raising on gender, protection, child protection and gender-based violence in humanitarian action..
- Provision of technical support to different sectors and cross-sectoral response on gender and protection mainstreaming across emergency response preparedness efforts.
- Capacity building for local implementing partners to ensure sufficient technical expertise and human resources are available for adequate case management and psychological first aid in case of an emergency.
- Agreement on gender and protection minimum standards for other sectoral activities, in close collaboration with the Gender and Protection Working Group.
- Review of pre-existing gender analysis and protection issues related to the different sectors to develop a snapshot for better preparedness.

PRIORITY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Phase I (weeks 1-2)

- Family tracking and reunification of families, particularly in areas where children and other vulnerable people have been separated from their primary caregivers.
- Preparation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for gender-based violence referral and reporting pathways.
- Provision of alternative child care arrangements.
- Set-up of women, girls' and boys' friendly spaces.
- Provision of psycho-social first aid support in the affected areas.
- Dissemination of key communication issues messages for vulnerable groups on protection risks, including how to prevent them and where to go for support.
- Provision of technical support to different sectors and cross-sectoral response on gender and protection mainstreaming across the humanitarian response cycle, including assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring.

Phase II (week 3+)

- Provision of psycho-social support in the affected areas.
- Provision of clinical care, case management and legal counselling to Gender-Based Violence survivors
- Provision of relevant social assistance and referral to other social services to minimize child labour to affected families.
- Provision of technical support to different sectors and cross-sectoral response on gender and protection mainstreaming ensuring the integration of protection principles across emergency response preparedness efforts.
- Provision of orientation briefings to incoming surge staff and humanitarian actors on gender and protection considerations for the response efforts.
- Support the UN RCO with the establishment of minimum standards, protocols and systems for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and ensure a Code of Conduct is in place among all humanitarian actors.
- Continuous monitoring of gender and protection considerations in the overall response activities of other sectors, and responding to these with appropriate measures for improvement.

SECTORAL ACTIVITIES



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

Government Lead: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development/National Center for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (MARD/NCERWASS), Mr. Pham Quoc Hung (hungpq.tl@gmail.com)

Sector Leads: UNICEF, Ms. Nguyen Thanh Hien (nthien@unicef.org)

Members: ADRA, IFRC, Oxfam, Plan International, Save the Children, VIHEMA, and WHO

PRIORITY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

- Establishment of long-term agreements (LTAs) for procurement and transport of specified WASH supplies, ensuring the availability of water delivery partners, and agreements on quality certification of essential WASH items.
- Updating contact lists of Emergency WASH focal points at provincial, district and commune level.
- Preposition of essential gender-sensitive sanitation and hygiene supplies, including water testing kits, water purification tablets, water containers, and sanitation and dignity kits.
- Communication of behavioral changes in the WASH sector, as well as capacity development training on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation measures, including mainstreaming of protection concerns.

PRIORITY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Phase I (weeks 1-2)

- Procurement and distribution of gender-responsive hygiene kits and water filters to the most vulnerable poor and near-poor households.
- Provision of household water treatment supplies for the treatment of contaminated water sources.
- Provision of water trucking, safe storage and water treatment facilities, including aquatabs, buckets, and tanks.
- Provision of temporary and mobile safe latrines and garbage bins at identified sites, taking into consideration gender and protection risks of men and women, girls and boys, LGBTQ persons, and persons with disabilities.
- Support the Government's waste management efforts.
- Deployment of water treatment units through the Viet Nam Red Cross.

Phase II (week 3+)

- Prevention of potential water-borne disease outbreaks in the affected provinces through community mobilization for WASH behavioral change communication.
- Improvement of WASH services in affected schools, including the improvement of drinking water safety, rehabilitation of water supply facilities, water storage, and hand-washing with soap.
- Promotion of fecal waste management (Open Defecation Free - ODF).
- Improvement of the operation and maintenance of water schemes for sustainable water supply, including repair and rehabilitation of water supply systems and networks, in areas most affected, also focusing on local health centers and school facilities.

CROSS-SECTORAL: CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMING

Government Lead: Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority (VNDMA)

Sector Lead: FAO; Mr. Thai Anh Nguyen (Thaianh.nguyen@fao.org)

Members: Care International, FAO, IFRC, IOM, Oxfam, Save the Children, UNDP, UNICEF, Viet Nam Red Cross, and World Vision

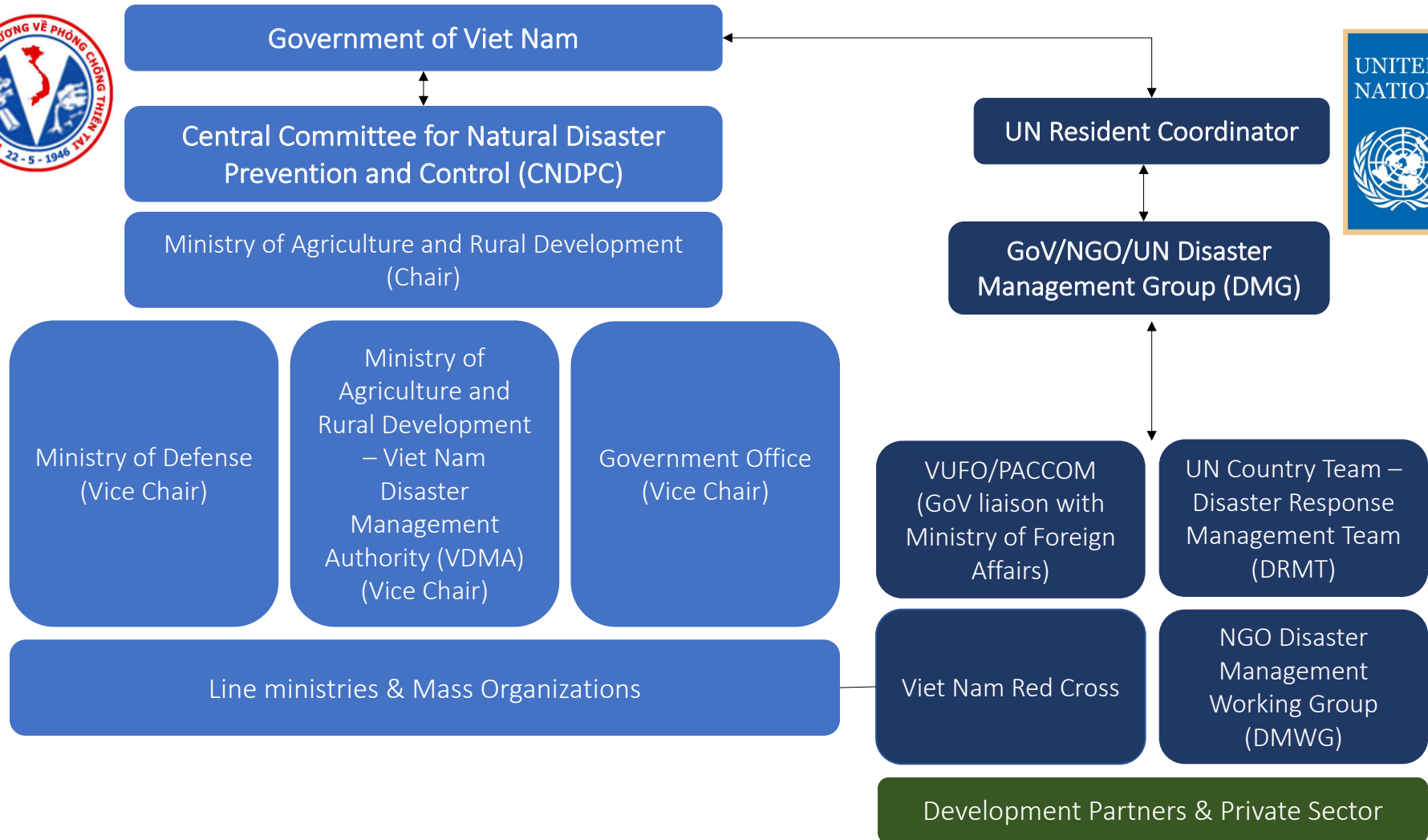
PRIORITY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

- Long-Term Agreements for money vendors (phone companies, banks) and transportation.
- Assess the capacity of financial service providers (country mapping, etc.).
- Anticipate market functioning through market assessments.
- Identify possible linkages between cash-based transfers and social protection.
- Prepare draft agreements with delivery entities (contracts, LoAs, etc.).
- Build capacity of staff to develop and implement Cash-Based Transfers (CBT).
- Gender-responsive emergency/rapid market assessment questionnaires are readily available (in addition to usual needs assessment) to assess the feasibility of using cash/vouchers.

PRIORITY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

- Provision of cash grants and vouchers to support the most affected households, considering specific needs of vulnerable groups, including women, children, and persons with disabilities.
- Promotion of employment, vocational training and cash for work programmes for affected poor households, considering specific needs and capacities of vulnerable groups.

COORDINATION STRUCTURE AND GENERAL COORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS



COORDINATION STRUCTURE AND GENERAL COORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS

Under the auspices of the Government of Viet Nam through the Central Committee on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (CCNDPC), the Disaster Management Group (DMG) meets at senior decision-making level. The DMG is chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Chair of the NGO Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG), and comprises representatives of all participating UN agencies, international and national NGOs, the Government of Viet Nam, the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) and the Viet Nam Red Cross, and grants observer status to international banks and/or bilateral partners as deemed necessary. At technical level, both the inter-agency UN Disaster Response Management Team (UN DRMT) and the DMWG will coordinate overall response support from international partners, and will de facto perform the roles and responsibilities of a Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) with direct reporting lines to the UN Resident Coordinator in Viet Nam for the UN DRMT, and the People's Aid Coordinating Committee (PACCOM) for the DMWG.

In addition, sectors for the coordination of food security and livelihoods, education, nutrition, health, protection, WASH, shelter, and early recovery are in place and will be used to support a coordinated response under the joint management of the UN DRMT and the DMWG.

On the Government side, the Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority (VNDMA) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) acts as the technical Secretariat to the CCNDPC, which remains the main counterpart for overall coordination of the humanitarian response. The Office of the UN Resident Coordinator (RCO) will directly coordinate with the VNDMA and through the CCNDPC with other relevant ministries. Sectors will coordinate their work with the Government separately, and individually communicate with the relevant ministries and departments.

Roles and responsibilities

The DMG

At the first meeting convened after the disaster (to which sector leads will be invited), the agenda should focus on the following issues: (i) achieving a common understanding of the scope and possible impact of the disaster through sharing of information among all humanitarian partners, (ii) agree on an overall strategy and priorities for the immediate response, (iii) agree on which sectors should be involved, (iv) formulate key joint messages (as guidance for the agencies in the communication with the wider international community), (v) clarify coordination arrangements at provincial level, roles and responsibilities including those of agencies based on capacity and presence as needed, and (vi) agree on next steps.

The technical programme staff from the UN DRMT and the DMWG will support the efforts of the DMG, coordinating response plan activities and interactions with all humanitarian partners.

The sector leads

Sector leads are responsible for the operational coordination at the intra-sectoral level, which entails among other things:

- Convening sector meetings, preparation and dissemination of meeting minutes;
- Lead sector needs assessments and analysis, including consolidating updated disaggregated data of the affected population;
- Coordination of sector response plans of all actors and interactions with national partners;
- Promoting information sharing within the sector and beyond;
- Generating and maintaining sector specific information.

Each sector will identify an information focal point that is responsible for providing all relevant information in a timely manner. This information will form the basis for the compilation of situation reports, the development of 3W (who, what, and where) overview, mapping and other information services that are necessary to ensure effective coordination.

Multi-sectoral rapid needs assessments should only be triggered in consultation with the DRMT/DMWG and should address key issues of immediate needs and other information such as affected areas, number and kind of people affected (including number of casualties and injuries), extent of possible displacement, needs, details of responses by agency, gaps in assistance, operational constraints (i.e. access), financial requirements to fill in the identified gaps, and others as deemed necessary.

Standard Operating Procedures for joint emergency response management (in the first two weeks)

- The DRMT and DMWG will provide daily updates on forecasts from warning systems and other sources to all humanitarian partners in the preparedness phase.
- Once the emergency has taken place, the PACCOM will convene a meeting with technical representatives of the DMWG and UN DRMT, where sectors will provide imminent information for a joint Situation Update, which will then be shared with the DMG, humanitarian partners and stakeholders by the UN RCO.
- Sectors will provide daily updates to the DMG, compiled by the DMG Secretariat. UN RCO will continue to develop consolidated Situation Reports on behalf of all humanitarian partners.
- In the event of a declaration of disaster or request for international humanitarian assistance from the Government, the DMG will convene, and (i) agree on key needs and sectors, (ii) produce a set of key messages for the Government of stakeholders, (iii) identify financial needs to cover sectoral gaps, and (iv) agree on the framework and timeline for a joint Response Plan that can be presented to donors to facilitate resource mobilization, and is jointly developed by humanitarian partners.

Viet Nam: Joint Gov/NGO/UN Contingency Plan 2018

COORDINATION STRUCTURE AND GENERAL COORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS

- The DMG develops a comprehensive multi-sectoral response plan for the first three to six months.
 - Based on consolidated input by the UN DRMT, the DMWG, and the Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC), and through the use of a joint standard format template, key immediate needs and priority activities, operational partners, locations, and beneficiaries/affected people in need are being identified for the prioritized sectors, to be coordinated by the DMG Secretariat and the sector leads.
 - Establish a small ad-hoc working group composed of representatives from the Government, the UN DRMT, the DMWG, and the VNRC to review developed documents and mechanisms, and identify remaining gaps and areas of potential improvement. The group then develops a joint reporting schedule.
 - All humanitarian partners should support the Government to adjust the response plan's strategy and coordination mechanisms for local and provincial authorities.
- Activate necessary humanitarian coordination mechanisms, as agreed with the Government and inter-agency working groups, and identify sector responsibilities and needs assessment mechanisms, including:
 - Review sectoral response readiness and activate emergency response measures, if required, which will be coordinated by the sector leads, with oversight from the DMG Secretariat.
 - Request the UN DRMT/DMWG Data Technical Working Group to prepare a plan for more detailed assessments of humanitarian needs as required, and coordinate Joint Needs Assessment Teams (JATs) to compile, analyse and verify the data and findings. Based on the outcomes, the sectoral Contingency Plan will need to be revised.
 - If a CERF request is being launched, prepare a submission for the identified sectors, indicating specific needs, priority locations, and coordination costs. Preparation of the CERF request should include in-depth consultation by all humanitarian partners, including the Government, the DMWG and the VNRC, as well as the assigning of a focal point to liaise with the CERF Secretariat on the application process.
 - Engage potential and existing donors in response planning and needs assessments as appropriate in order to build trust and increase their understanding of priorities and funding needs.
- UN RCO will continue to develop consolidated Situation Reports on behalf of all humanitarian partners, and share information through appropriate channels, as required.
- Coordinated by the DMG Secretariat, implement an information management system, including 4W (who, what, where, and when), and provide advice regarding access and system of updating.
- Based on key immediate needs identified in the Contingency Plan, the UN Resident Coordinator will determine through consultation with key donors likely funding and advocate for early commitment.
 - Identify emergency funds capacities and agree on funding priorities based on the CERF life-saving criteria, available results from the joint needs assessments, the response plan, remaining funding gaps, and existing capacities of the UN agencies and implementing partners.

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