

Viet Nam: Flooding Response Plan (Dec 2017-Nov 2018)

Key Figures

4.33M

people affected

15

provinces affected

305,000

homes destroyed/damaged

Humanitarian Response

1.1M

people targeted

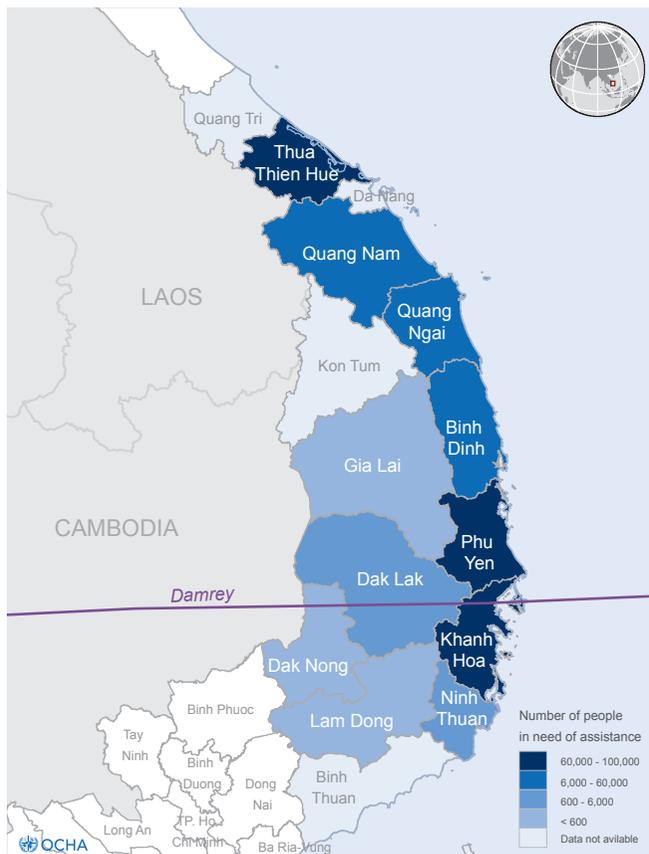
9

provinces prioritized

\$54M

funding requested (US\$)

FLOOD IMPACTED AREA



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Typhoon Damrey made landfall on 4 November, causing flooding that affected 15 provinces in Central Viet Nam creating acute water, sanitation, shelter, and food emergency needs. More than 4.33 million people were affected at the peak of the floods, with almost 400,000 people in need of immediate humanitarian assistance from national and international partners.

As a result of the typhoon, 107 people were killed. Serious infrastructure damage was reported in all 15 affected provinces; more than 305,000 houses were damaged, including 3,500 homes that were completely destroyed. Following the typhoon, 50,000 households are in urgent need of food assistance, and 100,000 households have lost their livelihoods. More than 125,000 hectares of rice and vegetables were destroyed and aquaculture in Viet Nam was severely affected, with 133,000 hectares of shrimp farms flooded and over 70,000 aquaculture cages swept away. The provinces affected by Typhoon Damrey have been affected by a series of storms since 2016, weakening household coping capacities as their productive assets have been lost. The Government of Viet Nam estimates the economic loss to be US\$630.5 million.

At the end of November, the UN in Viet Nam estimated that approx. US\$54 million humanitarian funding is required for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food security and livelihoods, and shelter activities. While relief operations have begun, additional financial support will be vital to address short, medium and long-term needs to help communities recover from the storm and floods, and strengthen the resilience of affected communities.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure that the acute needs of the most vulnerable are met, including access to food, safe housing, livelihoods support to restart income activities, and clean water.
2. 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, while enhancing preparedness for future hazards and climate extremes.
3. Strengthen the resilience of affected communities to cope with and recover from the impacts of the typhoon and the floods.
4. Mobilize the resources required to support joint Government, UN and INGO efforts to meet the needs of flood- and storm-affected people.

FUNDING

The UN in Viet Nam estimates that US\$54 million is required to support 271,500 households (1.1 million people) with WASH, food security and livelihoods, and shelter recovery assistance over the next 12 months.

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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Guiding principles

- (i) Government ownership, leadership and coordination – at national and local level.
- (ii) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), learning and knowledge management (with sex disaggregated data).
- (iii) Transparency and accountability.

Cross-cutting issues

- (i) Promote gender and women’s empowerment through gender analysis, gender-responsive actions, equal participation in decision-making, planning and implementation, the collection of sex disaggregated data, addressing gender-based violence (GBV) risks, supporting women’s organizations, gender training, and promoting women’s leadership.
- (ii) Ensure environmental standards through environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and measurements, training and awareness raising, and promoting ecosystem based adaptation (EBA).
- (iii) Prioritizing the most vulnerable such as the poor, female-headed households, land poor and landless, children and youth, ethnic groups, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.

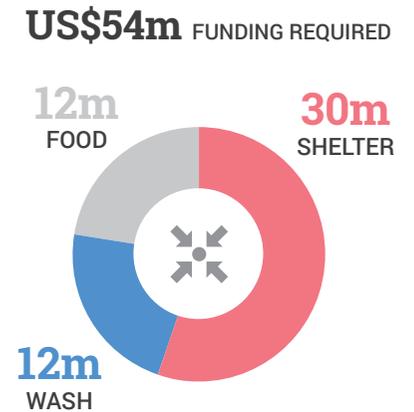
FUNDING

There is a need for UN agencies and partners to work with authorities to ensure affected communities, especially those in the poorest and hardest to reach areas, are provided with relief supplies, services and critical communication about housing, food security, hygiene, agriculture, livestock and aquaculture production.

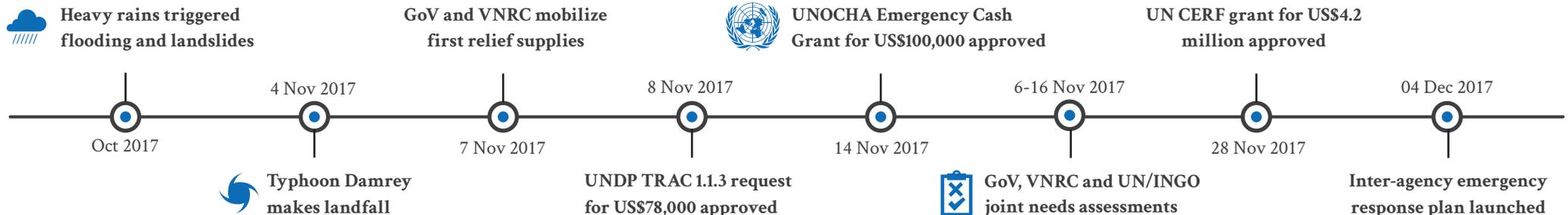
For longer-term disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) activities, UN agencies will work through national and international implementing partners as well as internally through the UN in Viet Nam Results Groups on (i) DRR for Resilience, (ii) Social Protection and Inclusive Growth, and (iii) Climate Change and Environment to identify priorities across sectors to strengthen community-based disaster risk management planning and preparedness.

The activities identified in the ERP will link with the overall development programmes of UN agencies and the Government under the umbrella of the UN One Strategic Plan 2017-2021, with the aim of strengthening the resilience of vulnerable people and communities across Viet Nam.

| Sectors | Budget Required |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Food Security and Livelihoods | US\$12.0m (\$8m for immediate humanitarian assistance, \$4m for early recovery) |
| Shelter | US\$30m (\$18.8m for immediate humanitarian assistance, \$10.2m for early recovery) |
| WASH | US\$12.0m (\$4.8m for immediate humanitarian assistance, \$7.2m for early recovery) |
| Total | US\$54m |



TIMELINE



RESPONSE BY SECTOR



FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

Affected areas: All 15 severely affected provinces are targeted. (Priority provinces are Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa.)

Target beneficiaries: 400,000 people

Funding required: US\$12,000,000

Lead Agency: FAO and MARD

Co-Lead: -

SECTOR OVERVIEW:

50,000 households (195,000 people) are in urgent need of food assistance, and 100,000 households (400,000 people) have lost their livelihoods and are at risk of food insecurity and increased poverty. Food stocks have been lost, and affected families are borrowing funds and reducing the amount of meals per day to survive and restart their livelihoods. More than 125,000 hectares of rice and vegetable crops were destroyed and flooded. Aquaculture in Viet Nam has been severely affected, with 133,000 hectares of shrimp and crab cultivation flooded and 70,000 aquaculture cages swept away. In addition, 1,345 fishing boats have been sunk, and hundreds of thousands of animals (including poultry, pigs and buffaloes) have died.

Over 99,155 households have completely lost their livelihood means and are at risk of food insecurity and increased poverty. Over 70% of the population in affected areas relies on self-subsistence agriculture to provide for their daily needs. In addition to huge losses in the crops and aquaculture sectors, many poor households lacking productive assets and who rely on seasonal labor have also lost their source of livelihood. The Government has requested immediate assistance to prevent the further degradation of the food and nutrition security situation of the affected population, to ensure it can resume agricultural activities in the coming season, and restore their livelihoods and prevent negative coping mechanisms.

PRIORITY RESPONSE:

Emergency period (0-3 months)

- In-kind provision of food (rice and complementary food such as oil, sugar, etc.)
- Unconditional cash transfers to affected households to ensure food security and prevent negative coping mechanisms.
- Provision of agricultural inputs, both in-kind and through vouchers in areas where markets are functioning (including for seeds, tools, livestock and fish, animal feed, tools and fertilizers) in areas where markets are functioning to restart livelihoods and boost the local economy.
- Provision of agricultural input kits (rice seeds, maize seeds and vegetable seeds, tools and fertilizers) associated with provision of training on good agricultural practices to restart agricultural production in areas where markets are not functioning.
- Provision of fishing material (fishing gear, fish feed, cages, fishlings, etc.) associated with the provision of training on good fishing practices to restart fish and aquaculture production in areas where markets are not functioning.
- Provision of livestock (poultry, pigs) associated with the provision of training on good husbandry practices to restart livestock production in areas where markets are not functioning.

Early recovery period (up to 12 months)

- Employment, vocational training and/or cash-for-work programs for affected poor households to rebuild/restore (build back better) irrigation canals, aquaculture ponds, supply canals and supporting infrastructure.)
- Provision of cash transfers/vouchers for agricultural inputs and assets, and/or in-kind support (seeds, fertilizers, feed, livestock, fish, shrimp, tools, technology) or combinations thereof (cash+) for recovery of agricultural livelihoods, associated with training to ensure promotion of resilient agro-ecological practices.
- Provision of fishing gear, boat repairs and engines.
- Provision of processing equipment for small scale fisheries, and repairs and improvement to damaged landing facilities (strengthening resilience to future hazards.)
- Restructuring of crop/livestock and fisheries production sector towards climate smart agriculture; with promotion of higher productive and flood-tolerant improved seeds and animal breeds (poultry, cattle, pig, goats, fish and shrimps), farm machinery and post-harvest equipment.
- Conduct trainings on crop, livestock and aquaculture production and diversification, pest and disease control, soil fertilization, organic farming and composting.
- Improvement of aquaculture infrastructures (water intake gates, pond dikes, anchoring of cages.)
- Support access to markets and affordable rural financial services (establish farmer cooperatives and associations, restoring roads and transport facilities, facilitating access to finance and financial inclusion.)
- Enhance animal health services, establish new hatchery and processing facilities for agriculture, livestock and aquaculture sectors in remote areas and improve value chain, marketing and added value of agricultural produce.
- Large-scale upland and coastal afforestation and forest protection programs, including cash-for-work schemes, with expansion of community-based co-management mechanisms.

RESPONSE BY SECTOR



SHELTER

Affected areas: Phu Yen, Dac Lac, Quang Tri, Thua Thien – Hue, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Khanh Hoa, and Gia Lai provinces.

Target beneficiaries: 536,000 people

Funding required: US\$30,000,000

Lead Agency: IOM and UNDP

Co-Lead: VNRC, MARD and MOC

SECTOR OVERVIEW:

Initial Government, INGO and UN agency estimates show that 3,485 houses have been completely destroyed in the storm, and 137,982 houses were partially damaged or lost their roofs, directly affecting more than 560,000 people. Households whose homes have been rendered uninhabitable due to the storm are living in shelters, with relatives or in makeshift or unsafe accommodation. Households classified as poor and near poor even before the storm lack funds to buy materials to repair their homes, and often lack skills and knowledge on how to install materials to increase their resilience. In addition, and due to continued heavy rainfall and flooding, 163,787 households (nearly 50% of which were located in the province of Thua Thien – Hue) were still flooded five to ten days after the typhoon first made landfall, further affecting the lives of 655,150 people.

Local authorities in the affected provinces have provided support to approximately 35,170 people (8,500 households) to return to their homes, and the Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority (VNDMA) is working closely with provincial authorities to regularly provide updates on shelter needs to better and more efficiently plan immediate relief and early recovery actions.

Despite the continued efforts of the Government to support affected households, the compensation provided by the Government to those households has been limited. Based on a gap analysis provided by the VNRC in mid-November 2017, only 8,278 shelter repair kits had been distributed to affected households in the provinces of Thua Thien Hue, Binh Dinh and Khanh Hoa. In addition, more than 130,000 households (520,000 people) in the affected provinces are yet to receive emergency shelter assistance.

Joining Government and Viet Nam Red Cross efforts, the ASEAN Coordinating Center for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA) provided shelter relief for the shelter sector through the Red Cross, including 1,000 shelter repair kits, 600 household tool kits, 1,000 personal hygiene kits as well as one motorboat, to the provinces of Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, and Khanh Hoa. DREF/IFRC, USAID and New Zealand also delivered shelter tool kits, cash grants for house repairs, as well as essential household kits in the most affected areas. However, there is an urgent need to increase further support for housing rehabilitation and reconstruction, as well as to prevent further escalation of humanitarian needs.

PRIORITY RESPONSE:

Emergency period (0-3 months)

- Provision of tents, household kits, emergency shelter and repair tool kits to enable basic repair of damaged houses and internal systems (water supplies, power, and sanitation.)
- Provision of cash grants and vouchers to support the most affected households rebuild and repair their damaged houses.
- Provide cash-for-work supplemental to community workers to enable rebuilding of homes for particularly vulnerable community members.
- Outreach to especially impacted groups, including families with young children, the elderly, and people with disabilities to ensure that they can access and utilize shelter assistance.

Early recovery period (up to 12 months)

- Continued repair, rehabilitation and reconstruction of destroyed and/or damaged houses.
- Training for staff, local people, construction workers on safe building repair techniques to ensure proper application of support provided.
- Support the technical design of disaster-resilient housing (typhoon, flooding.)
- Upscale/continue support to the Government Programme 48, providing compensation through subsidies/loans/technical support to poor and vulnerable households in the affected areas.

RESPONSE BY SECTOR



WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Affected areas: All 15 severely affected provinces are targeted (priority provinces include Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa).

Target beneficiaries: 150,000 people

Funding required: US\$12,000,000

Lead Agency: UNICEF and MARD

Co-Lead: MOH

SECTOR OVERVIEW:

The Government has estimated that a total of 4.33 million people, including at least one million children, were affected by the typhoon, of whom 395,000 people need immediate multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance to cover their critical life-saving needs within the next three months. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and UN agencies estimate that US\$12 million is required to meet the emergency and early recovery WASH needs of 150,000 people in the 15 affected provinces in the Central regions of the country.

Although there is no data on the increased incidence of water-related diseases, the continued lack of clean drinking water coupled with poor hygiene conditions pose 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 affected children and communities to recover and strengthen capacity to build back better.

PRIORITY RESPONSE:

Emergency period (0-3 months)

- Provision of water treatment supplies for the treatment of contaminated water sources.
- Water point rehabilitation, water storage and water quality testing in typhoon and flood-affected areas.
- Prevention of potential water-borne disease outbreaks in all affected provinces through community mobilization for WASH behavioural change communication.
- Provision of hygiene kits, and/or water filters to the most poor/near poor and vulnerable households.

Early recovery period (up to 12 months)

- Repair and rehabilitation of affected water supply systems in communities, schools and health clinics.
- Improvement of WASH services in affected schools (including the improvement of drinking water safety, rehabilitation of water supply facilities, water storage and hand-washing.)
- Monitoring and awareness raising on water safety, and safely managed WASH practices among affected children, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and communities to prevent malnutrition.
- Improvement of the operation and maintenance of water schemes for sustainable water supply in areas most impacted by the typhoon.

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