

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

Office of the Resident Coordinator Situation Report No. 4

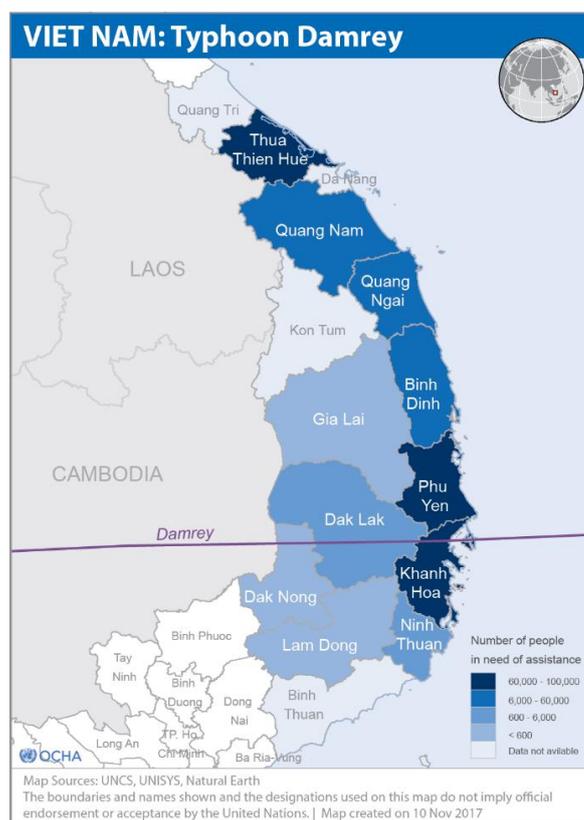
(as of 13 December 2017)



This report is produced by Office of the Resident Coordinator Viet Nam in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from [22 November to 13 December 2017]. The next report will be issued once new information becomes available.

Situation overview

- Typhoon Damrey, or Storm No.12, made landfall in Viet Nam on 4 November 2017, with winds of up to 135 km/hour. The typhoon and continued heavy rainfall affected more than 4.33 million people in 15 provinces in the Central Regions of Viet Nam.
- 3,550 houses were destroyed in the Typhoon, and a further 134,000 houses were partially damaged. In Khanh Hoa province alone, 114,000 homes have been either partially or fully damaged.
- One month after the typhoon struck, food security and livelihood, shelter, water, hygiene, food and livelihood needs remain.
- The Government of Viet Nam estimates the economic loss because of the typhoon to be VND 22,680 billion (US\$ 996.9 million).
- On 4 December 2017, the UN in Viet Nam launched a Flooding Response Plan, identifying financial needs of US\$ 54.0 million to cover humanitarian needs. As of 13 December, the Response Plan is 30 percent funded.
- Early recovery funding needs, as estimated by the Government of Viet Nam, add up to a total of US\$ 142 million.



Source: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

4.33 m Affected people	395,000 People in need of humanitarian assistance	137,550 Houses damaged or destroyed	15 Provinces severely affected	US\$ 996.9 m Estimated total economic loss
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Situation Overview

Typhoon Damrey made landfall on 4 November, causing flooding that affected 15 provinces in Central Viet Nam creating acute food security and agricultural livelihoods, water and sanitation, and shelter 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.

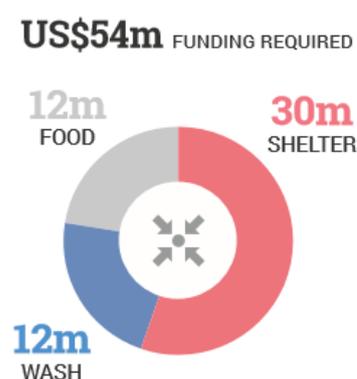
As a result of the typhoon, 123 people were killed, and over 300 people injured. Serious infrastructure damage was reported in all 15 affected provinces; more than 300,000 houses were damaged or flooded, including 3,550 homes that were completely destroyed. Following the typhoon, 50,000 households are in urgent need of food assistance, and 100,000 households have lost their livelihoods. 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\$ 996.92 million.

Following joint assessments conducted by Government, UN agencies and INGOs, the priority needs have been identified as food security (until the next harvest in May 2018), access to clean water and sanitation facilities, the restoration of livelihoods including agriculture, aquaculture, and herding/animal farming, and repairs of destroyed/damaged houses.

At the end of November, the UN in Viet Nam estimated that approximately US\$ 54 million humanitarian funding is required for food security and livelihoods, shelter activities, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) 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.

Funding

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



- On 4 December 2017, the Viet Nam Flooding Response Plan 2017 was issued, requesting US\$ 54 million for immediate humanitarian needs. By 13 December 2017, 30 percent of that funding goal had been mobilized by various donors, including the Government, the Red Cross Movement, bilateral partners, UN agencies and INGOs.
- Four UN agencies, IOM, FAO, UNDP and UNICEF, have been allocated US\$ 4.2 million through the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to provide life-saving aid to 150,000 people, including tens of thousands of children, in the six most severely affected provinces. In addition, UNDP has mobilized US\$ 278,000 of its internal funds to support the Government in their efforts to rebuild and re-strengthen the housing sector.
- The Governments of China, Japan, Kuwait, New Zealand, Russia, and the United States, have also made in-kind and financial contributions totaling more than US\$ 7 million. The Government of the Republic of Korea has provided almost USD 1 million to support rebuilding of homes destroyed by Damrey. The support is being provided through UNDP and its partners in highly impacted provinces. In addition, the European Commission, through the Directorate for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), has allocated US\$ 200,000 channeled through the IFRC to support emergency needs in the shelter sector.
- The Red Cross Movement as well as INGOs, including ADRA, CRS, Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children, and World Vision, have mobilized additional funds to support initial humanitarian response activities through the provision of food aid, non-food items and shelter material with a total budget of US\$ 1.7 million.
- The Government of Viet Nam estimates that US\$ 142 million is required for early recovery activities.

Humanitarian Response



Food Security and Livelihoods

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

Needs:

- 50,000 poor households have lost their livelihoods and need immediate assistance to restore their food security during the lean season (December 2017 - April 2018).
- Over 179,000 hectares of crops have been damaged, including over 38,520 hectares of rice and vegetables, 17,173 hectares of perennial crops, 59,199 hectares of annual crops, 15,054 hectares of fruit trees, and 49,618 hectares of forest. In addition, 261 metric tons of seeds and 217 metric tons of food stocks have been lost.
- 4,472 hectares of shrimp and fish production are damaged, while 38,630 aquaculture cages have been swept away. 1,345 fishing vessels were destroyed.
- 641,995 poultry and 15,885 livestock have died.

179,000

Hectares of crops
destroyed

Response:

- The Government provided 500 tons of rice to each severely affected province and 100-200 tons of rice to each moderately affected province.
- The Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) has provided unconditional cash in seven provinces (Thừa Thiên-Huế, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Phu Yen, Binh Dinh, Khanh Hoa and Dak Lak), and distributed 1,000 boxes of instant noodles in Binh Dinh and 700 boxes in Quang Ngai.
- FAO, in collaboration with the Viet Nam Red Cross and through allocated funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), is supporting 6,400 affected poor households in the provinces of Thua Thien-Hue and Khanh Hoa with unconditional cash transfers and the provision of agricultural input vouchers to ensure their food security in the next six months, and restart their agricultural income generating activities and production. Market assessments are currently ongoing to identify the most suitable support mechanisms for livelihood restoration.
- 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 packs of supplementary food (cooking oil, sugar, etc.). In addition, the Catholic Relief Service (CRS) has supported 7,620 households in the province of Quang Nam through the provision of cash grants to meet basic food security needs, as well as through the distribution of household and hygiene kits.



Nutrition

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

Needs:

- The National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) has reported that 143,997 children and 80,531 pregnant and lactating women have been severely affected by the disaster.
- Based on initial findings from the joint UN/INGO assessments, the poorest households (9.5 percent of affected households) in the provinces of Binh Dinh and Quang Ngai are at a high risk of food and nutrition insecurity. It is

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

Response:

- The National Institute for Nutrition (NIN) is in close contact with the local nutrition teams in affected provinces to continuously update needed information, and provide technical support to local teams when and if needed. Furthermore, the NIN has conducted follow-up monitoring missions to the two most affected provinces of Khanh Hoa and Phu Yen.
- A mass distribution of high-dose Vitamin A capsules has begun, with special emphasis on targeting 6-36 months old children in the 10 most affected provinces (150,000 affected children).
- Nutrition sector partners are preparing to conduct joint screening programmes and continued tracking of the nutrition situation in the affected provinces. The screening campaign will allow effective monitoring of children under 5 with moderate and severe acute malnutrition (MAM and SAM) for a timely response by the Government and partners. The Government of Viet Nam has allocated an amount of US\$ 250,000 to carry out the screening campaign, which is supported by financial inputs from UNICEF (US\$ 23,000).



Shelter

Sector focal point: Michael Ferguson (mferguson@iom.int) and Jenty Kirsch-Wood (jenty.kirsch-wood@undp.org)

Needs:

- 3,550 houses have been completely destroyed, 134,000 houses were partly damaged or lost their roof, and 163,000 houses were flooded.
- More than 35,000 people were evacuated at the height of the disaster.

Response:

- Local authorities in the affected provinces have provided support to 35,200 people (8,516 households) to return to their homes, and the VNDMA is working closely with provincial authorities to get information on shelter needs to plan for effective relief action and early recovery.
- Through the joint UN implementation of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), UNDP and IOM have started targeting a total of 44,800 affected people to provide emergency shelter aid through the provision of cash, vouchers and non-food items to affected households in seven severely affected provinces (IOM – Phu Yen and Dac Lac; UNDP – Khanh Hoa, Binh Dinh, Quang Ngai, Quang Nam, and Thua Thien-Hue), in close cooperation with the Viet Nam Red Cross, the Viet Nam Women’s Union, and other partners (equaling to US\$ 2,101,000).
- In-depth assessment missions have since been deployed to the targeted provinces to identify beneficiaries at commune level, and trainings for provision of assistance and for ensuring quality installation of materials has started.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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

Needs:

- The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and UN agencies estimate that 150,000 people need WASH support, with US\$ 12.0 million required for life-saving and early recovery needs.

150,000

People need WASH assistance

- There is a need for water treatment supplies to treat contaminated water sources, as well as a need for water point rehabilitation, water storage and water quality testing in typhoon and flooded areas. There is a need to improve the operation and maintenance of water schemes for sustainable water supply.
- The most vulnerable households require hygiene kits and water filters to prevent potential water-borne disease outbreak in all affected provinces.
- There is a need to improve WASH services in affected schools (improve drinking water safety, rehabilitation of water supply facilities, safe water storage, and promote hand-washing with soap).
- While there has been no reported increase in 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.

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 affected 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 for an effective prevention of communicable diseases.
- Through the joint UN implementation of the CERF, UNICEF has started its support activities for a total of 81,200 affected people, including 20,200 children, with the supply of safe drinking water and water storage facilities, and the promotion of hygiene practices and how to prevent communicable diseases (equaling to US\$ 1,112,000). WASH life-saving and early recovery activities have been extended to the provinces of Thua Thien-Hue, Binh Dinh and Phu Yen, and will be carried out over the course of the next 6 months in cooperation with the National Center for Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation (NCERWASS) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD).



Early Recovery

Sector focal point: Jenty Kirsch-Wood (jenty.kirsch-wood@undp.org) and Bui Viet Hien (bui.viet.hien@undp.org)

Needs:

- In partnership with the Disaster Management Authority, UNDP is coordinating an initial early recovery assessment in Khanh Hoa, and Quang Nam. Initial data shows that housing support and livelihoods remain a major concern. In addition to damage to boats and aquaculture, crop losses are significant. Of particular concern is the loss of perennial monoculture crops like acacia which are grown primarily in ethnic minority highland areas.
- Support to promote effective and early recovery is required, as such assistance has not yet been sufficient. Debris removal remains a key concern in some areas. Basic services have been restored, although some government buildings such as schools remain damaged.
- 3,550 houses have been destroyed, with 134,000 more severely damaged (ranging from 30-70% of destruction). There is an urgent need to increase support for housing rehabilitation and reconstruction.

137,550

Houses damaged or destroyed

- An increased movement of people from rural to urban areas has been reported by the Government due to the impacts on livelihoods in the most severely affected areas.

Response:

- The Government of Viet Nam has been active in debris removal and the repair of roads, electricity and other infrastructure services. It has also initiated recovery planning and requested international support for its ongoing efforts.
- UNDP, with the Government, has mobilized a rapid early recovery assessment and is helping to provide information management and data analysis support.

General Coordination

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), serving 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 provide continued support.

For further information, please contact:

Kamal Malhotra (Mr.), UN Resident Coordinator, United Nations in Viet Nam, 304 Kim Ma, Ha Noi, Viet Nam.

Email: kamal.malhotra@one.un.org

For information on the UN Situation Report

Jessica Holterhof (Ms.), RCO Humanitarian Affairs Focal Point, United Nations in Viet Nam, 304 Kim Ma, Ha Noi, Viet Nam.

Email: jessica.holterhof@one.un.org

For media enquiries

Trinh Anh Tuan (Mr.), UN Communications Manager, United Nations in Viet Nam, 304 Kim Ma, Ha Noi, Viet Nam.

Email: trinh.anh.tuan@one.un.org