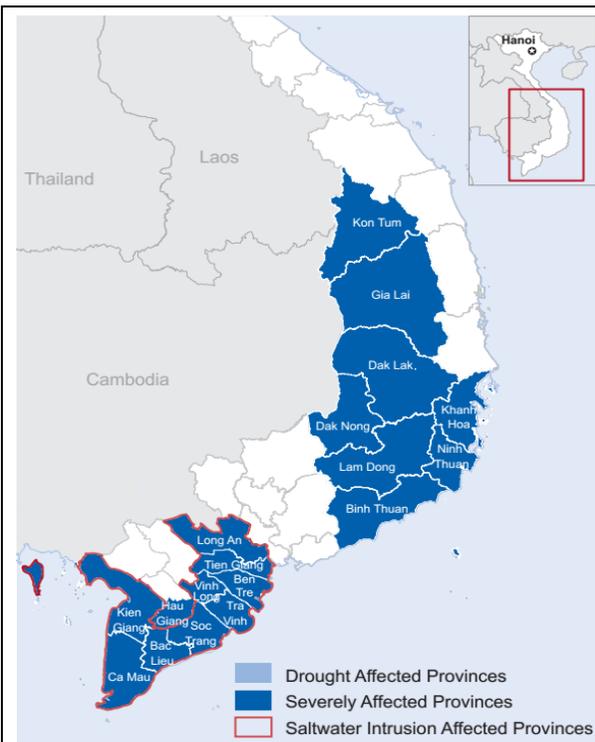


Viet Nam: Emergency Response Plan 2016/17

Update on Recovery - October 2016



Situation Overview

- 18 provinces severely affected
- 2 million people affected, with significant loss of income due to damaged or lost livelihoods
- First time in decades a negative agricultural growth

Since 2014, the longest and strongest ever *El Niño* drought and saltwater intrusion has severely affected one third of Viet Nam, in areas producing key agricultural outputs such as rice, coffee, pepper, fruit, sugarcane and seafood.

During the peak of the drought (February-May 2016), an estimated 2 million people did not have access to water for consumption and domestic use, 1.1 million were food insecure and more than 2 million people lost incomes due to damaged or lost livelihoods. Risks of water-related diseases and severe acute malnutrition also significantly increased.

A total of 659,476ha of crops have been damaged or lost; 273,122ha rice, 168,064ha perennial crops, 35,868ha fruit trees and 30,805ha vegetables and other crops. 69,009ha of aquaculture have been affected and over 8,337 animals died. The Government estimates the total economic loss at VND 15,032 billion (approx. US\$ 674 million) or 0.35% of the national GDP, with for the first time in decades a negative agricultural growth of 0.18 percent.

Since 2015, the Government has effectively responded to emergency needs by providing rice, water and other food, distributing water purification tablets, upgrading or repairing water infrastructure, delivering agricultural inputs and financial aid, for a total value of approximately US\$ 60.5million. Complementing these efforts, the UN, NGOs, Red Cross and other partners mobilized an additional US\$ 16.1million from various sources including the Central Emergency Response Fund, for life-saving water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition, food, health, cash and livelihood interventions.

As of September 2016, drought hydro-meteorological conditions are over in all three regions. Rains have commenced but are scattered and insufficient. However, drought impact for affected households is still lingering and needs are pertinent particularly in terms of water storage and purification, hygiene and nutrition support, disease surveillance and response, and livelihood recovery.

In addition, significant investment is needed in short, medium and long term resilience-oriented drought recovery measures, in combination with access to climate information services, early warning and multi-hazard preparedness measures, particularly in light of a possible *La Niña* and recurrent drought. Actions should prioritize the most vulnerable population groups and integrate gender and women's empowerment.

Total Emergency Requirement:	\$48.5 million
Mobilized	\$26.4 million
Current Gap	\$22.1 million
Recovery (2016):	\$166 million

 2 million people facing water stress \$17 million required \$14.2 million mobilized \$2.8 million gap	 1.1 million people are food insecure \$20.4 million required \$5.9 million mobilized \$14.5 million gap	 83,835 young children 120,000 pregnant and lactating women at high risk of malnutrition \$3.5 million required \$2.1 million mobilized \$1.4 million gap	 360,000 people at risk of water-related disease outbreaks \$6.4 million required \$1.3 million mobilized \$5.1 million gap	 2 million people lost livelihoods \$1.2 million required \$1.1 million mobilized \$0.1 million gap
---	---	--	--	--



Outlook: there is a 50-60% likelihood that low to moderate intensity *La Niña* conditions will occur towards the end of 2016. *La Niña*, which is characterized by cooler than normal water temperatures in the Pacific Ocean, usually results in greater than average rainfall, increasing the risk of flooding and landslides. (source: National Center for Hydro-Meteorological Forecasting, 16 August 2016)

Viet Nam: Emergency Response Plan – HUMANITARIAN COMPONENT

Response Plan Coverage

The updated humanitarian component of the Emergency Response Plan focuses on life-saving and livelihood protection interventions over the next two months. By September, seasonal rains are expected to begin in all drought-affected parts of the region (provided there is a normal or more than average rainy season). Therefore, the focus is expected to shift from September 2016 to ensuring that regular programmes promote recovery, resilience and disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, especially for those Vietnamese most vulnerable to shocks. In the meantime, funding figures are based on current data and may be updated as the situation develops.



Strategic Goals & Activities for the Humanitarian Response component

1. Ensure that acute needs of the most vulnerable are met, including with access to clean water for consumption and domestic use, targeted food security interventions, and support for the integrated management of nutritional interventions for severely malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable groups.
2. Strengthen information management and coordination of assessments and monitoring of the situation, as well as identification and targeting of the most vulnerable.
3. Mobilize the resources required to support Government and international efforts to meet the needs of drought-affected people.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Food Security	Nutrition	Health	Early Recovery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water trucking, storage equipment, water subsidies for the poorest, and water treatment and testing - for 378,102 people in the 18 drought-affected areas – GoV & UN/NGO/RC • Provide water treatment supplies and water buckets to 78,000 of the most vulnerable households in the South Central, Central Highlands and Mekong Delta – GoV & UN/NGO/RC • Provide hygiene kits to extremely poor and vulnerable women – UN/NGO/RC • Improve WASH services in 120 schools (improved water storage, water purification and hand-washing facilities) – UN/NGO/RC • Increase general (particularly women's) sanitation and hygiene awareness through Communication for Development and Behaviour Change Communication – Joint • Support Government in selecting water distribution points and targeting most vulnerable – UN/NGO/RC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute relief food (rice and other goods) to vulnerable drought-affected households – GoV • Provide cash and/or vouchers to extremely poor and vulnerable households at greatest risk of food insecurity – UN/NGO/RC • Provide crop, pulses and vegetable seeds packages, tools and fertilizers to extremely poor and female smallholder farmers – GoV & UN/NGO • Establish small and simple storage facilities to preserve food and agricultural inputs to limit impact of floods and pest diseases - GoV & UN/NGO • Distribute more resistant coffee and pepper varieties through improved seedlings • Increase awareness of linkage between food and nutritional insecurity, water scarcity and poor sanitation and hygiene and risk of disease – Joint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF), Therapeutic milk and micro-nutrient supplements (sachets) for implementation of Integrated Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) for 7,000 children at the community and hospital levels – UN/NGO/RC • Provide micro-nutrient supplements (powders) for 83,835 children from 06-23 month old to prevent micro-nutrient deficiencies - UN/NGO/RC • Provide multiple micro-nutrient supplements (tablets) for 120,000 pregnant and lactating women for prevention and control of micro-nutrient deficiencies - UN/NGO/RC • Increase awareness on dietary diversification, breastfeeding, food safety improved nutrition strategies, sanitation and other – Joint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply Commune Health Centres, district hospitals and other medical facilities in drought-affected areas with essential medicines and medical supplies - GoV • Strengthen monitoring capacity of Provincial Preventive Medicine Centres, including on water quality testing and controlling incidence of water-borne diseases – GoV and UN/NGO • Support capacity of Health facilities (focus on Commune Health Stations and district health facilities in hard to reach areas) to access, store and filter water for maintaining of daily health services – UN/NGO • Increase awareness on public health risks associated with drought and how to prevent them – Joint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement cash-for-work programmes that (i) promote cleaning of crop lands worst affected by saltwater intrusion, including those of the most vulnerable, (ii) support access of the most vulnerable to water and other essential supplies through distribution schemes, and (iii) construct wells, small dams or establishment of piped water supply - UN/NGO/RC • Cash assistance to the most vulnerable groups (landless poor, disabled, elderly who cannot work, female-headed households ea.) – GoV and UN/NGO/RC • Restock poultry, fishes, shrimps and provide animal feed, feed storage, veterinary care assistance to extremely poor households that have lost livestock – GoV & UN/NGO • Support joint awareness raising efforts that integrate drought key messages – Joint
<p>UN Funds Request: \$5.05 million via UNICEF, UN-Women & UNDP</p>	<p>UN Funds Request: \$3.6 million via FAO & UN-Women</p>	<p>UN Funds Request: \$3.4 million via UNICEF</p>	<p>UN Funds Request: \$5.8 million via WHO</p>	<p>UN Funds Request: \$1.5 million via UNDP & FAO</p>

Viet Nam: Emergency Response Plan – RECOVERY COMPONENT

Recovery Plan Coverage

Essential medium- and longer-term interventions are required over the next two years to promote recovery, preparedness planning and disaster and climate resilience building, especially for those Vietnamese most vulnerable to shocks. Priority actions comprise direct assistance to help the most affected farmers to replant their fields and restore incomes and livelihoods, access to improved climate information services for multi-hazard preparedness planning, including *La Niña*, as well as build-back-better investments that can strengthen resilience to future droughts in the region. Interventions support an integrated water management approach that will reduce groundwater extraction, enhance water storage and WASH practices, and built inter-sectoral resilience to both future drought, flood related extreme events and other hazards.



Strategic Goals for the Recovery and Resilience component

1. Ensure that the most vulnerable have access to resources (economic, financial, natural, human and social) to sustainably rebuild lives and livelihoods from the drought impact, while enhancing preparedness for future hazards and climate extremes;
2. Promote investment in sustainable water and sanitation, agriculture, natural resources management, health, food security and other infrastructure and systems that increase resilience to extreme climate events such as droughts and floods – with systematic integration into socio-economic development and sectoral plans;
3. Strengthen community based disaster risk management and climate change adaptation planning within communes, and upgrade national information management, assessment mechanisms and the monitoring of drought and its impacts, including the identification and targeting of the most vulnerable.

Guiding principles:

- Government ownership, leadership and coordination – at national and local level
- M&E, learning and knowledge management – with disaggregated data
- Transparency and accountability

Cross-cutting issues:

- *Promote gender and women’s empowerment*, through: gender analysis, gender-responsive actions, equal participation in decision-making, planning and implementation, sex disaggregated data, addressing gender based violence risks, supporting women’s organizations, promoting women’s leadership, gender training etc.
- *Ensure environmental standards*, through: environmental impact assessments and measurement, training and awareness raising, promoting ecosystem based adaptation etc.
- *Prioritizing the most vulnerable*, such as: the poor, female-headed households, land poor and landless, children and youth, ethnic groups, persons with disabilities, elderly ea.

Restoring Livelihoods, Public Services and Local Economies

- Cash, voucher or in-kind support (seed, feed, livestock, fish, shrimp, trees, tools, technology) for recovery of agricultural livelihoods, ensuring promotion of resilient agro-ecological practices – GoV/UN/NGO;
- Employment, vocational training or cash-for-work programs for affected poor households - GoV;
- Debt relief or refinancing/renegotiation of loans, including for SMEs - GoV;

Climate Information, Early Warning and Preparedness Planning

- Technical assistance and technology (e.g. weather stations) for improved hydro-meteorological and disaster forecasting, (including salinity monitoring), linked to actionable agro-weather advisories for farmers and agricultural planners – GoV/UN;
- Update or develop drought and other hazard vulnerability indexes and risk maps – GoV/UN/RC;

Medium and long term Disaster and Climate Resilient Building

- Review local and regional reservoir, dam and sluices system, regulations and management for improved drought and flood management and resilience - GoV;
- Repair, upgrade or construct water supply and irrigation infrastructure and equipment (pipelines, pumping stations, reservoirs, dams, sluices, desalination plants, storage lakes) – ensuring efficient and sustainable water supply and management – GoV;
- Water pricing and public-private partnerships for sustainable water supply and management, including preferential water access schemes aimed at the poor - GoV;
- Improve water management to maximize resources utilization, ensure water safety and minimize environmental impacts, including policies to reduce groundwater exploitation for agriculture – GoV/UN;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information campaigns for (potential) migrants in sending and receiving areas - GoV; • Design and implement measures and incentives for more economical water use for crops (e.g. shallow-exposed dry irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drip irrigation etc.) – GoV/UN/NGO; • Expand and improve water storage and irrigation, rural water supply, water retention, groundwater recharge and salt water intrusion defence infrastructure – GoV/NGO; • Strengthen safe drinking water and household safe water storage to reduce public health risks – GoV/UN; • Assess and improve latrines and water availability at health, education, child care, evacuation, and other key community facilities – GoV/UN/NGO; • Strengthen monitoring capacity of Commune Health Centres, including water quality testing and incidence of water-related diseases, nutrition identification and intervention (especially the detection of Severe Acute Malnutrition) – GoV/UN/NGO; • Strengthen capacity of local health facilities in management, monitoring and treatment of chronic patients affected by drought (such as diabetes, blood hypertension, mental health or psychological disorders) – GoV/UN • Mass awareness raising on public health risks and prevention, good nutrition care and practices, and water, sanitation, and hygiene - through behaviour change programmes, targeted global and local events and WASH in schools – UN/RC/NGO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early warning through SMS platforms, with focus on community reach – GoV/UN/RC; • Develop a real-time monitoring system to track and act against disaster-induced health, sanitation and nutrition risks – UN/NGO; • Update national and local contingency plans for drought and extreme weather events, covering sectors such as health, nutrition, education, agriculture, water, DRR etc., and integrating community assessment and planning – GoV/RC/NGO; • Support <i>La Niña</i> and other hazard preparedness by communities and local authorities: e.g. prepositioning of supplies, emergency drills, upgrading evacuation centres, health, education and key community assets etc. – GoV/RC/NGO; • Large scale user-relevant community awareness and communication campaigns on various aspects of disaster preparedness, response and risk reduction, natural resources management, climate change etc. including through schools and health facilities – RC/NGO/UN; • Support to Government damage, loss and needs information management, including disaggregated data – GoV/UN; • Update disaster response and recovery legal framework to improve preparedness and management of large scale emergencies, including facilitating outside assistance, and building on international core standards and commitments – GoV/UN/RC/NGO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved inter-provincial and regional dialogue with Mekong countries regarding trans-boundary water flows and river basin management - GoV; • Enhance animal health services, establish new hatchery and processing facilities for agriculture, livestock and aquaculture sectors particularly in remote areas and improve value chain and added value of agricultural produce – GoV/UN/NGO; • Restructure crop production towards climate smart agriculture; promoting resilient crop, livestock and aquaculture production and diversification, water saving practices, pest and disease control, soil fertilization, organic farming and composting and other agro-ecological practices – GoV/UN/NGO; • Support access to markets (through group loans, farmer cooperatives and associations, restoring roads and transport facilities) – GoV/UN/NGO; • Large scale upland and coastal afforestation and forest protection programs, with expansion of community-based co-management mechanisms – GoV/UN/NGO; • Develop and implement forest fire prevention and control programmes - GoV; • Strengthen capacity of health system to apply good WASH practice in healthcare facilities and at households to minimize disaster-induced health impacts - UN • Capacity building of the nutrition sector to enhance delivery and coordination of essential nutrition services under the framework of the national nutrition programme – UN/NGO • Accelerate funding and implementation of the national community based disaster risk management (CBDRM) programme in affected provinces – GoV/UN/NGO; • Establishment of a domestic fund for DRR, preparedness and response, and/or climate change adaptation - with incentives for private sector involvement and community involvement (e.g. crowd funding, donations, in kind) – GoV/UN; • Link long-term (socio-economic and sectoral) investment programmes to assist provinces during the recovery and reconstruction phase, ensuring mainstreaming of disaster and climate resilience - GoV; • Improved risk insurance and social protection/social safety nets, better targeting high risk groups such as landless labourers, elderly, ethnic groups, women headed households people with disabilities, pre-, during and post-disasters – GoV/UN; • Research and documentation on drought and saline intrusion risk, impact, vulnerabilities, response interventions and multi-sectoral adaptation options, to inform policies and programs - UN;
--	---	--

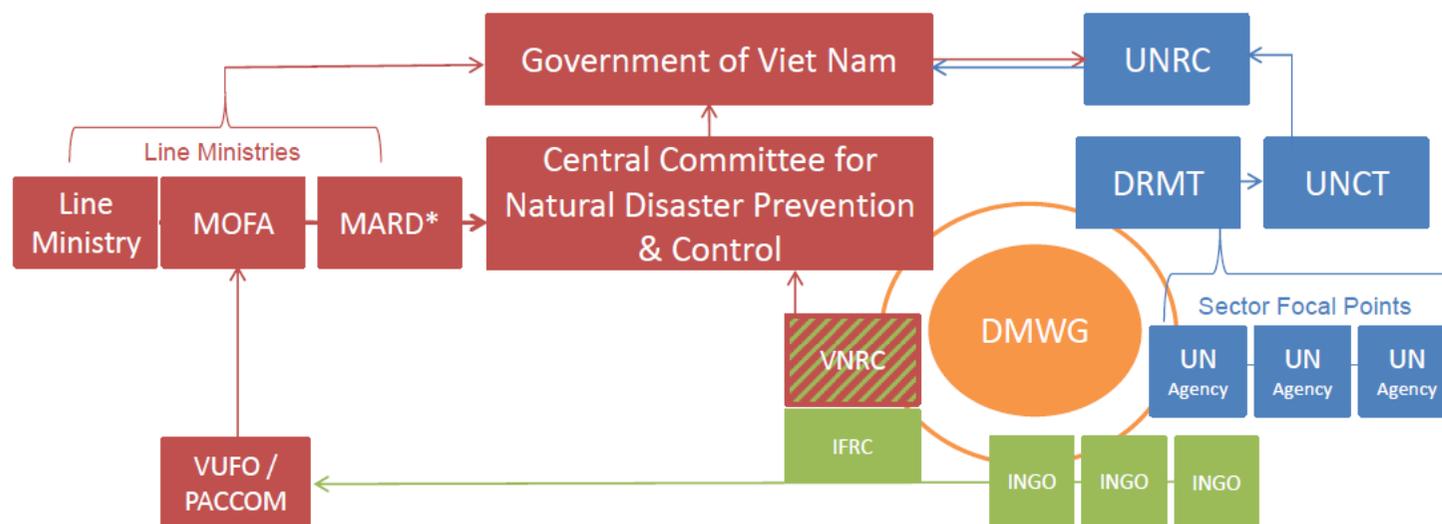
Costing:

The total costed recovery needs from now until 2020 as calculated by the 18 drought affected provinces – and consolidated by MARD on behalf of the CCNDPC - is estimated at VND 27,241.2 billion (equivalent to US\$1,221 million), with short to longer term figures as follows:

- 2016: VND 3,705 billion (approx. US\$ 166million)
- 2017: VND 8,208 billion (approx. US\$ 368million)
- 2018-2020: VND 15,329 billion (approx. US\$ 687million)

Viet Nam Emergency Response Plan 2016/17

Coordination Architecture



Acronym Glossary: DMWG is the Disaster Management Working Group, which comprises membership from the UN, INGOs and mass organizations, as well as Government; DRMT is the Disaster Risk Management Team of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT); MARD is the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, which houses the standing office for the Central Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control; UNRC is the United Nations Resident Coordinator; VNRC is the Viet Nam Red Cross; IFRC is the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and VUFO / PACCOM is the Viet Nam Union of Friendship Organizations / People's Aid Coordination Committee,

Contact Information

Government of Viet Nam

Dr. Nguyễn Xuân Cường, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Chair of the Central Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control

Mr. Van Phu Chinh, Head of Standing Office for CCNDPC
chinhVP@wrd.gov.vn
 Tel: +84 437335694
 Fax: +84 437335691

United Nations

Ms. Pratibha Mehta, UN Resident Coordinator

UN DRMT Secretariat:

Mr. Miguel Coulier coulier.miguel@one.un.org
 Ms. Bui Viet Hien bui.viet.hien@undp.org
 Tel: +84 4 38500100

Mr. Markus Werne, Head of OCHA Regional Office,
werne@un.org

Modalities of Support:

The Emergency Response Plan takes as its starting point the Government of Viet Nam's plans for national response to the *El Niño*-induced drought and saltwater intrusion in 2016.

With reference to the Humanitarian Component, three modalities of support are foreseen, namely:

1. Bilateral assistance to GoV – activities labelled “GoV” above
2. Project-based support provided via UN, Red Cross (RC) and/or NGOs in support of GoV response – activities labelled “UN/NGO/RC” above
3. Activities to be jointly implemented by GoV with direct support and participation of UN/DMWG actors – activities labelled “Joint” above.

With regards to the Recovery Component, priorities have been labeled by different stakeholders such as the Government, UN, Red Cross and NGOs. Specific modalities depending on the interventions will be devised, in line with Government's regulatory framework.

UN Agencies' Roles

1. Capacity development of national mechanisms
2. Procurement of large quantities of relief supplies - Provider of last resort for the most vulnerable people where required.
3. Technical assistance and policy advice on resilience based drought recovery