

JOINT RAPID ASSESSMENT ON DAMAGE AND NEEDS IN THANH HOA PROVINCE, VIETNAM CAUSED BY TYPHOON LEKIMA (No. 5)

REPORTED BY THANH HOA ASSESSMENT TEAM



9th-12th OCTOBER 2007

Table of Contents

Background Information	5
Typhoon Lekima:	5
Flood situation in Thanh Hoa:	5
Flood situation in Thach Thanh District:.....	5
Losses and damages in Thach Thanh District:	6
Flood situation in Vinh Loc District:.....	6
Losses and damages in Vinh Loc District:	6
Need Assessment by Sector.....	7
FOOD SECURITY AND REHABILITATION	7
a- Assessment of damage	7
b- To date response:	8
c- Recommendation:	8
CHILD PROTECTION/ EDUCATION	10
a- Issues	10
b- To date response	12
c- Recommendation	12
WATER, SANITATION AND COMMUNITY HEALTH.....	13
a- Issues:	13
b- Recommendations	14
SHELTER AND PROPERTIES:	15
a- Issues:	15
b- To date response	16
c- Recommendations:	16
Lessons Learned	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ANNEXES	18
Annex 1: Thanh Hoa Assessment Team members:.....	18
Annex 2: Key informants:.....	19
Annex 3: Figure of the damage in Thanh Hoa province as of 8 October 2007	20
Annex 5: Summary data of schools in the 6 most affected communes in Thach Thanh district.....	21
Annex 5: Summary data of schools in the 7 most affected communes in Vinh Loc district	21
Annex 6: Total areas for sub crop and rice crop of thach Thanh district in 2006	22
Annex 7: Summary of damages in Vinh Loc district.....	22

Background Information

Typhoon Lekima:

On Wednesday 3rd October 2007 typhoon Lekima with strong wind category of CAT1 hit the coastal provinces of central and north-central regions of Vietnam, including Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue and Quang Ngai. The strongest wind force near the center of the typhoon was at Beaufort Scale 10, 11, gusting above scale 11. Then it moved to the West and weakened as a tropical storm in the territory of Laos. Six provinces were under water as a result of incessant rainfall over three days before the typhoon struck. Since then, at least 65 people have been reported as killed or missing. The typhoon, floods and landslides have cut power and closed roads.

The following days from 3rd to 6th October 2007, the influence of the typhoon caused raining heavily in a larger territory of the provinces in upstream zones of rivers in north-central and north-west of Vietnam that led to sudden flood and landslide seriously in many districts of Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An and Ha Tinh. Among these provinces, Thanh Hoa and Nghe An provinces were the most affected. As of Sunday, 7th October 2007, there were still communities reported isolated and in critical needs for food, safe drinking water, shelters and basic health care. The flash-flooding and landslides in the aftermath of the typhoon have caused massive devastation.

Flood situation in Thanh Hoa:

After typhoon Lekima, the rainfall totalling 200-400mm in large areas and water from upstream zones caused terrible flash flood in every river in Thanh Hoa province territory, including Chu, Ma and Buoï rivers. It was reported that all dyke system of Buoï river of Thach Thanh, Vinh Loc districts and many places of dyke system of Ma river of Ha Trung, Hoang Hoa, Thieu Hoa, Nga Son districts were either flooded or broken causing extensive flooding in Thach Thanh, Vinh Loc districts. To date, 15 people have been reported as killed and 30 communes were flooded totally.

The total damage estimated is 1,000 billions VND (equivalent to US\$ 62,173,588).

The flood resulted in loss of human life, injuries, and damage to property on an immediate basis. Longer term damage or indirect consequences of the flood includes lack of adequate shelter, emotional suffering of the affected people, unstable food security and poor nutrition, ruined livelihoods particularly with regards to agriculture, increased vulnerability of the people to disease, lack of access to safe water sources, disturbed sanitation practices, a disruption to education and aggravated child protection issues.

See Annex 3 for details

Flood situation in Thach Thanh district:

Due to the heavy rainfall causing by Typhoon Lekima, it was flooded in 22 in the total of 28 communes, especially in **Thanh Kim, Thanh Hung, Thach Dinh, Thanh Truc, Thanh My, Thach Lam and Kim Tan Town**. The flash flood came very quickly and reached the level of 14.25m. it was over the highest level had reached in 1996. Almost all communities in the above 7 communes were under 3-4 m of water, the water level in the most affected community of Kim Tan Town was 4,5m. From 22h of 5th to 9th October 2007, road system

from central of the district to all communes was completely broken off; electricity system was cut off; communication system did not working properly except mobile communication system.

Losses and damages in Thach Thanh District:

- Flooded communities: 104 villages (of 230 total) in 22 communes (of 28 total)
- Total affected population: 13.183 households (56.120 people)
- To date 04 death reported
- Public facilities: All schools, hospitals, warehouses, medical centers were flooded in 22 communes. School pupils could not go to school from 5th October 2007. According to local authorities, at least it will take one more week to clean and do all necessary sanitation works before re-open schools.
- Houses totally damaged reported are 360 houses.

Total loss estimated was 440.165 millions VND (equivalent to 27,366 millions USD)

See Annexes for more details.

Flood situation in Vinh Loc District:

In Vinh Loc, it was flooded in 15 in the total of 16 communes, especially in 9 communes as **Vinh Hoa, Vinh Quang, Vinh Long, Vinh Yen, Vinh Phuc, Vinh Hoa, Vinh Minh, Vinh Hung and Vinh Khang**. From 22 hours of 5th to 9th October 2007, road system from central of district to all communes was completely broken off; electricity system was cut off; communication system did not working properly except mobile communication system. As of 7th October 2007, Vinh Khang, Vinh Hung and Vinh Hoa communes were still isolated and inaccessible (see details in Annex 7)

Losses and damages in Vinh Loc District:

- Flooded communities: 64 villages in 15 communes (of 16 total)
- Total affected population: 10.452 households (29.540 people)
- To date 05 deaths reported
- Public facilities: All schools, hospitals, warehouses, medical centers were flooded in communes. School pupils could not go to school from 5th October 2007 since 33 schools were flooded. According to local authorities, at least it will take one more week to clean and do all necessary sanitation works before re-open schools.
- Houses totally damaged reported are 131 houses.

Total damage estimated was 45,784 millions VND (equivalent to 2,846,555 USD)

SUMMARY OF DAMAGES

No	Item	Unit	Province (8/10/07)	Thach Thanh (9/10/07)	Vinh Loc (7/10/07)
1	Dead (no children)	people	15	4	5
2	House collapsed		TBD	360	131
3	Flooded family	each	25,378	13,183	10,452
4	Reserved Food	ton	155,000	9,596	18,209
5	Flooded field rice	ha	12,300	1,100	
6	Vegetable	ha	39,426	700	2,155.5

7	Sugarcane	ha	20,400	4,387	
8	Seafood	ton		1,200	251.8
9	Dyke	m ³	150,000	115,000	
	Estimated Total damage	VND billion	1,000	440.165	45.784

Need Assessment by Sector

FOOD SECURITY AND REHABILITATION

a- Assessment of damage

In Thach Thanh and Vinh Loc districts the flood came when the people have almost harvested their rice, only one third of rice was in the field. However because the food came at night very quickly and level of water reached the roof of house, it was even 0.85m higher than the record level in the history (1996) so all families in the flood areas had no time to move their food stock to their house. It caused almost all paddy in house was flooded under water. In the following days the families tried to move it out from house to a dry place, but additional rain in the following days not allow them to re-dry their paddy. At the time we visiting (10th October) 6 days after flood we saw all paddies harvested ware dipped sprout or spoiled totally and could not be used for food. The prove finding is at least 90% food stock in the most affected communities (see annex) was destroyed regardless it was harvested or still in the field.

All the stock of sub-crop in house of the most affected was destroyed and the newly planted crop in field has been inundated and died. The optimum season for planting corn in these areas (between 15th-30th September) is over. However according to the department of agriculture and rural development the replanting of corn could be arranged by using short life variety until 20



Figure 1: This paddy can not be used for food

October in the areas. Any rehabilitation effort should be prepared before that deadline, after that time these areas can be planted with only quick vegetable like white radish or field cabbage etc.

The damage in sugar can may less serious because sugarcanes are still survived and can recover after flood. Of course the productivity as well as the quality will reduce.

It is also recognized the damage and losses in husbandry (poultry flock, pig) of the families in the affected areas. However the common impression is that this is not as serious as in other cultivations.

See annexes for more details.

b- To date response:

Emergency foods (noodle and dry provision) and drink water from different organizations, enterprises and individuals have been collected by a special committee for emergency response established at district, and then it will be delivered to the center of affected communes by canoes when the roads were flooded. From 10th October it can be carried by army trucks. The commune authority will deliver to villages and then to every household.

According to Thanh Hoa local authority the government will provide 81 billions VND and 3,000 tons of rice to support the affected people in Thanh Hoa, this will be given to the more prioritized victims. From the records of emergency response committees, the total commodities received were mainly dry food and water. To date of October 9th 2007, Thach Thanh district received 307,780 packs of noodle, 109,300 dry provision, 440 breads, 42 tons of rice, and 165,200,000 VND, 100 household kits and water bottles. During the field visit to households, we found out that every individual in most affected areas received 10-12 packs of noodles for the last 6 days. That amount of food was not enough for daily need. Fortunately, the victims of flood could lend rice from their relatives or ask for help from their neighbors. There is no exactly long-term plan for the people in the affected areas.

c- Recommendation:

Food Relief:

Dry food: At this moment almost all the people in flood areas have come back home to clean and repair their house when water is withdrawing,. Since they can cook at home now, the provision of rice seems more reasonable than instant noodle or dry food.

Rice food: The biggest problem of food security in these communities is crucial and will take long time because the next harvest will only come in April 2008 as earliest. The total amount of rice requested by the district authority is a huge: total request for **Thach Thanh district is 1,993 tons of rice** for 36,660 people from 9 communes for 6 months. In Vinh Loc



Figure 2: Hunger and unsafe with children and women on dyke

will face with hunger of with 15,723 most affected will receive support government, the rest will seek for support from outsides include 14,277 people. **Request from Vinh Loc district is 856.62 tons of rice** for these 14,277 people for 4 months.

The need of rice food relief can not be covered entirely by any organization and need shared support from outsides. Priority should be given to the 6 most affected communes in Thach Thanh and 9 communes in Vinh Loc which lost all stock of food where the people need food provision for 6 months from right now until the next harvest in April 2008. Given the rice food provision from government and local authorities can not mobilized quickly, so food relief appeal from outsides should focus on these communes and quickly within the next two months.

After 2 months the shortage of food will happen with a larger number of population in all the affected communities (exp: in Thach Thanh 22 communes, in Vinh Loc 15 communes) and it seems difficult to provide food relief for such larger number of people but should be made available to the poor and woman headed families, the families in very difficult circumstance that to ensure local farmers have sufficient food before and during the next crop.

Substantial Nutrition Food for children:

Children, women and the elders have been reported as the most affected people in the flooded areas while the foods provided for them every day were not sufficient in term of quantity and quality. This situation will cause problems to the development for children and to the health of the elders. So the provision of nutrition food should be considered for the children under 5, meantime the priority should be given for the families which have less labor but more difficulties likes these mentioned groups.

Food for work:

For the families having man powers should be involved in community rehabilitation works and receive food (or cash) for their work. By this way the men don't have to go out (to cities) to earn living, in stead they will be involved to clean mud, to repair roads and other community infrastructure likes sewers, schools and to improve environmental situation in the communities.

Such cash for work projects (CWP) in environment clearance, irrigation, schools, clinic recovery etc. can be considered to help affected people to get food or cash to buy vegetable/food for daily need of their families.

Provision of seeds for winter crop and next rice crop

In this situation the households in flooded areas are in very difficult condition that not be able to buy seeds and tools for re-planting winter crop and rice seeds for the next crop. It is recommended to provide seeds for the households in the most affected areas.

Corn seeds:

As described above the most concern of the people and the local authority is to re-plant quick winter sub-crop as soon as possible before the dead line in 20th October.

In Thach Thanh district total lands that can grow winter crop are 700 ha in the 16 affected communes. It needs 15,000 kg of corn seeds. The need in Vinh Loc district is for 800 ha. Following the decision 1518/NN&PTNT of Thanh Hoa DARD, the province committed to contribute 50% cost of corn seeds. It is recommended for support from outsides to cover **50% cost of corn seed for 1,500 ha.**

Potatoes Nursery:

Vinh Loc district needs nursery of potatoes for 300 ha of which the province has committed to contribute 30% total cost. It is recommended for support from outside to cover **70% cost of 300 ha potatoes seedling**.

Seed of vegetable.

It is recommended for all the families in the affected areas to grow vegetable in their available land that will diversify and provide substantial nutrition food for families and especially important for the health of children and the elders. The priority should be given to grow the types of quick vegetable (harvest after 45 days) likes white radish or field cabbage etc.

Total request of seeds for growing vegetable in Thach Thanh district is **4,000 kg of vegetable seeds** (average 50,000VND/kg).

Rice crop:

The next season of rice crop will commence planting in December 2007. Total areas for rice crop in Thach Thanh is 4,100 ha that situates in 22 effected communes. Annually it needs an amount of 255 tons of rice seeds for the next crop. In the 7 most affected communes the rice field areas comprise of 1,154 ha that needs **46 tons of rice seeds**. In average every household pay 150,000 – 300,000 VND for rice seeds. This amount can be considered for support from outsiders in the rehabilitation efforts.

To date the figure of rice seeds needed for Vinh Loc district is not availbale.

CHILD PROTECTION/ EDUCATION

a- Issues

Consequence of food shortage, poor nutrition and unhygienic habitat to children



Figure 3: Children live in a tint on river dyke

During the flood (7 days) the major food for all the people in flooded areas was instant noodle and dry provisions. Such diet was not good in terms of both hygiene and nutrition that will affect very much to the heath of the people especially for children and pregnant women. At present almost everybody came back home and the consequence of malnutrition has not been detected, however during the 6 coming months with serious food shortage and

insufficient nutrition plus polluted environment the children and pregnant women will be affected and this may lead to serious malnutrition unless they receive relevant supports.

Living conditions of many families will be out of order because the main facilities of households in flooding areas were either swept away or damage, especially cooking tools, mosquito nets, blankets and clothes. It was noted that there were some cases children

separated from their parents. During the flood, children had to stay back at the evacuation places while their parents got to return to their houses to take care of household assets or start cleaning the houses. There was always at least one adult taking care of those children. In some cases, children were sent away to stay with their relatives in safe area. It was confirmed by local authorities that the children are taken good care and there is no children abuse case reported so far. In the coming period, we could foreseen that child care in flooding areas will be seriously affected, while fist priority of the adults is fighting with huger and poor. Children also need to help family for earning living while many of them might face with trauma stress-related problem. The local authorities highly appreciate when the assessment team raised the issue of special support could be provided to children and parents if there is an increase in traumatic stress-related symptoms in children like consultation service.

In Thach Thanh, there were 20 babies born during the flood when hospitals and clinics were flooded. There was even a baby born on boat on the way to District Health Center. It's obviously that the health situation of those mothers and newly born children seem real threat.

School interruption: Operation of schools in all affected communes interrupted since 5th October 2007. In some areas, where the flood was starting decrease, some schools were re-opened, but normal education was still not function well. The main reasons are the schools need to concentrated on the cleaning classes first and there were sill many students and teachers still could not get out of

the flood to go to schools, The local education authorities aims to resume schools in the next 5 days but the normal routine of schools will takes longer time to be back..



Figure 4: Vinh Khang primary school after 7 day flooded. Ducks are swimming in the play ground

Great loss of textbooks, teaching and learning tools and education facilities at all the schools of 37 affected communes in the two visited districts. This will take long time for education service and the local authorities to recover, however for the schools were fully flooded (15 schools in Thach Thanh, and 33 schools in Vinh Loc were under the flood water) all the textbooks, teaching and learning tools and teaching equipments were destroyed, all the library classrooms were damaged.) that all mean situation will not promise a good education in the future.



Figure 5: All the remains from Thanh Kim 2 school library after flood

Although the infrastructure of schools was not heavily affected, but many tables and chairs as well as leaning and teaching

tools were damaged. It was reported that 800 sets of table and chairs of schools in Thach Thanh district were completely damaged. Water and sanitation facilities in schools in flooding areas were either destroyed or out of order. Due to sudden and serious flood, many textbooks and notebooks could not be saved properly. Many of notebooks and textbooks of children were either swept away or get wet. During the assessment trip, we could see children dried their notebooks and textbooks on the fences, on the roofs of their houses or along the dyke, but the possibility to re-use these notebooks and textbooks was not very positive. In additional, the additional raining in the following days has killed their hope totally. (refer to appendix: basic information of flooded schools)

The demands for notebooks, textbooks as well as teaching and learning tools and education equipments are huge but the families as well as education system in the areas can not afford because they have nothing left after this historical flood. Every household just invested in purchasing notebooks, textbooks, uniforms and other education stationary for their children in September for the new school year. And now, it become a heavy burden to them bedise hunger and poor and might cause many drop-outs.

The JA team received requests on textbooks and teaching equipments and stationary for learning (See annexes for more details) from District Education Services. The loss of books at home is yet to be calculated. We all recognized this demand as crucial however for resume opening schools quickly the priority should be paid for **notebooks and textbooks of the pupils**, especially who in the most affected communes.

b- To date response

- We saw in the field how volunteers, teachers and students work together to clean the schools and classrooms so as children can return to their schools.
- At the moment no response committed or acknowledged from the side of education service. The assessment of the education service will provide more specific figures of the damage and its consequence to education.

c- Recommendation

It is assumption that the education service can be able to address the demands in the side of schools, the support from outsides then should focus on enabling children and families in the affected communities to make sure all children can go to school. Priority should be given to the following:

In community and families

- To prioritize and support food for households with small children and pregnant women. (in corporate in food relief)
- To support mosquito nets, blankets and clothes for children
- To provide support for households whose house totally swept away or collapsed in repair and reconstruction (cash for work project)
- To pay attention and support to improve the quality of drinking water and health care for children
- To provide note-books, text books and student kits to enable children returning to their schools.

Support to schools should combine different efforts mainly from education service, local authorities and national government, however the support from international organization

will also be possible and helpful that to build substantial quality and sustainability for other projects. There are some areas of focus suggested as follows:

In the schools:

- To repair and reconstruct classrooms and latrines at schools (cash for work project)
- To support desks and chairs
- To support medical boxes
- To support school equipments and teaching equipments (especially for kindergarten and preschool)
- To provide textbooks, schoolbooks for schools.
- To organize and facilitate training on disaster reduction management for schools and communities

WATER, SANITATION AND COMMUNITY HEALTH

Under the influence of the Lekima storm, Thanh Hoa province was badly hit with torrential rains, severe floods, damages of houses, destroy of facilities, food and vegetable plants. Water is ebbing out when the assessment team visited the field on 10th and 11th October 2007. The local people start moving home from evacuated areas for cleaning up their residence and arranging for settlement.

Even though the rain has reduced and flood gradually drains off, it has caused pollution of environment, water sources and threats to the community health. The following issues were identified which served for recommendations by the assessment team:

a- Issues:

Environmental pollution: Thach Thanh and Vinh Loc are the most infected districts in the province, with severe flood of above 3m. The local people had to evacuate from their residence, leaving stuffs, livestock and poultry uncontrolled. There have been dead livestock and poultries unburied because of the existing water level. Beside, it was difficult to handle with wastes and garbage discharged everyday. The local people suffered unpleasant smell due to environmental pollution. The situation will get worse if improper attention is paid to treatment and appropriate behaviors are not practiced.

Water resource pollution: Water for consumption in Thach Thanh and Vinh Loc districts comes from wells and stored rain-water. Due to heavy rain and flood, open dig wells in various communes got polluted. The current quality of water source in the two mentioned districts made it impossible to use unless chemical is used for



Figure 6: Polluted water and environment in every village

disinfection. The local people shared that the chemical amount provided by health workers was only used to disinfect wells for drinking water, while they have to use the flood water for washing purpose.

Infrastructure and facility damages: With a large number of towns and communes flooded (22 commune out of 28 in Thach Thanh district and 8 communes out of 15 in Vinh Loc district), many health clinics, storage, offices and schools were damaged. Total damage was found to most of medical tools, equipments, and medicines reserved in the health centers, while buildings remained with cracks and leaking. There were 380 residential houses destroyed, of which 58 were washed away, equal to a loss of 9,000 million VND.

Disease occurrence: Interviews with the health officers and the local people showed that the common disease and sickness occurred were water-related, including red-eye, skin fungus, and diarrhea. Beside, gynaecological problems were found with about 90% of the local women, due to unhealthy hygiene conditions of the living environment. To date, there still has not any support in terms of medicines or treatment made to these women. It was seen



Figure 7: Skin diseases in feet and hands

that women, children and elder people were the most infected groups, due to poor resistance status and health sensitivity. The local health officers did not yet consider the current situation as a severe outbreak. However, it may happen if environmental protection is not handled properly.

Insufficient basic medicine for households: Basic medicine for household needs was offered by the Provincial Department of Health. On average, every medicine pack included eye-drop, berberin, green methylen, paracetamon, korcin, cotrimoxazol. Even though detailed figures on the need could not be obtained, it was understood that the available amount was insufficient.

b- Recommendations

Chemicals for water treatment: In order to ensure that the local people can get healthy water for domestic consumption, efforts need to emphasize on water treatment at the sources. Helps could be in the form of provision of chemicals for disinfecting well water.

Water filter: Beside water treatment at the sources, household members would also be benefited with provision of water filters. The amount of machines would be provided, based on the household number in the districts.

Disinfectants (Chloramines B): Chemicals also need for environmental cleaning and protection purposes. This will help for disinfecting sewers, canals, ponds, residential areas, etc.

Medicines: As most of the medicines in stock of the health centers and household medicine boxes were damaged during flood period, it is important to provide to the health centers as well as to households for reserving and using in needy cases. Specifically, the demand from Vinh Loc district included 50 units of medicines for disaster emergency cases, 200kg of alkaline, 300kg of Chloramines B, equal to 98 million VND, while the quantitative request from Thach Thanh was not ready at the moment. Medicines for gynaecological treatment and skin fungus are also of great need for both districts. A first aid package with medicines and disinfection for common diseases at home is suitable tools for every family to be prepared especially when the health center is not functioning.

Equipments and tools for health clinics: Being located on a hill, Vinh Loc district was less infected as compared to Thach Thanh district in term of health equipment and tool damages. Therefore, the demand for this mainly came from the 9 most infected communes of Thach Thanh district as described in the below table:

No.	Item	Quantity
1	Refrigerator	20
2	Pharmacy cabinets	45
3	Birth delivery bed	9
4	Gynaecological check bed	9
5	Operation lamp	18
6	Fuild absorbers	10
7	Birth delivery kit	9
8	Other common tool kits	

Information dissemination and training on environmental awareness and behaviors: Training courses, leaflets, and information dissemination via the local system need to be organized for improving people's awareness and practices for watsan and environmental protection. In the meantime, it could be work with the local networks of mass organizations, e.g. Women Union, Youth Union, and village health workers to guide people on cleaning garbage, left-over stuffs after flood, discharging of wastes, etc. Further, leaflets should be produced to guide people on resources use and protection.

SHELTER AND PROPERTIES:

a- Issues:

Many poor households lost their family's basic commodities like clothes, blankets, mosquito nets

The main reason of this damage was that all the families thought the water will not reach the level of flood 1996



Figure 7: These clothes are spoiled totally

when they prepared a safe place to put all their valuable commodities in high place in their house. Unfortunately, this flood came very fast and reached highest level that ever happened before that catches all paddy stock, clothes, blankets, mosquito nets, books and even TV, radio as all the valuable properties of a family. After a couple of days under water these things were broken and damaged. That was reason why a large number of families in the flooded areas lost all their basic commodities after this time. There are about 80% of households in 15 communes of Thach Thanh and Vinh Loc Districts show that they have nothing left and need support of not only food but also cloths, blanket and mosquito nets for living. In which there are 6 communes are belong to Thach Thanh District and other 9 communes in Vinh Loc District.

In the flooding time many people live in garrets or temporary tents on the dyke of the Buoï River or on the hills when we were visiting. The JA Team observed that the more seriously damaged happen with the poorer households whose have little house grade 4 with thatched roofs, and brick walls like a sub-house or kitchen. There are some well of households whose have concrete house with two floors in the community but they are safe and less damaged from flood.

Damaged public infrastructures and constructions in commune and village



Figure 8: Village road after flood

✚ There are many parts of commune and village roads are destroyed

✚ Several drainage structures suffered damage like dams, canals, sewers are broken or cracked and threaten to be breached, this in turn affects the lives and security of people nearby.

✚ Power lines are broken and damaged.

✚ These problems are affecting the life and security of local people every day.

b- To date response

- ✚ Community and households have been repaired houses themselves and lend some tools to friends and neighbors
- ✚ Local authorities and army forces, Youth Union volunteers support to clean and repair houses

c- Recommendations:

- Provide household kits including blanket, mosquito nets for the poor households and warm clothes for children in the affected communes.
- Support materials for the families whose have house collapsed or roof off in the most affected communes
- Support food for work project to repair the village and commune roads, repair and clean drainage systems and other public infrastructures in the communes.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Thanh Hoa Assessment Team members:

No.	Name	Sex	Organization	Contact No.
1	Mr. Nguyen Van Mai	M	CARE – Team Leader	0913 522 633
2	Mr. Tran Xuan Tung	M	PACCOM	0913 591 575
3	Mr. Nguyen Dinh Hoan	M	CARE	0989 132 050
4	Mr. Nguyen Viet Nghi	M	CARE	0912 031 516
5	Mr. Hoang Van Tuan	M	CARE	0988 728 972
6	Ms. Phan To Mai	F	UNICEF	0912 470 733
7	Ms. Trieu Mai Anh	F	SCUK	0913 074 153
8	Mr. Tran Xuan Canh	M	SCJ	0912 057 057
9	Ms. Nguyen Thi Quy Linh	F	OXFAM GB	0903 415 628
10	Mr. Ton Luong Chinh	M	OXFAM GB	0983 024 464

Annex 2: Key informants:

Provincial level:

- Mr. Chu Pham Ngoc Hien, Vice-Chairman of Thanh Hoa People's Committee
- Mr. Quynh, Office Manager of Thanh Hoa People's Committee
- Mr. Kim Ngoc Hiep, Officer of International Relations, Thanh Hoa People's Committee
- Ms. Hang, Officer of International Relations, Thanh Hoa People's Committee

District level:

Thach Thanh District:

- Mr. Do Minh Quy, Chairman of District People's Committee
- Mr. Chiem, Vice-Chairman of District People's Committee
- Mr. Nguyen Dang Luu, District Interior, Labors, Social and Invalid Department
- Mr. Luong Cong Thanh, Head of District Education Service
- Mr. Bui Minh Dan, Head of District Health Department
- Mr. Le Dinh Thanh, Head of District Agriculture Department
- Ms. Nguyen Thi Thao, Chairperson of District Women's Union

Vinh Loc District:

- Mr. Le Ba Y, Vice-Chairman of District People's Committee
- Mr. Le Van Tinh, Head of District Health Department
- Mr. Son, Staff of District Education Service
- Mr. Binh, Staff of District Education Service
- Mr. Quang, Staff of District Agriculture Department

Commune and village levels:

- Mr. Dong, Chairman of Commune People's Committee, Thach Dinh commune
- Mr. Tao Xuan Dzung, Secretary of Commune Communist Party, Thanh Tien commune
- Mr. Pham Tien Duc, Chairman of Commune People's Committee, Thanh Tien commune
- Mr. Le Van Cuong, Principle of Thanh Kim II Primary School, Thanh Kim commune
- Mr. Le Ngoc Thang, Chairman of Commune People's Committee, Vinh Hung commune
- Mr. Nguyen Xuan Quang, of Commune People's Committee, Vinh Khang commune
- Mr. Pham Van Thanh, Leader of Hamlet Communist Party, Tan Phuc Hamlet, Vinh Phuc commune
- Ms. Thong, Vice-Chairman of Communes Women's Union, Vinh Phuc commune
- **Households of different communes of Thach Thanh and Vinh Loc Districts**

Annex 3: Figure of the damage in Thanh Hoa province as of 8 October 2007

(Source: Thanh Hoa People's Committee)

#.	Description	Unit	Quantity
1	Houses collapsed and washed away	EA	450
2	Houses roof off	EA	1,680
3	Houses submerged and damaged	EA	5,400
4	Household flooded	Household	25,378
5	Floats broken	EA	200
6	Bridge, sewer damage	EA	29
7	Dam broken	EA	37
8	Paddy inundated	Ha	12,300
9	Sugarcane inundated	Ha	20,400
10	Peanut, Soya bean inundated	Ha	3,369
11	Corn inundated	Ha	25,404
12	Potato inundated	Ha	160
13	Vegetables, water melon inundated	Ha	9,150
14	Cassava inundated	Ha	1,343
15	Fish farm flooded	Ha	1,098
16	Dyke eroded, washed away	M ³	150,000
17	Dyke rocky cover eroded, washed away	M ³	5,500
18	Road eroded, washed away	Km	150
19	Husbandry Farm outside of the dyke damage	EA	210
20	Food damaged due to flooded	Ton	155,000
21	Brick production workshop damage	Workshop	52

Annex 4: Summary data of schools in the 6 most affected communes in Thach Thanh district

Commune	No. of school	Kindergartens				Primary Schools				Basic Secondary Schools			
		No. of class	Total of pupil			No. of class	Total of Pupil			No. of class	Total of Pupil		
				Ethnic	Girl			Ethnic	Girl			Ethnic	Girl
Thach Dinh	3	4	162	19	84	10	177	22	89	6	162	17	86
Thach Kim	4	6	289	9	130	20	479	62	237	14	520	100	282
Kim Tan town	4	4	202	16	88	10	261	24	119	12	516	37	256
Thanh Hung	3	6	231	9	109	13	328	14	161	14	455	5	157
Thanh My	3	6	207	190	95	19	429	306	178	13	454		208
Thach Lam	4	4	122	113	64	17	248	234	130	8	248	238	154
Total	21	30	1213	356	570	89	1922	662	914	67	2355	397	1143

Annex 5: Summary data of schools in the 7 most affected communes in Vinh Loc district

Commune	Kindergartens					Primary Schools					Basic Secondary schools				
	No. of school	No. of class	Pupil			No. of school	No. of class	Pupil			No. of school	No. of class	Pupil		
				Bo y	Girl				Bo y	Girl				Bo y	Girl
Vinh Khang	1	8	233	133	100	1	8	154	82	72	1	5	150	77	73
Vinh Hung	1	12	252	125	127	1	12	338	147	191	1	11	267	113	154
Vinh Long	1	19	369	179	190	2	19	751	333	418	1	15	483	256	227
Vinh Phuc	1	5	98	48	50	1	11	289	157	132	1	12	499	236	263
Vinh Yen	1	15	285	140	145	1	13	425	179	246	1	11	370	243	127
Vinh Hoa	1	15	246	120	126	1	18	548	213	335	1	15	603	343	260
Vinh Quang	1	10	188	94	94	1	10	395	250	145	1	9	359	157	202
Total	7	84	1671	839	832	8	91	2900	136	153	7	78	2731	1425	1306

Annex 6: Total areas for sub crop and rice crop of thach Thanh district in 2006

No	Commune	RICE CROP				CORN CROP	
		Target (ha)	Achieved			Target (ha)	Achieved (ha)
			Total	of which			
			Hybrid	Percent (%)			
1	Thạch Lâm	40.0	26.1	24.0	92.0	74.0	74.0
2	Thạch Tượng	9.0	8.7	2.7	31.0	120.0	120.3
3	Thạch Quảng	53.0	63.4	41.5	65.5	45.0	40.0
4	Thạch Cẩm	130.0	124.2	99.5	80.1	170.0	165.0
5	Thành Mỹ	99.0	99.0	89.0	89.9	15.0	13.5
6	Thành Yên	26.0	23.0	23.0	100.0	20.0	20.0
7	Thành Vinh	28.0	28.4	27.0	95.1	10.0	7.0
8	Thành Minh	256.0	274.1	184.8	67.4	30.0	28.0
9	Thành Công	128.0	125.0	125.0	100.0	20.0	17.5
10	Thành Tân	192.0	196.7	196.0	99.6	50.0	40.0
11	Thạch Sơn	167.0	176.3	125.0	70.9	55.0	55.0
12	Thạch Bình	295.0	300.0	210.0	70.0	90.0	85.0
13	Thành Trực	185.0	180.0	180.0	100.0	10.0	5.0
14	Thành Vân	117.0	117.0	84.0	71.8	15.0	13.7
15	Thạch Định	142.0	152.0	137.0	90.1	38.0	37.0
16	Thạch Đồng	231.0	231.0	221.0	95.7	50.0	50.0
17	Thạch Long	330.0	320.5	147.4	46.0	33.0	34.5
18	Thành Tâm	150.0	158.0	65.5	41.5	15.0	16.5
19	Thành An	120.0	125.7	66.0	52.5	70.0	68.0
20	Thành Thọ	195.0	195.1	50.0	25.6	0.0	0.0
21	Ngọc Trạo	96.0	102.7	65.6	63.9	153.0	153.0
22	Thành Tiến	170.0	232.0	65.0	28.0	12.0	12.0
23	Thành Long	126.0	130.0	78.0	60.0	250.0	250.0
24	Thành Kim	306.0	295.0	280.0	94.9	15.0	15.0
25	Thành Hưng	345.0	370.6	259.0	69.9	54.5	54.5
26	TT Kim Tân	37.0	40.0	30.0	75.0	0.0	0.0
27	TT Vân Du	25.0	27.5	21.0	76.4	0.0	0.0
28	Thạch Tân	5.0	5.7	4.5	78.9	0.7	0.7
29	NT Vân Du	15.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	NT Thạch Thành	37.0	48.8	39.7	81.4	0.0	0.0
31	NT Thạch Quảng					0.0	0.0
32	LT Thạch Thành					14.0	14.0

Annex 7: Summary of damages in Vinh Loc district

VĨNH LỘC DISTRICT
PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Freedom - Independence - Happiness

QUICK REPORT ON DAMAGE AFTER TYPHOON LEKIMA (No 5)

Communes	# of villages flooded	# of households	# of people	Corn field flooded (Ha)	Soya field (Ha)	Others (Ha)	Pig (ps)	Poultry (1000 ps)	Aquaculture (Ton)	Cattle (ps)	Human	Dyke washed away (km)	Health center flooded	# of Commune PC house flooded	# of School flooded	Paddy damaged (Ton)	House collapsed, washed away	# of Well flooded	# Of Farms flooded	Roads damaged
Vinh Quang	3	920	3800	120	30	19	70	1,8	3,8	8		1,3	1	1	2	2200	15	920	10	4,5
Vinh Yen	3	830	1992	97	50	45	20	0,5	15			0,8	1	1	3	1035	3	830	8	5
Vinh Tien	3	180	420	73	38	25			2			0,5			3	22		180	4	
Vinh Long	5	1450	3150	319	48	59			5			1,3	1	1	4	2012	15	1450	16	5
Vinh Hung	10	1190	3230	110	20	17	100	30	40	24			1	1	3	4600	22	1190	8	10
Vinh Phuc	4	1050	3096	100	25	55	350	7,5	17	5		0,98	1	1	1	4800	26	1050	20	7
Vinh Thanh	1	265	662	20	15	10			2	1	1	1						265	1	
Vinh Ninh	4	1200	3328	142	40	16			1			1,74			2		20	1200	4	2
Vinh Khang	7	750	2720	60	57	71,5	50	3,5	14			1,5	1	1	3	1625	23	750		3
Vinh Hoa	11	1470	4330	120	60	30	150	1,2	20			1,45	1	1	3	1700		1470	8	3
Vinh Hung	7	424	1017	59	20	20	170	1,5	50	4		0,23		1	3	200	6	424	4	2,5
Vinh Tan	2	144	360	20	15	5			60						1		1	144	5	2
Vinh Minh	1	64	160	40	10	5			18				1		2			64	3	
Vinh Thinh																				
Vinh An	2	485	1201	50	20			0,5	4						3			485		6,5
Thị trấn	1	30	74								1					15		30		
Cty Vinh Hoa											3									
Tổng cộng	64	10452	29540	1330	448	377,5	910	46,5	251,8	42	5	10,8	8	8	33	18209	131	10452	91	50,5

Date 7th October
Reporter: Hoàng Thị Tám