

**JOINT RAPID ASSESSMENT REPORT
AFTER KETSANA STORM IN DANANG PROVINCE**

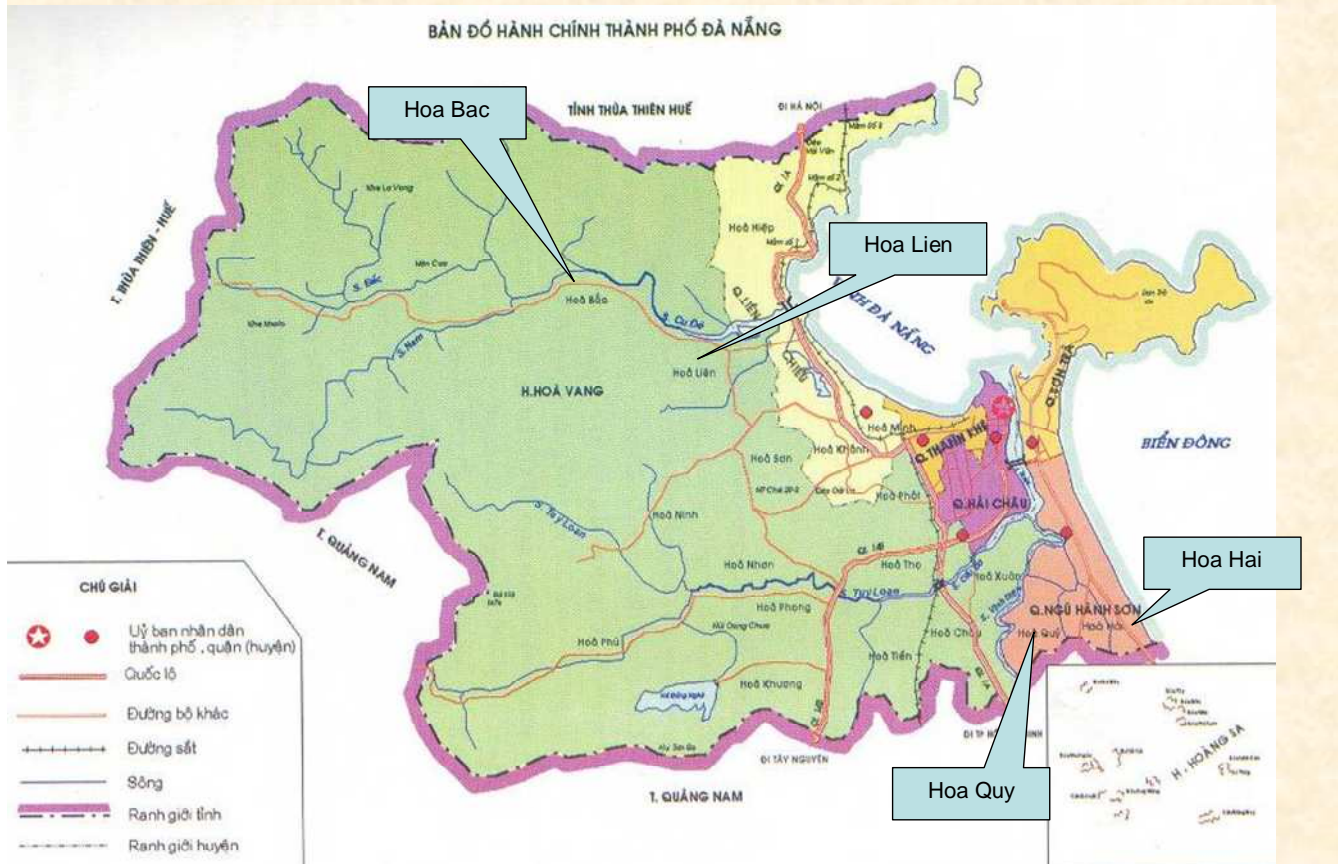


02-05 OCTOBER 2009

REPORTED BY RAPID JAT IN DANANG

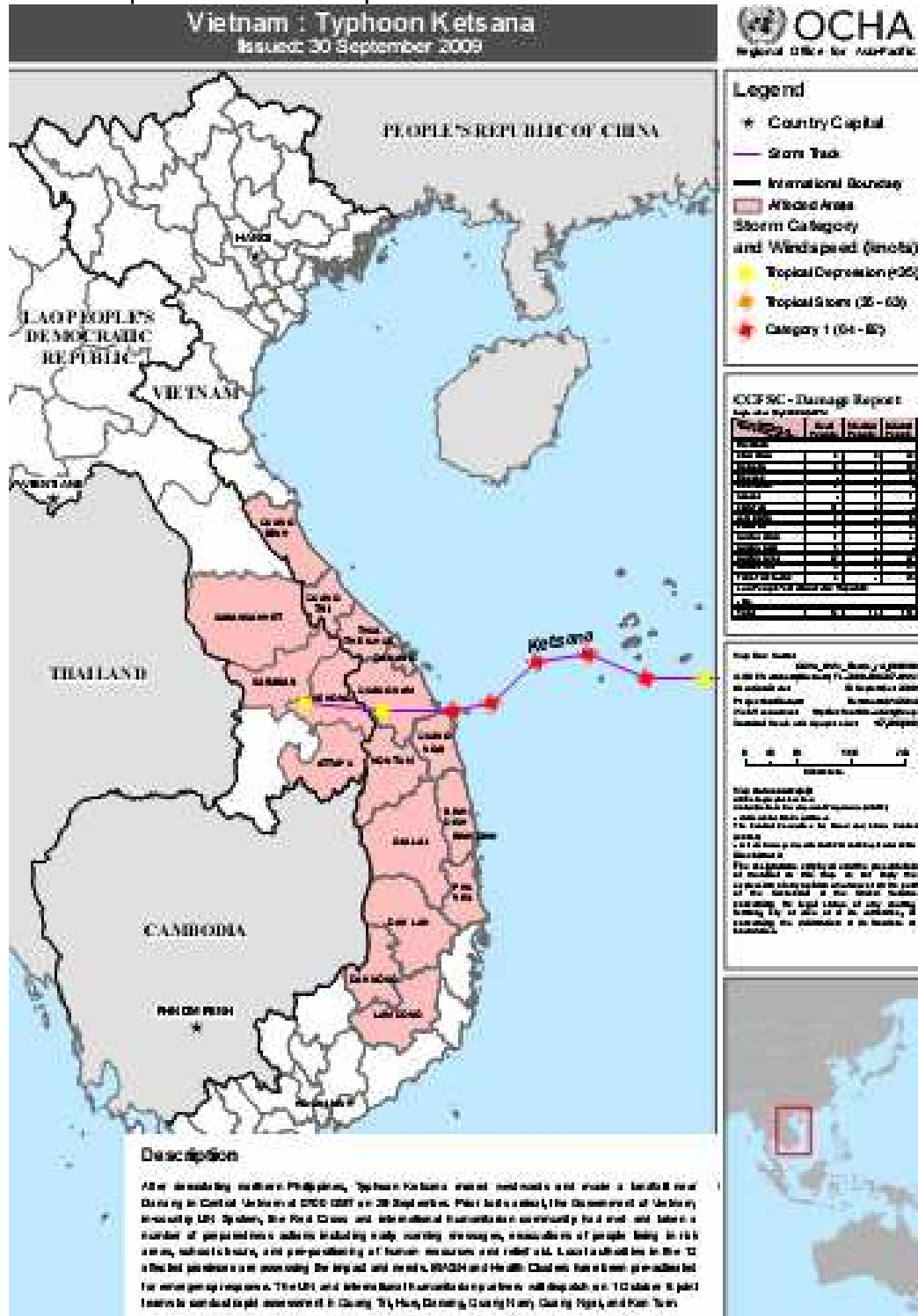


Visited Areas



Summary:

The typhoon Ketsana (No 9) was strengthened after hitting Philippines and straight to Vietnam. Before landing to the central of Vietnam, Typhoon KETSANA Typhoon Ketsana changed its direction and the eye hit Danang, Quang Nam on 29th of September as the map bellows:



Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG) had called a meeting on 28th and 30th to prepare for rapid-assessment teams. DMWG decided to send 6 Rapid JATs to Quang Tri, Hue, Danang, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai and Kon tum.

The Ketsana typhoon caused heavy rain up stream of Vu gia – Thu bon Rivers. The water level on 30th sept at Ai Nghia (Thu Bon river) above warning No. 3 about 1.36 m; Cam le 3.07m. The typhoon has massive damaged houses, crops, roads, irrigation etc in 6 districts but most affected were (Hoa Vang, Cam Le and Ngu Hanh son). This typhoon cause 7 persons dead, 92 persons were injured

The total of damaged in Danang estimated about 495 billion dong.

II. NEEDS ASSESSMENT IN DANANG

Team consists of 19 members from Savethechildren, CARE, Challenge to Change; CECI; NAV; World Vision; Danang Foreign Affairs and individuals as annex1. team divided in 4 sub-team according to the sectors: Health/watsan; Shelter/NFIs/gender; Livelihood/Food security; Education/child protection.

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1	Ms. Le thi Bich Hang	SC	Education/child protection	091 534 3524	Team leader
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19	Mr. Pham Hoang	SC		0914 422 641	Member

Methodology: using the DMWG need assessment tools

- Desk study (secondary data)
- Interview local leaders
- Focal group discussion
- In depth interview (households visit)
- Observation/photos taken
- 4 sub-sectors groups carried out the NA



Assessment team visit hh in Hoa Bac

Findings:

Shelter/NFIs/gender

- 283 houses were collapsed totally (hoavang 102; hai chau 4, Son tra 19; Cam le 9, Lien Chieu 110, Thanh Khe 2, Ngu hanh son 37; 92 were partly damaged
- 1798 house's roofs were damaged
- 6394 house's roofs were damaged partly
- 26,142 houses were submerged
- Most of houses the JAT visited were built by cement but people didn't apply building technique (no concrete poles, no steel, brick wall –thick 10 cm, iron sheets for roof are thin, angle of roof is not slopping), foundation of houses are not high enough to cope with flood. Houses don't have mezzanines. The villages are located in low and vulnerable area.
- It is difficult to rebuild the collapsed houses by resilience of local people. They have to stay in neighbors so far. Few people use remaining material for



Father and children try to save some leftover from the

temporary home (iron sheets, wood, plastic sheets,...)

- **Support:** Local government has financial policy to support the victims at 5,000,000 VND for each totally collapsed house, 1,500,000 VND for the house with roof destroyed totally.... However money has been landed out. This process takes at least one month to be done. Moreover, the amount of money



given through government program cannot be enough to rebuild or repair their houses

- to support people who have collapsed houses money for housing. However they have not got any support to rebuild or reinforce their houses so far.
- **Non food items:** Most of family necessary items (cooking facilities, equipment, furniture, cloths, blanket, Mosquito net, and books of children...) got wet during typhoon, damaged and lost. These caused problems of lacking of facilities for basic life. If other floods, typhoons, cold temperature come soon, they will affect to health of victims
- Wood for fuel taken from damaged trees is available but people have neither rice nor cooking equipment to cook (villagers in Nam Yen village
- Nam Yen village, Hoa Bac-Hoa Vang, there's no safe area for evacuation except a hamlet church. Households who are living far from the church have to escape to hill without shelter.

The affect people told us that if there is a new typhoon come they will

- create a safer place (digging cave at a high ground in the hill)
- prepare water proof container, i.e: nylon bags for restoring food avoiding get wet (some households prepared rice for reserving in 10 days but they got wet by the flood and they couldn't use so far)

Recommendation

- New solid house construction for totally collapsed houses especially for poor women headed households and households with small children
- Materials for repairing house - roofed off houses
- Building techniques resistant to storm and flood should be applied for both new construction and repairing of houses.
- Family facilities (cooker, cooking sets, mosquito nets, blanket, clothes...)
- Community awareness raising on Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response (more participation of women children)
- Gender issues must be taken into consideration in Emergency Preparedness Planning (participation, protection, gender equity)

Livelihood/food security

- 106 ha of un-harvest paddy field was destroyed
- Paddy harvested of farmers be destroyed due to submerged (have no statistic available)
- 220 ha of dried crop/cash crop (hoa mau) destroyed
- 72 ha Fish ponds
- 82ha Cultivated land has been lost/eroded
- 7000 ha of 3-5 yrs forest has been destroyed
- 5755 Animals/poultres killed
- 03 buffalos kills
- 28 boats and shipped were stuck at the beach
- 13 boats and ships was affected
- 3 ships missing
- Buying capacity is not good as before due to lack of cash although goods/products are available: such as pork, fishes, vegetable, construction materials, production tools... Mobile-market has been functioning in these areas. Maket come to buyer Instead of buyers come to market.
- Stocking was prepared before typhoon by households (rice+corn) and communiy (instant noodle, drinking water) just only enough for few days

- All people are affected by the flood and typhoon however the poor and the people relying on agricultural production for their survival are most suffered from the damages of the typhoon
- Before the typhoon, the poor can find a job such as construction; planting in community but now they cannot find such kind of job for cash in come
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Rice in the field



Try to havest the rice but just for animals



Rice at home but not stay with the owners very long due to flooded



Market come to find consumers

SEASONAL CALENDAR

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Paddy												
duck raising												
Maize (corn)												
Veg.	Kitchen gardens all year round – seasonal vegetables											
selling Labours				PEAK						PEAK		
Aquaculture	PEAK											
Loans						Loans for education / agriculature						
Weather	Winter			Rainy season							winter	

NEEDS

Most of the areas JAT visit, they have similar needs but prioritise:

1. Food
2. Rice seed
3. Corn seed
4. Vegetable seed
5. Clearance the rice field
6. Livestock/breeding varieties
7. Fish breeding
8. Loan
9. forestry seedling
10. repara and upgrading the irrigation system
11. to repara river dike and reservoirs

Recommendation:

- Food
- Crop seed (rice, corn, vegetable, peanut)
- Forestry seedling (seedling and technical trainings)
- Breeding (fish, cattle, poultry, pig)
- Loan with low interest rate (equivalent to rate of Social Policy bank) for husbandry and small business
- Upgrading irrigation systems

Education





Hoa Lien-Hoa Vang



Phan Chau Trinh school -DN

- The government mobilized military, police, youth union and others to help the affect community and the priority given to education such as to clearance the mud, school recovery etc..
- Most of schools are affected with different level of which 173 classroom's roofs destroyed totally
- 5 preschools was serious affected. All the teaching and learning facilities (recreation packages) were damaged
- Some schools, the water supplies has been destroyed (where had running water from upstream) which will cause lack of water for hygien purpose
- Text book and notes books has been destroyed due to submerged for 3 days
- Most of schools has been closed for a week or more for primary schools. So for those children to catch up with the regular programme in comparison with non-affected schools would be stressfull
- Most of schools try their best to re-open school by Monday 5th oct but children has to squeeze in the class with had not affected or by shifts.

Recommendation:

- To repair/reroof for the damaged class rooms in order for children to go to school without shifts
- To support students kits, teachers kits for schools affected
- the teaching syllabus should be considers for children can catch up with the non-affected school without any pressure of more class and heavy time table
- the recreation set for 5 preschools
- to intergrated the knowledge of Disaster Risk Reduction into the normal lesson of all grades and all levels.

Health

- No major of damages for Health care infrastructures but some hospital had roof damaged such as Danang hospital, traditional hospital, TB hospital..
- Some areas JAT visited, facilities has been damaged such as electricity system, equipment sterilization not ensured due to power cut-off, water supplies...
- Some report about Flu/ARI, skin disease (foot ulcer), eye infection, gynecological disease
- Water supplies cut during the storm and flood and only for 25% of population
- About 300 wheelchair lost

- commune health care services: Maintained health check and treatment, ANC, delivery, immunization for children and pregnant women Public health promotion status: Existing plans but not implemented
- Vector borne disease control: Long-term use of chemical-soaked mosquito nets, clearing of surrounding environment
- Water borne disease control: Distribution of water treatment products to households



Man Thai-Son Tra

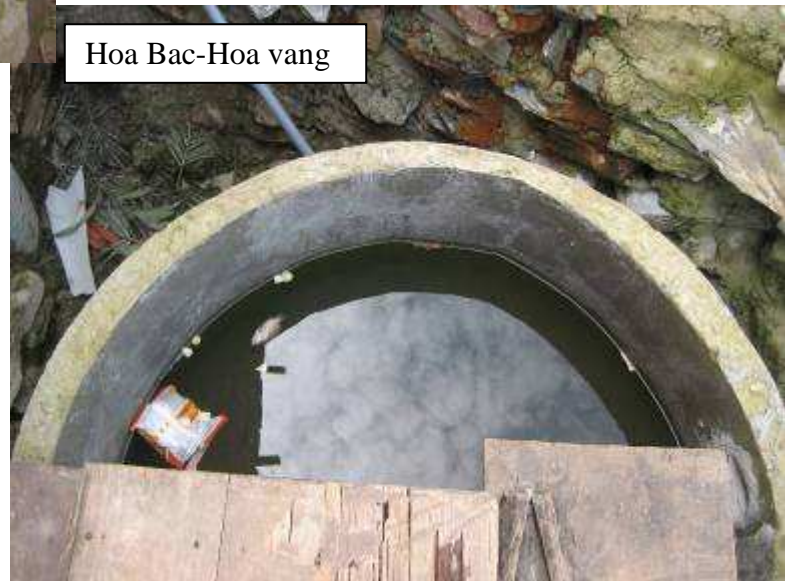


Hoa lien-Hoa Vang

Recommendation:

- Better preparedness of health facilities: water supply and treatment, power supply (generator)
- Provision of primary health care medicine and consumables prior to disaster
- Health check and treatment for potentially vulnerable people, in particular women and children

WATSAN



Hoa Bac-Hoa vang

Before the typhoon:

- Water distribution systems either supplied from boreholes or small dams located in upland regions (few having any form of pre-treatment or disinfection) (8%);
- Open shallow hand dug wells lined with concrete rings (either HH based or public), open at the top and water collected using a bucket and rope (60%);

- Shallow boreholes fitted with electric pumps (surprisingly no hand pumps were observed);
- Rainwater collected in open containers (cisterns) ranging from 20L to 500L (>90%); and



After the typhoon:

- Statistics provided by Health Centre of Hoa Vang District indicated that 10,953 open wells have been submerged, 14,129 latrines have been flooded, 64 ha of land have been polluted due to flooding. In addition 14 water supply systems in kindergartens had been contaminated, 19 in primary schools and 12 in secondary schools.
- minor damage to health care infrastructures
- Lack of water treatment (water purify tablets??)
- People has to travel at least 2km to collect water
- Water pipe from the streams destroyed (no statistic available)
- Local authorities have distributed small quantities of bottled water to some communities. Health Clinics have also been distribution chlorine in some areas, for disinfection of open wells. Clean up efforts led by the military were also observed in An Dinh Village in Hoa Bac Commune
- The community has done a tremendous job in responding to environmental health concerns. In most communities people had completely cleaned their houses and surrounding areas from the usual muck that accumulates after flooding. This is definitely contributed to lessening outbreaks of water bourn diseases.
- Women, men and children are using open wells for washing and bathing but almost all open wells had also been submerged
- The poor collection and storage methods observed suggest that there is a large potential for contamination of water at the HH level.
- large amounts of rainfall are expected, but if households do not have sufficient storage capacities should there be an extended dry period (e.g. greater than a few days).

Recommendations

In the absence of rainwater and with supplies potentially contaminated, it will be necessary for HHs to either collect water from safe sources or treat their water at the household level. The assessment teams did not witness any other form for PoU treatment than boiling, nor did they hear of any other methods being used (some HHs

had used chlorine to disinfect open wells). Therefore, there is a potential for the promotion of other PoU treatment methods such as chlorine tablets, PUR or filters (e.g. bio-sand or locally available ceramic types). There is also potential for additional education campaigns aimed at improving knowledge and practices regarding PoU treatment and storage and handling. Households should also be encouraged to increase the storage capacity of safe water at the HH level. Education campaigns targeting the most appropriate practices for cleaning and disinfecting open wells (including the associated contamination sources) may also assist in the recovery. Any type of storage system should include a lid to prevent contamination and the breeding of mosquitoes and the opening should be located above the flood levels, but below the roof level should it be used for rainwater (any permanent tank should also be fitted with discharge valve to allow for cleaning).

Agencies should also focus on advocacy and ensure that the relevant authorities repair and maintain the distribution networks in the near future.

Longer term solutions to the issues surrounding water supply will eventually have to be found. The current conditions are inadequate, but issues of governance, willingness to pay and infrastructure must first be addressed. Any interventions aimed at recovery and rehabilitation must fully include the relevant stakeholders including the authorities and community.

Priority needs - Sanitation/Hygiene

- Hygien promotion regarding to the danger of laterine close to the groudwater sources such as open wells
- Hoa Bac (the poorest of the communes where majority ethnic minority people live), the investment on latrine is potentially beyond the grasp of many families or they ignore it due to of . The lack of investment in sanitation facilities is potentially posing an additional hazard to people's health. This is combined with a general disregard for good hygiene practices

Initial response by Government and other chairty organisation

- **Danang PC's** mobilized Army officer, Police officers, Youth Union, Red Cross Mass Organisation and function organisation to support the affected people to evacuate and to recover after the typhoon/flood.
- **Fatherland Front** has received the donation from charities and had distributed to the affected people
 - 5000 carton box of instant noodle (30 packs per carton)
 - 2000 box of drinking water (24 bottle/box)
 - Two billions dongs
- **VNRC**
 - 900 household kits (700 (VNRC); 200 (SC))
 - 15 tons of rice
 - Support the 7 families who had the relatives died in funeral costs. 2 mil VND per family
 - 1500 instant noodles
 - 300 millions from VNRC central office
- **World vision:** for 1200 hh
 - 660 box of drinking water (24 bottle/box)
 - 660 carton box of instant noodle (30 packs per carton)
 - megaphones; small boats; life vests; ropes

OVERAL RECOMMENDATION

Immediate needs period

- Provision of rice for at least 3 months usage while waiting for next harvest for 19,745 people.
- Vegetable for cash income 500 kg
- Rice/corn seeds for next crop which is due to Nov 15th about 200 ton
- To repair/reroof for the damaged class rooms in order for children to go to school without shifts
- To support students kits, teachers kits for schools affected
- Water treatment/Repair water supplies
- Free health check up for all people affected especially women, people with disabilities (PWDs) after the disaster
- Aid devices such as wheelchair, splints for PWDs
- Provision of schoolbooks, notebooks, uniforms
- Re-roofing/repare damaged classroom
- Iron sheets for Re-roofing for very poor women headed household and poor family with small children
- Water containers (200 litters)
- NFIs: blankets; mosquito nets...

Recovery and rehabilitation period

- To repair/reroof for the damaged class rooms in order for children to go to school without shifts
- Forestry seedling
- Livestock breeding
- Fish breeding
- Loan with low interest rate (equivalent to rate of Social Policy bank) for husbandry and small business
- Upgrading irrigation systems
- Clean environment especially the wastes along the seashores
- Cash for work to recover land of rice fields
- to intergrated the knowledge of Disaster Risk Reduction into the normal lesson of all grades and all levels
- Teaching/ raising awareness about typhoon resistant construction technique
- Need to have a Disaster Risk Reduction project in this area
- Provision of primary health care medicine and consumables prior to disaster
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Annexes:

- 1.livelihood/food security sector rept
2. health sector rept
3. watsan and hygien sector rpt
4. shelter/NFIs/gender issue rpt