

JOINT RAPID ASSESSMENT REPORT TEMPLATE

Title: Assessment of Response Needs due to Typhoon **Ketsana** (storm Number 9) in 7 villages of Trieu Phong, Hai Lang and Dakrong Districts, **Quang Tri** Province.

Date of Report: 5 October 2009

Joint Rapid Assessment teams to provinces- 1 October to 5 October 2009

Summary:

- *Summary of Disaster:*

Cyclone Ketsana made landfall on the coast of Central Vietnam at approximately 21.00 local time on 29 September about 80km south of Da Nang, Vietnam's fourth-largest city. It brought winds of up to 150 km/h and heavy rain and was classified locally as 9-10 on a scale of 12.

The Red Cross in Vietnam has estimated that 3 million people in Vietnam have been affected by the cyclone and around 150,000 people remain displaced. 12 provinces have been affected: Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue, Da Nang, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Kon Tum, Dac Lac Lam Dong, Gia Lai, and with the recent heavy rains Nghe An and Ha Tinh. Many of the worst hit areas by flooding are in-land mountainous areas.

The impact on the lives of children affected is huge:

- Families have lost their possessions and been displaced from their homes.
- Hygiene is a major concern where flood waters are slow to recede, access to clean water has been affected and there are carcasses of dead animals.
- Schools have been damaged and so children's access to education is disrupted.
- The most isolated communities do not have access to food and children are going hungry.
- The poorest families have been hit worst – their resilience is low and their recovery will be long without assistance.

Key facts:

- Number dead: **163** (17 remain missing)
- Number injured: **616**
- Number of houses collapsed: **21,429**
- Number of houses with broken roofs: **268,306**
- Number of houses flooded: **218,249**
- Households evacuated: **27,247**
- Schools damaged: **5,280**
- Clinics damaged: **12,604**
- Agricultural damage: **11,689** pigs dead; **316,116** poultry dead; **35,741** hectares rice plants flooded/fallen; **12,804** hectares sugar cane/corn flooded; **32,191** hectares forests fallen; **2,165** tons of shrimp lost and **3,771** hectares of aquaculture inundated.

(Source Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control Vietnam, 04/10/09)



1.0 Introduction

- Type of Disaster: Multi- disaster, including Tropical Cyclone, Flash Floods and Landslides
- Date(s) of Assessment: 2-5 October 2009
- Affected Area(s):
- Joint Assessment team:

Name	Organization	Expertise	Phone	Position in the team
Mr. Nguyen Van Gia	Save the Children	Economic	0912 879 888	Team Leader
Mr. Trinh Trong Nghia	Save the Children	Edu /Child protect	0915 431 881	Member
Ms. Tran Thi Lan	Save the Children	Health	0913 499 129	Member
Ms. Tran Thi Thu An	UNICEF	Watsan	0913 088 194	Note taker
Mr. Nguyen Dang Thuc	Plan		0914 164 088	Member
Mr. Dao Van Duc	WV		0984 907 819	Member
Mr. Nguyen Van Hung	WV		0914 034 827	Member
Mr. Nguyen Duy Quang	So ngoai vu QT	Coordination	0903 507 604	Coordinator
Mr. Le Hoai Nam	CtC		0914 505 818	Member
Ms. Ho Minh Nguyet	SC Quang Tri	Education	0912 465 094	Member

- Methodology of Assessment:

- Desk Review: collection and analysis of reports and secondary data
- Briefing with local authorities at provincial, district and commune levels
- Study reports of the province, district and communes, considering international standard in emergency the SPHERE guiding notes and indicators
- Mapping analysis
- Field visit to flood damaged sites: All communes in Trieu Phong and Hai Lang districts were affected, a visit was undertaken to 4 communes (Trieu Giang and Trieu Thuong communes of Trieu Phong and ... communes of Hai Lang district. In Dakrong district, because of road damages, we could only visit Ta Long and Huc Nghi communes. Some assessment methods were applied as follows:
 - Interview local authorities and affected population: those were directly affected and those were participating in the community work: women, men, children and village heads. The teams formed based on expertise of members considering the basic needs of people in emergency such as such experiences in health, education, food security and livelihoods, shelter and water and sanitation. The team divided into smaller groups to make deep interview in different needs of people in disaster situation
 - Site visits to families and affected sites using PRA methods including seasonal calendar, , semi-structured interview, group discussion, observe the damages: the field, the households, the dike and other infrastructure and livelihood, interview, group discussion, talk with the children, meetings, fill in questionnaires, priority ranking,
- Consideration of crosscutting issues: gender sensitiveness, children issues,
- Linking different resource of information: Government, NDMP websites, DMWG Meetings, Internet, field survey
- Need analysis was based on participatory discussion and considering opinions of minority groups

Persons Met

- Mr. Phong, Director and Ms. Van, PACCOM Hanoi
- Mr. Nguyen Duc Chinh, Vice-chairman, Quang Tri PPC
- Mr. Quang and Ms. Van, Quang Tri PACCOM
- Mr. Thanh, Vice-chairman, Trieu Phong DPC
- Mr. Hao, Director, Trieu Phong District Health Service
- Mr. Dien, Director, Trieu Phong District Education Service
- Mr. Luong, Chairman, Trieu Giang CPC, Trieu Phong district
- Mr. Vong, Chairman, Trieu Thuong CPC, Trieu Phong district
- Mr. Van Xuan Tho : Deputy chairman of Hai Lang DPC
- Mr. Ho Van Minh : Chief of Administration unit of Hai Lang DPC
- Hai Thanh commune, Hai Lang district
- Mr. Luy: Director of Hai Lang Health Service
- Mr. Quy, Vice-chairman, Da Krong DPC
- Mr. Van, Head teacher of Huc Nghi primary+lower secondary school, Da Krong district
- Mr. Minh, Director, Huc Nghi commune Health Center, Da Krong district
- Villagers of communities in Hai Lang district
- Villagers of communities in Trieu Phong district
- Villagers of communities in Da krong district

2.0 Disaster situation

2.1 General

- Description of natural disaster event:

Day 28th September: Ketsana came and flash flood hit mountainous district of Dakrong.

Day 29th September: Rain and flash flood water raised up to its peak in the lower land district and lasted for 2 days.

Day 2nd October: 3 communes in Trieu Phong and 6 communes in Hai Lang are still submerged under the water.

- Brief description of damages:

Although there had been many preparation activities undertaken before the storm, this fierce storm was beyond anyone's imagination. In the low land area, the flood water was at the historic level, higher than the 1999 one. Many people in highland areas would not expect that the flood water would affect them because they live on very high ground. The damages were therefore enormous.

The most seriously affected communes include Hai Thanh, Hai Tho, Hai Vinh, Hai Tan, Hai Que and Hai Tho communes of Hai Lang district; Trieu long, Trieu Thanh, Trieu Trung, Trieu An communes of Trieu Phong district; Huc Nghi, Ta Long, Ba Nang, Ba Long, Ta Rut, A Ngo and A Bung communes of Dakrong district.

As of end 1/10/2009, the damage of Ketsana on Quang Tri province included 10 dead persons, 33 injured and 2 missing. A total of 51,423 houses were either collapsed, roof broken or inundated under 1-3 meters of water. 2,650 ha of paddy field and 3,747 ha of cash crop were inundated with 60% of harvested crops swept away, soaked in water or heavily damaged. 1046 classrooms and 70 clinics, PPC's offices, other structures were damaged. 419 medical facilities (rooms) were damaged or with blown roofs. Hundreds of electric poles were broken/fallen, dozens of bridges, hundred meters of communication route and dykes

were broken. The total cost of these damages was nearly 1,939.7 billion VND (US\$109 million).

I. Typhoon damages in Trieu Phong district

- Near 19,000 houses flooded, of which 7,500 houses submerged from 1-2m deep
- 12,36 families were evacuated, up to 2 December, all have returned back.
- Total 4 people killed, 5 wounded (1 child of 16 and one child of 5 years old).
- Electric supply totally destroyed
- Road and irrigation system are seriously damaged.
- 30-40% rice field submerged and spoiled
- 30-40% animal died
- Total winter crop loss
- Three communes Trieu Long, Trieu Giang, Trieu Thuong are still submerged and some of their villages are not accessible.
- 43% toilet remain operating, the remaining are damaged and can cause bad environment.

II. Summary on the damages in Hai Lang district

- There was heavy rain and long time flood from early Sep, 2009 in Hai Lang. This early flood has seriously affected the people here and has damaged 1600 hectares of rice and 500 hectares of farm products
- Till Oct, 2 there has been:
 - 11562 flooded houses
 - 5264 over 1metre-flooded houses
 - 6338 under 1metre-flooded houses
 - 1372 households flooded out
- 2500 hectares of rice flooded, in which 1500 ha was seriously flooded and damaged
- 5 people died of flood(see details attached), including one 11-year-old child and one 5-year-old child

III. Summary on the damages in Dakrong district

- Strong flash flood caused by heavy rain in the mountain on borderline with Laos occurred during the night made serious disaster to the people in most commune of Dakrong district.
- Many houses and public works including school, health care center were destroyed. Due to damages road caused by landslides, at the reporting period, 299 houses were washed away and collapsed, 11 schools were heavily affected. Data collection was still going on, but damages in the remote areas are very high.
- Rice field and other food production in the area are seriously damaged.

2.2 Trend of disaster event:

- Water is receding in the lowland flood area, still difficult to access to villages in the mountainous areas of Dakrong, where land slide caused road block in many parts, preventing transport to the remote areas.
- Food would be the immediate support for people affected.

2.3 Initial Response

- The province has allocated 6 billion VND to repair the damages of Ketsana.
- Supported affected people with 228,000 noodle packs, 50 medicine packages, 500 kg purification chemicals and 200 household kits.

- Mobilized 15,000 turns of army men, pioneer youths to help affected people to rebuild houses and other jobs for them to be back to normalcy.
- Besides, Quang Tri also provided support to two provinces in Lao PDR (Salavan and Savalakhet) that share the same border with Quang Tri and are also affected by Ketsana, including 5,000 noodle pack boxes, 500 sets of blankets and mosquito net, 2000 boxes of drinking water, 20 medicine packages and 500 kg of environmental cleaning chemicals

3.0 Priority Needs (district wise or village wise)

The center of the Typhoon went down to Quang Nam, it is unexpected that Quang Tri was so seriously damaged, in both costal line and mountainous region due to strong wind and excessive rainfall causing serious flash flood in the high land and down pour to lowland areas.

The prioritized need is food, shelter and water. Medicine for preventive diseases will be the second priority. For the infrastructure, it is needed to clear the road immediately for accessing transport to come and support the people in isolated area.

For the children, it is necessary to provide book, learning kits and closes so that they can resume school soonest.

3.1 Shelter

Description of shelter needs

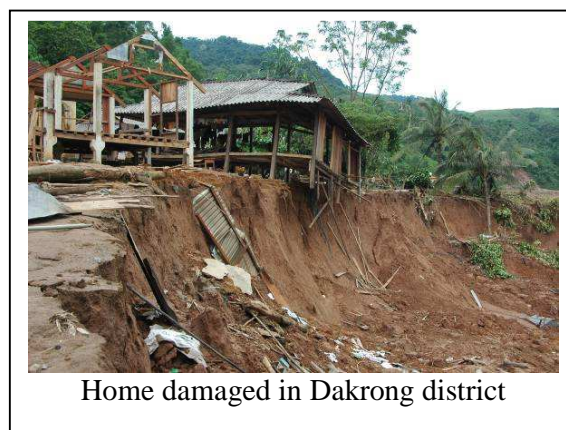
In Trieu Phong and Hai Lang districts, there are still villages that submerged under the water and difficult to access. A great amount of houses lost their roof and damaged the wall due to strong wind and current of flooding.

In Da Krong district, a total of 299 houses were washed away and collapsed. Many others were partially damaged. Most of the affected families are living with their neighbors and many in temporary shelters. Their neighbors share with them rice and household articles but existing food may last for a few more days.

Most households in mountainous areas that have their houses damaged are too poor and cannot afford rebuilding their houses themselves. External support for house rehabilitation is therefore of crucial needs.

*** Recommendation:**

- o For the short term: provide affected families with roofing sheets, for the medium term, provide them with cash or cash for work to help rebuild homes.
- o For the long term, the government needs to consider safe areas and design safer house models for flood prone areas.



3.2 Non food items

As many household still submerged in water in villages of Trieu Phong and Hai Lang districts, there are homes losing all properties. In communes of Da Krong district, houses were washed away and collapsed, household item have been lost with the houses. A great amount of families lost their properties including beds, blankets, clothes, cooking utensils and children's books and pens, people facing low hygienic condition, which may cause broke out of diseases.

*** Recommendation:**

- For the immediate need: provide families with household kits containing water containers, blankets and mosquito nets, cooking utensils and hygiene kits.
- For the medium term, help families with beds, clothes and water supply and restore livelihood and production for recovery.

3.3 Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihood

Description:

- Double flood in Hai Lang and high flood in Trieu Phong caused food loss in both family storage and food production in the field, food stuff in houses mostly damaged or spoiled.
- The flash flood in the mountainous area caused the same problem: food store in the house and food production in the field are destroyed. More seriously, the rocks and mud and sand have destroyed many field for production, preventing people from making new crop season, they need to clear the filed before any cultivation can resume.
- Sites visited showed that only instant noodle is totally insufficient for nutrition, children staying in shelters in flood villages appeared to be lack of calorie intake. Some children in Huc Nghi communes of Dakrong district are digging soil to find remaining tubes in the mud, some children in Ta Long communes went out to the dangerous flooding streams to catch fish or any thing they find for food.
- It is clear that immediate food aid is necessary. The government has been providing instant noodle for about three day need, in both high land flood and coastal flood. However due to road stuck caused by flood



Digging for food in Dakrong risk of hunger



Instant noodle in Hai Lang imbalanced diet

and landslide, it is difficult to get assistance to the villages.

- For the people in the mountainous area, salt is also a burning need.

*** Recommendation:**

- Provide food aid soonest, the food should include rice and cooking oil, salt.
- Instant noodle will be needed for at least 5 days before the rice can be available, as firewood can be a problem for cooking in the submerged areas.
- Nutritious food is recommended to give, but there needs to be relevant as eating habit are different from the mountainous region in Dakrong and the coastal area in Hai Lang and Trieu Phong

3.4 Health

Description:

There are 10 reported deaths during the flood in the 3 visited districts, 2 of whom were children of 5 years old drowning. There are a number of injuries, such as broken arms, cuts etc. during the flood. Communicable diseases had not been reported yet, except some cases of flu and diarrhea. For instance, in Trieu Phong district, there were only 5 cases of diarrhea from 29/9 to 2/10. Women diseases had not been reported either, but it was very likely to happen during the two day flooding and after that. It can be expected that lots of flu, diarrhea, skin and eye diseases, even dengue fever would happen soon, especially because of the lack of clean water, the polluted environment from animal corpses and solid wastes and stagnant water. Particularly, in mountainous area, people still have the habit of drinking unboiled water, the risk of diarrhea and cholera would be very high. After the flood, some people are still very indifferent with cleaning the environment, leaving animal corpses unburied. Meanwhile, local health staff was confident that they can control the outbreak of communicable diseases.



Wounded in flood



Health care center is submerged

The affected areas have high malnutrition rate, especially in Da Krong district, 36.8% of children are malnourished. After the flood, there was a serious food shortage and these malnourished children suffer most. In a village in Da Krong, 4 children had food poisonings from eating rice that have been soaked in the water for some days. All these 6 children are under 6, and 2 are as small as 1.5 years old. If nutritious food is not provided soon, more children would become malnourished.

Breastfeeding is a concern in the mountainous district of Da Krong. A mother of a 3 month old baby girl started giving her supplementary food when she was 1 month old. It was reported that early inclusive breastfeeding is very common here. The supplementary food for

the baby girl would not be safe, especially during emergency cases when food, clean water supply and fuel are not available.

A total of ... commune health centers were damaged and need to be repaired soon. Many health stations have not been functioned again yet because the facilities for treatment was swept away (in Ta Long, Ta Rut, Huc Nghi and A bung communes in Dakrong district), or soaked under flood water for a number of days (Hai Thanh, Hai Tho, Trieu Son, Trieu Trung and Trieu Long).

No.	Location (Village, district)	Injured		Condition of medical facilities, hospital wards, casualty rooms, operating theatres, laboratories, water supply ancillary equipment	List of personnel, supplies and equipment needed from external sources	Priority
		Serious	Walking wounded			
1.	Trieu Phong				Medical supplies, building repairs	
2.	Hai Lang			12 out of 20 CHC was inundated	Medical supplies, building repairs	
3	Da Krong			4 CHC was damaged.	Medical supplies, building repairs	

*** Recommendation:**

- Provide chloramines B and arrange people to clean the environment to prevent pathogen spreading
- Provide medicines, including first aid kits
- Repair damaged health centers
- Provide nutritious food to <6 malnourished children

3.5 Water

Description

It was reported that as of 30/9/2009 in the whole province, a total number of 42,000 houses were submerged from 1-3 meters under the flood water. All these families are in need of safe water supply both during and after the flood. Purification substances such as Chloramines B, PuR sachets, etc are required at large quantity. In storm-affected low land areas, almost all tube wells and dug wells were polluted with mud and need to be cleaned. Most of the pumped piped water systems had their pumping stations damaged and some pipelines broken. In other mountainous areas, many gravity flow systems had their intakes filled up by land slide and pipelines broken/swept away. At the moment, in low land areas, people have to get water from nearby tube wells with hand pumps that were not affected by the flood. Many have to cross the ferry to another village in order to get clean water.

The Provincial Center for Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation (PCERWASS) and the Center for Preventive Medicine (CPM) have distributed 200kg of PUR, lots of chloramines B powder and tables and alum for treatment of water and 1,500 leaflets on water and sanitation IEC after the flood. These two centers are getting daily reports from all

districts and CPM provides additional amount of chloramines B and alum as per the district request from their stock and loan from other emergency preparedness programme such as AI, H1N1 and other pandemics.

No.	Location (Village, district)	Total No. of people without water	No. of people receiving potable water	Number of people needing potable water (men, women, children)	List of items needed (supplies for water treatment, containers, trucks, etc.)	Priority
1.	Trieu Phong	95,000	0		- Alum, Chloramines B, PuR - Cleaning of tube wells/ dug wells - Repair of broken pumps and pipes of piped systems	
2.	Hai Lang				- Alum, Chloramines B, PuR - Cleaning of tube wells/ dug wells - Repair of broken pumps and pipes of piped systems	
3.	Da Krong				- Water containers - Alum, Chloramines B, PuR - Repair of broken pipes of gravity flow systems	
	Province	598,000	145,000	443,000	-	

*** Recommendation:**

- Supply 20,000 m pipe for Da Krong district
- Supply 500 kg of PUR sachets and 50,000 Aqua tab tablets, providing safe water to 25,000 people during 5 days with 10 liter/person/day.
- Supply water containers, plastic 20 liter capacity, 5,000 ea
- Support for cleaning of 30,000 tube wells and dug wells
- Support for repair of broken piped systems and gravity flow systems

3.6 Sanitation

In the storm affected area, the household latrine coverage was lower than 50%. Before the storm, more than half of affected people defecated openly, in the field or bushes. Many of the existing toilets were submerged under the water; many were swept away and need to be repaired. The owners of these damaged latrines had to go back to the old habit of open defecation, which increases the risk of contamination. Particularly, in mountainous areas, ethnic minority groups live do not yet have the habits of using toilets. It was very inconvenient, especially for women, children and elderly people, to defecate in the open where most places were with a thick layer of mud or relish. Furthermore, dead animals are abundant and if not buried properly, it would cause a serious health hazard.

No.	Location (Village, district)	Total No. of people without adequate sanitation	No. of people receiving sanitation facilities	No. of people needing sanitation facilities from external sources (men, women, children)	List of arrangements needed (latrines, soaps, detergents, chlorine powder, insecticides, sprayers)	Priority
1.	Trieu Phong	61,000		61,000	- Soaps - Chloramines B for cleaning of toilet and disinfecting garbage area - Insecticides, sprayers - Latrine construction	
2.	Hai Lang				- Soaps - Chloramines B for cleaning of toilet and disinfecting garbage area - Insecticides, sprayers - Latrine construction	
3	Da Krong	18,000		18,000	- Soaps - Chloramines B for cleaning of toilet and disinfecting garbage area - Insecticides, sprayers - Latrine construction	
	Province	239,000		239,000	-	

*** Recommendation:**

- Supply 20,000 bar soaps
- Supply 2 tons of chloramines B powder
- Supply 5 insecticide pumps
- Provide “After flood” Water, sanitation and hygiene IEC materials and increase IEC for prevention of pandemics.
- Support construction of 500 household sanitary latrines
- Promote construction and usage of sanitary latrines.

3.7 Child Protection

Description:

2 children under 5 died of drowning during the flood in Trieu Phong and Hai Lang districts. More care for small children therefore have to be undertaken during the flood.

Many day care centers were damaged during the flood and need to be repaired. Teaching materials and toys are to be provided. It should be noted that rice soaked in flood water should not be given to small children in day care centers to avoid food poisoning.

The team witnessed children staying on small boats floating in the water in Hai Thanh of Hai Lang district, which can cause drowning in flood water. The same problem happens in Dakrong, when children hanging over along the dangerous flooding stream for catching fish.

There is not evidence of children traumatic stress; children have been taken with care.

Many children in Hai Thanh, Hai Hoa of Hai Lang district stay with their parents or relatives in boats, which is very dangerous with high risk of drowning.



*** Recommendation:**

It is too dangerous for the children staying on small boats floating in the water in Hai Lang district, families need to keep children in the safe center until the water recede.

There is a need for keeping children from hanging around flooding water in the mountainous region of Dakrong communes.

It is advised not to use wet spoiled food for the children.

3.8 Education

Description

All schools in the affected areas were closed at least for a week. After the flood, schools were full of mud. External supports from the army or pioneer youths were requested for clearing the thick mud in these schools. In Trieu Phong district, 162 classrooms were collapsed or swept away, 1000 sets of table and chair, 2,800 books swept away or soaked etc. The education sector estimated a loss at 14.8 billion VND.



In DaKrong district, 11 schools were heavily affected and their loss amounted to VND 10 billion. According to the local authorities, these schools could only be reopened after 2-3 months.

The local authorities have tried their best to collect data on the damages to the schools and started to repair the damages, but certainly need external support for the affected schools to be back to the normalcy.

No.	Location (Village, district)	Total No. of children who need assistance	No. of people receiving assistance from local response	Number of children needing assistance from external sources	List of assistance needed (school, transport, equipments, books, etc.)	Priority
1.	Trieu Phong	2,100		2,100	school repair, tables/chairs, books/notebooks, equipment, toys	
2.	Hai Lang				school repair, tables/chairs, books/notebooks, equipment, toys	
3	Da Krong	3,000		3,000	school repair, tables/chairs, books/notebooks, equipment, toys	
	Province					

*** Recommendation:**

- Repair of damaged schools
- Provide tables/chairs, books/notebooks for students and teachers, toys, teaching equipments
- Provide school teaching kits
- Provide children learning kits
- Support children with clothes to be able to go to schools

4.0 Conclusion

***The disaster caused by typhoon Ketsana in Quang Tri is very serious:**

- The damage is heavy
- Local government and community have been providing support among themselves
- The local capacity is unable to provide sufficient help
- The need of disaster victim remain very high and burning
- International support should be mobilized soonest

*** Recommendation:**

For the 72 hours support

- Food emergency support is the most needed at the moment, rice support is the main need. Supporting food stuff such as oil, salt is necessary.

- Household kits for families losing all property are very vital, particularly the mosquito nets, the blankets, the water containers and cooking utensils. Other needs for the area should be candles, matches and hygiene kits.

For the recovery period

- Support material for rebuild home
- Support seeds and agriculture tools
- Support clearance of the field for food production
- Books, pens and student kits for children to resume school, in the mountainous area, there is a need for supplying clothes for children as winter is coming soon.

For longer term

- Rebuild stronger houses, rebuild schools, health care centers
- Rebuild irrigation, road, bridges, power line and communication system (mostly Government recovery works)
- Set up DRR program for coping with disaster and possible consequence of Climate Change.