

JOINT RAPID ASSESSMENT REPORT

Title: Assessment of Response Needs due to Typhoon **MIRINAE** (storm Number 11) in two provinces: Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa

Date of Report: 8 November 2009

Joint Rapid Assessment teams to provinces- from 7 to 10 November 2009

Summary:

Storm MIRINAE made landfall on the coast of Central Vietnam at approximately 15:00 local time on 3 November, with strong winds and heavy rain, the MIRINAE caused devastating disaster in vast areas from Quang Ngai to Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa, Gia Lai, Dac Lac and Ninh Thuan provinces.

Coming only five weeks after Typhoon Ketsana, MIRINAE has doubled the difficulties for the people in the central Vietnam, particularly to the southern area where the storm and flood was unexpected by many villagers. This typhoon marked the worsening impact of climactic disasters caused by climate change, it raises more concerns for more disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness efforts for Vietnam an at-risk country in the region.

Nearly one million people have been affected by the storm/flood disaster; around 80,000 people had to leave their home for evacuation. There is a great number of displaced people due to loss of dwellings and homes. Many of the worst hit areas by flooding are in coastal, river basin and mountainous areas.

The impact:

- Serious death toll in Phu Yen, left children orphaned, families losing bread winners
- Livelihoods affected seriously
- 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:

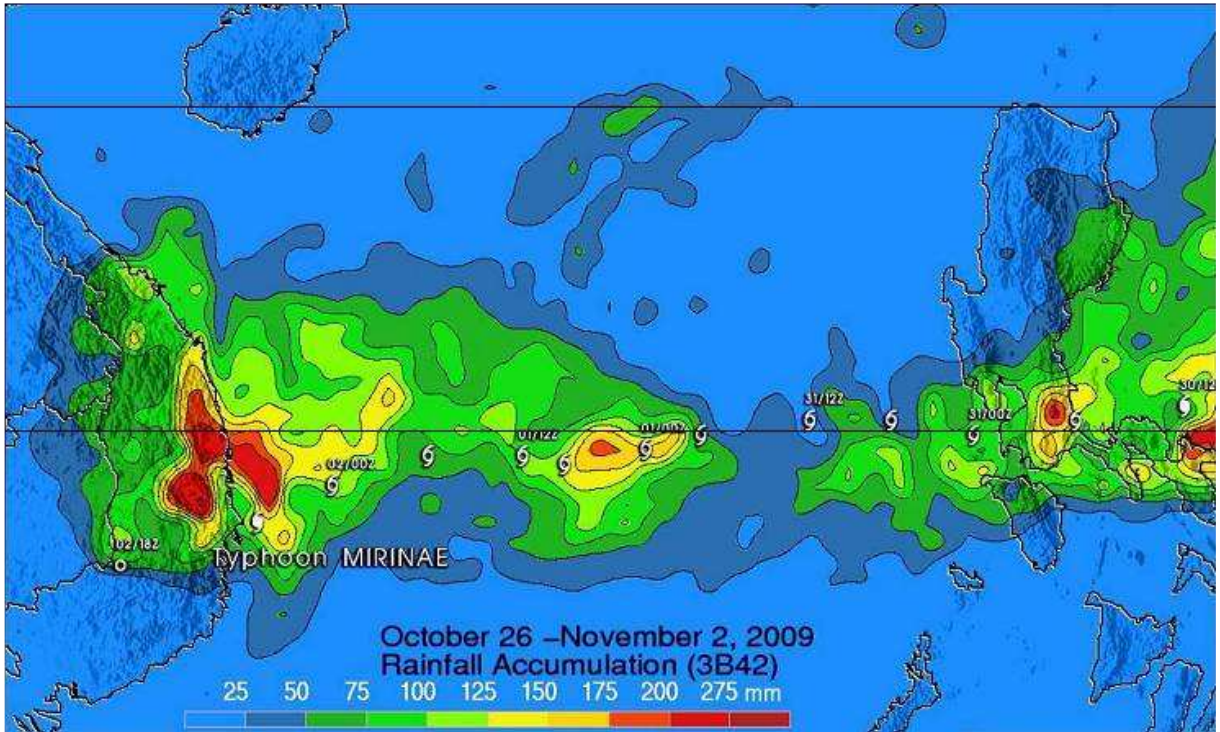
Damage report of Typhoon MIRINAE in South-Central Vietnam

Description	Total data		Visited provinces	
	Unit	Total	Phú Yên	Khánh Hoà
Death	person	123	79	14
Missing	person	1	1	
Injured	person	145	76	9
Houses collapsed	house	2,362	1,376	226
Houses damaged	house	48,455	35,994	832
Houses flooded	house	58,096		627
Classrooms damaged	room	842		57
Households evacuated	unit	14,410	4,492.00	5,325
Volume of land eroded and drifted	m3	1,436,755	985,112	223,458
Volume of road surface eroded and drifted	m2	186,792	76,292	2,960
Bridges and sluices damaged	unit	147	17	26
Volume of land drifted and eroded	m3	323,841	251,896	19,330
Areas of rice paddies flooded	ha	19,272	3,865	3,632
Poultry killed	unit	475,230	229,149	9,847.00
Cattle killed	unit	39,512	9,102	1
Pigs killed	unit	62,827	5,312	5.00
Fish cages damaged	unit	21,626	19,485	2,111
Boats sunk	unit	337	227	85
Estimated loss	billion	5,015.85	2,405	380.00

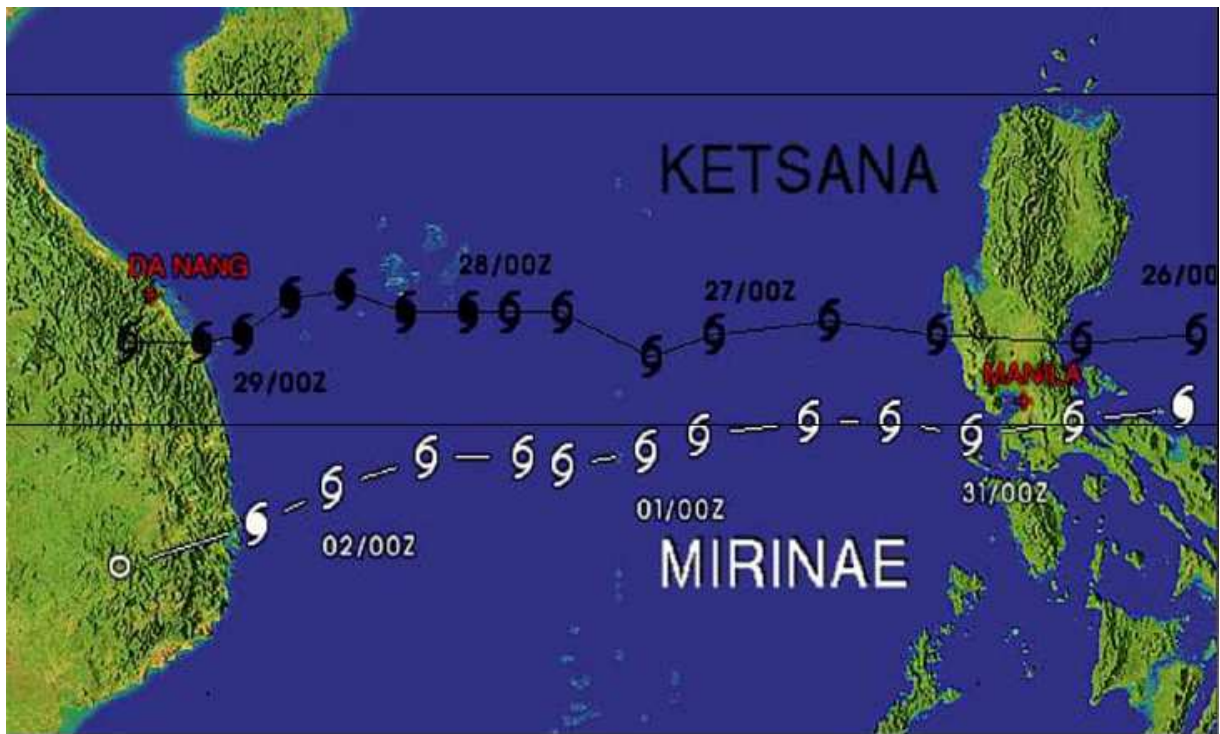
Note:

About 800,000 people evacuated

About 100,000 houses flooded



MIRINAE TYPHOON AFFECTED AREAS



Double disaster within a month Ketsana and Mirinae:

1.0 Introduction

- Type of Disaster: Multi-disaster, including Tropical Cyclone, Flash Floods and Landslides
- Date(s) of Assessment: 7-10 November 2009
- Affected Area(s): Quang Ngai to Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa, Gia Lai, Dac Lac and Ninh Thuan
- Description of natural disaster event:

Day 2nd Nov.09: Mirinae typhoon smashed central Vietnam, flash floods hit mountainous districts of Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa and other provinces.

Day 3rd Nov.09 (midnight of the 2nd Nov-early morning of the 3rd Nov.09): Hard rain and flash flood water raised up to its peak in the lower land district of the province and lasted for 2 days, destroying villages and towns.

Day 7th- 10th Nov.09: RA visit by the team to 3 most affected districts.

- **Joint Assessment team: visit to Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa**

Name	Organization	Expertise	Position in the team
Mr. Nguyen Van Gia	Save the Children	DRR/response/shelter	Team Leader
Mr. Le Quang Vinh	PACCOM	partner relations	coordinator
Ms. Bui Thi Cay	Save the Children	child protection	Member
Ms. Nguyen Thanh Hien	UNICEF	WASH Specialist	Team member
Dr. Cao Viet Hoa	UNICEF	Health Specialist	Member
Mr. Nguyen Cong Trang	Oxfam GB	Livelihood	Member
Mr. Pham Quang Trung	Oxfam Hong Kong	Pro-poor Market	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 standards in emergency - SPHERE guiding notes and indicators
- Mapping analysis
- Field visit to flood damaged sites: The assessment team visited the most affected communes in Dong Xuan, Tuy An and Song Cau districts: a visit was undertaken to 3-4 communes (Xuan Quang 2 of Dong Xuan, Xuan Lam of Song Cau and ... commune of Tuy An district.
 - Interview local authorities and affected population: those who were directly affected and 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 experience in health, education, food security and livelihoods, shelter, and water and sanitation. The team divided into smaller groups to make in-depth interviews on the different needs of people in disaster situation
 - Site visits to families and affected sites using PRA methods including seasonal calendar, semi-structured interviews, group discussion, observation of damages: the field, the households, the dike and other infrastructure and livelihoods, talking with children, meetings, fill in questionnaires, priority ranking
- Consideration of crosscutting issues: gender sensitiveness, children's issues,
- Linking different sources of information: Government, NDMP websites, DMWG Meetings, Internet, field survey

- Needs analysis was based on participatory discussion and considering opinions of minority groups

Persons Met

PHU YEN PROVINCE

At Phu Yen PACCOM (Tuy Hoa City):

- Mr. Vu Hoi, Chairman Phu Yen Prov'l PACCOM – 091400 5622
- Mr. Nguyen Phi To, Chief cabinet of Prov'l PACCOM, 0905 165 972
- Mr. Le Duc Thang, Phu Yen Newspaper

1/ Dong Xuan District and Xuan Quang 2 Commune, Village Triem Duc (by the whole team):

- Mr. Nguyen Ly Nguyen, Vice-chairman, Dong Xuan DPC, M.0983 689 356 (Office: 057-3873 016

2/ Tuy An District (Giam-SC, Hien-UNICEF and Trang-Oxfam UK):

- Mr Tran Cong Duc, vice chairman, 0988373652.

3/ Song Cau District (Cay-SC, Trung-Oxfam HK and Hoa-UNICEF):

Song Cau DPC:

- Mr. Tran Them, Song Cau DPC, Hand phone 0973696449, office tel: 057-728751 M: 0973 696 449
- Mr. Nguyen Van Lam, Chief Dept. of Soc Affair Song Cau DPC
- Mrs. Tran Thi Thanh, Deputy-chief Dept. of Soc Affair Song Cau DPC, hand phone 0935294648; office tel. 057 3691926
- Mr. Nguyen Chi Cuong, Head Dept. for Control of Communicable Disease, District Centre for preventive Medicine
- Mr Nguyen Hue, Head of Education Department, Song Cau District, M: 0913 438 100; office tel. 057 3876454

Xuan Lam commune:

- Mr. Mai Thanh Hong, Chairman of Xuan Lam CPC, hand phone: 0905576855; office tel. 057-3690541
- Mr. Le Van Cuu, Secretary of the Party at Xuan Lam commune, hand phone: 0986261119
- Affected people-households: Mr. Tran Van Nghia 53 years old, Ms. Nguyen Thi Anh (52 years-old' wife): house was swept away, temporary house is built nearby.

KHANH HOA PROVINCE:

- Mr Nguyen Xuan Long, Director of VUFO Khanh Hoa, M: 0985 38379; Office tel. 058-3526 415; Fax: 058-3560 153
- Mr Tran Duc Thang, PACCOM Khanh Hoa, Deputy Chief FUFO Khanh Hoa, M. 0983 505477
- Mr. Dao Van Luong, Flood and Storm Control Department of Khanh Hoa DARD, M: 0913 424 245; office Tel. 058 3523 613
- Ms Dinh Do Quyen, head of Foreigns Affairs Division, VUFO Khanh Hoa, M. 0983 576604

Van Ninh District, Khanh Hoa Province

- Van Thanh Commune: M. Hung, chairman, people's committee
- Tran Duc Thang, Vice chairman, PP of the commune, 0983505477
- Nguyen Duy Quang, flood and storm committee, 0913424245

People committee of Ninh Hoa Distirct

- Mr Tran Cong Hoan, Vice chairman of District PC, M: 0935 858 559

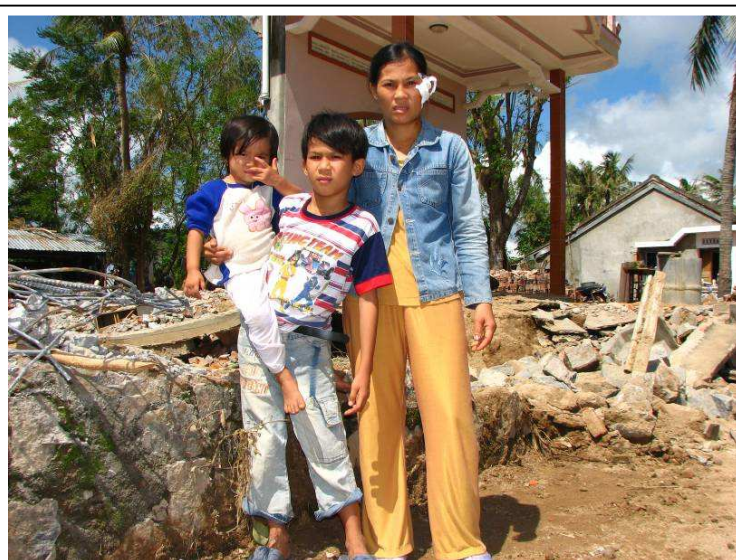
- Mr Tran Van Dung, Head of District DARD, M: 0905 185 482
 - Ms Tran Thi Hien, Head of district DOLISA, M: 0982 169 555
 - Mr. Nguyen Dinh Luu, Father Front Association, District, M: 0952 142 064
- Ninh Ha Commune
- Ms Dot, Vice chairwoman commune PP
 - Mr. Thac : vice chariman
 - Ms. Quy: women’s Union
- Dien Khanh District, Khanh Hoa province:
- Mr Luong Van Sau. Vice chairman of District PC,
 - Mr. Dung, department of agriculture
- Dien Lam Commune
- Mr Nguyen Huu Hung, Chairman of commune: M: 0905 110 219, office tel. 058-3785 012
- Dien Dong commune
- Mr. Dinh Van Thien, Chairman, PP of commune
 - Mr. Hai: general secretary
- Dien Tho commune
- Mr. Tuan, planning and water management, PP of commune
 - Mr. Nguyen: vice chair, PP of commune

2.0 Disaster situation

2.1 General

- Brief description of damages:

Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa are the two provinces not experienced in typhoons and big floods. Although there had been information provided by the national weather forecast before the storm, the strength of the storm was beyond anyone’s imagination. In the low land area, the flood water was at the hundred year historic



Flood destruction in Phu Yen father died, house destroyed

level. Many people in the affected areas would not expect that the flood water would cause serious damage to them. The impact of the disaster was therefore enormous.

The most seriously affected districts include Dong Xuan, Song Cau and Tuy An of Phu Yen province and Van Ninh, Ninh Hoa and Dien Khanh of Khanh Hoa province.

Up to the reporting time, the total number of dead in Phu Yen is 78 people, 2 still missing, 76 seriously injured, 1,376 houses totally collapsed and swept away, 35,994 houses damaged, about 20,000 people evacuated. In Khanh Hoa, 14 people killed, 9 injured, 226 houses totally collapsed, about 20 thousand people evacuated. A great number of animals and a great area of agriculture land have been damaged. Livelihoods are seriously affected. The Education

system has been damaged, many classrooms were flooded and damaged, books and learning material have been destroyed. At the time of assessment, data was not fully collected because many areas were still isolated.

3.0 The Field visits

3.1 Phu Yen province

Phu Yen province is in South Central Vietnam, the province never suffered from fierce typhoon and flooding before: the total area is 5.045 km², total population is 873.000 people, the province has 8 districts and one city. Forest land is $\frac{3}{4}$ natural land of the province. The province has 189 Km coastal line.

- Brief report on the situation of Dong Xuan district:

- A- Existing situation:

- The district has total area of 1,063 Km², total population is 61,700 people. The district is in the midland and high land area, very vulnerable to flash flood.

- B- The damage:

- The disaster hit Dong Xuan district very seriously, the typhoon combined with very heavy rain caused record floods with the water level 3.97m above the alarm level 3 (top level). 35 people were killed immediately during the first day of the flood. Xuan Quang commune is the most affected area with 18 people killed, Xom Truong village has 41 houses, 40 of these houses were destroyed, many people survived just because they climbed trees and bamboo or stayed on roof of their houses. 1,000 houses were damaged, of those, 342 houses were totally swept away, 880 houses were 50% to 70% damaged, 9,770 houses 30% to 50% damaged. 4,250 household wells were flooded, 621 hectares of rice were destroyed, 2,950 ha of sugarcane were damaged. 2020 cows, 1,200 pigs, 120,000 poultry were killed, 4,200 tons of rice were destroyed, 180 tons of seed were ruined.

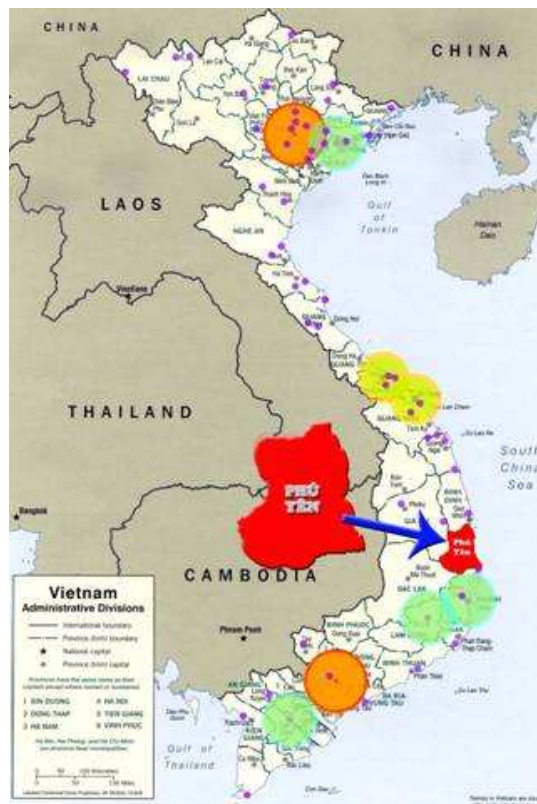
- A great amount of local road and national railway were damaged, causing road blocks for a long time, Many places such as Phu Mo commune were still isolated, no access to information and assistance due to landslides.

- Most schools in the district were submerged from 2m to 3m, a number of classrooms were damaged, (exact number were not available due to isolation at the reporting time), 20 classrooms were totally collapsed, 55 classrooms and teacher's houses were unroofed, about one thousand table and chairs were swept away. Most affected areas for education are Xuan Son Bac, Xuan Lanh, Xuan Quang communes

- Almost all commune health care centers were submerged from 2 to 4m, most of the health care equipments are damaged.

- Total damage caused by the disaster in the district is about 824.3 billion dong (46 million USD)

- C- Local response:



- Local army and rescue teams organized rescue and first aid during the flood, neighbours helped each other to save lives
- District provided 3 million dong for families whose members were killed, 12 million for households totally destroyed
- The army used helicopters to rescue people and provided emergency food for people in the submerged areas, who were isolated from other supply routes.
- Provided instant food to ensure no one died because of hunger, nearly 5,000 boxes of instant noodle, 1000 water jars, 150 tons of rice, 290 mosquito nets, 750 clothes
- The army helped local people to clear the site (on-going, though there remain lots of dead animals)
- Volunteer youths helped affected people to clean environment,
- Health departments provided water purification tablets.

- **Brief report on the situation of Song Cau and Tuy An districts:**

- **A- Existing situation:**

- Song Cau and Tuy An districts are lowland areas, having long coastal areas
- Song Cau district has area of 487km²; and population is 95,548 people
- Tuy An district had an area of 414km²; and a population of 129,177 people
- Main incomes of the two districts are rice growing and fishing.

- **B- The damage:**

- The disaster hit Song Cau and Tuy An district on the communities near the riverbanks, with great damage to life, houses and to livelihoods.
- In Song Cau district, 14 people were killed.
- Tuy An 26 people were killed, 21 people were wounded, 498 houses totally collapsed, 319 houses 50% to 70% damaged, more than 1000 houses were partly damaged from 30% to 50% , 13 boats sunk, 326 fish cages were destroyed, 1785 hectare of rice were damaged, 6,122 cow, 3,180 pigs, and 42,400 poultry.
- Like in Tuy An, in Song Cau district, hundreds of houses were totally destroyed, more than five thousand houses lost roofs and other damages.
- Aquaculture production of the coastal villages has been seriously lost.
- National Road and local road are seriously damaged; many parts of dikes were damaged. (see more in the table in the annex)

- **C- Local response:**

- The same like in Dong Xuan district, the rescue teams organized rescue and first aid during the flood, neighbors helped each other to save lives
- District provided 3 million dong for families whose members were killed, 12 million for households totally destroyed
- The district provided instant food to ensure no one died because of hunger,
- The army helped local people to clear the site (on-going, though there remain lots of dead animals). Volunteer youths to help affected people to clean environment,



Nothing remain for living: she stayed on the tree for a full day

- Health departments provided water purification tablets.

3.2 Khanh Hoa province

A- Existing situation:

- Khanh Hoa province has Natural area of: 5,197 km², in which the natural area of over 200 islands is more than 600 km². Population: 1,156,900 people, of which urban residents are 39.7%
- Khanh Hoa is on the coast of Southern Central Vietnam, with the mainland part protruding farthest into the East Sea. The province is bordered by Phu Yen Province to the North; Ninh Thuan Province to the South; Dak Lak Province to the West at and the East Sea to the East.
The people Khanh Hoa has almost never witnessed typhoons or strong floods.
- When the typhoon made landfall, many people went out to coastline to see the typhoon.

B- The damage:

The assessment team visited 3 districts of Khanh Hoa, including Van Ninh, Ninh Hoa and Dien Khanh, main finding were:

- The center of the typhoon was in the Northern part of Khanh Hoa, most of the damage was caused by the typhoon wind and some more damages were caused by the flood
- The disaster killed 14 people in the province, 9 people injured, 226 houses totally collapsed, 832 houses were damaged seriously and 627 houses were flooded, 57 classrooms damaged, around 20,000 people had to evacuate.
- Total damage caused by the disaster in Khanh Hoa is 449 billion VND (about 25 million USD)



Seriously affected to livelihood

C- Local response:

- Before the typhoon landed, local authorities had informed people about the danger, however, many people were curious about the phenomenon, and they waited until the strong winds arrived. Many people evacuated only a short time before the disaster.
- During the typhoon and flood, the province organized rescue teams and first aid to help victims. Neighbors helped each other to save lives.
- For the reaction after flood, to some extent, the Khanh Hoa response was slower than Phu Yen. Affected families received only some instant noodles to survive, and other support has still to be planned. The province provided 3 million dong for families having people killed and has the plan to help 5 million for families with houses totally destroyed.
- Volunteer youths to help affected people to clean environment, Health departments provided water purification tablets.
- The district provided instant food to ensure no one died because of hunger,

4.0 Gap analysis and Priority Needs

4.1 Shelter

Description of shelter needs in Phu Yen province:

Although the government and the District authority had informed local people about the disaster risk before the storm, since the storm and severe flooding was beyond anyone’s imagination, the damages were enormous. The damage to housing is very severe, particularly in Phu Yen province.

The most seriously affected districts in Phu Yen are Dong Xuan, Song Cau and Tuy An districts. The most affected communes are including Xuan Quang², Xuan Son, and Lay Hai of Song cau district, Xuan Lam, Xuan Phu, Xuan Yen and Xuan Thanh communes of Song Cau district and An Ninh, An Dan, An Thach and An Dinh of Tuy An district. In Khanh Hoa province, the most affected areas are including coastal villages of Van Ninh, Ninh Hoa and riverside communes of Dien Khanh districts.



No more shelter in vast areas in Tuy An district

The damage:

Situation		Phu Yen	Khanh Hoa
Houses collapsed totally	house	1,376	226
Houses damaged 30 to 70%	house	35,994	832

Initial Response

- During the flood, people stayed in rescue centers and with neighbors
- After flooding, neighbors and relatives offered shared dwelling places to those who lost homes
- Government pledged to provide 5 million for families losing houses in Khanh Hoa and 12 million in Phu Yen for rebuilding new house
- Government also plan to help families with a damaged house from 2 to 3 million dong depending on severity

Gaps

- Normal cost of a house is minimum 25 million dong, a stronger house that can withstand normal flooding would cost more depending on the land area and risk of flooding.
- 2 to 3 million is not enough for houses damaged from 50 to 70%, additional support is needed, families may use the supported money for other purposes if the funds are not enough for rebuilding homes.

Recommendation:

- For houses totally lost: top-up support to families to rebuild housing is necessary, it is suggested to provide between 10 million to 17 million for reconstruction of house in addition to government support.

- For houses partly damage: it is recommended to support from 5 million to 7 million based on the damage.

Notes

Direct supports:

- Providing cash for the affected households to buy basic construction materials to rebuild their houses and other household kits to serve their daily lives;
- Supporting local authorities to repair and reconstruct houses of affected people.

Advocacy:

- (i) Rehabilitated houses should be resilient to natural disasters;
- (ii) Mobilizing different resources to support the reconstruction of houses in a sustainable manner;
- (iii) Planning for new resettlement areas away from disaster-prone zones;
- (iv) Raising awareness for local people on disasters and knowledge on preparedness for and responses to disasters;
- (v) Developing an early warning system on storm and flood.

4.2 Non food items

The damage:

In Phu Yen, families impacted from flooding mostly have damaged clothes, blankets and furniture, especially families losing houses, they need everything. Families suffering from the flood in typhoon affected areas such as in Khanh Hoa, their household properties mostly remain, but families losing houses are severely lacking in household items such as mosquito nets, blankets, clothes, cooking utensils and water buckets.

Initial Response

- After flood, neighbors and relative offered meals to those who lost homes ,
- Businesses in the other areas brought some clothes and mosquito nets for most affected families. The amount is uncertain.
- The Red Cross plan to provide seriously affected families with household kits, including cooking utensils, hopefully these can be distributed in the coming weeks.

Gaps

- In the immediate time, victims lack blankets and cooking facilities, however the supply of the Red Cross can cover the needs soon
- People lack clothes, particularly children, as the supported items are mostly targeting the adult group. This gap needs to be addressed.

Recommendation:

- Children need special attention: clothes books and pens for protection, for dignity and for education

4.3 Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihood

Description:

1. Description

Phu Yen is ranked among the top five poorest provinces of Vietnam with a poverty rate double the average of the country. People's income is only a half in comparison with average level of the country.

In Khanh Hoa, the income of the city area is good, but the living condition of the people in the coastlines where the typhoon hit is quite low and vulnerable.

The assessment teams visited six districts in two provinces. The evaluation is that the areas which are most affected and require urgent needs are three district in Phu Yen province, they are described as follows.

There are other needs that required for long term support to these areas.

Dong Xuan district, Phu Yen

Dong Xuan is a district with 10 communes and one town with 65,000 people, in which Phu Mo and Dong Tuy are the communes with 100% of ethnic people, accounting for 15% of the population in the district. These communes are now separated by the flood. The only access is to walk and swim. This was briefed by the vice chairman of Dong Xuan district, Mr.

Nguyen Ly Nguyen. The poverty rate is 38%, main income of the population is from agriculture production (irrigated rice, maize and sugar-cane), others are from handicraft, selling labor work and animal husbandry.

There were 833 houses collapsed, 33 people died and 2 people missing. All areas of rice, maize and sugar-cane were destroyed. A high percentage of animals were lost.

There was no secondary data available for collection at the time of the assessment.



Nothing remain for meal: Xuan Quang commune

An overview from field visit to the affected communities.

The areas were badly and seriously affected (not by the typhoon but by the flood after. *Said by 10 people interviewed*).

Sub-village Truong located by Ky Lo river, with 41 households was almost removed by the flash flood. There are 32 of 41 households left homeless, the others with houses in bad condition and people are scared to live in these houses. ***“What we have now is a ragged cloth on my body***, Mr. Do Thai Hung, age 31 from Truong sub-village, Trim Duc village, Xuan Quang2 commune, Dong Xuan district said”. *“Hung added, we were lucky to bring our two children to our relatives close to commune center. I and my wife came back to collect necessary things from our house in Truong sub-village, but it was too late. The flood was too fast. I and my wife heard a house crack, tried to get off the house before it collapsed down in 5 minutes. We had to swim to a high and big tree close by and stayed there for a night and one day (from 11.30pm up to 4.00pm tomorrow) before rescued by the district rescue team. We were so scared and cold, we thought that our lives were ended and cried for our children”*.



Another story from the same sub-village given by Mr. Huynh Dang Ke, age 80. “We could not imagine that the flood was so strong and fast like that by late afternoon of 3 Nov 09, we were alerted by commune officers to move away to higher areas, but we thought that our house was in highest place in the area, so no problem. I had been here for over 50 years. The typhoon came at 1.00pm to 4h00pm on 3 Nov 09. However, at 10.00pm at night we found water come in our house and go higher very fast. We (I, my wife and a grandson) tried to

claim up to top of the house but when we found the house shaking we decided to swim to the trees close by the house. I supported my grandson to swim to one tree, my wife got another tree. My wife asked me to get to the same tree but I could not as the flow was so strong. We had to be on trees until 5.00pm the next day before being rescued. If we had to stay on trees a bit longer, we might have died from exhaustion, hunger and cold. When being asked about his lost assets. He laughed and said, “All are under your feet, and our animals cows, pigs, chicken are smelling over there”

Asking about the causes of such a big flood like this, many people have the same answer - due to the forest nearby which has been cut. They said more 2000 ha of natural forest were cut for planting Acacia for pulp materials. “That is a stupid decision, people said”.

When asking about their expectations after the shock, all of 6 interviewees in Trim village said “we have nothing now, so we need things to survive (food and foodstuff), clothes, bedding and housing necessities, for a longer term, we need to recover our main income source of agriculture production. All of our agriculture land were covered with full of sand”.

Tuy An district

Tuy An is an district located in flat land along sea coast with 15 communes and 1 town, in which 6 coastal communes, three mountainous and 7 flat land communes. There are 134,000 households, 33,000 people, 100% of the populations in the district are Kinh. The current poverty rate is 25% (it is estimated that it will be increased up to approx 40% after this shock).

Agriculture production is also the main source of income of the locals. Main cash crops include irrigated rice, sugar-canes, maize and cassava. Livestock consists of cow, pig, chicken and ducks. In addition, aquaculture is also a main income for the population along the sea coast with 1,800 boats doing daily fishing, and 80 boats doing long day fishing (far offshore). Selling labour is popular here between crop periods. Men of working age often go out to big cities or other provinces to work for extra earnings. As the people explained the earning from their main traditional practices are not enough for their family’s increasing needs.

Damages due to the disaster (livelihoods)

26 people died, 420 houses 100% collapsed, 308 houses 50-70% collapsed,

Agriculture: All the area of production land of 4,764ha was flooded, in which rice 1,85ha, maize 368ha, cassava 285ha, sugar-cane 1,436ha, vegetable 398ha, soybean and others 492ha. All of the crops were destroyed.

Livestock: There were 6,122 cows, 3,180 pigs and 42,400 poultry lost during the flood.

Reserved food stocks: All was sunk in water and mud with a little recovered by drying under sun after the flood. However, this food is used for animals only, not for human.

Water: There is a big problem with the water here, at the time of the visit; the people are using bottled water provided by benefactors for drinking only. They are facing polluted water sources, which most of them are from dug well for daily use.

“I, my husband and my son at age of 3 were suspending our lives on bathroom with all water around with strong flow since our house was collapsed at mid night 3 Nov. We were so scared seeing many houses nearby collapsing. People were shouting and crying. My little boy was burning and trembling in my arms. When we were rescued at 3pm 4 Nov, my child was resuscitated by eating some uncooked noodle (mi tom song), said Mrs. Le Thi Thanh Hong, Binh Hoa village, An Dan commune, Tuy An district”. “I am worried about my loan of 10 million VND from bank I got to purchase two cows, now both of them died, she added. Now I lost all, where could we stay, how could we live, she cried” .

Current need for emergency response

- Food (rice) and food stuff including (dried fish/meat, vegetables, sauce, salt and cooking oil, etc)
- Potable water and clean water for daily use
- Cash for purchasing daily use items



Current actions

The affected communities have received aid provided by different institutions of government, companies, private sectors and individuals. The central government has decided to support 100 billion VND, 1300 tons of rice to the province of Phu Yen. Besides, many organizations and private entrepreneurs has taken a quick action of providing urgent food and home use items as well as water treatment - such as rice, instant noodles, fish sauce, cooking oil, bottle water, paraffin, clothes, beddings, etc.

Moreover, both internal and external human sources such as army, civil forces, police, students, youth, etc have contributed to search for dead and missing people, repairing houses/schools/clinics, as well as prophylactic hygiene, etc.

However, there has not been any support yet to students to enable them to come back to school shortly. Most of the students of 9,054 from 18 schools (13 schools at primary level, 5 schools at secondary level) lost all their schooling materials and books and most of the schools above are in bad condition that can not be ready for schooling in a week. Further more, prophylactic hygiene is not yet carried out to protect from public health problems.

Further trends in next coming month to recover from shock (livelihoods)

Support is required for:

- Human resources to recover production land
- Seeds/seedlings (rice, maize, sugar-cane) for the coming crop.
- Loans to recover livestock.
- Loan for resettling their dwells.
- Loans for recovering their lost and broken fishing boats.

For the longer term:

- Capacity building for community and local authority in Community based disaster risk reduction
- Training on diversified income generation activities.
- Establishment of non-agriculture income models.
- Support to repair and upgrade irrigation systems
- Orientate and diversify cash crops and livestock.
- Loans accessible for supporting offshore fishing.

Song Cau district

The total economic losses caused by typhoon Mirinae in Song Cau township alone are initially estimated at 395 billion VND (about 22 million USD), and might reach some thousand billion VND as a whole of the province.

It is worthwhile having some investigations on the causes of such devastating damages to the affected districts. Observations and communications of the mission team during the visits highlighted some key reasons: (i) geographical locations; (ii) deforestation; (iii) no flood early warning system; and (iv) unpreparedness and subjectiveness of local people.

- (i) The 2 visited communes are right at the river curves on the mid-stream and up-stream of short and steep rivers, making them directly exposed to the disasters. When the flash flood came, strong river water flowed over the villages and washed away everything in its way;
- (ii) Deforestation in the communes significantly contributed to the damages. Binh Nam company slashed more than 2,000 ha of forest in the district for its acacia plantation in 2008, making it impossible to keep the water in the soil and to slow down the flow from up-stream;
- (iii) Although the local authorities provided early warning against the typhoon, there was no early warning on flash flood and flooding to local people, to allow them to prepare for and respond to the flash flood. Most of local people interviewed indicated that they were shocked to see the flash flood coming that evening;
- (iv) The human loss can be explained by the unpreparedness of the local authorities and people. They had never experienced such disaster in the districts through out their lives, making them unprepared and subjective. Even after being evacuated from their houses to safer areas, most men came back and stayed in their houses and farms to try and look after their properties.

Initial response

Before the storm, the local authorities had urgent meetings on 31 October in all districts and released the command of evacuation to all local people, which was broadcasted on local radio, TV and village loud speakers. All army, police, civil forces and youth groups were mobilized to help people to evacuate before the storm, to rescue people during the flooding and to save their lives after the flooding.

When visiting the communes on 8 November, the mission team saw local people who live near the rivers evacuating from dangerous areas in case of more flash floods, while others buried the dead, searched for the missing and took care of the injured.

It is observed that right after the water receding in the afternoon of 3 November, many emergency supports from various sources arrived in the affected districts to meet immediate needs of local people. Local authorities, businesses and individuals provided rice, noodle, fresh water, fuel, clothes, mosquito net, and cash as well, while the government provided rice to all affected people and confirmed to give financial support to rebuild their houses damaged in the flood and production inputs to rehabilitate their livelihood.

List of items requiring for urgent needs in Phu Yen province:

Seeds, Rice, Sugar-cane, Maize, Bean, Vegetable

Breeding: Cow, Piglet

Money: For recovering agricultural production, for income recovery, and for shelter

Gap Analysis

Food aid mainly targets the households whose houses were destroyed or all assets lost but not for households who suffer crop losses, especially many of whom have their fields irrecoverable for years and the poor who always lack food and income. The affected population will need food assistance in 6 months according to level of damages and household's resilience and capacity.

The cost for supporting local people to clear up the damaged fields is a challenging question, especially to the areas where covered by sands and stones. It is also required to repair the damaged irrigation system for rescuing the remaining rice areas. However, the process of the government support in basic construction may take months.

Recommendations

Direct supports:

- (i) Cash for work program, especially to support affected people to clear the recoverable cultivated land as well as providing job and income for affected households;
- (ii) Supporting local efforts to repair and construct small irrigation systems in the affected areas. It will also create income generation opportunities for affected households by selling labor for construction works as well as selling local materials for construction;
- (iii) Supporting for identifying new income opportunities in the affected districts.

Advocacy:

- (i) Government and local authorities should pay attention to other vulnerable groups, apart from the groups with lost family members and completely destroyed houses, such as the poor, women (especially pregnant and lactating women), children, elders;
- (ii) Families lost almost cultivated land and other income activities should be assisted in a way that they can shift to other livelihoods alternatives such as livestock raising or diversify other livelihoods options;

- (iii) Government and local authorities should conduct in-depth livelihood analysis of affected areas, and pay much attention to resettlement planning and socio-economic planning for sustainable livelihood.

4.4 Health and WASH

Description:

1. Summary:

- *Summary of Disaster:*

The impact on the lives of people, particularly the children

- Families have lost their possessions and been displaced from their homes.
- Hygiene is a major concern, access to clean water has been affected and there are carcasses of dead animals, threatening environmental health.
- Schools, desks and chairs have been damaged; books and other teaching materials could not be used after sinking under water for a few days and so children's access to education is disrupted.
- The most isolated communities do not have enough food and drinking water.
- Open defecation has been an issue in Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa with two reported reasons: i) in coastal and mountainous areas, people have habit of open defecation in the sea and in the forest and open land; ii) poor people could not afford latrine construction.
- The poorest families have been hit worst – their resilience is low and their recovery will be long if without assistance.
- Diseases and epidemic were not observed and reported yet.

2. Initial Response

Phu Yen

- Provincial & District Centre of Preventive Medicine provided some chloramine B tablets to affected households for water treatment for their temporary drinking and cooking. They also distributed chloramine B powder for cleaning wells and environment. However, the provision was not sufficient.
- Some households went wherever they could to get cleaner water for their drinking consumption such as well water from houses located in the less affected areas after the wells were cleaned.
- Affected people already received some bottled water from different donors.
- Solid wastes were collected by commune people themselves and helpers from outside.

Khanh Hoa

- Provincial & District Centre of Preventive Medicine received 50,000 chloramines B provided to them for all affected districts and communes for well cleaning.
- Solid wastes were collected by commune people themselves and helpers from outside.

3. Priority Needs (district wise or village wise)

a. Water

Description

Phu Yen Province:

All three visited district's main water supply is dug wells. Some mountainous communes have gravity flow systems and all district towns have piping systems.

Dong Xuan District:

Data of the district could not be collected as they were not available.

Before typhoon situation

Xuan Quang 2 commune: 100% of population has been affected by Mirinae with one village named Truong Village was completely swept out by the typhoon, where 41 households with 275 population lived. The typhoon killed 18 people including 6 children in Truong Village.

Before Mirinae, there was only one piping system, serving population and commune offices in the central of the commune. The remaining population without access to the piping system used water from dug-wells.

Tuy An district:

Before the typhoon, water supply coverage was 100% including 20 piping systems and dug-wells. However, not all households had direct connection to water as some neighboring households shared one well. Usually the piping systems serve only district town and central village of communes.

In visited commune of An Dan: Many concrete houses were completely destroyed by the typhoon while dug-wells were not. Only 20 households have connection to the district piping water system and the rest are using dug wells. In one house, the dug-well really saved 4 lives because the well blocked the water stream, weakening it. The four people included husband, wife and two children before the house collapsed.

Song Cau District:

Visited commune has one gravity flow system and remaining supply is from dug wells.

Similar happened in both Quang Xuan 2 commune of Dong Xuan district and An Dan and other 7 flooded communes of Tuy An District and 3 commune of Song Cau District. 100% of dug wells were flooded during the typhoon and the gravity flow system in Song Cau was broken. Only some of the wells were cleaned (if the families received chloramines B before the visit) and many of them were not cleaned yet as the commune did not receive sufficient chemicals for cleaning the wells. When visiting some households, the assessment team saw turbid water stored in containers for drinking and cooking. It is fortunate that all people said they boil the water for drinking when asked. People complained about chlorinated smell in the disinfected water as they have not been used to the smell (the team tried to explain that it is safe to use it for cooking and drinking). When asked, people do not really know how to clean their wells with chloramine B. They just put the tablets into the dirty wells without taking away they dirty water. Nobody from the commune reported to have received PuR or Aquatab, which was sent to PCERWASS by NCERWASS.

The whole population of Quang Xuan 2 commune of Dong Xuan, 8 communes of Tuy An and visited commune of Song Cau District is in urgent need of clean water supply, chloramine B for cleaning wells and repair of broken piping systems.

Recommendation:

- Supply more PUR sachets and Aquatab tablets, providing safe water to people;
- Support for cleaning of dug wells including guidance for how to clean;
- Support for repair of broken piped systems and gravity flow systems

b. Sanitation

Before the typhoon, the household latrine coverage was lower in Dong Xuan District than Tuy An.

Tuy An District had a coverage of 70% hygienic latrine while the Xuan Quang had many households with open defecation (4 out of five visited destroyed houses said they did not have a latrine before the typhoon and continue open defecation). 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 currently have to defecate openly, which increases the risk of contamination. It was very inconvenient, especially for women, children and elderly people, to defecate in the open where many places were with a thick layer of mud or relish. Solid wastes are seen all over places. Furthermore, dead animals are abundant and if not buried properly, it could cause a serious health hazard, especially in the down-stream communes.

Recommendation:

- Supply of bar soaps to all families with completely destroyed houses
- Supply of chloramine B powder to the most affected communes for cleaning environment
- Provide “After flood” Water, sanitation and hygiene IEC materials and increase IEC for prevention of pandemics.
- Promote construction and usage of sanitary latrines.

Khanh Hoa Province

Water & Sanitation

Provincial water supply coverage was reported at 65% and sanitation coverage at 60%. Main water supplies are piping in the city and district towns and dug wells in the rural areas. Almost of the big piping systems are collecting surface water from rivers and smaller ones ground water from tube wells. Main sanitation option is septic tank. In recent years, sanitation coverage has increased considerably as people borrowed funds from the Bank of Social Policy.

It was reported that 50% of dug wells were flooded and that all the wells were cleaned by chloramine B after the typhoon. When asked people confirmed they boil the water for drinking.

Van Ninh District:

The district has 65% water supply and unknown % sanitation coverage. The district town has piping systems where almost of rural areas have dug well and gravity flow system water. It is reported that sanitation option is septic tank latrine only.

Van Khanh Commune:

80% of households have dug wells and the rest are either using salted water or collecting water from neighbors. 60% population has septic tank latrines. Almost all of the population in 10 coastal areas of the district defecate openly.

900/1,500 wells and 170 latrines were flooded. Only a few wells were cleaned by chloramine B after the typhoon as the commune did not received enough chemicals for cleaning.

The district is still in need for chloramine B for well disinfection and sanitation promotion, especially in coastal areas.

Ninh Hoa District:

The district has 76% water supply and 60% sanitation coverage. The district town has piping systems where almost of rural areas have dug well and gravity flow system water. Sanitation options are septic tank with town and better - off households and double vault latrines with farmer households.

Both water and sanitation were not seriously affected. One house collapsed totally due to strong wind whereas the well and latrine remain the same.

This district needs sanitation promotion.

Dien Khanh District:

The district has 70% water supply and 50% sanitation coverage. The district town has piping systems where almost of rural areas have dug well water.

Almost of population of Dien Tho & Dien Dong communes visited has been using water from dug wells. In Dien Dong commune, there is a piping system, serving 220 households out of total 901. It was reported that Dien Tho has 40% and Dien Dong 60% sanitation coverage.

Dien Dong has big problem with school sanitation. Only commune lower secondary school has latrines for students whereas the main primary school was being constructed latrines after the forbidden usage of the old ones and all other 3 primary satellite, one main & other 5 satellite kindergartens do not have latrines because it was reported that all those buildings were built 15 years ago, when nobody cared about school latrines.

825/974 wells in Dien Tho & all 300 wells in Dien Dong were flooded for almost 24 hours. All 825 and 200/300 flooded wells were cleaned by chloramine B. We observed similarities in Khanh Hoa as we did in Phu Yen. Some households did not know how to clean the wells with chloramine B and some also complained about strange smell of chlorinated water.

The district is still in need for chloramine B for well disinfection and sanitation promotion.

Recommendation for Khanh Hoa:

- Supply of chloramins B powder to the most affected communes for cleaning wells & environment including guidance for how to clean it;
- Provide “After flood” Water, sanitation and hygiene IEC materials and increase IEC for prevention of pandemics;
- Supply of bar soaps to all families with completely destroyed houses
- Promote construction and usage of sanitary latrines.

4.5 Child Protection

Description:

8 children under 16 died of in the disaster in Dong Xuan district, 4 children in Dong Xuan and also children died in other districts. They died mostly because the flood was too strong, their parents could do nothing to help.

The problem is the families having mother or father or both died, leaving children not well protected and lacking care, as the remaining father or mother have to work more for earning. There is a case in Dong Xuan district, that one girl, whose mother and father both died, have to live with her teacher. There is a special need for protection of those children.

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 need to be provided.

The team witnessed children running here and there looking for support such as water, food and money in affected sites in Dong Xuan and Tuy An of Phu Yen.

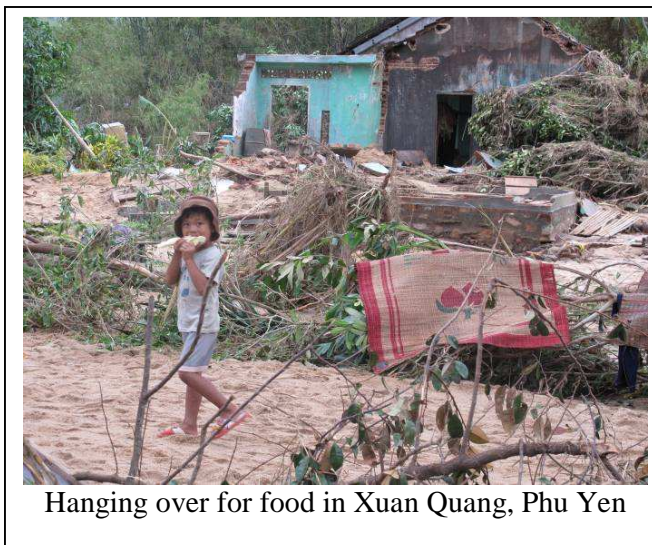
There is not evidence of children traumatic stress (the team do not have child psychologists) ; however many children were heavily affected by flood, many of them stayed up the roof of their house or had been floating long way in the flood before catching up on trees and bamboo. . Those children may need more care.

*** Recommendation:**

There is a need for keeping children from hanging around flooding water in the risk area
It is necessary to arrange school for children reopen soonest

4.6 Education

Description



So far all schools in the affected areas were closed at least for a week. After the flood, schools were full of mud. External support from the army or pioneer youths were provided for clearing these schools. In Xuan Lam commune district, at the empty ground of the totally collapsed swept primary school of Xuan Lam 2, there were recently established 3 tent-classrooms. We were told that the school will be started on Monday again, though there were still damaged sets of table and chair and school's books and other school belongings as fans, boards, etc. on the ground.(see photos attached).



Learning in the open in Song Cau district

The local education authorities have tried their best to collect data on the huge damages to the schools in the entire district and we were provided with the report. Certainly external support is needed for the affected schools to be back to the normal function.

Phu Yen Province - Education

Description

Visited to **Song Cau District** on the 8th of November 2009: the typhoon Mirinae hit Song Cau on 2nd of November 2009 and then flash flood occurred after the typhoon caused serious flood, submerged houses and schools which caused lost for education sector as following:

- Number of death children: 5 (1 student of Grade 9 – Hoang Van Thu Lower secondary school, 1 pupil of Grade 4 – Son Cau 2 Primary school; 1 pupil grade 1 – Song Cau 4 Primary School, 1 pupil Grade 2 – Song Cau 1 Primary School and one children of kindergarten at Song Cau township.
- Number of children affected: 6,3404 children, of which:
 - Kindergarten: 866 children (466 F and 400M)
 - Primary School: 3,085 children (1,585 F and 1500 M)



Xuan Lam Primary School (Song Cau-Phu Yen) was swept away on the 2 novem 09 by flash flood – Photo taken by B.T.Cay-SC



Textbooks damaged – Xuan Lam, Song Cau, Phu Yen – Photo by Bui Thi Cay (SC)

Lower secondary school: 2,453 (1453 F and 1000 M)

- How is education affected due to disaster: The typhoon is hit to the area, all students and and teachers were stopped for 4 days, some collapsed school may

not continue until they can have more support to rebuild their school or find out some temporary rooms for possible continuation.

- Many school children still staying at home up to now.
- Damage to educational facilities, equipment, materials: swept away 16 classrooms, of which Xuan Lam primary school was totally swept away ; 53 classrooms were roof blown, school brick fence were damaged 1,930m; furniture: student desk and chairs: 1,280 sets damaged; teacher desk and chair: 300 sets, doors different sizes: 200, Filing cabinet; textbooks and school equipments, and assets of education staff which counted for total lost for Education of Song Cau District to 28,881,130,000VND (28 billion eight hundred and eighty one million and one hundred and thirty thousand Vietnam dong in total).
- Efforts of local authority: upto the time of team visited on the 8th of November 2008, many school children where their classrooms collapsed are still staying at home. The efforts of the district to re-open school on Monday the 9th of November 2009 with the support from Army force to build temporary 3 tent-classrooms for 60 primary children continuing their study at Xuan Lam commune. (See picture of the tent-classroom).



Temporary tent-classrooms: Xuan Lam Primary School is built on the same site of swept away School. Rice is germinated by flood, could not Eat Photo taken by Bui Thi Cay - SC

*** Recommendation:**

- Furniture for schools
- Support school kits including text books, notes book, kit-bags, pens, pencils etc. to school kits to

Khanh Hoa Province - Education

Description

The team has paid a visit to 3 districts of Khanh Hoa Province: Van Ninh, Ninh Hoa and Dien Khanh the 8th and 9th of November 2009. Generally, the typhoon Mirinae hit to Khanh Hoa and caused a slight damages to Education Sector. The flood after the typhoon is lasted for maximum 24 hours so as causing some damages on schools fences collapsed.

- No case of death children reported for 3 district visited.
- The children affected by staying at home for 3 days when typhoon Mirinae was hitting for safety protected.
- How is education affected due to disaster: All students are now come back to school. The damages on education as follows:

Van Ninh district: roof damages and brick fence collapsed (about 205,000,000VND);

Ninh Hoa district: the flood after typhoon is higher than other district, similar damages on roof and brick fence of some schools, no calculation for value of damages is done so far.

Dien Khanh district: a slighter damages than other 2 district but there is a risk for 172 students of



Nguyen Hue - lower secondary school to travel daily to school 22km far from home (2km when the bridge was operating) because of the bridge to their school is broken by typhoon Mirinae (see the picture). At the moment, 162 students continue to school and 9 student are sent to neighboring school – Dinh Bo Linh. There is no action taken to support transportation so far. As the matter of fact that there is no lower secondary school located at the commune, students have to cross the bridge to study at Nguyen Hue School of Dien Phuoc Commune. There is a bus of the Church to help with transportation for some students but the parents have to pay 20,000VND/day for petrol. This is not a promise solution, the risk of out of school may occur in near future as parents can not effort to pay for the petrol for long time – as planned to build a temporary bridge will take 6 months. Further discussion on solutions for this problem is still going on with no action yet.

The total damages of Dien Khanh district related to education is about 500,000,000VND.

- Damage to educational facilities, equipment, materials: mainly textbooks, few teaching tools are damages.
- Efforts of local authority: up to the time of team visited on the 9th and 10th of November 2008, many schools has repaired of damaged roof. The budget will cover by the district and province according to the local cost norm.

*** Recommendation:**

- o Repair of damaged schools
- o Provide tables/chairs, books/notebooks for students and teachers, toys, teaching equipments
- o Provide school teaching kits
- o Provide children learning kits including text books, notes book, kit-bags, pens, pencils etc. to school kits to students of HH with houses collapsed.
- o Support children with clothes

5.0 Final Recommendation

For the first week support

- o Food emergency support is the most needed at the moment, rice support is the main need. Supporting food stuff such as oil, dried food, salt as supplementary is necessary.
- o Household kits for families losing all property are vital, particularly mosquito nets, blankets, water containers and cooking utensils. Other needs for the area should be hygiene kits, Nutritional supplementary kit.

For the recovery period

- o Support materials for rebuilding homes (recommended cash program)
- o Support seeds and agriculture tools
- o Support clearance of the field for food production
- o Books, pens and student kits for children to resume school, in the most affected areas, there is a need for supplying clothes for children as winter is coming soon.

For longer term

- o Rebuild stronger houses, rebuild schools, health care centers
- o Rebuild irrigation, road, bridges, power line and communication systems (mostly Government recovery works)

- Set up DRR program for coping with disaster and possible consequence of Climate Change particularly in the areas that not normally faced with typhoons and floods like Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa.

1. Annex 1:

List of sites visited

Date of visit	Phu Yen		Khanh Hoa
7 Nov	Dong Xuan district	9 Nov	Van Ninh district
	Xuan Quang commune		Van Thanh commune
8 Nov	Song Cau district		
	Xuan Lam commune		Ninh Hoa district
	Song Cau town		Ninh Tho commune
	Tuy An district		Ninh ha commune
	An Dan commune	10 Nov	Dien Khanh district
	An Ninh An Thach, An Dinh		Dien Lam, Dien Xuan
			Dien Tho, Dien Dong

2. Annex 2: list of damages

**Initial damage report of Typhoon No.11 in South-Central Vietnam
(08/11/2009 - 9pm)**

Description	Unit	Total	Quảng Ngãi	Bình Định	Phú Yên	Khánh Hoà	Ninh Thuận	Đắk Lắk	Gia Lai
date, month, year									
PEOPLE									
Death	person	123		22	79	14	1	2	5
Missing	person	1		0	1				
Injured	person	145	7	35	76	9		18	
HOUSES									
Houses collapsed	house	2,362	23	523	1,376	226	45	108	61
Houses damaged	house	48,455	170	6,079	35,994	832		4,857	523
Houses flooded	house	58,096		52,030		627	353	2	5,084
Classrooms damaged	room	842	9	479		57		284	13
Public offices damaged	unit	184	3	64	10	23		78	6

Health centers damaged	room	24		24					
Households evacuated	unit	14,410	1,111		4,492.00	5,325	1,359		2,123
TRANSPORTATION									
Volume of land eroded and drifted	m3	1,436,755	26,500	184,185	985,112	223,458	17,500		
Volume of concrete eroded and drifted	m3	328	-			328.00			
Volume of road surface eroded and drifted	m2	186,792		107,420	76,292	2,960.00	120.00		
Bridges and sluices damaged	unit	147		86	17	26	2	7	9
Kms of road damaged	km	214.16	2.3	148.84		17.29	37.45	7.10	1.18
IRRIGATION									
Small size water management structures damaged	unit	158	6	89	25	14.00		8	16.00
Strong buildings damaged	unit	14		8					6.00
Damaged channels	m	51,137	3,200	34,439		5,113	3,685	1,700	3,000.00
Volume of land drifted and eroded	m3	323,841	9,610	9,025	251,896	19,330	33,880	100	
Channels eroded	m3	36,104	5,300	8,554.00	20,000	2,250			
Volume of concrete eroded and drifted	m3	31,757	322		31,160		275.00		

Stop planks damaged	unit	-							
Sạt lở bờ sông, kênh mương nội đồng	unit	-							
AGRICULTURE									
Areas of rice paddies flooded	ha	19,272	35	4,340	3,865	3,632	2,410	266.00	4,725
Fruit trees damaged	ha	32,079			22,645	3,277	49.50	4,582	1,526
Maize and sugar cane flooded	ha	362					362.25		
Secondary crops flooded, damaged	ha	15550.0	620.0	6,294	3,346.0	4,226.0	633.0	89	342
Food soaked and lost	ton	-							
Industrial crops damaged	unit	1,803	820	983					
Trees fallen	unit	371,123		19,566	86,750	2,000		256,682	6,125
Forest trees fallen	ha	964		964					
Areas of seedlings lost	ha	-							
Thóc và giống các loại bị ngập, hỏng	tons			900		31.00			10
Poultry killed	unit	475,230	750	234,465	229,149	9,847.00	291.00		728
Cattle killed	unit	39,512	11	30,294	9,102	1	9		95

Pigs killed	unit	62,827	3	56,934	5,312	5.00			573
Fish killed	unit								
Area of agricultural land eroded	ha	813.0	74	679.00		60.00			
FISHERIES									
Shrimp, crab and fish lost	ton	257		57		200			
Ponds damaged	ha	2,436		1,278	449.0	5.0	50.9	5.00	648
Fish cages damaged	unit	21,626			19,485	2,111	30		
Boats sunk	unit	337	1	24	227	85			
Eroded river and sea border land	m3	-							
ENERGY-ELECTRICITY									
broken electricity lines	km	20000.0 0			20,000.0 0				
substations on fire, or flooded	unit	17.00			17.00				
electricity poles fallen	pole	7,608		107.00	7,500.00	1.00			
COMMUNICATION									
Broken telephone lines	m	5,016	20	1,100	2,405	380.00	24	86.75	1,000.00

Damaged telephone meters	unit	-							
Fallen telephone poles	pole	108		107.00		1.00			
Damaged switchboards and transmission units	station	-							
estimated loss	billion	5,015.85	20	1,100	2,405	380.00	24	86.75	1,000.00

3. Annex 3: Response so far

The Government of Viet Nam has identified the following short-term needs:

1. Provision of rice for at least 3 months usage while waiting for next harvest
2. Vegetable for cash income
3. Rice seeds for next crop that is due November 15
4. Water treatment/Repair water supplies
5. Free health check ups for all people affected especially women and people with disabilities
6. Aid devices such as wheelchairs, splints for people with disabilities
7. Provision of schoolbooks, notebooks, uniforms
8. Roofing materials
9. Water containers (200 l)
10. NFIs: (blankets, mosquito nets etc.)

Government response:

At the central level:

- Mr. Nong Duc Manh and deputy Prime Minister Hoang Trung Hai continue to inspect and visit PP's committees, local authorities and the people in the affected provinces to be a closely updated on the situation, search and rescue operations and relief operations.
- On Wednesday 4 November 2009, the Prime Minister under Decision 1779/QD-TTg allocated financial support and rice to the following provinces affected by Mirinae:
 1. Binh Dinh: 70 billion VND and 3,000 tons of rice;
 2. Phu Yen: 100 billion VND and 4,000 tons of rice;
 3. Khanh Hoa: 20 billion VND and 1,000 tons of rice;
 4. Ninh Thuan 5 billion VND;
 5. Gia Lai: 30 billion VND and 2,000 tons of rice.
- The Ministry of Health deployed provincial and district health teams to the affected regions to support health relief. They have sent teams including Preventive Health Department; Medical Service Administration; and Food Safety Administration to affected provinces to provide health support and assessment. The following aid has been provided:

Province	Medicine stocks	Chloramine B	Life vests
Phu Yen	30	500,000	100
Binh Dinh	30	500,000	100
Quang Ngai	10	50,000	
Khanh Hoa	10	50,000	
Ninh Thuan	10	50,000	
Gia Lai	10	50,000	

Dac Lak	10	50,000	
Health department of Ministry of Security	10	200,000	
Total	140	1,450,000	200

- Institut Pasteur Nha Trang provided 40,000 tablets of Chloramines B and 200 litters of chemicals for environment clearance to Binh Dinh province and 369,000 tablets of chloramines B and 1000 litres of chemicals for environmental clearance to other affected provinces
- The Ministry of Transport is securing all highways and taking all necessary response measures.
- On Nov. 5, the Ministry of Defense transported more than 20.9 tons of relief goods to Binh Dinh and Phu Yen provinces, and relocate 146 people from flooded areas to safe places. On Nov. 6, more than 14.9 tons of relief goods was distributed in Phu Yen province.
- The Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) is finalizing the distribution list of education emergency supplies (recreational kits, learning and teaching materials for primary and lower secondary school students) which UNICEF supported, and plans to distribute to provinces that are affected by Typhoon Mirinae.
- The Ministry of Public Security continues to direct the police in keeping law and order in the flooded and evacuated areas, and to keep traffic continuing as normal wherever possible.
- CCFSC and all other departments within MARD continue to monitor the situation at all levels, and coordinate all response measures at provincial level. They provide regular reports on the situation on the ground.
- Vietnam Electricity has repaired the power network in the majority of affected areas. Power in the most severely affected areas in Binh Dinh and Phu Yen will be restored soon. More than 100 workers, cranes, trucks, construction equipment, logistics and other means have been sent to Phu Yen to help restoring the electrical infrastructure.
- Vietnam Television, Voice of Vietnam, and other media such as radio, national and local newspapers are regularly informed and providing updated news about the typhoon and the directions by the CCFSC.

At local level

All provinces continue to work closely with the police forces, military, search and rescue and other forces in the area to overcome the consequences of the typhoon and consequent floods: ensure smooth traffic, relief goods distribution, waste collection, sanitation, cleaning environment, helping people cleaning and rebuilding their homes, repairing schools, restoring production and so on;

- Phu Yen - Binh Dinh: electricity has been repaired, as well as clean water supply and major roads. However, some areas are still flooded and isolated. All forces continue their relief and search and rescue operations; relocating people from flooded areas, treat rescued people, arrange accommodation for those who lost their homes, organizing cleaning of environment, repair homes, schools, and hospitals where floods have receded.
- On Nov. 5, Phu Yen has distributed 15,000 liters of gasoline for Dong Xuan and Tuy An No districts who did not have any electricity. They also distributed 4,000 tons of rice (from central government), 12,200 boxes of noodles and 800 boxes of pure water to 9 districts, towns and cities.

- Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan, Gia Lai, Dak Lak: traffic is smooth and the electricity supply is back; the provinces continue to work closely with other forces to organise repair of homes, schools, waste collection, hygiene, environment, disease prevention, restoration of production.
- In Gia Lai, the following support will be provided; households of which the house collapsed will get five million dong and 50kg of rice per household, of which the house was unroofed will get 2 million and 20 kg of rice per household, and of which the house was inundated will receive 1 million VND and 30 kg of rice per household.

Details about other provincial and international support will be provided soon.

International response:

- The Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG) has formed rapid assessment teams that will be travelling to affected provinces from the 7th-10th of November. The teams will be reporting back from their missions tentatively on Thursday November 12th at 2 pm in COMINGO/VUFO conference hall.
- The Nutrition cluster: a nutrition assessment will be conducted next week in Phu Yen province and the nutrition team will collaborate closely with the joint rapid assessment mission going to the province. Locally produced multiple micronutrient and protein sprinkles will be distributed to children, pregnant and lactating women in Phu Yen next week.
- UNICEF and WHO are jointly working to support the MoH with the provision of 950,000 aquatab tablets to 7 affected provinces (Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa, Gia lai, Dac Lac and Ninh Thuan). WHO is also working with MoH and Departments of affected provinces to monitor public health situation and provide technical supports if needed.
- Vietnamese residents in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have donated USD 2,076 to help Vietnamese storm victims in the Central coastal and Central Highland regions. The money will be sent via the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the relief fund of the Vietnam Fatherland Front.
- The VNRC staff and volunteers in the field provided assistance in the severely affected provinces of Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa and Ninh Thuan; 800 household kits (cooking utensils, mosquito nets, blankets, water buckets and water containers) have been distributed to the most affected families, and VND 350,000,000 (USD 19,635) were allocated to the four provinces to be distributed directly in cash or to buy and distribute food and water.
- The People's Aid Coordinating Committee (PACCOM) has sent a letter to INGOs, operating in Vietnam seeking for support to rehabilitate the livelihoods of people affected by typhoon MIRINAE. PACCOM will be the main focal point for coordination of relief support

IFRC

Immediately, VNRC HQs released VND350 mil (USD19,444) and 800 household kits to affected provinces of Binh Dinh 200 HH kits and VND100million (USD5,556) Phu Yen 400 HH kits and VND150million (USD8,333), Khanh Hoa 100 HH kits and VND50million (USD2,778) and Ninh Thuan 100 HH kits and VND50million (USD2,778). From the 4th Nov 2009, One delegation of the VNRC HQs led by Mr. Phung Van Hoan, Vice Chairman of VNRC are visiting those affected provinces for emergency relief and damage/need assessment firstly in Khanh Hoa province then Phu Yen then Binh Dinh provinces.

Immediate response from the VNRC headquarters is mentioned in the below table:

Province	Cash (in VND million)	Household kits	Starting Date of distribution
Binh Dinh	100	200	7 November 2009
Phu Yen	150	400	5 November 2009
Khanh Hoa	50	100	To be updated
Ninh Thuan	50	100	To be updated
Total	350	800	

4. Annex 4: Reports from field

A. RAPID ASSESSMENT ON MIRINAE TYPHOON IN PHU YEN from Trang of oxfam

Summary of disaster:

Mirinae typhoon hit the Central coastal region of Vietnam in the morning of 2 November 2009 with strong wind and heavy rain, causing flash floods and landslides in Binh Dinh, Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa provinces. Phu Yen province is most damaged with severe flash flood and flooding in Dong Xuan, Tuy An and Song Cau districts.

Dong Xuan district, mid-stream of Ky Lo river, observed increasing water level around 4pm of 2 November and flash flood since 12am till 5am of 3 November. The flooding existed in the district for 2 days, until the afternoon of 4 November. Similar to Dong Xuan district, there was flash flood in Song Cau town, up-stream of Binh Long river, in the late evening of 2 November and early morning of 3 November. Water level began to recede at 6am of 3 November, but flooding remained till afternoon of 4 November.

Summary of damages:

In Phu Yen province, 72 people were reported to be killed by the flash flood. Another 11 people are missing and 26 people injured. Dong Xuan district with population of 65 thousand people suffered the biggest human loss of 33 people and 2 people still missing. A draft total number of 342 houses were collapsed and washed away. Phu Mo commune of the district is still isolated due to destruction of road, bridge and telecommunication system. In Song Cau township, 14 dead and 2 missing people are confirmed, of which 4 children were killed, and there are 447 houses collapsed and washed away.

The flash flood also destroyed most of infrastructure and livelihood in the districts. Roads, electricity and telephone lines were knocked down. Health care stations and schools were flooded or collapsed, damaging all equipments and facilities. Thousands of houses were totally destroyed and flooded. All household equipments and appliances were swept away with flood water. Irrigation canals were damaged and covered with sand and stones.

All livestocks and crops as their main livelihood were washed out. Hundreds of boats and fish floats were broken and sunk down. Markets and stores in the districts were flooded as well, making them impossible to supply foods and other items on spot right after the flood. The total economic losses caused by typhoon Mirinae in Song Cau township alone are

initially estimated at 395 billion VND (about 22 million USD), and might reach some thousand billion VND as a whole of the province.

It is worthwhile having some investigations on the causes of such devastating damages to the affected districts. Observations and communications of the mission team during the visits highlighted some key reasons: (i) geographical locations; (ii) deforestation; (iii) no flood early warning system; and (iv) unpreparedness and subjectiveness of local people.

- (v) The 2 visited communes are right at the river curves on the mid-stream and up-stream of short and steep rivers, making them directly exposed to the disasters. When the flash flood came, strong river water flowed over the villages and washed away everything on its way;
- (vi) Deforestation in the communes significantly contributed to the damages. Binh Nam company slashed more than 2,000 ha of forest in the district for its acacia plantation in 2008, making it impossible to keep the water in the soil and to slow down the flow from up-stream;
- (vii) Although the local authorities had early warning against the typhoon, there is no early warning on flash flood and flooding to local people to prepare for and respond to flash flood. Most of local people interviewed indicated that they were shocked to see flash flood coming in that evening;
- (viii) Big human loss can be reasoned by the unpreparedness and subjectiveness of the local authorities and people. They had never experienced such disaster in the districts through out their lives, making them unprepared and subjective. Even after evacuated from their houses to safer areas, most men came back and stayed in their houses and farms to keep their properties.

Initial response

Before the storm, the local authorities had urgent meetings on 31 October in all districts and released command of evacuation to all local people, which was broadcasted on local radio, TV and village loud speakers. All army, police, civil forces and youth groups were mobilized to help people to evacuate before the storm, to rescue people during the flooding and to save their lives after the flooding.

When visiting the communes on 8 November, the mission team saw local people who live near the rivers evacuating from dangerous area in case of more flash floods, while others buried the dead, searched for the missing and took care of the injured.

It is observed that right after the water receding in the afternoon of 3 November, many emergency supports from various sources arrived in the affected districts to meet immediate needs of local people. Local authorities, businesses and individuals provided rice, noodle, fresh water, fuel, clothes, mosquito net, and cash as well, while the government provided rice to all affected people and confirmed to give financial supports to rebuild their houses damaged in the flood and production inputs to rehabilitate their livelihood.

Priority needs

4.1. Shelters

Brief description of damages

In Dong Xuan district, it is recoded that 342 houses were heavily damaged and washed away and hundreds of other houses were flooded after the disaster. Xuan Quang 2 commune, where the mission team visited, has 4 villages with 1,070 households and 3,722 people, of which Truong village was the most affected with 18 dead and dozen of houses completely destroyed.

Heavy rain followed by flash flood destroyed and washed away a draft total number of 447 houses in Song Cau township, of which Xuan Long commune, comprising of 4 villages with 843 households and 4,080 people, is the worst hit with 3 people dead and injured, and 45 houses completely collapsed or roof blown. All other houses in the commune were flooded and damaged to some extent.

Most of the damaged houses were found along the rivers in the 2 districts, which are directly exposed to disasters and extremely prone to other flash flood in the future, leading to crucial consideration for a resettlement plan for all vulnerable people in the longer run.

Availability of temporary shelters

Although the affected people in the visited communes are prone to other flash flood, the local authorities have no plan resettlement due to limited land available for resettlement. At the moment, they have been evacuated and temporarily reside in tents, their neighbor’s houses, or nearby public buildings. Local authorities also mobilized army, police and other forces to help households to clean the residential areas and rebuild collapsed houses. All pieces of construction materials left behind the flood are collected for reconstruction of their houses.

In Song Cau township, local authority planned to support 12 million VND for households with completely destroyed houses and 5 million VND for households with partially collapsed houses. However, immediate need for the affected people are basic construction materials as tin roof, poles, ect which are expected to provide to them as early as possible. In Dong Xuan district, households said they are not yet to be informed of the financial supports for reconstruction of their collapsed houses.

Basic needs of foods, health care, clothes and drinking water have been provided to the affected people. Other necessities as basic household kits and production tools need to be provided to the people early. 1,000 mosquito nets and 4,000 liter of fuel were provided to the affected households in Song Cau township. Drinking water is of most urgent and important need as most of wells in the communes are covered with sand or polluted.

Number of households and people need urgent shelter assistance in visited communes:

No.	Location (commune, district)	No. of households requiring urgent assistance	No. of people requiring urgent assistance	No. of people requiring external assistance	Priority
1.	Xuan Quang 2 commune, Dong Xuan district				Repair and rebuild houses; Support for household kits; Stablize lives
2.	Xuan Long commune, Song Cau	45 houses (31 totally damaged, 14 roof blown)	About 250 people of the 45 households	4,080 people	

No.	Location (commune, district)	No. of households requiring urgent assistance	No. of people requiring urgent assistance	No. of people requiring external assistance	Priority
	township				

Gap analysis

Urgent supports to reconstruct 342 and 447 houses heavily destroyed in Dong Xuan and Song Cau district respectively are extremely obvious. Song Cau DPC developed a proposal submitted to the government for immediate supply of 536,400 tin roofs to reconstruct 447 houses which were over 50% collapsed. Immediate supply for basic needs includes at least 2,000 mosquito nets, 2,000 blankets, and 5,000 set of clothes.

In Song Cau township, beside proposed support of 12 million VND for households with completely destroyed houses and 5 million VND for households with 50% collapsed houses, there are thousands of houses in need of critical support from the authorities at different levels to repair their houses. The similar demand is required in Dong Xuan district.

Recommendations

Direct supports:

- Providing cash for the affected households to buy basic construction materials to rebuild their houses and other household kits to serve their daily lives;
- Supporting local authorities to repair and reconstruct houses of affected people.

Advocacy:

- (vi) Rehabilitated houses should be resilient to natural disasters;
- (vii) Mobilizing different sources to support the reconstruction of houses in a sustainable manner;
- (viii) Planning for new resettlement areas away from disaster-prone zones;
- (ix) Raising awareness for local people on disasters and knowledge on preparedness for and responses to disasters;
- (x) Developing an early warning system on storm and flood.

4.2. Livelihood

Brief description of damages

In the affected districts, agriculture, forestry, fishery and salt production are the key livelihood and income source of local people, which were significantly destroyed by the devastating typhoon followed by the severe flash flood.

In Song Cau township, total economic losses of the sector are estimated at 283 billion VND, equivalent to 15.7 billion USD. It is reported that 177 boats were broken and sunk down, 33 fish floats were broken and 18,166 lobster and fish cages were invaded with fresh water killing about 800 thousand ones. Many fish and shrimp ponds were submerged. Fields were buried with 20-50 cm of sand, mud and rock. 906 ha of paddy rice, 15 ha of maize, 70 ha of cassava, 581 ha of sugar cane and 73 ha of vegetable were flooded and frustrated. More than

2 thousand coconut trees were knocked down. 108 cattles, 676 pigs and 25 thousand poultry were swept away with the flood. Nearly 2 thousand tons of finished salt were washed out.

Out of the 6 worst hit communes in Song Cau township, Xuan Long commune located along the riverbanks of Binh Long river is the most damaged. Livelihood of local people relies very much on agricultural production as their main source of food and income. Before the disaster, the number of poor households in the commune was reported to account for 40% out of 843 households and the average per capita income was about 3 million VND per year, equivalent to 180 USD.

Estimated losses of agricultural production in the visited Xuan Long commune:

No.	Crops/livestock	Production before disaster	Production after disaster	Causes
1.	Rice	100 ha	40 ha	Flooded
2.	Cassava	50 ha	0 ha	Flooded
3.	Sugar cane	120 ha	0 ha	Flooded
4.	Vegetable	30 ha	0 ha	Flooded
5.	Banana	35 ha	0 ha	Flooded
6.	Cashew	200 ha	180 ha	Knocked down
7.	Plantation	2,000 ha	1,000 ha	Knocked down
8.	Cattle	2,000 head	1,800 head	Swept away
9.	Pig	700 head	300 head	Swept away
10.	Poultry	15,000 head	0 head	Swept away

There are 2 rice crops per year in the commune. The winter-spring crop normally starts from December to March of the next year and the summer crop from May to August. Most of harvested rice will be used for family consumption. Meanwhile, the sugar cane starts from June to March of the next year, the banana starts from July to January of the next year to serve for Tet holiday and vegetables are grown all year round. Cassava crops start from April to February of the next year or from December to November of the next year. Cashew is harvested in April.

Other sources of income are livestock production and hired labor. The cattle, pig and poultry are raised mainly in small scale in households. There is only 1 medium scale farm in the commune with 300 chicken and 7 cows, most of which were swept away with the flood. Cattles are considered as an asset of the households and they sell their cattles only when they are in need of big money for special occasions. Many people work as hired labor in their neighbor's farm or find off-farm jobs in the township or industrial zones in other provinces.

Phu Yen PPC had plan to recover livelihood of affected districts. At the moment, relevant authorities at all districts are collecting information and developing detailed plan for the production rehabilitation to be submitted to MARD. It is expected that all households affected by the typhoon will be supported with 100% of all production inputs.

All markets in the districts were flooded during the flooding, damaging all foods and other items. Big traders are heavily affected by the flooding. Ms. Chi for example, a rice trader in Song Cau market, stored 28 tons of rice in her warehouse which were swept away and damaged. Main supplies of commodities for Song Cau township are from Tuy Hoa city in the south and Quy Nhon city in the north. However, the fact that these 2 cities were also strongly

hit by the typhoon and the national highway were destroyed and separated by the flooding led to the shortage of foods in Song Cau township in 2 and 3 November.

Few days after the flooding, the problem of weak supply was solved when commodities were transported from other provinces to the affected district. The markets came back to operation and supply all essential commodities and materials to consumers. Slight increase in prices is observed in the market, for instance, price of rice raised by 500-1,000 VND to 8,500-9,000 VND per kg, or price of drinking water increased by 3,000-4,000 VND to 14,000-15,000 VND per 10-liter container. However, some local people reported during the visit that there were substantial increases in price of essential commodities as rice price almost doubled to 14,000-16,000 VND per kg. That might be reasoned as the extreme shortage of food right during the flooding.

Food security is required to guarantee for the next 1-2 months for those affected. Until the damaged fields are recovered and the next harvest arrives for cash crops in March-April, however, hundreds of households in the affected districts will be in need food for 6 months. In Song Cau township, out of 1,000 tons of rice provided to affected people by the government to ensure food security for the next 1-2 month, they are in lack of another 1,000 tons of rice.

As proposed to the government by Song Cau DPC, in the next 3 months the district is in need of 4,559 tons of rice, 45,030 cartons of noodle, 22,515 containers of drinking water, and 67,545 liters of fuel for 22,515 affected households with 101,314 people in the district.

Numbers of households need food support in visited districts:

No.	Location (district)	No. of households requiring food assistance	No. of people requiring food assistance	No. of people needing livelihood support	Priority
1.	Dong Xuan district				Recover production land; Identify livelihood alternatives; Cash grants for affected families; Support for essential non-food items
2.	Song Cau township	22,515 households	101,314 people (15kg per capita per month)		

Gap Analysis

Food aid mainly targets the households whose their houses were destroyed or all assets lost but not for households who suffer crop losses, especially many of whom have their fields irrecoverable for years and the poor who always lack of food income. The affected population will need food assistance in 6 months according to level of damage and household's resilience capacity.

The cost for supporting local people to clear up the damaged fields is a challenging question, especially to the areas where covered by sands and stones. It is also required to repair the

damaged irrigation system for rescuing the remaining rice areas. However, the process of the government support in basic construction may take months.

Recommendations

Direct supports:

- (iv) Cash for work program, especially to support affected people to clear the recoverable cultivated land as well as providing job and income for affected households;
- (v) Supporting local efforts to repair and construct small irrigation systems in the affected areas. It will also create income generation opportunities for affected households by selling labor for constructing works as well as selling local materials for construction;
- (vi) Supporting for identifying new income opportunities in the affected districts.

Advocacy:

- (iv) Government and local authorities should pay attention to other vulnerable groups, apart from the groups with lost family members and completely destroyed houses, such as the poor, women (especially pregnant and lactating women), children, elders;
- (v) Families lost almost cultivated land and other income activities should be assisted in a way that they can shift to other livelihoods alternatives such as livestock raising or diversify other livelihoods options;
- (vi) Government and local authorities should conduct in-depth livelihood analysis of affected areas, and pay much attention to resettlement planning and socio-economic planning for sustainable livelihood.

Description	Data before Mirinae				Data after Mirinae					Education			
	Population	HH	Poverty	% of poverty	totally collapsed (hhs)	50-70% damages (HHs)	<=50% (HHs)	Death	Injured	Kindergaten	Primary	Lower secondary	Current rate
Phu Yen Province	885,438	28,070			1,601	2,239	24,230	81	71				
Song Cau District	98,407		2,919	13.37	309			14	2				
Dong Xuan	63,198									96%	100%	98%	98%
Tuy An	132,593												

Date on	Phu Yen Province	Dong Xuan District	Song Cau District	Tuy An District	Notes
Total population	885,438	63,198	98,407	132,593	the most update figure given by Khanh Hoa VUFO
Total No of HH	28,070				
Total No of poverty (HH)			2,919		
Poverty rate (%)			13.37%		
Rate of Morality (Tỷ lệ trẻ sơ sinh tử vong)					
Rate of children to school (tỷ lệ học sinh đến trường) - Kindergarten (Mẫu giáo)			96.00%		
Rate of children to school (tỷ lệ học sinh đến trường) - Primary School (Tiểu học)			100.00%		
Rate of children to school (tỷ lệ học sinh đến trường) - Lower Secondary School (THCS)			98.00%		
Rate malnutrition (Tỷ lệ suy dinh dưỡng) - %					
Rate of using clean water (Tỷ lệ dùng nước sạch) - %					
Death	81				Update by 13 Nov. 09
Missing	1				Update by 13 Nov. 09
Injured	71				Update by 13 Nov. 09

down in 5 minutes. We had to swim to a high and big tree closeby and stayed there for a night and one day (from 11.30pm up to 4.00pm tomorrow) before rescued by the district rescue team. We were so scared and cold, we thought that our lives were ended and cried as of our children”.



Another story from the same sub-village given by Mr. Huynh Dang Ke, age 80. “We could not imagine that the flood was so strong and fast like that by late afternoon of 3 Nov 09, we were alerted by commune officers to move away to higher areas, but we thought that our house was in highest place in the area, so no problem. I had been here for over 50years. The typhoon came at 1.00pm to 4h00pm on 3 Nov 09. However, at 10.00pm at night we found water come in our house and go higher very fast. We (I, my wife and a grandson) tried to

claim up to top of the house but when we found the house shaking we decided to swim to the trees close by the house. I supported my grandson to swim to one tree, my wife got another tree. My wife asked me to get to the same tree but I could not as the flow was so strong. We had to be on trees until 5.00pm tomorrow before being rescued. If we had to stay on trees a bit longer, we would die all as tired, hunger and cold. When being asked about his lost assets. He laughed and said, “All are under your feet, and our animals cows, pigs, chicken are smelling over there”

Asking about the causes to such a big flood like that many people have the same answer of due to forest nearby was cut. They said more 2000 ha of natural forest were cut for planting Acacia for pulp materials. “That is a stupid decision, people said”

When asking about their expectations after the shock, all of 6 interviewees in Trim village said “we have nothing now, so we need things to survive (food and foodstuff), clothes, bedding and housing necessities, for a longer term, we need to recover our main income source of agriculture production. All of our agriculture land were covered with full of sand”.

Tuy An district

Tuy An is an district located in flat land along sea coast with 15 communes and 1 town, in which 6 coastal communes, three mountainous and 7 flat land communes. There are 134,000 households, 33,000 people, 100% of the populations in the district are King. The current poverty rate is 25% (it is estimated that it will be increase up to approx 40% after this shock).

Agriculture production is also the main source of income of the locals. Main cash crops include irrigated rice, sugar-canets, maize and cassava. Livestock consist of cow, pig, chicken and ducks. In addition, aquaculture is also a main income for the population along the sea coast with 1800 boats doing daily fishing, and 80 boats doing long day fishing (far off). Selling labour is rather popular here between crops periods. Men at work age often go out to big city or other provinces to work for extra earning. As the people explanation is that

earning from their main traditional practices are not enough for their family more and more increasing needs.

Damages due to the disaster (livelihoods)

26 people died, 420 houses 100% collapsed, 308 houses 50-70% collapsed,

Agriculture: All the area of production land of 4,764ha was flooded, in which rice 1,85ha, maize 368ha, cassava 285ha, sugar-cane 1,436ha, vegetable 398ha soybean and others 492ha. All of the crops were destroyed without any recover.

Livestock: There were 6,122 cows, 3,180 pigs and 42,400 poultry died during the flood.

Reserved food: All was sunk in water and mud with a litter recover by drying under sun after the flood. However, this food is used for animals only, not for human.

Water: There is a big problem with the water here, at the time of the visit; the people are using bottled water provided by benefactors for drinking only. They are facing seriously polluted water sources, which most of them are from dug well for daily use.

“I, my husband and my son at age of 3 were suspending our lives on bathroom with all water around with strong flow since our house was collapsed at mid night 3 Nov. We were so scared seeing many houses nearby collapsing. People were shouting and crying. My little boy was burning and trembling in my aim. When we were rescued at 3pm 4 Nov, my child was resuscitated by eating some uncooked noodle (mi tom song), said Mrs. Le Thi Thanh Hong, Binh Hoa village, An Dan commune, Tuy An district”. “I am worried about my loan of 10 million VND from bank I got to purchase two cows, now all of them died, she added. Now I lost all, where could we stay, how could we live, she cried” .

Current need for emergent response

- Food (rice) and food stuff including (dried fish/meat, vegetables, sauce, salt and cooking oil, etc)
- Potable water and clean water for daily use
- Cash for purchasing daily use stuff



Current actions

The affected communities are relieved by aids provided by different institutions of government, companies, private sectors and individuals. The central government has decided to support 100 billion VND, 1300 tons of rice to the province of Phu Yen. Besides, many organizations and private entrepreneurs has taken a quick action of providing urgent aids of food and home use stuff as well as water treatment as life float in the emergent period such as rice, instant noodles, fish sauce, cooking oil, bottle water, paraffin, clothes, beddings, etc.

Moreover, both internal and external human sources such as army, civil forces, police, students, youth, etc have contributed to search for death and lost people, repairing houses/schools/clinics, as well as prophylactic hygiene, etc.

However, there have not been any supports yet to the students to enable them to come back to school shortly. Most of the students of 9,054 from 18 schools (13 schools at primary level, 5 schools at secondary level) lost all their schooling stuff to study and most of the schools

above are in bad condition that can not be ready for schooling in a week. Further more, prophylactic hygiene is not yet carried out to protect from public health problems.

Further trends in next coming month to recover from shock (livelihoods)

It is required and expected to be supported with:

- Human sources to recover production land
- Seeds/seedlings (rice, maize, sugar-cane) for coming crop.
- Loans to recover livestock.
- Loan for resettling their dwells.
- Loans for recovering their lost and broken fishing boats.

For the longer periods

- Capacity building for community and local authority in Community based disaster risk reduction
- Training on diversified income generation activities.
- Establishment of non-agriculture income models.
- Support to repair and upgrade irrigation systems
- Orientate and diversify cash crops and livestock.
- Loans accessible for supporting offshore fishing.


Song Cau district

To be completed by Trung (his visit)

List of items requiring for urgent needs in Phu Yen province

Items	District	Dong Xuan	Tuy An	Song Cau
Seeds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rice - Sugar-cane - Maize - Bean - Vegetable 		No figure yet	400 ton ?? 8 ton 18 ton 2 ton	Trung to fill in
Breeding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cow - Piglet 		No figure yet	Loan of 5 million/hh.	Trung to fill in
Loans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For recover their field - For income recovery - For dwelling - For health treatment 		No figure yet	Support to have loan accessible to the affected hhs.	Trung to fill in

3. Response Gap Analysis

<p>Supports from different organizations and companies</p> <p>In Dong Xuan district, Phu Yen</p>	
<p>Good delivery in Dong Xuan, Phu Yen</p>	
<p>A child escaped from death</p>	

House cleaning, it was flooded up to roof

In Binh Hoa village, An Dan, Tuy An, Phu Yen



A girl in temporary cottage beside her completed collapsed house in Ngoc Son village, Ninh An, Ninh Hoa, Khanh Hoa



Mrs. Lan beside her collapsed house in Son Loc village, Ninh An commune, Ninh Hoa district, Khanh Hoa province



Houses in danger of
landslided away



People died in Truong sub-
village, Xuan Quang 2
commune.

