

Viet Nam
Drought and Saltwater Intrusion
Rapid Assessment Report
30 March 2016



Joint Assessment Team
(MARD, MoH, PACCOC, UN, INGOs)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following the briefing of partners held by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) on 15 March 2016, six inter-agency rapid assessment teams visited Ben Tre, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan, Gia Lai, Kon Tum and Kien Giang Provinces to conduct an assessment of humanitarian needs and most urgent needs of the affected communities. The joint assessment teams were supported by representatives from MARD, MoH, PACCOM, INGOs and UN.

The assessment was conducted during 21-24 March 2016. The focus of the teams was on identifying priority humanitarian needs along with other immediate needs of the affected communities. To aid the assessment process, available inter-agency guidance was used along with supplementary questions for making observations on relevant areas having a bearing on the lives of affected communities.

This consolidated assessment report presents the key humanitarian needs along with other priority needs that need to be addressed in responding to the challenges posed by drought and saltwater intrusion. As such, this report does not include identification of other development and/or socio-economic needs. As the teams visited only six of the affected provinces, there remains a gap in collecting information from other affected provinces.

This assessment report is expected to help us move to the next steps of our agreement on joint response strategy to mitigate the impact of drought and saltwater intrusion. In supporting the people and Government of Vietnam, we have a collective responsibility to quickly agree on priority needs and our joint response strategy so that required resources could be mobilized to meet these needs.

1. Context

Induced by the El Nino phenomenon, severe drought has been raging over the Central and the Central Highland regions of Viet Nam since the end of 2015. Nearly 42,000 Ha of crops have been damaged by drought conditions, so far. Meanwhile, both water shortages and saltwater intrusion have affected about 340,000 Ha in the Mekong Delta in the south, according to the latest reports by MARD (the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development).

On 15 March 2016, the Government and the UN organized an extraordinary partnership meeting with donors, development partners, INGOs, technical experts and the media to discuss joint efforts for drought response and recovery. Following this discussion, a decision to conduct a joint assessment was made.

The Disaster Management Working Group, consisting of representatives from the Government, UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), mapped out the working areas of all agencies in the affected provinces in order to utilize resources effectively.

A joint assessment team (JAT) was set up consisting experts in WASH, nutrition, gender, disaster risk reduction (DRR), agricultural economics, communication, humanitarian relief and food security from UN agencies, INGOs, Vietnam Women Union and Public Health Centre. The JAT conducted a three-days rapid needs assessment in five selected provinces (Ben Tre, Binh Thuan, Ninh Thuan, Kien Giang and Kon Tum) from 22 to 24 March 2016. On 25 March 2016, the assessment team members provided initial field reflections to UNDRMT.

2. Joint Assessment Methodology

2.1 Assessment Team

The Joint Assessment Team included representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), Ministry of Health (MoH), People's Aid Coordinating Committee (PACCOM), UN and INGOs. A list of team members and their contact information is provided in [Annex-III](#) to this report.

2.2 Assessment Objectives

The Objectives of the Joint Assessment included the following:

- 1 Identify needs for immediate humanitarian assistance for the population in South-Central, Central Highlands and Mekong Delta region
- 2 Outline the impact of drought, water scarcity and saltwater intrusion on affected communities
- 3 Specify the impact of drought and saltwater intrusion on agriculture, food production, food security, health, nutrition, education, child protection, women and gender

2.3 Assessment Tool

The JAT used an assessment template based on MIRA guidance (June 2015 version) adapted to Vietnam's common standards guidelines. The assessment template is provided in [Annex-I](#) to this report.

2.4 Information Collection Methods

Following secondary data review, the assessment collected information from meetings with targeted groups, key informant interviews with Provincial and District sector leads including with Provincial People's Committee, Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Provincial Department of Water Resources, Focused Group Discussions, face-to-face interviews with households including with Communes' People Committees and observation.

2.5 Provinces/Communes Visited

The areas visited by the JAT included:

1. Gia Lai Province (Chu Puh, Chu Se, Krong Pa)
2. Kien Giang Province (affected communes: Dong Thai, Nam Thai of An Dong District; Van Khanh of An Minh District)
3. Binh Thuan Province (Thuan Hoa of Ham Thuan Bac district; Tan Phuc, Tan Xuan and Tan Thang of Ham Tan district)
4. Ninh Thuan Province (*Bắc Ái district, Phước Trung commune, Giua Tren village; Ninh Hải district; Phước Nhơn commune, Nhân Khanh village*)
5. Ben Tre Province (Ba Tri, Phu Khanh)
6. Kon Tum Province (affected districts: Sa Thầy, Đắk Hà, and Đắk Tô)

3. Scope and Limitations

The rapid joint assessment was focused on getting a quick picture of the impact of drought and saltwater intrusion on communities in affected provinces. Detailed data collection was not possible due to the time available. The assessment does not cover water usage by all sectors in the affected provinces, including industrial sector.

This assessment report therefore, does not delve into sector specific impact data but outlines the overall impact of drought and saltwater intrusion on people and their livelihood.

4. Summary of Findings

Kon Tum province

- Total 4,142 dry wells affecting more than 5,400 households (Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) Report 2016)
- Shortage of fresh water for agriculture production and daily use is major challenge.
- Over 1,391 Ha of agricultural produce lost due to water shortage (DARD Report 2016)
- Increased cases of diarrhea: 2,277 in 2016 compared to 1,226 in 2015 (Provincial Department of Health Report 2016)
- Increased cases of foot and mouth disease from 2 to 48 (Provincial Department of Health Report 2016)
- Increased cases of dengue from 0 to 66, influenza from 1,389 to 2,277 (Provincial Department of Health Report 2016)

Gia Lai province

General situation

- Emergency Status declared for the Province as of 3 March 2016. The drought Impact is being observed since September 2015 and the rain is projected in June 2016.
- 38 of 184 rural communes affected by drought (Province Drought report)
- 55% ethnic minority people of Jrai and Ba Na origin (reported PPC)
- Poverty rate is 11,67 %, in which 85% is ethnic minority people (SEDP Provincial report)

Food security

- 58,568 persons suffering from food shortages (reported by PPC) in the three most affected districts as of March 23rd, (DARD, 2016)
- Main source food: rice and some corn, cassavas, cassavas leaves and very little dried fish. (DARD). During the drought, just only rice and cassavas leaves available as of March 23rd (DARD)

- Number of meals per day is reduced. Quantity and quality of food are reduced too. Before the drought, people could have 3 meals per day, during the drought, people are able to have 1-2 meals per day (Assessment findings, 2016)
- People are eating, but number of meals and quantity of food per meal reduced, as a result of coping strategy, women are thus eating last and less (Assessment findings, 2016)

Access to water and sanitation

- 25,331 are in remote areas (the 3 most affected districts) do not daily access to clean water for drinking and cooking purpose as of March 23rd, (DARD, 2016)
- Only women and girls are involved in fetching water for the family. The frequency and distance to collect water is getting further. This has impacted women's health and hygiene (Assessment findings, 2016).
- Water quality is not ensured. Turbid water was observed everywhere in visited districts (Assessment findings, 2016).

Livelihoods/ early recovery

- 70% of the total rice harvest is lost, with 6% of other staple food crops for the province
- 15% livestock and/or aquaculture losses
- Projection in the next 6 months, next crop cultivation season is affected as rain is projected in June and the next crop can't be cultivated right after that because they miss the season. That means, the number of hungry people is projected to be increased. (DARD, 2016)
- Districts of Chu Puh, Chu Se and Krong Pa lost all rice crops and secondary crops including vegetables, corn, cassava and beans (District reports, 2016)
- Crop Loss/Damage: 612.1 Ha cassava yield reduced/destroyed; 2.5 Ha maize destroyed, 74.3 Ha vegetables yield reduced, 2.486 Ha rice destroyed (DARD, 2016)
- Women's income reduced around 28% as they have to spend more time to collect water and men give preference to have day labourers (with no change in men's income) (Assessment findings in Krong Pa district, 2016).
- Female-headed households are the most affected as they are the bread winner of the family with their reduced incomes during the drought.
- The poor affected households had to borrow money with high interests from better-off people to buy rice (Assessment findings in Chu Don commune, Chu Puh district, 2016)

Health

- Incidences of increased Dengue fever, Diarrheal, Dysentery, skin and gynaecological diseases reported (100% of women, especially ethnic minority women). (source: Assessment findings, 2016)

- All of commune Health Centres in assessed areas lack of water supply.
- Women have to travel long distance to fetch water for family usage may have a long-term impact on women's health
- Nutrition securities are not ensured for pregnant women and children. Only rice provided. Lack of micronutrient supplementation programmes to pregnant women and fortified complementary foods for children under 5 years old.
- Integrated Management of Acute Severe Malnutrition has not been implemented in the affected areas.
- Home delivery without Skills Birth Attendants among ethnic minority groups is common in affected areas.
- Foot and mouth disease is reported by Krong Pa district Health Section

Education

- All of main and satellite schools lack of water
- Children stay out of school due to heat, lack of water. Engaged in supporting family through securing water (more girls than boys), taking up jobs in support of family income (both boys and girls have to work in the field)
- There are no daycare centres in assessed areas.

Ninh Thuan province

General situation

- Six districts affected (excluding Phan Rang): 110,686 households (of which 16,525 are poor) and 423,546 habitants including: 211,773 male; 211,773 female; 10,588 (5%) women with children under 2 and pregnancies; 52, 576 Children under 5 year olds.
- Number of schools affected: 719 public schools and school branches, including 72 kindergartens and daycare centers, 152 primary school and 65 secondary Schools.

Food security

- 130,283 people are in need of food aid, which include 3,257 pregnant and breastfeeding women's (5%), 11,721 children under five. All these people are now rely on Central and local governments.
- 21,500 tons of rice is required for the period from Feb – Dec 2016 (15 kg/person/month), out of which, 6,000 tones to cover the three critical months (Feb – April); 2,000 tones has been distributed by the Government in Q1-2016.

Agriculture and Livelihoods

- Staple crop production has decreased by 36,087 tons of rice and 8,670 tons of corn.
- Sowing area of winter – spring crop has been reduced by 5,775 ha.
- 1,110.33 ha of rice has had to change to dry-land crops.
- 169 cattle died and 3,815 had to be transported from dry areas to water sources.

WASH

- 1,442 cans (30L) needed
- 62 m3/days for 4.467 people in need x 90 days
- 360 kg of chloramine B (flour)
- 500,000 tablets of aqua tab
- 500,000 tablets of chloramine B
- VND 613,500,000 for functioning the running water (Phuoc Trung commune)
- Lack of drinking water is locally limited and under the control of the provincial authorities, but if drought continues to last beyond May 2016, the water shortage will be much more serious over a large scale.

Health Nutrition

- 10 tons of Ready to use Therapeutic food – the RUFT (local made Hebi product) for 1000 SAM children detected SAM in 6 current districts without IMAM
- 600,000 tablets of multiple micro-nutrients for pregnancy and breastfeeding women for 3.257 targeted women during 6 month.
- 450,000 sachets of multiple-micronutrient supplements (Bibomix) for home food fortification applied for 5000 children under five being with stunting (27,3 %) for 3 months, especially priority is for about 1200 of them are at moderate stunting (10%)

Schools

- 333 water tanks of 5-m3 capacity needed
- 84 tanks x 3 m3
- 57 tanks x 2m3
- 10,296 m3 of drinking water for schools for 4 months, from April to June 2016.

Binh Thuan province

General situation

- From the early 2016, due to prolonged drought across the province, water accumulation of all reservoirs capacity in the province reached only 33% of their design and all irrigation works in the province now hold a total of 31 million m3 of water, just 14% of their designed capacity.
- The worst-hit localities of Binh Thuan are Ham Tan, Ham Thuan Bac, Duc Linh, Tanh Linh and Bac Binh (Source: Binh Thuan MARD on 21 Mar 2016)

Food security

- During the field assessment in Ham Tan and Ham Thuan Bac, it was predicted that the duration of food shortages could be a concern during June to September 2016 (Total population of 2 districts is about 275,144 people) if the drought conditions lingered.

Access to water and sanitation

- 90,000 households do not have water for daily use
- 1,451 persons lack access to water for proper hygiene practice (Thuan Hoa commune)
- 473 persons forced to use polluted water (Thuan Hoa commune)

Livelihoods/ early recovery

- 15,423 ha of rice and farm products were totally suspended (15.423 ha x 8.500 VND/1 ha (income) = 131.059.000.000 VND)
- Over 1.398. ha ravaged by drought (43 ha of corn and 400 ha of cassava, Farm products damaged > 70%: 11 ha, 800 ha of fruit trees including 300 ha of dragon fruit, 300 ha of mango, 100 ha of mandarin orange, orange and 200 ha of cashew nuts)
- It is predicted that about 200ha of cassava in Ham Tan, 3,000ha of rice in mountainous communes of Ta Linh, and a widespread area of perennial trees like rubber, dragon fruit, pepper and cashew will be severely affected. (Source: Binh Thuan DARD report on 21 Mar 2016)

Health

- Increasing reports of communicable diseases in children and women and elderly such as respiratory, dermatitis, diarrhea and sore eyes and kidney

Education

- Shortage of water and hygiene sanitation in the number of schools.
- Inadequate water supply to educational facilities.

Ben Tre province

General situation

- Emergency Status declared for the Province as of 16 Feb 2016. The province has been severely affected by drought and saltwater intrusion since Oct 2015 (more than 5 months). This is the most severe emergency situation that the province has experienced over the last century. The emergency is forecasted to continue until at least Jun 2016 (Province drought and saltwater intrusion report)
- 162/164 communes of all 9/9 districts in the provinces affected by drought and saltwater intrusion as of 17 Mar. The saline level was recorded highest as 32‰ at some points of observations in the local rivers or on averaging ranging from 4-20‰ (Province Drought report)
- By the end of 2015, the total poor households: 22,414 households (6.07%); near poor households 19,250 (5,21%) (Dolisa: poverty standard of 2011-2015). However, following the new poverty standard of 2016-2020, it is reported by Dolisa that Ben Tre has total poor households: 44,165 households (11.95 %); near poor households 16,281 (4,41%)
- It is reported by the PPC that total primary economic loss due to the emergency in the province has been up to VND 250 billion.

Food security

- At the moment, there is no particular concern of food security or food shortage in Ben Tre.

Access to water and sanitation

- 76/80 water supply systems in Ben Tre are affected by saline water from 1.5-9‰ (at observation points in local water supply centers), consequently most of the province population are using saline contaminated affected water which risking a number of health impacts to the population (1,134,494 people/ 332.412 households) in the coming time.
- It is estimated 44,000 of households in urgent humanitarian needs for clean water supply for drinking and cooking for the next 3 months. They are the most vulnerable poor and nearly poor households who have been using saline contaminated water and acute shortage of clean water for drinking and cooking. Those households do not have water storage capacity and highly vulnerable for long-time usage of saline contaminated water for drinking.
- Immediate support to reduce saline contamination is highly required at the points of water supply, and including the new 10 public water collection points that urgently established by the province to extend water supply capacity in the communes.
- Closely monitor the water supply system and its saline contamination to ensure clean water for drinking and cooking are available and accessible to all population
- No. of people/household with water shortage: ~ 353,000 people (88,208 households). Of which, Ba Tri: 15,000; Binh Dai: 11,800; Thanh Phu: 20,000; Giong Trom: 8,931; Chau Thanh: 7,000; Mo Cay Nam: 20,000; Mo Cay Bac: 5,477 households

Livelihoods/ early recovery

- As of 10 Mar, 100% paddy rice production in the province damaged: 19,774ha (of which, Ba Tri: 11,439; Thanh Phu: 5,158; Giong Trom: 2,628)
- Aquaculture damaged: 475ha (Binh Dai: 450ha, Thanh Phu: 25ha)
- Cash crop damaged: 509ha (of which, Thanh Phu: 407)
- Fruit tree seedling damaged: 103,000ha in Cho Lach district (this is the center of fruit tree seedling supply areas for the whole Mekong delta provinces)
- Fruit tree damaged: 5,756ha (Giong Trom: 1,250; Cho Lach: 4,500; Mo cay Bac: 6)
- Incomes from livestock is at high risk of loss and households are spending more money to buy feedings for the animals (grass and straw) from Dong Thap and An Giang, as well as purchasing fresh water to reduce saline level for feeding the animals. There is increasing reports of cases of poultry, pig lost after being fed/raised using saline water. Cow raising, the main income sources of the province, particularly in the three coastal districts, is also at high risk of diarrheal disease.
- There is likely increase in the trend of debt and poverty status in the province in the coming month. At the point of assessment, there has been increasing stress of farmers on debt, particularly the poor and nearly poor households who already lost their previous rice and aquaculture crops. Most of them borrowed production inputs on credits (seedling and fertilizers) for rice farming and many of them are now continue to buy on credit for the coming aquaculture and rice production in the next crop. The poor and nearly poor households have been spending more of their monthly income and saving on buying clean water in the past 2 months.

Health

- There are increasing cases of Incidences of Dengue, Diarrhea and skin disease in the province, especially women and children. Women, are increasingly vulnerable to experience skin and gynaecological diseases after using saline water for bathing over time. Particularly

those lactating and pregnant and new born babies are using saline water for bathing and they can clean up with some fresh water after. Most of people do not go to the local healthcare centre for treatment. The situation will get worst in the coming months.

- All water supply for health facilities are contaminated by salinity. Health centres lack of clean water supply to meet daily need.

Education

- Most Water supply to educational facilities is also affected by salinity. Some water supply systems in the schools are lightly contaminated by saline water. Even in 1-2 schools where desalination RO treatment are available, the actual water supply for students are still contaminated with saline (poor maintenance)
- Some more cases reported of student's drowsiness, headache or exhaustion at schools that is considered as not normal during this period of time, and being explained by the school health unit as they might be poor kids that do not use sufficient water in the day. More information is required.

Kien Giang province

- 45% of total population (800,000 persons) facing acute water shortage as water sources dependent on rainwater
- Prolonged shortage of drinking water led to increased incidences of infectious diseases (diarrhea, skin infections, respiratory failures) and dengue
- Poorer households denied access to drinking water due to increased costs (VND 50,000 to 100,000/m3)
- 11,416 Ha of shrimp cultivation damaged due to saltwater intrusion
- Unemployed youth forced to migrate to urban centers
- Children leaving school to support family needs of water procurement and income generation

5. Response by Government and Other Actors

Kon Tum province

Local government provided 7.6 billion VND, and there were more than 17.5 billion VND provided by the National Government's budget to support the province in drought release

Prioritising water provision to coffee plantation, where there are inter-cropping lands of rice and coffee (The loss of 1 ha of coffee may equal to 300-400 mil VND).

Out of 7,250 ha of winter-spring crop of rice, 2,000 – 3,000 ha (one-third) is under consideration to be converted into different plants to cope with the arid land. At the time of assessment, 412 ha of rice were converted into planting maize, beans and other subsidiary crops.

179,6 ha of land were provided with water by using water pump to get water from nearby streams

To support local communities to dig wells to get water for irrigation and daily usage. 7 wells were dug at 50-60m depth in Kon Tum city and 3 wells were dug in Sa Thầy District. Kon Tum city also provided fresh water to local households surrounding the city by using mobile water tanks.

Gia Lai

No clear response plan of local authorities. However, the District Authorities used own budget for purchase of water tanks, providing rice to households through two rounds of distribution, guiding communities to empty canals and irrigation system for streaming. Private sector contributed 800 packages to households. Provincial Red Cross provided 2,010 packages, 2 water tanks, plastic cans and aqua tub to households.

Ninh Thuan

Local government support is made available for purchasing water (VND 75,000/person/month). Local authority Action Plan is in place for solving water source problem. Preparations are in progress for building a dam to prevent saltwater intrusion. Military provided water to two communes by tanker. Authorities are also implementing plans for connecting urban and rural schemes for 4,000 households.

Binh Thuan

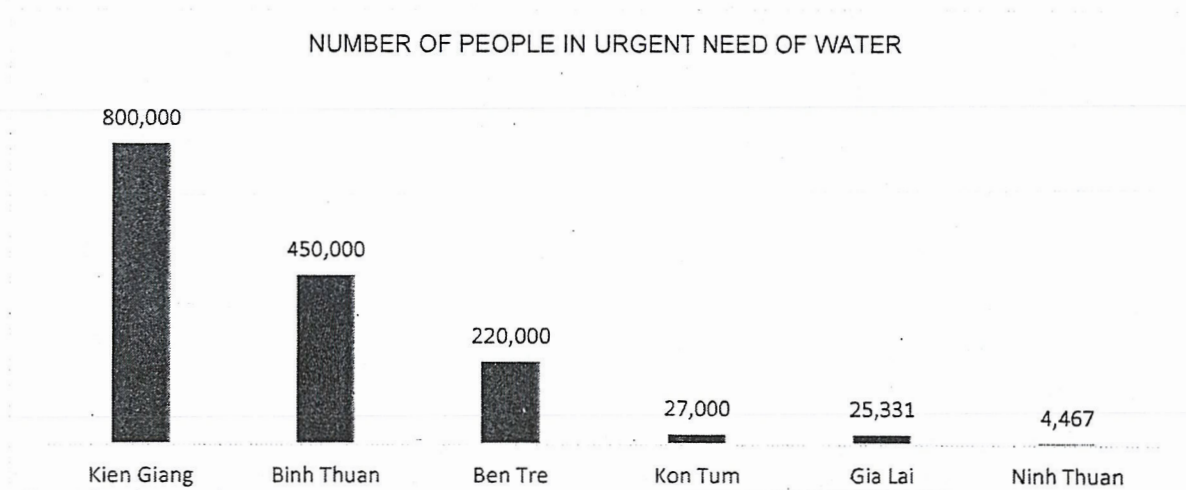
Provincial government provided cash grant assistance of VND 2 billion to poorer households for purchase of fresh water, VND 1,313 billion to dig wells and installed 5 water tanks. Total VND 21 billion released by GoV to support new construction and upgrading of water system. World Vision provided VND 0.5 billion for upgrading small-scale water supply facilities in Bac Binh District.

Ben Tre

Vietnam Bank for social Policies made available a loan of VND 6 million to households for making containers.

6. Priority Humanitarian Needs

The joint assessment clearly identifies priority humanitarian needs for providing urgent drinking water to over 1,526,798 persons, improving poorer households' access to water, containing rising number of cases of dengue, diarrhea, dysentery as well as foot and mouth disease amongst livestock.



Food shortages in two out of six provinces assessed need to be addressed now to ensure that the destitute families survive until the drought impact lasts for next couple of months. If drought conditions continue, the number of persons requiring food assistance will rise.

The priority humanitarian needs are in the following areas: (a) provision of drinking water, (b) addressing access to clean water, (c) containing rising cases of diseases and (d) addressing food shortages.

7. Field Observations

While in the field, the JAT members had an opportunity to make several observations through their interaction with individuals, households, People's Commune Members and local authority representatives. The Supplementary Note (Annex-II) outlines key such areas of relevance over which observations were made. These include challenges in accessing water, securing livelihood, continued education of children, access to health and other facilities, pricing of essential commodities, amongst others. As time was short for collecting detailed information and time series data on these observations, they have been used as a basis to propose some of the medium to longer term recommendations in the following section.

8. Recommendations including Medium and Longer-Term Measures

8.1 Water Management

- Ensuring adequate water supply to schools and health facilities and urging parents to send children to schools will be the next priority.
- Desalination measures to be put in place for shrimp cultivation and allied agricultural activities.
- Local authorities to design and maintain water storage facilities for public distribution (household use, health facilities, schools).
- Province-based plan to be in place for maintenance and upkeep of all reservoirs within the province.

8.2 Crop Management

- Explore drought-resistant species of crops and consider planned adaptation.
- ASEAN platform to be used for sharing of technical know-how for latest technology available for desalination and prevention of saltwater intrusion as well as drought resistant crop varieties.

8.3 Regulatory Measures

- Price of water and other essential commodities need to be regulated by government.
- Geological survey to guide and regulate digging of new wells.

8.4 Emergency Preparedness

- Guidance to local authorities to be provided including local response plans and dedicated resources allocated for plan implementation.
- National and local level contingency planning to be streamlined for strengthening preparedness against multi-hazard scenarios.

8.5 Livelihood Support and Capacity Building

- Cash for work programmes needed to contain unemployment and migration of youth to urban areas.
- Programmes to be implemented for capacity building through vocational training. A cadre of trainers to be trained and stationed at provincial and district levels.
- Community awareness raising programmes to be tailored for best practices in (a) personal hygiene, (b) drought-resistant cropping methods, (c) emergency preparedness.
- Low cost construction methods and local material to be used for construction of toilets and provide related training to communities. Arrangements to be in place for continued maintenance of such facilities.

9. Annexes:

Annex I: Assessment Template

JOINT RAPID ASSESSMENT REPORT TEMPLATE

Title: Assessment of Response Needs due to (Disaster) in (Number) villages of (Name) District, (Name) Province.

Date of Report:

Summary:

- Summary of Disaster
- Summary of Damages
- Summary of Needs

1.0 Introduction

- Type of Disaster
- Date(s) of Assessment
- Affected Area(s)
- Joint Assessment team
- Methodology of Assessment

2.0 Disaster situation

2.1 General

- Description of natural disaster event
- Brief description of damages
- Trend of disaster event

2.2 Initial Response

- Response of local authorities
- Response of community
- Coordination mechanism

3.0 Priority Needs (district wise or village wise)

Description (Total households, total affected households, No. of poor households affected, number of men, women and children affected, number of schools affected, number of kindergarten and daycare centers affected, number of healthcare centers affected, etc.)

3.1 Shelter

Description of shelter needs

- No. of houses damaged
- Availability of temporary shelters
- Community groups,
- Gender issues
- Local availability of temporary shelter materials

- Availability of space for building shelters
- Ability of poor households repairing or rebuilding their houses

No.	Location (Village, district)	Total No. of people requiring assistance	No. of people receiving assistance	No. of people who need external assistance (men, women, children). Specify type of assistance required e.g. Tents, plastic sheeting, blankets, mosquito nets, clothing, household articles)	Priority
1.					
2.					

*** Recommendation:**

3.2 Child Protection

Description:

- Total number of boys and girls (under 18)
- Availability of day care centers, which group of children do not attend day care centers, condition of travel between home and day care centers
- Condition of day care center - water, sanitation, food, staff, recreational facilities.
- Assessment of post traumatic stress, material and emotional support to children of families with deaths, care for orphaned children, child right violations, children needing special protection.

No.	Location (Village, district)	Total No. of children attending day care centers	No. of children who need day care service	Additional facilities needed in day care centers	Priority
1.					
2.					

*** Recommendation:**

3.3 Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihood

Description:

- Number of pregnant women
- Number of children (< 6 months, 6 months to 5 years, 5 years – 16 years)
- Main foods normally consumed
- How normal food availability affected
- Market situation
- Community food stock
- Crop damage
- Affected groups

- Availability of alternative jobs for livelihood
- Gender issues
- Infant feeding practices

No.	Location (Village, district)	Total No. of people requiring food	No. of people receiving food assistance	No. of people who need food assistance (men, women, children). List of supplies needed (food items, cooking equipment, cooking fuel)	Number of people needing livelihood support	Priority
1.						
2.						

*** Recommendation:**

3.4 Health

Description:

- Number of affected men, women and children
- Status of communicable diseases – location causes, groups affected, response plan, trend
- Available health care services
- Public health promotion status
- Vector borne disease control
- Malaria control

No.	Location (Village, district)	Injured		Condition of medical facilities, hospital wards, casualty rooms, operating theatres, laboratories, water supply ancillary equipment	List of personnel, supplies and equipment needed from external sources	Priority
		Serious	Walking wounded			
1.						
2.						

*** Recommendation:**

3.5 Water

Description

- Number of affected men, women and children
- Water supply situation before disaster
- How water supply affected
- Presently available water sources, location, quantity, reliability, quality, management responsible, necessity of treatment
- Alternative water sources, obstacles, logistics of transporting and storing of water
- Efforts of community and local authority

No.	Location (Village, district)	Total No. of people without water	No. of people receiving potable water	Number of people needing potable water (men, women, children)	List of items needed (supplies for water treatment, containers, trucks, etc.)	Priority
1.						

*** Recommendation:**

3.6 Sanitation

Description

- Number of affected men, women, children
- Change in defecation practices
- Available facilities for disposal of excreta, anal cleaning, cleaning hands
- Types and sufficiency of latrines, availability of materials and space for constructing toilets and available know-how
- Solid waste disposal

No.	Location (Village, district)	Total No. of people without adequate sanitation	No. of people receiving sanitation facilities	No. of people needing sanitation facilities from external sources (men, women, children)	List of arrangements needed (latrines, soaps, detergents, chlorine powder, insecticides, sprayers)	Priority
1.						

*** Recommendation:**

3.7 Education

Description

- Number of affected men, women and children
- How is education affected due to disaster
- How long
- Damage to educational facilities, equipment, materials
- Efforts of local authority

No.	Location (Village, district)	Total No. of children who need assistance	No. of people receiving assistance from local response	Number of children needing assistance from external sources	List of assistance needed (school, transport, equipments, books, etc.)	Priority
1.						

*** Recommendation:**

Annex II: Supplementary Note

Supplementary Note: Inter-Agency Joint Assessment

The joint rapid assessment format is being used for assessing the gaps in the ongoing response and is expected to provide in-depth multi-sectoral analysis. The situation analysis in turn is expected to design coordinated response from the development partners alongside the government. This is further expected to provide some strategic guidance to build resilience of vulnerable communes against drought and saline intrusion in long-run.

Understanding that unique nature of drought and saline intrusion, the following paragraphs provides an outline of supplementary points for the assessment teams. The points below could be collected through: field observations, interviewing communes and subsequent discussion with line department officials.

Domestic and drinking water:

- Explore a comparative analysis of pre-drought and post-drought conditions – also across year e.g. how was the situation at this point of time last year and couple of years earlier.
- Variance in the access and availability of water resources – how do they compare the situation prior to the drought verses now?
- Is the source of water for drinking and cooking purpose different from water uses for other purposes now? The other domestic water requirements include: ablution, cleaning and bathing. Was the water use pattern same as earlier i.e. prior to the drought?
- The distance to travel for securing domestic water uses including drinking water prior to drought and now.
- Is there any water quality surveillance/testing and management system in place at commune/ village level or by the district/province authorities? Explain.
- Are they paying for water now? Were the people paying earlier? How is the difference? Note the changes in the cost.
- How much water do a household buy a day? Do they buy only for drinking and cooking? Normally a bucket is of 10 litres.
- Are people facing problem in securing the total domestic water demand due to drought? Is the shortage of water for drinking, cooking, ablution or bathing?

Impacts of inadequate domestic water supplies:

- Are people spending more time to collect water? Is it affecting their time investment in livelihood and other engagements? explain
- Change in defecation practices – are people switching to open defecation due to less water availability?
- Are people bathing less? Does it affect hand-washing practice?
- Are there impact on their cleanliness – clothing, etc.?
- Are there communal tensions as a result of competition to secure water from same sources?

Relief water supply:

- Are they receiving water supply organised by provincial government or any other agency?

- Quantity - how much is that? Is that adequate?
- Is that delivered in the village or door-step? Are they spending extra time to collect the relief water supply?
- Are there communes/villages still not covered? Identify the proportion of population not receiving 15 litre of water per person per day.

Water for livestock and agriculture:

- Do people have livestock that demand adequate water?
- How do they fulfil this demand?
- Does this leads to any temporary migration?
- Do they meet to the demand of agriculture water?
- Are there noticeable crop failures?
- Are they adopting crops – that are salt resistant – specifically in Mekong Delta?

Water for industries:

- Are there industries in the province? Where are they? List the type of industries – brick manufacturing, coffee making, aluminium, etc.
- Is there anyway the water consumption by these industries quantified?
- Is there any change in their production pattern due to shortage of water?

Water supply and sanitation in schools?

- Is water supply and toilet facilities working in the school?
- Was it working prior to the drought season?
- Is the water supply supporting critical requirements such as drinking and hand-washing?

Water supply and sanitation in health clinics?

- Is water supply and toilet facilities working in the health centres?
- Was it working prior to the drought season?
- Is the water supply supporting critical requirements such as hand-washing, cleaning and drinking?
- Is there noticeable water shortage in health centres, as a result of drought?

Scope for increasing efficient use of water:

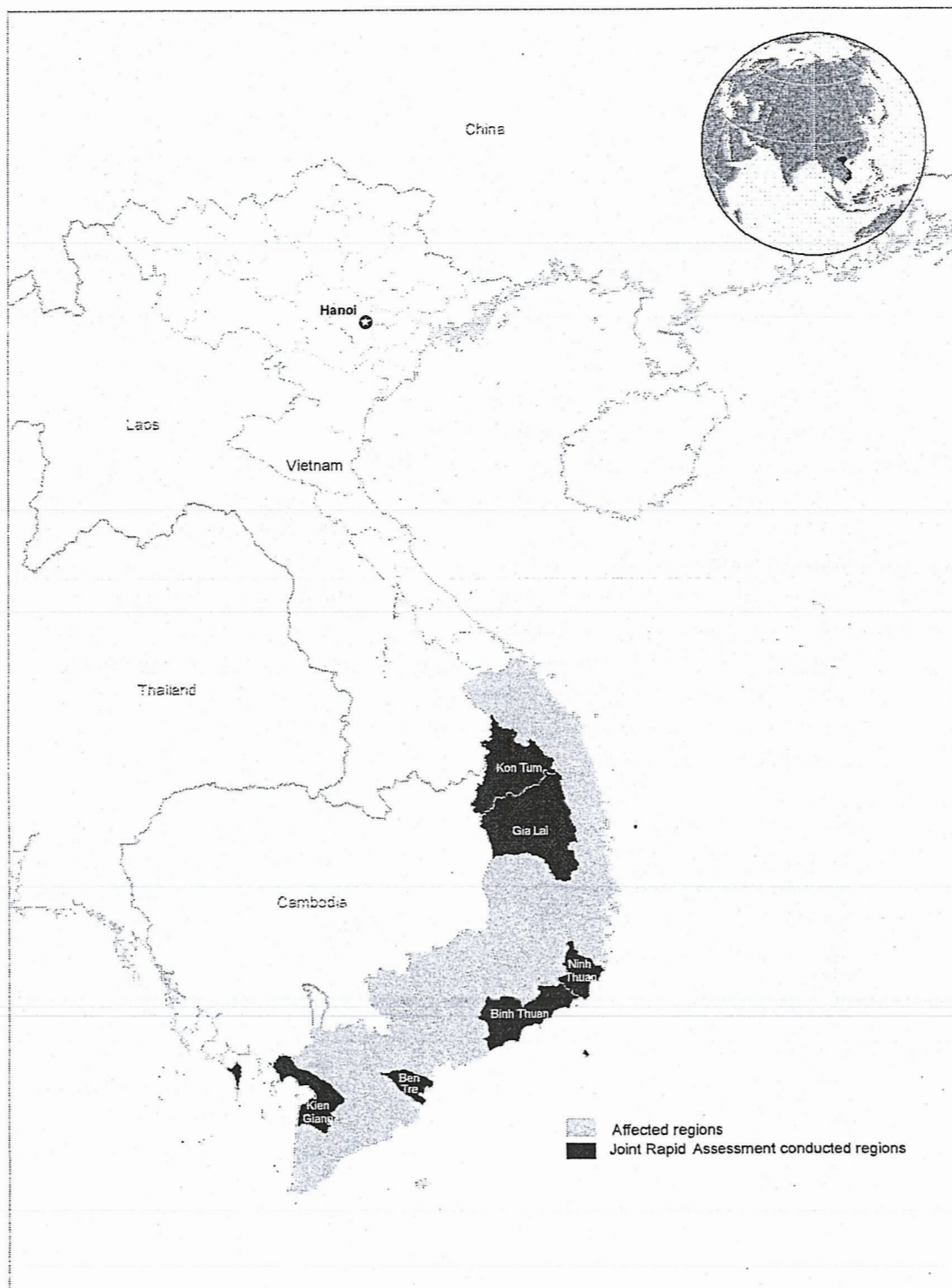
- Explore identifying scope for reduction of wastage of water or increasing efficiency of water uses.
- Any repair of water systems – that may reduce water wastage.
- Any other possibilities to operationalise existing defunct water supply systems!
- More ideas to increase the availability of safe drinking water and water for other domestic uses???

Annex III: Joint Assessment Team

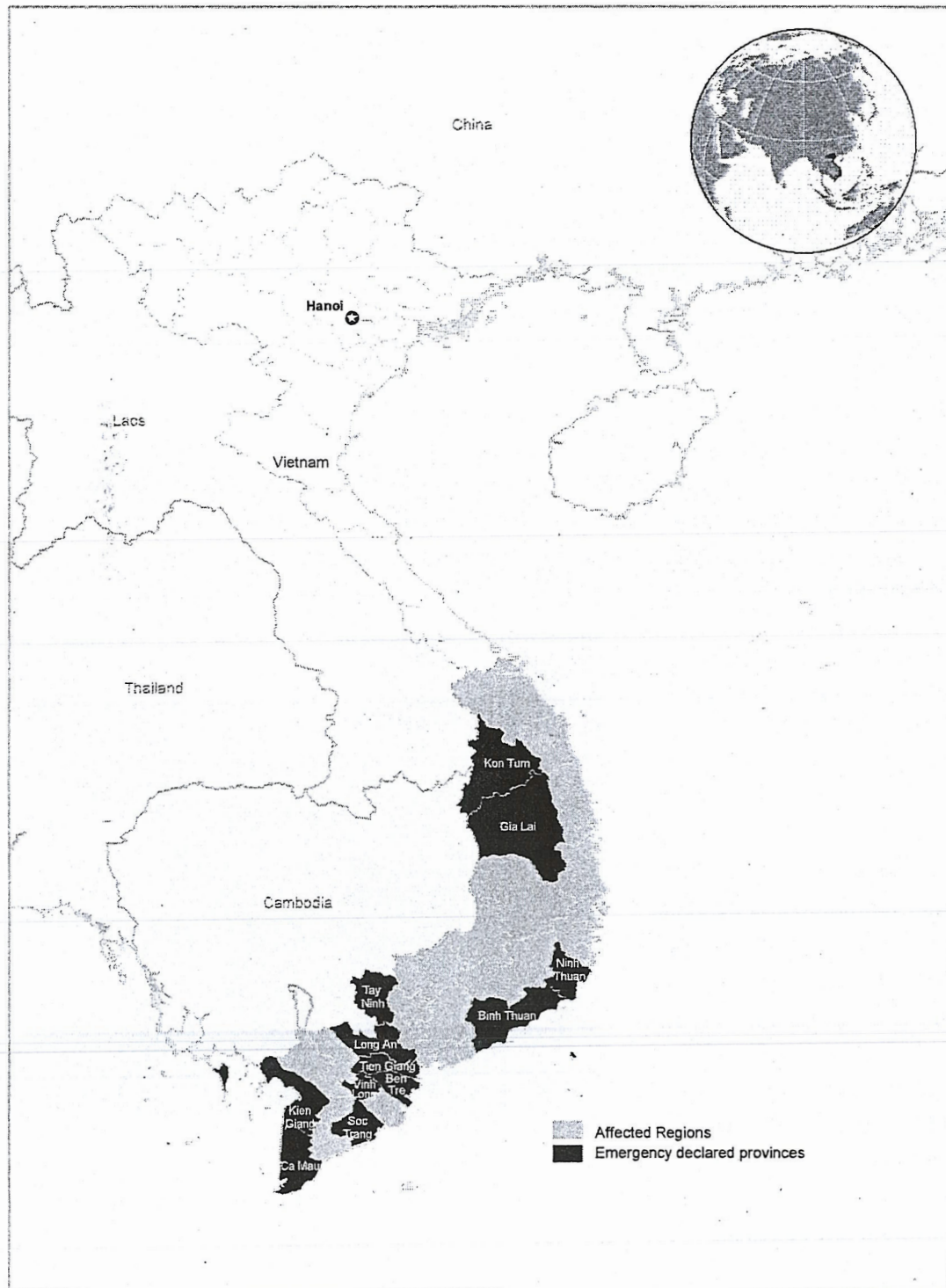
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Annex IV: Maps

Joint Need Assessment Conducted Regions



Affected Regions



Annex V: Story in the field

Bay Cho village – Dong Thai commune – An Bien district –Kien Giang province

Recorded by: Mai Thi Quynh Giao, JAT team in Kien Giang

The main character in the story is Ms. Nguyen Ngoc Luyen, a 26 years old mother. Her family has 5 people: Luyen, mother in law, husband, son, and a disable brother-in-law.

Luyen's family has been suffered with lack of drinking water for over the last 3 months. Every week, Luyen has to borrow a plastic pipe to connect to neighbor house to ask for some drinking water. As this drinking water is limited, the water is only for cooking. Luyen and her husband have to use dirty salted water in a stunted pond in front of the house for daily bathing. Seeing ducks swimming in such a dirty and stunted pond I could believe how Luyen can use this water for bathing.

Luyen wished that she has enough money (about 4 million VND=140 USD) to buy about 600 m long pipe to be able to connect to the water distribution points of the water plant not very far, but 4 million VND is too much to Luyen's family to be able to buy this pipe. Main income of the family is from rice cultivation but now cannot cultivate due to salted water intrusion. She has to do small business at market to seek daily food, so it is so hard for this family to have enough such money to buy the water pipe.

Personal hygiene and sanitation condition of the Luyen's family are also very poor. The family is still using an open latrine (Cau ca) with feces discharged directly into the pond. There is no any soap and safe water for hand hygiene after going toilet. Such a poor sanitation and personal hygiene is rather common with many similar poor families in the commune. Luyen also said that family is too poor to make a better latrine; She also does know this is un-hygiene as this kind of latrine is common in poor families in the village and it also does not need water. Drinking water stored at the water container and people use directly for drinking without any cooking.



Latrine of the Luyen's family (photo: JAT team)

In Dong Thai commune there is a water plant, but due to financial constraints, the water supply system is only running near the main roads. The further households cannot access to clean water. We hope that this need of clean water from poor families in Bay Cho village would be responded.