**THE DANISH EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND**

**ALERT NOTE**

**Section A: Basic information**

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| **Organisation:** | CARE Danmark |
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| **Type of crisis:** | *Rapid onset humanitarian crisis* |
| **Affected country:** | Vietnam |
| **Affected areas:** | Three provinces of Central Vietnam: Ha Tinh, Quang Binh and Quang Tri. |
| **Affected population(s):** | Ha Tinh, Quang Binh and Quang Tri provinces evacuated 206,755 people, of which 43,283 people in Ha Tinh, 114,974 people in Quang Binh and 48,498 people in Quang Tri. 46,785 households in Ha Tinh and Quang Binh have been flooded, of which 4,602 households of 7 districts in Ha Tinh and 42,183 households of 8 districts in Quang Binh.[[1]](#footnote-1) |
| **Please describe the nature of your organisation’s local presence and capacities in the affected area(s):** | CARE Danmark has a local presence in Vietnam through the CARE Vietnam country office. CARE Vietnam is planning to respond in Quang Tri Province through an existing partnership with the Vietnam Women’s Union, which has an established presence at all administrative levels from national to commune levels. The planned response will be coordinated closely through an existing partnership with the Quang Tri Province Department of Ethnic Minorities Affairs. Together, CARE Vietnam and Vietnam Women’s Union have the presence and capacity to respond in the affected area in close coordination with Government, UN and other NGOs. |
| **Please provide a brief description of the crisis:**  | Since 6th October, Central Vietnam has been struck by the worst storms since 1999. The disaster continues to unfold. As of 22nd November, floods and landslides directly affected 1.3 million people (of whom 150,000 with pre-existing conditions) and claimed 130 human lives. 290,000 houses were flooded, whilst 30,000 hectares of farmland and 2 million livestock were lost. Particularly vulnerable groups include 36,500 children and 1,900 elderly in remote, mountainous areas and flooded areas still inaccessible to first responders. There is an urgent need for rapid disbursement of lifesaving items and an immediate need for WASH interventions to reduce the risks of waterborne disease outbreaks.[[2]](#footnote-2) |
| **Please indicate whether you intend to submit a proposal for funding**  | CARE Danmark intends to submit a proposal for funding should the DERF be activated for this crisis. |

**Section B: Rapid onset humanitarian crisis:**

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| **b.1 Where is the crisis?** Three provinces of Central Vietnam: Ha Tinh, Quang Binh and Quang Tri. Tinh, Quang Binh and Quang Tri provinces have evacuated 206,755 people, of which 43,283 people in Ha Tinh, 114,974 people in Quang Binh, and 48,498 people in Quang Tri. 46,785 households in Ha Tinh and Quang Binh have been flooded, of which 4,602 households of 7 districts in Ha Tinh and 42,183 households of 8 districts in Quang Binh.[[3]](#footnote-3)**b.2 What is the nature of the crisis?** Since 6th October, Central Vietnam has been struck by the worst storms since 1999. Another storm is expected to make landfall at time of submission. 1.3 mio people are directly affected, of which 56,879 households have been evacuated to temporary shelters.[[4]](#footnote-4) The Government has taken preparatory steps to evacuate another 1.2 million people in preparation of Storm Molave, which is expected to make landfall on 28th October. 37,524 houses have been partially/totally damaged. 130 lives have been lost, including to landslides and flash floods. There is an urgent need for lifesaving items, and an immediate risk of waterborne disease outbreaks.[[5]](#footnote-5)**b.3 What information do you have about the situation? What is the source of that information?** A rapid needs assessment by CARE specific to Quang Tri province shows that WASH infrastructure is most severely damaged. Supply systems and facilities have been damaged and natural water supply (drilled wells, spring-wells, streams/rivers) sources contaminated. There is an immediate need for water purification/filtration equipment and hygiene awareness-raising to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases. This should especially target vulnerable groups in mountainous areas and flooded areas currently inaccessible to first responders, including poor/near-poor, single/female-headed households, children, disabled people and older people.[[6]](#footnote-6)CARE is assessing humanitarian response gaps with the Vietnam Disaster Management Authority (VDMA) and other government entities, UN and NGOs, including through fora such as the Disaster Risk Reduction Partnership and the Disaster Management Working Group, and responding according to the Government/NGO/UN Interagency Response Plan.**Documentation and links:*** Annex 1: General Update (22.10.2020) by VDMA.
* Annex 2: Rapid Assessment (26.10.2020) by the Disaster Risk Reduction Partnership.
* Annex 3: Request for Support (22.10.2020) by the People’s Aid Coordinating Committee.
* Annex 4: UN Update on Vietnam floodings to Disaster Management Group (27.10.2020).
* Report of Central Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (CCNDPC) (24.10.2020) (in Vietnamese) [link](http://phongchongthientai.mard.gov.vn/Pages/bao-cao-nhanh-cong-truc-ban-ngay-24-10-2020.aspx)
* Report on Molave Storm Response Steering Meeting (26.10.2020) by VDMA [link](http://phongchongthientai.mard.gov.vn/en/Pages/report-on-molave-storm-response-steering-meeting-storm-no-9--as-of-7-am-on-october-26-2020-.aspx)
* Latest updates available at VDMA website [link](http://phongchongthientai.mard.gov.vn/en/Pages/home.aspx)

**b.3.1. Describe as specific as possible when the crisis has started.** On 6th October, Storm Linfa made landfall in Central Vietnam, followed by Storm Nangka and Storm Saudel. Between 6th and 15th November, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh and Quang Tri provinces recorded more than 2,000 mm of rain, with some areas recording over 3,000 mm. In many areas, flood levels have exceeded the previous historical high milestone from 1999. **The disaster continues to unfold with a third storm, Molave, expected to make landfall on 28th October.** With category 11-22 winds, gust wind category 14, Storm Molave is expected to cause 5-7 m high waves and a 1 m storm surge along the coastline of already flooded provinces. The risk of flash floods and landslides in mountainous areas of the affected provinces is categorized as “extremely high.”[[7]](#footnote-7)**b.3.2. How could DERF grants make a difference for the crisis affected population?**According to the 22nd October appeal for support from the Vietnamese Government, external support is necessary to cover urgent, critical needs.[[8]](#footnote-8) According to a preliminary assessment of unmet humanitarian needs compiled by the Vietnamese National Red Cross Committee, and according to the DRR Partnership and CARE rapid assessments, there an urgent need to for **rapid disbursement** of cash, household items, household repair kits, family hygiene kits, water filters, bottled water and food items.[[9]](#footnote-9)A DRR Partnership rapid assessment recommends prioritising the following **immediate needs** among the most vulnerable groups (including children, female headed households, the elderly and people with disabilities.[[10]](#footnote-10) This includes protection, safe shelter, mental health & psychosocial support to children and women, gender-based violence prevention as well as rapid disbursement of basic relief items (including home repair kits and household cooking items), livelihoods support (direct cash transfer, cash for work and support to seeds/livestock recovery) and WASH support, including dignity kits, purification/filtration equipment and safe water storage to reduce the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks.[[11]](#footnote-11)According to the government request for support, rapid assessments, UN update on the state of response, and field reports from the affected areas by CARE and our local partner, **it is clear that the needs of hard to reach populations are yet far from catered for, especially in remote mountainous areas and communes not yet accessible to first responders.** |

1. See Annex 1: General Update (22.10.2020) by Vietnam Disaster Management Authority. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Annex 4: UN Update on Vietnam floodings to Disaster Management Group (27.10.2020) & Annex 2: Rapid Assessment (26.10.2020) by the Disaster Risk Reduction Partnership. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Annex 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Report of CCNDPC, 24 Oct 2020. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Annex 1; Annex 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Annex 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Annex 1; Annex 2; Report on Molave Storm Response Steering Meeting (26.10.2020) by the Vietnam Disaster Management Authority. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Annex 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. See detailed list in Annex 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Annex 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Annex 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)