
HUMANITARIAN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**CAMBODIA AND VIETNAM - RESPONSE TO CYCLONES WUTIP AND NARI**

AMOUNT: EUR 4 000 000

1. CONTEXT

For **Vietnam**, the GNA (Global Needs Assessment) stands at 4.6 in September 2013, the same as Cambodia, although in the light of events in the latter part of the year, this likely will be revised upwards. HDI for Vietnam is 0.617 (Medium Human Development) and for **Cambodia** is 0.543 (Medium Human Development). The current population in Vietnam is 92,477,857 and in Cambodia 14,701,717. In **Vietnam 1.08%** of the population has been affected by the crisis and **11.6%** in Cambodia.

During September and October, several cyclones, tropical storms and low pressure areas have strengthened over the South China Sea and reached the Vietnamese coast. While moving westwards overland, the wind speed reduced but the accompanying rainfall heavily affected Vietnam and Cambodia. In particular Typhoons WUTIP and NARI affected Cambodia and Vietnam in October 2013. In **Vietnam, the same provinces were affected**, causing endemic needs in those provinces; in **Cambodia**, large swathes of the country were affected by both cyclones/typhoons collectively and rainfall caused widespread flooding. **Vietnam** was affected by strong wind forces as well as floods and **Cambodia** mainly by floods. Lao PDR was also affected by widespread flooding¹. Given the fact that the rainy season is not yet over, new needs may emerge in the coming days/weeks depending on the rainfall. DG ECHO² RSO Bangkok is in contact with ECHO partners in all 3 countries for any further field assessment or information.

In **Vietnam**, according to DG ECHO's estimate and based on the Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control (CCFSC) figures on houses destroyed, some 1 018 049 people have been affected. 123 686 (CCFSC) people were evacuated and 38 killed. Most affected Provinces were Quang Binh, Ha Tinh and Nghe An, while neighbouring Quang Tri, Thua-Thien-Hue, Ha Tinh were less affected. Both emergency and recovery needs have been identified. Emergency needs require donor attention given the same provinces were affected by WUTIP and NARI. With the cyclone/typhoon season still ongoing, as witnessed by the recent Typhoon Haiyan which seriously affected the Philippines, further coastal damage cannot be excluded.

In **Cambodia**, according to figures in late October from the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) the number of affected population remains at approximately 1.7 million people while casualties stand at 168 people. Most of the provinces of the country have been affected, largely due to excess water from the Tonle Sap Lake in the Centre of Cambodia due to Mekong River overflow in East and South East. As of 23 October, waters are receding in and across the country, though more slowly than expected in the worst affected provinces of Battambang and Banteay Meanchey where significant parts remain flooded.

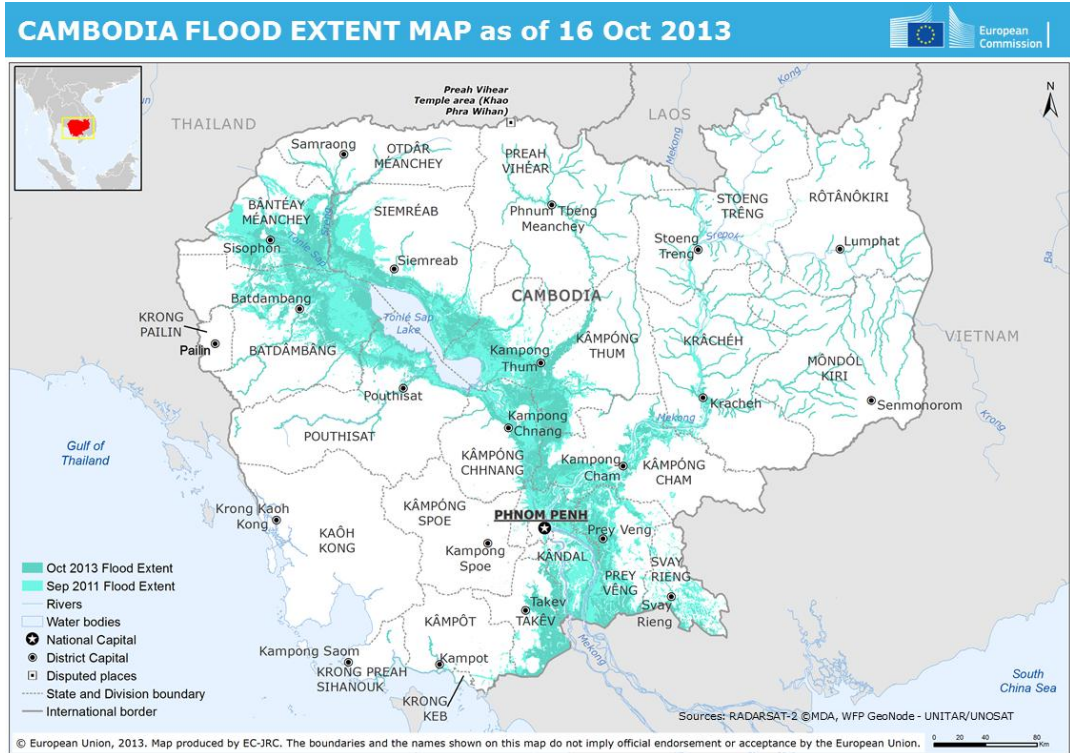
¹ This HIP will not cover Lao PDR.

² Directorate – General Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)'s Regional Support Office in Bangkok. This technical office is staffed with technical experts who provide ECHO headquarters a situational analysis and advice on projects for funding.

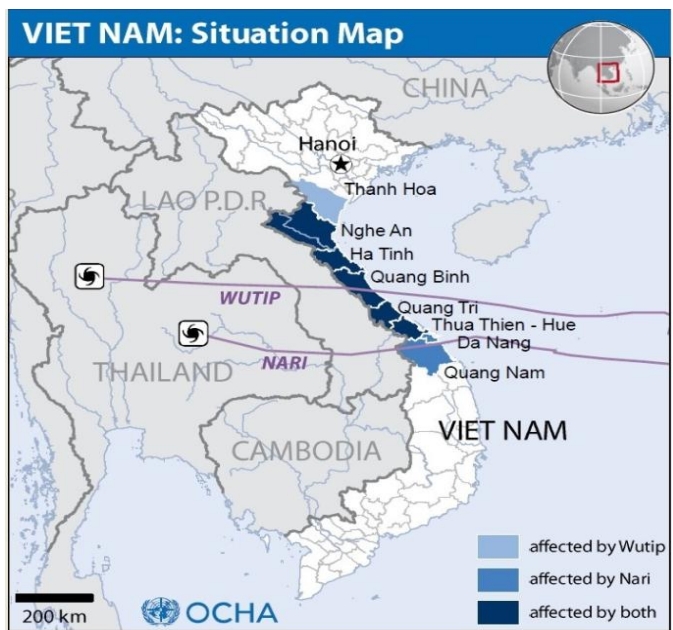
2. HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

1) Affected people/ potential beneficiaries:

In **Cambodia**, the needs span almost the entire country, with the highest needs concentrated in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, the eastern part of Siem Reap and Odar Meanchey, but recovery needs are much broader and are spread out over 22 Provinces. A total of 1.7 million people have been affected.



In **Vietnam**, most affected provinces are Quang Binh, and Ha Tinh, and Nghe An, while neighbouring Quang Tri, Thua-Thien-Hue, Ha Tinh are less affected. Over 1 million people are affected. These are provinces in the coastal areas at mid-point.



2) Description of the most acute humanitarian needs:

In **Cambodia**, according to the Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF) Situation Report No.6 of 8 November, the most pressing needs of the affected populations are in WASH, food (or cash for food) and limited needs for shelter in areas of displacements. This is in line with DG ECHO's own assessment.

The need for urgent humanitarian aid is concentrated in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey the eastern part of Siem Reap and Odar Maenchey. Food assistance needs may continue in the medium term, and will likely be met by government and/or other donors, but will depend on the extent of crop damage, which will be determined with crop assessments expected once waters recede. Livelihood recovery actions (including in kind or cash modalities) are recommended in the coming months.

In **Vietnam**, emergency needs have been identified in shelter, livelihoods and WASH. Needs in food and public infrastructure will be covered by the Government of Vietnam (GoVN). Humanitarian needs vary depending on the provinces affected by the different typhoons and floods.

3. HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

CAMBODIA

1) National/ local response and involvement:

In Cambodia, national and local authorities, Cambodian Red Cross (CRC), UN agencies and NGOs are providing immediate relief assistance to affected families evacuated to safe areas, with an emphasis on food and non-food items. The National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) hosted a coordination meeting on Friday 18 October and is taking full responsibility for coordinating with all relevant stakeholders. No appeal for international assistance has been made, as the Government has made available funding, food, crops and rice and vegetables seed for affected populations. However, current needs exceed national/local capacities.

2) International Humanitarian Response:

In Cambodia, the Humanitarian Relief Forum (HRF) coordinates assessments and shares them with all humanitarian organizations, including the GoC and international donors. UNICEF has released USD 215 000 from its Emergency Programme Fund to support the humanitarian response, notably for WASH interventions. CARE Cambodia has raised funds for immediate support from CARE International of some USD 90 000 for WASH activities in Rattanakiri and Prey Veng Provinces.

3) Constraints and DG ECHO response capacity:

Emergency needs are exceeding local capacities in Cambodia. WASH, shelter and some localized food assistance will be necessary. There is a high need for short term rehabilitation and recovery. EUR 1 500 000 is estimated to be allocated for emergency needs and EUR 1 000 000 for short term rehabilitation and recovery.

4) Envisaged DG ECHO response and expected results of humanitarian aid interventions:

Challenges to implementation in Cambodia relate to linkages of Disaster Response with DRR where DRR-awareness takes time to trickle down from central level to the field. There are not a high number of partners so choice and geographical coverage are a challenge. Partners, however, are experienced in flood recovery, directly relevant to this HIP.

VIETNAM

1) National/local response and involvement:

In Vietnam, a country whose disaster preparedness approach is well advanced, the GoVN will cover emergency needs for food assistance. Different organizations are providing rice, instant noodles, milk, mosquito nets, clothes and bottled water. However, there is a certain lack of coordination in the aid distribution. Vietnam Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control (CCFSC) and local authorities has plans to support seeds distributions.

The Government of Vietnam is expected to provide cash grants of VND 10 million (approx. EUR 344) to households with totally collapsed houses, while households with partially damaged and/or unroofed houses will receive VND 0.5 to 4 million depending on the extent of damage. In Quang Nam province, the amount will be VND 20 million. In Da Nang province, war veterans with totally damaged houses will receive VND 30 million. Government staff will contribute with 1 day of their salary for assistance. Noteworthy is that the total cost of a new house varies from VND 60 to 100 million.

All provinces used reserve funds for initial support to people with totally damaged houses and for those having lost/injured family members. The cash grants vary from VND 1.5 - 6 million depending on the province.

The Vietnam Armed Forces have been mobilized to assist people for rehabilitation of houses and environmental cleaning.

Local companies are also distributing food and construction materials in the areas where they are based (e.g. Pertolimex Oil Company will provide VND 2 billion to Quang Binh province for rehabilitation of public buildings).

In Vietnam on 21st October, The People's Aid Coordinating Committee (PACCOM - responsible for relations with INGOs and for mobilizing aid in Vietnam) launched an appeal in response to Typhoon Nari (PACCOM already launched an appeal to Typhoon Wutip on 7th October). The most affected areas are Quang Binh, Ha Tinh and Nghe An provinces with the priority needs in the areas of shelter, livelihoods and WASH.

Quang Bihn's Peoples Committee launched an appeal on 4th October requesting international assistance for the rehabilitation of houses, schools and hospitals including replacement of seeds and livestock lost in the typhoons. So far, the Hungarian Government and IKEA have responded to the appeal.

2) International Humanitarian Response:

The IFRC initial appeal was for EUR 1 724 000, and is likely to increase in future.

3) Constraints and DG ECHO response capacity:

In Vietnam, experienced partners with wide geographical coverage are in place, which enables high quality proposals to be submitted. Absorption capacity is high and efficiency of operations can be guaranteed.

4) Envisaged DG ECHO response and expected results of humanitarian aid interventions:

DG ECHO aims to fill the gap in terms of needs on the ground, taking into account real needs of populations and where government response may be overwhelmed (WASH, livelihoods) and where knowledge and capacity is limited (shelter). Vietnam is estimated to receive EUR 1 500 000 in funding under this HIP, which will deal with the effects of loss of housing and crops as well as WASH-related interventions for some 1 million people.

Both **Cambodia and Vietnam** are covered by the 8th DIPECHO Action Plan.

Partners will be expected to ensure full compliance with visibility requirements and to acknowledge the funding role of the EU/DG ECHO, as set out in the applicable contractual arrangements.

Effective coordination is essential. ECHO supports the **Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Transformative Agenda (ITA)** and encourages partners to demonstrate their engagement in implementing its objectives, to take part in coordination mechanisms (e.g. Humanitarian Country Team/Clusters) and to allocate resources to foster the ITA roll-out.

4. LRRD, COORDINATION AND TRANSITION

In **Cambodia** current DG ECHO funding amounts to a total of EUR 5 020 000 split as follows: flood recovery EUR 3 450 000, DIPECHO EUR 1 470 000, small scale response for floods EUR 100 000.

Cambodia is receiving EUR 46 000 000 from the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), administered by DG DEVCO. There is no exit foreseen from DIPECHO actions in Cambodia in the near future due to the fact that there is still capacity building that needs to be done and the focus is on consolidation of previous investments in the field of DRR.

In **Cambodia**, the Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF) is a well-supported coordination body for humanitarian assistance. It is efficient and is a reliable source of information for humanitarian actors.

In **Vietnam** current DG ECHO funding amounts to a total of EUR 4 470 000 split as follows: flood recovery EUR 2 500 000, DIPECHO EUR 1 800 000, Epidemics EUR 270 000.

DG DEVCO is currently implementing EUR 120 400 000 from the DCI in **Vietnam**. Sectors do not overlap with DG ECHO and there is very good cooperation on humanitarian issues, namely Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Government is very proactive in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and

has significant capacity to deal with natural disasters (typhoon Haiyan which affected the Philippines in November, and was predicted to hit the Vietnamese coast but changed course mid-way, led the government to carry out a mass evacuation exercise, which was deemed a success).

DG ECHO liaises closely with the government on DRR policy and implementation. The 9th DIPECHO Action Plan will be implemented in 2014-2015. DG ECHO will exit from DIPECHO in **Vietnam** at the end of 2015 as the government has built up sufficient capacity and knowledge on DRR.

Joint Assessments are common in **Vietnam**, where the humanitarian partners are used to working together to provide comprehensive information. This lends itself to good assessments and proposals for funding.