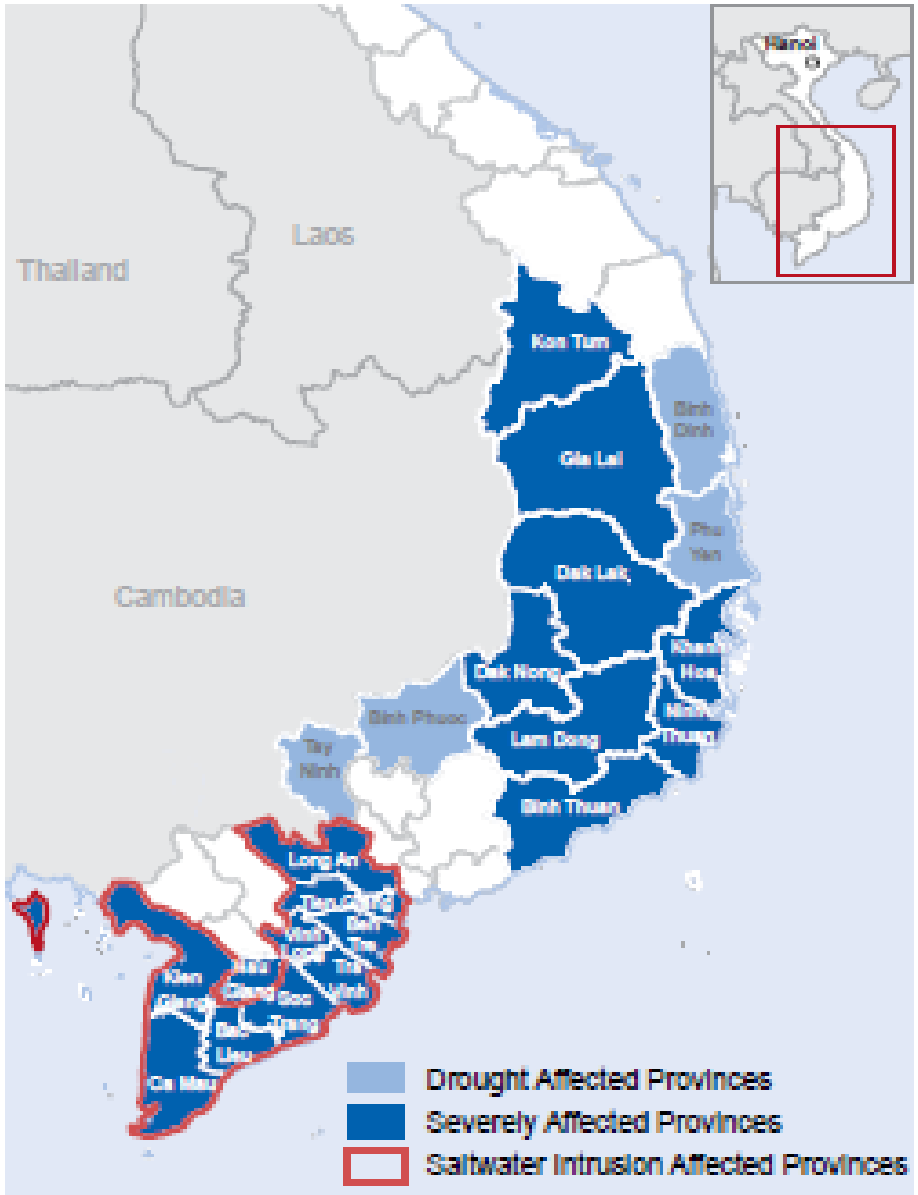
Viet Nam's current saltwater intrusion and drought situation

Emergency Response Plan Overview

May 2016



Total Emergency Requirement (3-5 months)	$48.5 million
Current Gap (3-5 months)	$41.4 million

Situation Overview

Since El-Nino began in 2015:

* 18 provinces severely affected at present
* 22 provinces currently drought-affected
* 52 provinces aided by Government since mid-2015

Current humanitarian impacts



2 million people
without water access

$17 million
required for safe water

$14 million
Gap



1.1 million people
in need of food aid

$20.4 million
to support food security

$15.7 million
Gap



27,500 children & 39,000 women
are malnourished

$3.5 million
required

$3.4 million
Gap



400,000 people
at risk of water-related disease outbreaks

$6.4 million
required

$6.4 million
Gap



1.75 million people
lost livelihoods

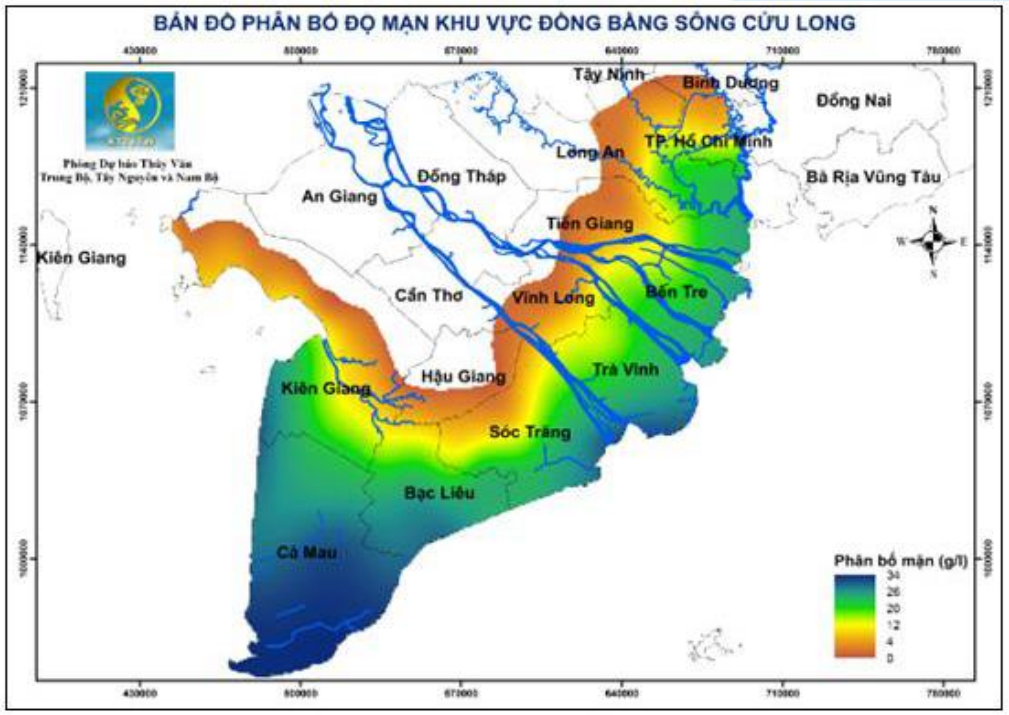
$1.2 million
required

$1.2 million
Gap

Strategic Goals & Activities for the Humanitarian Response component

1. Ensure that acute needs of the most vulnerable are met, including with access to clean water for consumption and domestic use, targeted food security interventions, and support for the integrated management of nutritional interventions for severely malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable groups.
2. Strengthen information management and coordination of assessments and monitoring of the situation, as well as identification and targeting of the most vulnerable.
3. Mobilize the resources required to support Government and international efforts to meet the needs of drought-affected people.

Saltwater intrusion in Mekong

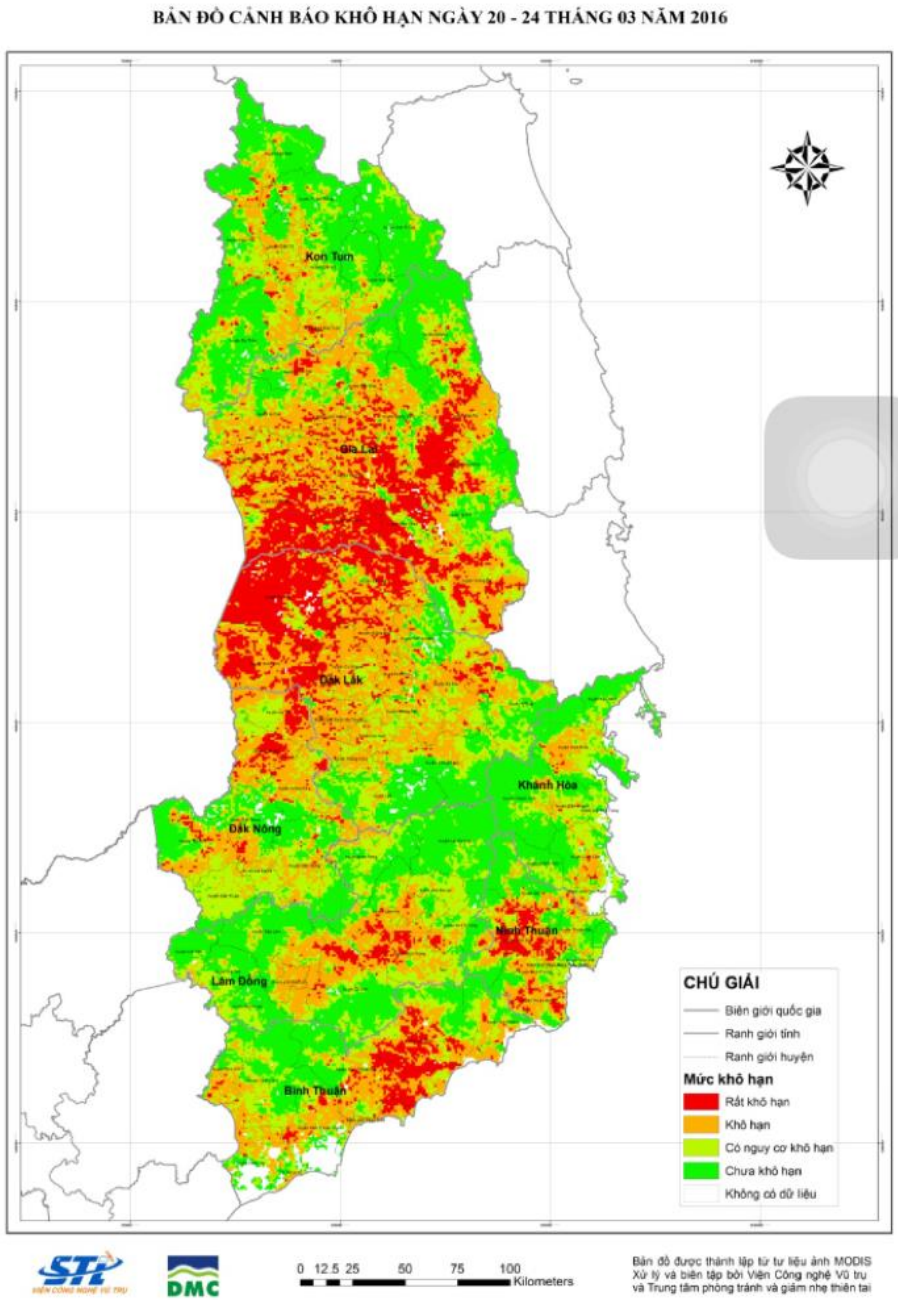


Hình 1: Bản đồ phân bố độ mặn từ 02/4 đến 08/4/2016

Extends 90km inland in some areas (compared to 10-20km in a 'normal' year)

Salt water level as of 2-8 April 2016 (NCHMF, MONRE)

ught in central ghts



* Impacting 1/3 of provinces, including highly vulnerable central highlands
* More than 90% crop losses in some communes severely impacting livelihoods

Towards Recovery

* Essential medium- and longer-term interventions are required over the next two years to promote recovery, resilience and disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, especially for those Vietnamese most vulnerable to shocks.

* Priority actions comprise direct assistance to help the most affected farmers to replant their fields, as well as build-back-better investments that can strengthen future resilience to future droughts in the region.

* Interventions support an integrated water management approach that will reduce groundwater extraction, enhance water storage and built resilience to both future drought and flood related extreme events. Additional assessments and costing for these efforts are underway.

Moving forward

* Many institutions are producing data, more systematic use is required
* Synthesizing and communicating data is key
* Differences in humanitarian needs and other kinds of losses not well reflected in current mapping
* Need for lessons learned on coordination, planning and decision making