Highlights

• Since 6 October, the Central region of Viet Nam has been hit by consecutive storms and tropical depressions which have brought sustained heavy rains resulting in landslides and cascading floods.

• On 28 October, Storm Molave, one of the strongest storms to hit Viet Nam in 20 years, made landfall and brought more heavy rain and high winds to many of the same provinces previously impacted. The Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority (VDMA) has recorded a cumulative 150 deaths and 62 missing people as of 30 October.

• Beyond the loss of life, millions of relocated people have had to cope with homes destroyed, food lost and sanitation facilities submerged. Water supply networks have been damaged and water sources contaminated putting the population, particularly children and women, at risk of water-borne diseases. Many schools have also been flooded for days and damaged, with losses of equipment and learning materials. Others have been closed, further exacerbating the lost learning experienced by children during COVID-19 lockdowns. Children’s mental health and psycho-social well-being is heavily impacted as they face increased protection risks, stress, trauma and anxiety. Some are exposed to a higher risk to neglect, sexual exploitation and abuse.

• UNICEF joined efforts with the Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority (VDMA) and other partners to assess the situation, including the needs of children and women in the most affected provinces from 20 to 23 October. The initial rapid assessment identified 1.5 million children at risk and Storm Molave further increased the number of children at risk to well over 2.5 million.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF appeals for US$ 3,740,000 million to address the urgent needs of the most vulnerable children, their families and communities in the most affected provinces. As an emergency response, UNICEF has mobilized a total of US$ 460,000 contributed by New Zealand, the French Committee for UNICEF, Shopee, and UNICEF internal allocations of flexible humanitarian funds to provide immediate relief including safe water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition, child health, education and protection. UNICEF is currently mobilizing resources by applying for the Central Emergency Response Repsones Fund (CERF) with other UN agencies to meet the urgent needs of the most vulnerable children, their families and communities.

UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received to date. UNICEF appeals to its generous donors and supporters for additional funds to scale up the emergency response. Without sufficient funding, the most vulnerable boys and girls, their families and children will not have adequate access to essential health service, nutritional care, sanitation, education, protection and psychosocial support during this difficult time.
Situation Overview

Since 6 October, the Central region of Viet Nam has experienced prolonged heavy rains as a result of numerous weather systems. The consecutive storms have caused widespread flooding and landslides in nine provinces: Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue, Da Nang, Quang Nam, Kon Tum and Quang Ngai. In some locations, floodwaters have exceeded the previous historical highs recorded in 1979 and 1999.

On 28 October, Storm Molave, one of the strongest storms to hit Viet Nam in 20 years, made landfall and brought more heavy rain and high winds to many of the same provinces impacted by the previous storms. The Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority (VDMA) recorded an additional 20 deaths and 42 missing people caused by the storm, bringing the total number of deaths caused by floods, storms and landslides to 150 people and 62 missing people as of 29 October. With water continuing to rise across locations previously affected by floods, and recognising that a new storm - GONI – is heading toward Viet Nam, the risks to children and families, their homes and their crops and livelihoods continue. Extremely adverse conditions, together with the high risk of disease, and potentially COVID-19 transmission due to disrupted healthcare services and poor hygiene, is putting the central region’s 2.5 million children at high risk.

Humanitarian Needs

**WASH**: 177,000 people are estimated to be in urgent need of WASH support in the provinces most affected by the floods, storms and landslides. Among them, 90,000 school children and 87,000 people are deprived of access to safe water, hygiene and sanitation. The impact of storm Molave on top of previous floods resulted in 566,000 people unable to access protected water sources. WASH facilities in at least 649 schools were reported deeply submerged in water, and more than 90 water piped schemes were seriously damaged. The lack of water and functioning latrines is particularly challenging for the personal hygiene and safety of women and girls.

**Health**: To date, 61 commune health stations are damaged, and many more are isolated and inaccessible due to the floodwaters or landslides. This prevents approximately 7,500 pregnant women; 5,300 mothers and 21,000 children under five years of age from access to essential health care services. Many women report gynaecological diseases and children with diarrhoea. Health service capacity is limited, and its quality remains negatively affected. The floods and landslides have disrupted transport, limiting children and families’ access to health care services and increasing the risks of disease outbreaks, including waterborne diseases. A diphtheria outbreak is ongoing in Quang Nam and Quang Tri, and skin diseases commonly reported.

A family suffered from flood in Loc Thuy commune, Le Thuy district, Quang Binh Province.

Broken health facilities at Tinh Khe primary school in Tinh Khe Commune, Son Tinh District, Quang Ngai Province on October 29, 2020.
**Nutrition:** It is estimated that around 36,000 pregnant women, 120,000 children under five years old and 36,000 children under two years old are affected by the disaster in terms of inadequate dietary intake, limited access to routine nutrition services such as growth monitoring, complementary feeding counselling and multiple micronutrient supplementation. For families already suffering the socio-economic impact of COVID-19, this disaster puts their ability to secure nutritious food for their children in peril. There are also limited services including antenatal care (ANC) and nutrition provision inside and outside the commune health stations (CHS) due to a lack of personnel and no transportation mean in flooded areas.

**Education:** An estimated 144,000 children (of which there are 71,000 girls, 684 children with disabilities and 12,100 ethnic minority children) who already experienced disruptions in learning due to COVID-19 have been affected. At least 649 school buildings have been reported damaged, broken latrines and/or unroofed. Many school facilities and learning materials were destroyed by strong wind and water.

**Child Protection:** Children’s mental health and psychosocial well-being are heavily impacted as they face increased protection risks, stress, trauma and anxiety. As a result of not being able to swim, many adults and children feel particularly vulnerable and fearful of moving from evacuation centres. Although there have not been reported cases of child abuse, school closures have exposed children, particularly girls, to increased domestic violence and posed them at higher risk of neglect, sexual exploitation and abuse. Children face numerous safety risks due to accidents, with at least two child casualties due to drowning already reported. Children without parental care are particularly vulnerable. Loss of family livelihood is expected to translate into an increased risk of child labour in the coming months.
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<th>Critical Areas</th>
<th>Key actions</th>
<th>Estimated Budget (US$)</th>
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| WASH | • Provide ceramic water filters and washing powder as an immediate response to ensure access to improved drinking water and essential sanitation and hygiene in affected areas.  
• Urgently fix damaged water and sanitation facilities in schools and health facilities.  
• Provide water filtration systems for schools and health centers.  
• Provide WASH and dignity kits for families and adolescent girl students.  
• Improve water storage for the most vulnerable families. | 1,800,000 |
| Health | • Ensure continuing access to essential maternal, newborn and child healthcare services and vaccination by providing essential medical supplies including clean delivery kits and cold boxes and deployment of outreach sessions for pre-and post-natal visits and vaccination catch ups for pregnant women and children. | 320,000 |
| Nutrition | • Provide support for the screening children under 5 in most affected communes in three provinces for the detection of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for a timely-triggered response.  
• Procurement of Ready-to-use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) to support treatment of SAM detected children in the intervention locations.  
• Procurement of Multiple Micro-nutrients Supplements (MPS) for children under 5 years old.  
• Support emergency training for the rapid deployment of health staff for the management of the nutrition-specific interventions.  
• Support monitoring the intervention coverage and technical compliances of the interventions. | 600,000 |
| Education | • Distribution of emergency education supplies including the provision of hygiene supplies, Early Childhood Development (ECD) and education kits, for all school levels in the most affected communes, paying attention to the needs of boys and girls, especially ethnic minorities and children with disabilities, and other vulnerable sub-groups.  
• Support the assessment on safe education facilities and essential school supplies for teaching and learning and the roll-out and implementation of “Safe Back to School Protocol” with a focus on a safe learning environment & commute to and from school, including physical accessibility for children with disabilities.  
• Ensure the continued learning of affected students through the provision of distance & online learning opportunities where/when possible.  
• Ensure that boys and girls are provided with immediate psychosocial support in schools. | 500,000 |
| Child Protection | • Ensure that children and women are protected from life threats and risks of Violence Against Children (VAC) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) through the provision of guidance to social workers and front-line workers in evacuation sites and shelters.  
• Provide psychosocial support for affected children and care givers through experts dispatched on the ground and in coordination with local social workers, teachers and other front-line workers.  
• Provide support to children severely affected by the emergency, including provision of alternative care arrangements to children without parental care. | 320,000 |
Communications for Development (C4D)

- Disseminate cross-sectoral child-friendly communication messages package in preparedness, response and recovery periods of storm, flood and landslides. It consists of critical family practices; clean water and hygiene including handwashing; health including immunization and waterborne diseases prevention; nutrition; food hygiene practice; child drowning and injury prevention; and child protection, psychosocial support and well-being, partly in sign language and a number of ethnic minority languages to reach the most vulnerable children and families.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

In response to the succession of typhoons by the Government of Viet Nam, coordination is organised across line ministries through the Central Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (CCNDPC) and its standing office VDMA. The Disaster Management Group (DMG) has been convened by the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office (RCO) to coordinate among UN agencies, and Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG) that consists of INGOs in Viet Nam engaged in disaster management. The DMG conducted an initial joint assessment with VDMA and has developed a cross-sectoral Response Plan based on sector plans, with support of OCHA’s Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP). UNICEF is leading the Nutrition and WASH sector coordination groups, co-leading the Education sector with Save the Children, and leading the Child Protection sub-sector under the Protection and GBV sector, led by UN Women.

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