

2016/SOM3/EPWG/016 Agenda Item: 9.3

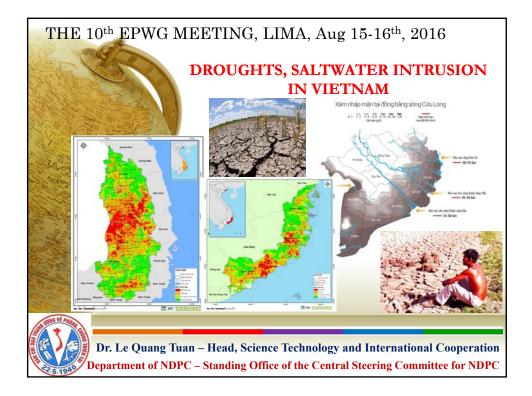
Briefing on Drought on Mekong Delta

Purpose: Information Submitted by: Viet Nam



- 2016

10th Emergency Preparedness Working Group Meeting Lima, Peru 15-16 August 2016



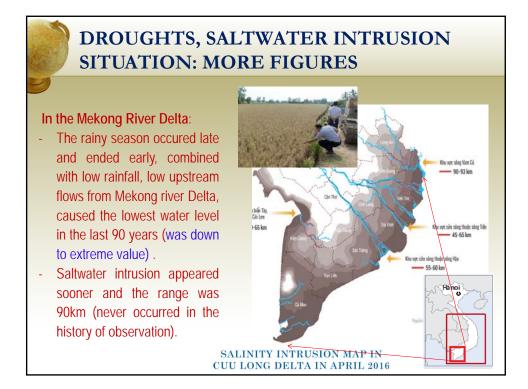
OVERVIEW ON DROUGHTS, SALTWATER INTRUSION SITUATION

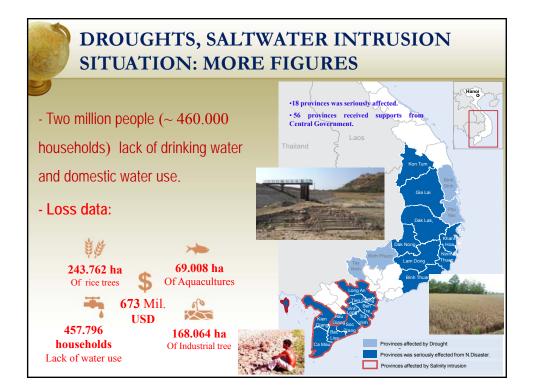
Since late 2014 to the present, El Nino has affected Vietnam that causing temperatures to rise, shortage of rainfall and this is the cause of drought, saltwater intrusion that causing heavy damage and continuing serious threat to production and people's life.

The total rainfall in highlands and Southern Central part was much lower than the average statistics. Reservoirs reached only 25-40% of designed capacity..

Results: Droughts occurred in the Highlands and South-Central (70% of cultivated area); and saltwater intrusion in and the Mekong River Delta. Total 18 provinces and cities affected by droughts and saltwater intrusion.







EMERGENCY RELIEF ACTIVITIES

1. Funding support: Since the beginning of 2015, domestic resources to cope with drought, saltwater intrusion is ~ 116 Mil. USD (central, local government budget and mobilization of political, social organizations and voluntary contributions of organizations and individuals); support of international organizations is ~ \$ 16,5 Mil.

2. Emergency relief of food for the people of the drought, saltwater intrusion: Since the beginning of 2015, there was 31,606 tons of rice to for people in affected areas.

- 3. To ensure clean water for households:
- To utilize mobility vehicles to carry water;
- To support water storage equipment and water filter
- (1,640,000 CloraminB pills, 400,000 Aquatabs pills).
- To lengthen the pipeline to expand the scope of water supply.
- Drilling deep wells to replace temporary surface water.







EMERGENCY RELIEF ACTIVITIES

4. Change crops pattern, livestock of Winter-Spring 2015 - 2016, Summer-Autumn and Autumn and winter; not cultivated for nonsecured area of water.

5. Implementation of measures for taking water and fresh water reserves, anti-salinity such as canal dredging, installation of pumping stations makeshift, temporary dam to prevent salty, digging ponds, wells, and drilling groundwater wells.

6. Operation of the reservoir to supplement water for downstream, which priority: water for drinking, water for livestock and perennial crops of high economic value.



EMERGENCY RELIEF ACTIVITIES

7. Strengthening scientific and technological applications, advanced irrigation to conserve water.

8. Implementation of debt relief to handle risks for households, local business losses, who affected by the drought, saline intrusion and continue lending to recover, prescribed production development.

9. Request the Mekong upstream countries operate reservoir to increase discharge of water to downstream (China, Laos).



ON-GOING: BUILD UP MIDDLE & LONG TERM RECOVER PLAN STAGE 2016 - 2020 YEAR 2016: + Supporting seed production for recovery; + Provide water purification equipment, water storage; repair of water supply + Repair and upgrade projects to prevent and combat urgent drought and salinity (repair and upgrade reservoirs, drilling, dredging canals, ...) YEAR 2017: + Upgrade and expand the water supply network; + Upgrade works against drought, salinity: upgrading reservoirs, pumping stations, dredging canals, ... YEAR 2018-2020: + Continuing to build and expand water supply network + Construction works for salinity control, prevention and drought (reservoirs, pumping stations, sewer salinity control, ...) **Budge needs:** + Year 2016: 3.734 Bil. VNDong ~ 166 Mil. USD + Year 2017: 5.392 Bil. VNDong ~ 240 Mil. USD + Year 2018-2020: 15.913 Bil. VNDong ~ 707 Mil. USD

