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# Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

## Viet Nam: Drought and saltwater intrusion



<b>DREF operation n° MDRVN013</b>	<b>Glide n° <a href="#">DR-2015-000180-VNM</a></b>
<b>Date of issue: 8 April 2016</b>	<b>Date of disaster: 22 March 2016<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Manager responsible for this DREF operation: Nguyen Thi Thanh Van, programme manager IFRC team in Viet Nam</b>	<b>Point of contact: Dr. Le Gia Tien, director of health and care Viet Nam Red Cross Society</b>
<b>Operation start date: 7 April 2016</b>	<b>Operation end date: 6 August 2016</b>
<b>Expected timeframe: 4 months</b>	<b>DREF allocated: CHF 195,708</b>
<b>Total number of people affected: 1.75 million</b>	<b>Number to be assisted: 17,600 people (3,520 households<sup>2</sup>)</b>
<b>Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff and branches):</b> The Viet Nam Red Cross Society (VNRC) is one of the leading humanitarian actors in Viet Nam. It has more than 4 million members and boasts a network of branches in all 63 provinces and major cities down to district and commune levels. It has at least 15,000 staff, of which around 220 are at the headquarters and the rest in the branches.	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement (Movement) partners actively involved in the operation:</b> The VNRC is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation. At this time, no other Movement partners have confirmed bi-lateral support to the National Society.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Government bodies such as the National Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (NCNDPC), UN agencies (including FAO, UNICEF and WHO), international NGOs (including Oxfam) and local organizations, including Viet Nam Women Union and Public Health Centre.	

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Since the end of 2015, unusually dry conditions and a shortage of rainfall – attributed to El Niño – have seriously affected Viet Nam. Higher temperatures and below-average precipitation during the rainy season has led to drought in the southern central, the central highlands, and the Mekong Delta of Viet Nam. The current conditions have resulted in a water shortage and significant damage to crop, threatening agricultural production, livelihoods, and access to safe water by local populations.

The situation has been worsened by saltwater intrusion in the southern central and Mekong Delta regions. The most affected regions are in the southern central and central highlands, as well as the Mekong Delta, which are the country's main rice growing regions.



One of the rice fields abandoned due to the drought and saltwater intrusion in Quoi Dien commune, Ben Tre province.

Photo: Viet Nam Red Cross Society

<sup>1</sup> 84,000 people (16,800 households) of those targeted with hygiene and health messages are included.

<sup>2</sup> As indicative by official request of the People's Aid Coordinating Committee (PACCOM) for humanitarian assistance.

So far, 39 out of 63 provinces have been reported being affected by drought and saltwater intrusion, with 12 provinces<sup>3</sup> declaring drought and saltwater intrusion emergencies at different levels<sup>4</sup>. The water shortage could drive many farmers into poverty, especially if there are no rains between now and the peak of the dry season in late April.

On 15 March 2015, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development organized a development partners' meeting on the drought situation during which the situation in the three affected regions (South-Central, Central Highlands and Mekong Delta regions) was discussed. Subsequent to the meeting, the government and humanitarian actors carried out multi-cluster rapid assessments. The initial impact of drought is estimated as:

Number of affected provinces	People affected by the drought and saltwater intrusion	Hectares productive land affected
39	1.75 million	226,094

The drought conditions have led to a reduction in storage capacity of irrigation reservoirs, which are currently between 60 to 80 per cent of design capacity from Da Nang to Phu Yen; only 30 to 50 per cent of design capacity in Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan and 60 to 80 per cent of design capacity in the Central Highlands. The water levels of Mekong River and other main rivers in Mekong Delta are at the lowest recorded in 90 years. The lack of water has consequently caused saltwater intrusion, which begun two months earlier than in previous years. Saltwater has intruded around 70 to 90 kilometres into the mainland, which is 20 to 25 kilometres further inland in comparison with the seasonal averages. 10 of 13 provinces in Mekong Delta – half of Mekong Delta areas – have been seriously impacted by saltwater intrusion.

The provinces of Ben Tre and Long An have also been affected by drought and saltwater intrusion. Normally, the rainy season in these provinces starts from April or May and continues until October or November. However, in 2015 they received below-average precipitation during the rainy season which ended in August (two months earlier than previous years). Correspondingly, the dry season and saltwater intrusion started around two months earlier than in previous years and the salinity is four times higher than the seasonal averages. In Ben Tre, saltwater has intruded 80 kilometres into the mainlands, leaving 75 per cent of the province experiencing salinity that is beyond acceptable standard for the domestic water. Due to saltwater intrusion, the province is facing a severe water shortage since it mainly depends on the surface water as groundwater is unusable due to contamination by acid sulfate. According to a report of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, around 90,000 households are in shortage of water for domestic use, mostly in coastline districts. Water supply companies are treating water from the river and canals, which have also been affected by saltwater intrusion. The companies do not have desalination capacity.



Ngo Thi Xuan Thu, 44, collects coconut leaves to make mops for selling in Huong My commune, Mo Cay Nam District, Ben Tre Province. She lost most of her winter spring crop. Her family owns 2,000-m2 rice field that used to produce 800 kg of rice in a normal harvest. As the consequence of the drought and saltwater intrusion, she harvested only 40kg of low quality rice.

Photo: Viet Nam Red Cross Society

## Summary of the current response

The Viet Nam Red Cross Society (VNRC) has launched a joint campaign with the National Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (NCNDPC) titled, "Together for the communities affected by drought and saltwater intrusion in the Central - Highlands and the Mekong Delta". The VNRC has released VND 4.2 billion (USD 188,000 or CHF 178,000) from its emergency fund for the initial response to support 11,000 households with bottled water, water storage containers and water purification tablets in 11 affected provinces – Ben Tre, Binh Thuan, Ca Mau, Gia Lai, Kien Gian, Long An, Ninh Thuan, Soc Trang, Tien Giang, Tra Vinh, and Vinh Long. Each household will receive 40 litres of water, two plastic cans for water storage and one box of 100 water purification tablets.

<sup>3</sup> Southern Central (*Binh Thuan and Ninh Thuan*); Central Highlands (*Gia Lai and Kon Tum*); and Mekong Delta (*Ben Tre, Vinh Long, Soc Trang, Ca Mau, Kien Gian, Tra Vinh, Tien Giang and Long An*).

<sup>4</sup> In according with the Government regulation, in Decision No. 44/2014/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister, dated 15 August 2014, on detailed regulations on natural disaster risk levels.

In order to gather information on the impact in the provinces of Ben Tre and Long An, VNRC and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) carried out a rapid assessment in two provinces on 18-20 March. Furthermore, the WatSan coordinator of the IFRC Asia Pacific regional office and a WatSan delegate from the IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in Bangkok – out-posted in Cambodia – undertook missions to Viet Nam between 28 and 30 March to support VNRC in analyzing assessment findings and to develop a response plan informed by assessments. Assessment findings highlight cash distributions (to meet food and other immediate household needs) and safe water as the main needs of affected people. It is on the basis of the assessments that this plan has been formulated.

The date in which the assessment findings were presented to the VNRC leadership, 31 March 2016, is considered the trigger for submitting this DREF request.

#### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent actor's in-country**

While IFRC no longer has a country office presence in Viet Nam, it retains a number of staff that supports VNRC under the supervision of the CCST in Bangkok. Members of the team include a delegate seconded by the Republic of Korea National Red Cross to coordinate a community resilience project funded by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). In addition to IFRC, there is a number of Partner National Societies with presence in the country. These include American Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross. They mainly support VNRC in implementing longer-term programmes.

#### **Movement Coordination**

VNRC is sharing the information and keeping the IFRC and Partner National Societies informed about the situation, progress made and the needs on the ground. The National Society is finalizing assessment reports and has scheduled a meeting to update in-country partners during this week. At this time, other Movement partners have confirmed bilateral support to the National Society.

#### **Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in-country**

##### ***Coordinating with the authorities***

VNRC and IFRC have participated in the central level coordination meeting, with VNRC also part of province and local level meetings. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development and the UN Resident Coordinator co-chaired a Conference of Development Partners and international donors on drought and saltwater intrusion response in South-Central, Central Highlands and Mekong Delta regions on 15 March. IFRC and VNRC were part of this meeting.

The Standing Office of the Central Steering Committee on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control also held a workshop on disaster response for the central region and central highlands in Binh Dinh Province, in which VNRC attended and provided inputs in terms of response.

On 22 March 2016, the People's Aid Coordinating Committee (PACCOM) officially requested development partners to provide emergency assistance to the affected communities. The request has highlighted food security (in the short-term), water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) and livelihood improvements as some of the needed areas.

##### ***Inter-agency coordination***

The Disaster Management Working Group, consisting of representatives from the Government, UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), mapped out the working areas of all agencies in the affected provinces in order to utilize resources effectively.

From 22 to 24 March, a joint assessment team – consisting of experts in WASH, nutrition, gender, disaster risk reduction (DRR), agricultural economics, communication, humanitarian relief and food security – comprising UN agencies, INGOs, Viet Nam Women Union and Public Health Centre conducted a rapid needs assessment in five provinces (Ben Tre, Binh Thuan, Kien Giang, Kon Tum and Ninh Thuan).

On 30 March, a VNRC representative attended a subsequent meeting co-chaired by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development and UN Resident Coordinator to debrief on the joint rapid need assessment. Findings from assessments have confirmed water, food and livelihoods as top needs.

UN agencies – among them FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNITAR and WHO – are coordinating with national partners and international humanitarian actors, including VNRC, in monitoring the drought situation. The government, UN agencies, NGO partners and the Red Cross met on 18 March to plan a multi-cluster rapid needs assessment. Prior to that, on 16 March, the Emergency WASH Working Group met to plan how they would participate in the multi-sectoral rapid assessment.

Oxfam plans to carry out an emergency market mapping analysis in Ben Tre and Tra Vinh. The analysis will provide supplementary information for partners – including VNRC – to understand changes in prices of WASH items and other essential items, as well as affordability. This will inform the design of short and medium term responses.

## Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

### Needs assessments

VNRC and IFRC carried out the rapid assessment in Ben Tre and Long An provinces from 18-20 March. The assessment team used a participatory approach for data collection, ensuring involvement of communities. The rapid assessment team submitted their initial findings on 24 March and analysis was undertaken during the last week of March.

Based on the collected data, the main impacts of the droughts and saltwater intrusion have been observed to be in water, sanitation, livelihoods and food. It is on the basis of those assessments that this plan of action has been formulated.

With regard to agriculture-based livelihoods, local authorities have recommended that support is not provided now but later when the rainy season starts. VNRC considers food, water and cash to be the priority needs at this stage. As well as the needs identified, VNRC based its proposed response on the capacity of its branches and previous experience in implementing similar interventions.

Referring to the social context, the assessment team has recommended that VNRC response action under this DREF allocation should target the households categorized as poor or near-poor as per national standards.

Districts & communities assessed	Total households	Poor households	Near-poor households
<b>Ben Tre province</b>			
Phong Nam commune, Giong Trom district	1,784	285	36
Quoi Dien commune, Thanh Phu district	1,898	223	95
Thanh Phong commune, Thanh Phu district	2,380	501	351
Huong My commune, Mo Cay Nam district	3,325	444	141
<b>Long An province</b>			
Long Huu Dong commune, Can Duoc district	3,599	815	98
Tan Tap commune, Can Giuoc district	3,828	282	249
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,814</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>970</b>

### Beneficiary selection

Based on the impact of the disaster, identified urgent needs, and the capacity of its branches in the affected areas, VNRC will target the most vulnerable poor households that have:

- Been severely affected by the drought and saltwater intrusions
- No access to safe drinking water/water for domestic and having to buy water
- Inadequate safe water storage capacity
- Incurred total loss of food or whose main food supply has been severely damaged
- Lost livelihood sources such as rice fields and clams
- Lost or seen a decrease in labour opportunities, such as those who work in rice fields, aquaculture, but currently have no work due to disrupted production as a result of the drought and saltwater intrusion
- Categorized as poor and near poor
- Not received support or have received insufficient support from other organizations
- Been verified to be headed by single women, of family members with a disability, of pregnant and lactating women, or with abandoned children.

### Feasibility and delivery capacity

This operational plan is fully in line with current VNRC and IFRC policies, procedures, and commitments, and seeks to provide immediate and relief support to the most affected communities.

The National Society has the technical capacity and experience to deliver in this response.

## B. Operational strategy and plan

### Overall objective

This DREF operation aims at meeting the immediate needs of 17,600 people (3,520 most vulnerable affected households) through provision of safe water, unconditional cash and hygiene/health promotion.

### Proposed strategy

The key focus of the operation will be cash distribution and provision of safe water. VNRC has good experience in both areas. Followings are some activities related to this operation:

- Provision of unconditional cash to 2,550 poor households for them to meet food, water and other priority household needs over a period of two months.
- Distribution of safe drinking water to 3,520 poor and near-poor households.
- Hygiene and health promotion (including vector control) for 16,800 households in seven provinces.
- Enhancing communication with affected people, including through hotlines for obtaining their feedback and an SMS platform for disseminating crucial information.

The primary geographical areas of focus under this operation will be in seven provinces (Ben Tre, Binh Thuan, Gia Lai, Long An, Soc Trang, Tien Giang and Tra Vinh). The drought and saltwater intrusion have affected other areas, VNRC has selected the seven provinces as they are the most affected and there are limited partners are working in these provinces. In addition, Ben Tre and Long An are two of the three provinces where VNRC is implementing a "Building community resilience to climate change and disaster risks in Viet Nam" with support of the Republic of Korea National Red Cross and KOICA, and there is an opportunity to link relief work with the longer-term programme.

This operation is expected to be implemented over four months, and will therefore be completed by 6 August 2016. A final report will be made available three months after the end of the operation.

Based on the scale of needs, additional assistance is likely to be requested through an emergency appeal.

### Operational support services

#### Human resources

VNRC members of staff and volunteers will be deployed for this operation. Costs relating to transportation of staff and volunteers to operational implementation areas, as well as their communications costs, are covered by this DREF allocation. However, volunteer insurance is covered by VNRC outside of this DREF operation.

The staff that IFRC retains in Viet Nam will support VNRC in this operation with technical support from the CCST in Bangkok and the IFRC Asia Pacific regional in Kuala Lumpur, if required. One member of the RDRT will be deployed within the context of promoting peer-to-peer cooperation and learning among National Societies in Asia Pacific. The RDRT member will work with VNRC designated person and the IFRC team in country.

#### Logistics and supply chain

IFRC will provide logistics and procurement support according to its standard procedures to timely and efficiently source, procure and deliver inputs for the operation. The IFRC regional logistics unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur will provide the technical support to the team in Viet Nam.

#### Communications

The IFRC communication team in Viet Nam and Bangkok will support the VNRC in publicity efforts through the production of audio-visual materials, including photos and/or videos. This will ensure that the wider Red Cross membership has immediate access to high quality audio-visual materials for use in their publicity efforts. Steps are also being taken to highlight VNRC's preparedness and response measures via social media platforms and through direct engagement with local and international media. IFRC will also support the VNRC in communication efforts for the SMS campaign to raise funds for affected communities and organize events to mobilize support from universities.

#### Community engagement and accountability

The provision of information and two-way engagement with the affected population is a key point to consider during the response operation, so that VNRC activities can be adjusted according to the expectations, needs and concerns of affected communities. Community engagement tools and mechanisms will be incorporated across the various programme sectors and will be closely linked with planning, monitoring and evaluation processes in order to build an environment of transparency and accountability. These include leaflets, posters, hotline number and radio messaging.

**Gender, diversity and protection**

All activities will be implemented in line with VNRC and IFRC commitment to take into account gender and diversity, including by targeting households headed by single women, of family members with a disability, of pregnant and lactating women, or with abandoned children. This will be done in accordance with the IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming.

**Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER)**

Reporting on the operation will be done in accordance with the IFRC minimum reporting standards. One update will be issued during the operation's timeframe and a final report within three months of the end of the operation. Monitoring mechanism will be set up to ensure that progress over the course of the operation can be tracked and adjustments made where necessary, including based on feedback from people being assisted.

**Administration and Finance**

The IFRC, through its finance units, provides the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to National Societies on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. Most National Societies, including VNRC, have been supported for many years by the IFRC and are accustomed to these financial procedures. The IFRC finance and administration team in Hanoi and support service coordinator of CCST/Bangkok will provide the needful technical support in line of DREF guidelines.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Quality programming

**Needs analysis:** This DREF allocation will support deployment of a Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member to work along the IFRC team in-country in supporting VNRC in the response. The support may include further assessments on whose basis additional assistance may be requested through an emergency appeal. Furthermore, the DREF allocation will support establishing of community engagement – beneficiary communications – approaches that will contribute to ensuring accountability to people targeted and their participation in the interventions.

<b>Outcome 1: Continuous assessments, analysis and community feedback are used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.</b>					
<b>Output 1.1: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan</b>					
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3	4
1.1.1 Ensure adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of needs and community feedback					
1.1.2 Deploy one RDRT member to provide technical support to the response					
<b>Output 1.2: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure accountability to disaster-affected people.</b>					
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3	4
1.2.1 Provide appropriate information, including on the scope of operation and targeting criteria, to affected people to ensure transparency					
1.2.2 Establish a two-way communications channel through which affected people can deliver feedback on programme activities and quality of assistance provided or report any complaints					
1.2.3 Take action on feedback/complaints from affected people					
1.2.4 Publicize messages on drought prevention and response at community level					
1.2.5 Communication support to VNRC for the SMS campaign on domestic fundraising					
<b>Output 1.3: Management and delivery of the operation is informed by an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system.</b>					
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3	4
1.3.1 Develop and utilize an appropriate system for monitoring of the operation					

## Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

**Needs analysis:** In general, there is no report on diseases or illnesses due to the drought and saltwater intrusion. However, local authorities are concerned about the potential threat of diseases associated with poor hygiene, sanitation and unsafe water – including hand, foot and mouth disease, diarrhea and helminth – which usually appear in May to July every year. Dissemination of health and hygiene messages will be an important element of the VNRC operation. Furthermore, in anticipation of the rainy season, it will be prudent to incorporate vector control in health and hygiene promotion.

As there are two seasons – rainy season and dry season – in these two provinces, people usually store rainwater for use in the dry season. The end of the dry season (March or April) is often the peak time for shortage of water. However, as the 2015 rainy season ended earlier, the water storage capacity of the people is less than in previous years. In addition, the prolonged drought (rains are expected in June) and saltwater intrusion have worsened the shortage of water; with many places have started experiencing water shortages as early as January. Furthermore, the sun and hot weather conditions are making the remaining stored rainwater in households to be depleted quicker due to evaporation. Severe shortage of water for domestic use will continue over the two months. There is, therefore, a need to provide safe water to poor households that cannot afford to buy.

**Population to be assisted:** 3,520 poor and near-poor households will be provided with safe drinking water, while 16,800 households in seven provinces (Ben Tre, Binh Thuan, Gia Lai, Long An, Soc Trang, Tien Giang and Tra Vinh) will be reached with health and hygiene promotion, including vector control.

<b>Outcome 2: Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne diseases in affected communities reduced.</b>					
<b>Output 2.1: Access to safe water by target population in affected communities increased.</b>					
<i>Indicator:</i>					
a) No. of people provided with safe water according to SPHERE standards					
b) No. of litres safe water distributed (cumulative)					
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3	
2.1.1. Assess the availability of adequate safe water supply to identify communes in need of assistance					
2.1.2. Provide safe water to 3,520 households through water trucking					
<b>Output 2.2: Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population increased.</b>					
<i>Indicator:</i>					
a) No. of people reached by hygiene promotion activities					
b) % increase in 3-5 aspects of personal hygiene knowledge in target communities					
c) % of target population practicing proper water handling practices which includes use of sufficient water storage container					
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3	
2.2.1. Conduct sessions on safe household water handling at VNRC water distribution points					
2.2.2. Mobilize VNRC WASH team (staff and volunteers) for health and hygiene promotion activities					
2.2.3. Reproduce information, education and communication (IEC) materials for health and hygiene promotion					
2.2.4. Conduct health and hygiene promotion activities, including vector control, in target communes					
2.2.5. Distribute IEC materials alongside health and hygiene promotion sessions					
2.2.6. Monitor health and hygiene practices in target communities					

## Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

**Needs analysis:** Some households have lost 100 per cent of their winter and spring crop and are currently facing a shortage of food for upcoming months. In some areas, people do not have the habit of storing or preserving food. Moreover, the local practice is for people to sell high-quality rice at a higher price right after they harvest and buy lesser quality rice for consumption. At the time of the assessment, the price of lesser quality rice was around VND 120,000 (CHF 5) per 10kg. According to the people and local authorities, there is no worry of or supply capacity.

While there has not been inflation, in the price of rice, there is a decrease in labour opportunities, such as for people who work in rice fields and aquaculture. People who relied on these sectors for income currently have no work due to disrupted production because of the drought and saltwater intrusion. Over the next 2-3 months, people will likely struggle to earn an income until June when rains are expected and a new crop can be planted, providing farm labourers with income opportunities. There is a need to provide poor households with cash for them to meet food, water and other priority household needs over a period of two months.

**Population to be assisted:** 2,550 poor households in two provinces (Ben Tre and Long An).

<b>Outcome 3: The immediate household needs of the target population are met.</b>					
<b>Output 3.1: Affected households are provided with unconditional cash for meeting priority household needs</b>					
<i>Indicator:</i>					
a) No. of households living below national poverty bracket reached with relief cash distributions					
b) % targeted households report sufficient production or purchasing power to meet food needs (access)					
<i>Activities planned</i>	<i>Month</i>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
3.1.1 Develop and agree on a strategy for targeting and registering households to be assisted					
3.1.2 Organize meetings to provide orientation to stakeholders on the intent of cash transfers					
3.1.4 Provide training on targeting beneficiaries to VNRC commune staff and representatives from communes					
3.1.5 Identify and register target households in coordination with local authorities and other partners					
3.1.6 Communicate to the selected households about the cash distribution process					
3.1.7 Distribute cash to selected 2,250 poor households					
3.1.8 Undertake post-distribution monitoring					

**ANNEX 1: ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS TABLE TEMPLATE**

<b>ASSUMPTIONS &amp; RISKS</b>	<b>LIST IF SPECIFIC AFFECTED SECTORS OR STATE 'ALL'</b>	<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>CAN CONTROL; MITIGATE / INFLUENCE; OR ONLY FACTOR-IN</b>
Adequate support (technical, material, and financial) is available for the operation	<b>All</b>	M	H	Can mitigate
Future disasters do not impact upon the same areas potentially affected by the droughts and saltwater intrusion and/or different areas, distracting resources and implementation schedules	<b>All</b>	H	H	Factor in programme planning
Health issues do not affect availability of programme management staff and volunteers	<b>All</b>	M	M	Factor in programme planning

## Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Information bulletin](#)
- [DREF budget](#)

## Contact information

**For further information related to this operation please contact:**

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.

# DREF OPERATION

08/04/2016

## MDRVN013 Viet Nam: Drought and Saltwater Intrusion

DREF Grant Budget

Budget Group	CHF
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	13,600
Cash Disbursements	140,954
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIE</b>	<b>154,554</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	3,510
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>3,510</b>
International Staff	4,150
National Society Staff	478
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>4,628</b>
Workshops & Training	2,600
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>2,600</b>
Travel	3,500
Information & Public Relations	13,611
Communications	1,281
Financial Charges	80
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>18,472</b>
Programme and Services Support Recovery	11,945
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>11,945</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>195,708</b>