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## DREF Final Report Viet Nam: Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF operation</b>	<b>Operation n° MDRVN016; Glide n°</b>
<b>Date of Issue: 30 April 2018</b>	<b>Glide number: <a href="#">FF-2017-000152-VNM</a></b>
<b>Date of disaster: 9-10 October 2017</b>	
<b>Operation start date: 24 October 2017</b>	<b>Operation end date: 31 January 2018</b>
<b>Host National Society: Vietnam Red Cross</b>	<b>Operation budget: CHF 236,480</b>
<b>Number of people affected: 40,000 people</b>	<b>Number of people assisted: 20,579<sup>1</sup> people (3,445 households) Annex I</b>
<b>N° of National Societies involved in the operation:</b>	
The Vietnam Red Cross (VNRC) is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) on this operation. No other Movement partner has provided bi-lateral support to the National Society.	
<b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation:</b>	
The Department of Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (DNDPC) has monitored the flood and guided preparedness and response activities accordingly. On 12 October, the People's Aid Coordinating Committee (PACCOM) called for a coordination meeting with all relevant stakeholders in Vietnam to appeal for assistance to the people affected.	

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

On 8 October 2017, Tropical Depression 23W was categorized as level orange, with high winds up to 40.27 mph. The next day, it tore a destructive path across the northern provinces of Vietnam before making landfall on 10 October. While it was not a particularly strong storm, and did not reach to typhoon level, it brought heavy rains, land erosion, and floods to parts of central and northern Vietnam.



Figure 1: Broken Thia Bridge in Nghia Lo, Yen Bai. (Photo by VNRC)



Figure 2: A suspension Bridge in Xuan Cam, Thuong Xuan district of Thanh Hoa was destroyed. (Photo by VNRC)

<sup>1</sup> Annex 1: Breakdown of number of people reached and the volunteers mobilised

Prolonged heavy rains and floods caused damage to infrastructure, particularly bridges, blocking roads and leaving many communities isolated. The situation worsened just after Tropical Depression 23W had passed, Typhoon Khanun passed over the same areas on 16 October. Before Typhoon Khanun made its landfall, the water had already been receding in almost all the rivers in the north of Vietnam, but at a slower pace in some of the affected provinces including Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Hoa Binh, Yen Bai, and Son La. Among the most affected provinces were Hoa Binh, Yen Bai, and Thanh Hoa with 75 people confirmed dead and dozens injured.

**Table 1: Summary of loss and damage as of 22 October 2017**

#	Province	Human loss			Impacts on shelter			Crop and Production Damages	
		# of dead	# of missing	# of injured	House collapsed, swept away	Unroofed	Houses inundated	# of rice crop inundated (ha)	# of other crops inundated (ha)
1	Thanh Hoa	16	-	5	59	-	26,754	120	3,403
2	Nghe An	9	-	-	4	28	50	1,955	-
3	Ha Tinh	-	-	1	2	-	2,089	1,200	-
4	Yen Bai	17	-	9	77	-	1,705	-	-
5	Hoa Binh	24	-	12	32	45	-	-	-
6	Son La	6	-	5	50	194	43	552	-
7	Quang Tri	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Ha Noi	2	-	-	-	-	295	-	-
9	Phu Tho	-	-	-	-	-	424	-	-
10	Ha Nam	-	-	-	-	-	8,667	-	-
11	Thai Binh			6					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>40,027</b>	<b>3,827</b>	<b>3,403</b>

(According to the National Disaster Prevention and Control Committee and VNRC PDRTs' assessment reports)

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) and three Provincial Disaster Response Teams (PDRTs) were activated and deployed to three most affected provinces of Hoa Binh, Thanh Hoa, and Yen Bai to assist the local chapters to evacuate people to safer places before the disaster hit, as well as to coordinate with local chapters to prepare for emergency response.

Immediately after disaster, one PDRT team was assembled and deployed to support the relief efforts of local government and to help families to clean and repair their houses. VNRC provincial chapters also conducted rapid assessments in the provinces of Yen Bai and Son La and identified that the priority needs were in the areas of shelter, livelihoods, and health.

VNRC Headquarters immediately released its pre-positioned stock and emergency response funds to provide initial support to the affected provinces. This assistance included cash grants, household items, tarpaulins, and water purification tablets. VNRC undertook three relief missions from national headquarters to Hoa Binh, Thanh Hoa, and Yen Bai Provinces, with the initial support of VND 900 million in cash (CHF 38,270) and in-kind support of VND 57 million (CHF 2,425). Refer to the table below for further details on VNRC actions as of 18 October 2017:

**Table 2: VNRC initial actions and support to people affected by flood as of 18 October 2017**

#	Provinces	Cash assistance (million VND)	Water purification tablets (tablets)	Tarpaulins	Household kits <sup>2</sup>
1.	Thanh Hoa	300	160,000	20	2
2.	Nghe An	100	-	-	-
3.	Hoa Binh	250	-	20	2
4.	Yen Bai	200	-	20	102
5.	Son La	50	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>106</b>

<sup>2</sup> Household kits: each containing two blankets, one mosquito net, cooking utensils, water bucket and water container.

At the request of VNRC, a DREF of CHF 236,480 was launched to enable the VNRC to immediately provide emergency assistance to targeted 4,000 affected households. The DREF was aimed at meeting basic needs through providing one-time cash assistance to 3,445 households amounting between VND 500,000 VND to 1,500,000 (CHF 21 to CHF 63) depending on the category or levels they were in; and provided community based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness, and health promotion to 2,602 households. The above activities were conducted in the three most affected provinces; Thanh Hoa, Yen Bai and Hoa Binh.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

VNRC led the overall response plan to which the movement partners contributed. VNRC works with IFRC and Partner National Societies with presence in the country which includes American Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross. They mainly support VNRC in implementing mid to longer-term programmes.

VNRC ensured that IFRC, ICRC and Partner National Societies are informed of the situation, progress made, and the needs on the ground. The National Society called for regular meetings with all partners to update and advocate for funding contributions towards people in the most affected provinces of the country.

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

On 12 October 2017, the People's Aid Coordinating Committee (PACCOM) officially convened a meeting of the Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG) to collect information and coordinate the assessment and response efforts to avoid overlap.

The Government of Vietnam sent delegations and instruction to all affected provinces to ensure that environment sanitation and the prevention of epidemic diseases are minimized; monitoring the high-at-risk areas for landslides to timely evacuate people; fixing damaged dyke and reservoir systems; deploying task forces to assist people to harvest their crops; and conducting a need assessment for the livelihood support of seeds, seedlings and animals.

The Government of Vietnam mobilized resources to support the local communities through provincial Fatherland Front (part of the government) and Red Cross chapters. To date, the local authorities in Yen Bai Province have supported with VND 10 million (CHF 421) for households with death cases; VND 2.7 million (CHF 114) for injured cases; totally collapsed houses with amount of VND 25 million (CHF 1,052); partly damaged houses (that had to relocate to a safer place) with VND 15 million (CHF 631); with the total donations received in the province at VND 997 million (CHF 43,300) in cash. In the province of Thanh Hoa, authorities have released a local fund with the amount of VND 2 billion (CHF 87,000). In the province of Hoa Binh, local authorities focused on search and rescue operations.

VNRC participated in the central level coordination meetings convened by the Central Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (CCNDPC) both before and after the floods to update with information on the response at the national level. At the provincial, district and communal levels, VNRC also took part in local level meetings.

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

### **Needs assessments**

VNRC identified emergency needs based on rapid assessments, chapter reports, Government's and other agencies' reports. Based on the data collected, shelter, livelihoods and health were the most affected sectors. According to the National Disaster Prevention and Control Committee and VNRC PDRTs' assessment reports 40,027 houses were partially damaged and 224 houses destroyed. Thousands of hectares of rice and other crops have been damaged affecting a big number of households whose main livelihood depend on the agricultural sector. In terms of health, flood and stagnant water has resulted in mosquito breeding sites which increased the potential risk to disease outbreaks and mosquito borne disease cases such as dengue.

According to the Health Department, there was high number of cases of dengue fever in the province of Thanh Hoa even before the floods, with 2,602 reported cases out of 148,260 cases nationwide. The worse affected districts were Tinh Gia, Thach Thanh, and Hoang Hoa. The Ministry of Health suggested that disease outbreaks were expected to rise following flooding and rains, coinciding with peak season for diseases such as dengue fever, malaria, typhoid, and influenza.

In this connection, VNRC chose to provide emergency cash and disease prevention activities using the Epidemic Control for Volunteers and/or the Zika/Dengue/Chikungunya Toolkit. The Ministry of Health has also affirmed in its November 2017 plan that dengue and other health related issues associated with floods and storms continue to be a higher priority.

## Beneficiary Selection

A kick-off meeting and beneficiary selection training was organized in all three provinces to ensure that everyone was well informed about the beneficiary selection criteria, the selection process and the objectives of the operation. Following the guidelines, VNRC has identified an indicative list to be prioritized. However, it was noted that the vulnerability criteria for priority households would vary depending on the impact of the disaster, coping strategies, and context (urban or rural). VNRC ensured that programmes were aligned with its own as well as IFRC's commitment to consider gender and diversity, for example by targeting women-headed households and families that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations. Red Cross volunteers and PDRTs in Hoa Binh, Yen Bai and Thanh Hoa provinces facilitated the process at community level. Details of the training and number of selected beneficiaries are provided in "Achievement" section.

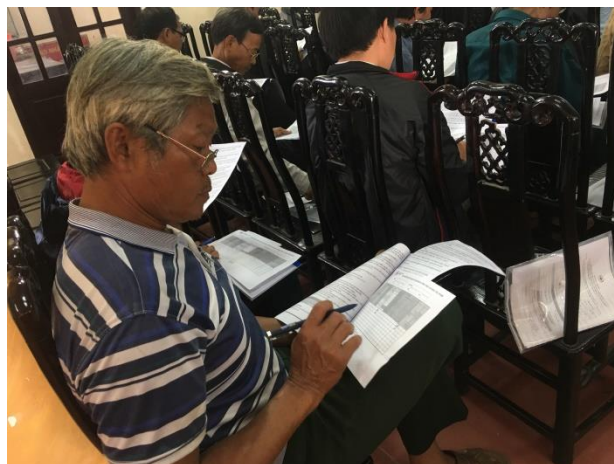


Figure 3: Training on beneficiary selection in Thach Thanh, Thanh Hoa province (Photo by VNRC)

### 1.1.1. Primary criteria

Households must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Loss of food source (main food source of households was lost or heavily damaged due by the floods);
- Loss of household assets and/or assets used for livelihood, such as rice fields, fish/shrimp and other aquacultures;
- Loss or left with partially destroyed or inundated houses/shelters;
- Loss of life; or
- People injured by the typhoon or sick people who are unable to work for a living.

### 1.1.2. Secondary criteria

If the number of households meet all primary criteria is higher than the capacity to support, then secondary criteria will be used for further selection. Households will need to meet any one of the secondary criteria, the ranking will be from the top list down, as follows:

- Households that are on the latest list of poor households (2 scores);
- Households that are on the latest list of near poor households (1 score);
- Households that self-report for not receiving any support or for receiving very little support from other individuals or organizations (1 score);
- Households of which none of the members has the capacity to work (1 score);
- Households that are caring for disabled or chronically ill people (1 score);
- Female-headed households (1 score);
- Households with pregnant or lactating women (1 score);
- Households with elderly over 65 years old (1 score);
- Households with children under 5 years old (1 score).

Based on importance, each of the above-mentioned criteria will be given 1-2 points and support was provided to those who had the highest scores. A kick-off meeting and beneficiary selection training was organized at the provincial level where targeted districts were invited to participate. This ensured everyone involved is aware of the beneficiary selection criteria, process, and the objectives of the project to help mitigate risks associated with cash distribution. PDRTs members of the two provinces have been involved to provide support to the process.

Once beneficiaries have been selected and finalized, the list was published at the community houses or public areas. The list of beneficiaries was then certified by the local authorities and local Red Cross units before being submitted to the upper Red Cross levels. Key messages have been communicated to the target beneficiaries through posters and community meetings. Key messages include but not limited to the purpose of the cash grants, selection criteria, distribution schedule and the things they need to bring to the site.

## Risk Assessment

1. Since most of the families were greatly affected by the disaster and there are only a few number of NGOs providing assistance, it has likely resulted in an increase in the number of community participating in the Red Cross intervention and may lead to difficulties in selecting beneficiaries.

*Solution:* VNRC headquarters monitored and provided technical support to the provincial chapters and at the same time worked closely with local government in the beneficiary selection process to ensure the process is accountable and transparent to the affected communities.

2. The mechanism for a cash transfer programme through financial service providers (i.e. banks, post offices) has not yet been developed by VNRC. For this DREF, cash in hand/envelope was applied by VNRC staff.

*Solution:* To ensure accountability, the requirement for personal identification documents (household registration book, ID card, signature/finger print) was strictly followed. VNRC has sound experience in ensuring the money goes to the right beneficiaries. VNRC also obtain insurance for the cash, when it is being withdrawn from the bank and being distributed to beneficiaries.

### **Feasibility and delivery capacity**

The chapters under the three targeted provinces have technical capacity and experience to carry out the interventions planned in this DREF-supported response. All distributions of relief item, cash grants, and the conduct of needs assessments as well as disease prevention were led and carried out by VNRC staff and volunteers at the chapter level.

## **B. Operational strategy and plan**

### **Overall Objective**

This DREF allocation supported the immediate needs of targeted 16,000 people (4,000 most vulnerable affected households) affected by the floods in the province of Thanh Hoa, Hoa Binh, and Yen Bai through the provision of unconditional cash as well as ensuring they have the tools necessary to keep them safe from diseases exacerbated by flooding, such as dengue.

### **Proposed strategy**

This plan has addressed the needs identified by the assessments done by the PDRTs and NDRTs in October 2017. The needs outlined from these assessments were shelter needs, livelihoods and health (disease prevention). Therefore, the key focus of the operation was to provide immediate relief through cash distribution and the provision of health education to prevent outbreak of dengue. The following were the main activities related to this operation:

- Provided unconditional cash to 3,432 most affected households to meet their prioritised household needs in 15 communes of 5 districts in three provinces of Hoa Binh, Yen Bai and Thanh Hoa;
- Conducted disease prevention awareness campaigns to at least 9,094 people in 5 communes of Thanh Hoa province.

All needs assessments, distribution of cash and health education and disease prevention were carried out by VNRC staff and volunteers at chapter level. VNRC national headquarters and IFRC supported the chapters in monitoring and ensured that the activities related to the operation were in line with standard guidelines.

Cash Transfer Programming (CTP) was used as a modality to address the basic needs of people affected as the market was well functioning in the affected areas after the typhoon. The chosen modality contributed towards the empowerment of the affected population by giving them the flexibility to prioritize their own essential needs.

The VNRC guideline on CTP for this operation and other information, education and communication (IEC) materials including posters and leaflets, were used to sensitize beneficiaries as well as community representatives to use the grant according to the set objective. To ensure transparency and accountability in delivering relief items, local authority leaders, representatives from relevant local organizations, and heads of community were involved from planning until the implementation stage.

### **Human resources**

VNRC provincial chapters, through its staff and volunteers, led the operation with close involvement of community representatives to support the different activities for the operation. The IFRC Country Cluster Support Team in Bangkok and IFRC staff in Vietnam provided technical support to VNRC. In terms of staff, one RDRT member and one Red Rose software<sup>3</sup> technicians were deployed to support and conduct monitoring for the CTP activities.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, fleet, storage, and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned with IFRC's logistics standards, processes, and procedures.

<sup>3</sup> RedRose is cash data management tool to support the cash programme (distribution and monitoring) ensuring quality programming. This is the first time Red Rose is applied in Vietnam. The use of RedRose is (i) to promote quality programming by reducing time consuming, error prone manual processes; (ii) to enable timely cash scale up; (iii) to demonstrate auditability and accountability; (iv) to ensure beneficiary data security and (v) to position IFRC as complete solution CTP provider.

In this project, the main supply chain and logistics is to deliver support through CTP, according to IFRC CTP Standard Operating Procedures. Moreover, the Red Rose software in CTP was applied as pilot for management of beneficiaries and cash distributions data.

### Communications

During the initial stage of the operation, the IFRC team in Vietnam, the Country Cluster Support Team in Bangkok and Asia Pacific Region Office of IFRC have supported in enhancing VNRC's visibility in disaster response, through stories on VNRC website, social media, as well as external media channels.

The Thanh Hoa, Yen Bai, and Hoa Binh provincial chapters were very active in engaging provincial media in the project activities.

### Community engagement and accountability

Building on good practices of community engagement under previous operations, this operation provided information on the beneficiary selection criteria and process through different ways – posters and local media agencies. In addition, the number of family served with non-food items (NFIs) were also informed through posters and the conduct of community meetings. In addition, communities and school children of three provinces have more information on how to protect themselves and their families from mosquito-borne diseases through involvement in community activities at outdoor markets and in schools

The communities were engaged in beneficiary selection process as well as behaviour change initiatives. During the monitoring, questions were asked in order to gauge communities' satisfaction level with the process, information provided by the Red Cross, and the level of engagement. This information helped inform future operations and CEA activities.

### Planning, monitoring, evaluation & reporting (PMER)

Monitoring and reporting templates have been established and developed by VNRC, staff in provincial level have been trained in PMER. This ensured that progress over the course of the operation were tracked, and in any case an adjustment was made where necessary, based on feedback from those being assisted following the IFRC minimum reporting standards.

### Security

There was no security threat or concerns over the course of the implementation.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan

### Livelihoods, Nutrition and Food security

Outcome 1: The immediate household needs of the target population are met.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1 Multipurpose cash grant assistance is provided to 4,000 most affected households		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Planning, development of instruction materials, beneficiary communication tools (such as poster, hotlines), and provided instruction to provinces	x		100%
Beneficiary meeting and selection training	x		100%
Beneficiaries selection and verification	x		100%
Cash distribution to beneficiaries	x		100%
Beneficiary satisfaction survey	x		100%
<b>Achievement</b>			
Three kick-off meetings and beneficiary selection as well as targeting trainings were organized in Yen Bai, Thanh Hoa and Hoa Binh Provinces respectively on 9 November, 11-12 November, and 17 November 2017. The meetings were attended by 178 participants (153 males and 25 females), including those from the Provincial Red Cross chapters, Communal Government, District and Commune Red Cross branches, Local Social Associations at communal level and Chiefs of Villages.			

In addition, village meetings were organized from 13-17 November 2017 in those provinces. 280 posters on beneficiary selection guidelines have been printed and distributed to the three provinces. Particularly, all posters were distributed and displayed in 220 villages of 15 targeted communes in these three provinces.

After the village meetings and beneficiary selection, the Red Cross provincial chapter and branches of the three provinces (Thanh Hoa, Hoa Binh and Yen Bai) had publicized the list of beneficiaries at the village community culture houses/public areas and on commune loudspeaker to re-affirm list of beneficiaries. Basing on these final lists, the provincial chapters and branches had randomly selected household to verify.



Figure 4: Poster on selection criteria and process vs. list of beneficiaries were posted in public places. (Photo by VNRC)

In Yen Bai, 24 cash distribution sessions were organized from 26 to 27 November 2017 in Van Chan and Nghia Lo districts. It was delivered to 744 households (including 1,437 males and 1,543 females). In parallel, from 28 November to 1 December 2017, 8 cash grant sessions (to 2,314 households) and 3 sessions (374 households) were respectively delivered in Thanh Hoa and Hoa Binh provinces (with the total of 4,122 males and 4,334 females).



Figure 7: Cash distribution in Da Bac commune Hoa Binh province. (Photo by VNRC)



Figure 5: Cash distribution in Pu Trang ward Yen Bai province. (Photo by VNRC)



Figure 6: Deliver cash to elderly households in Thanh Vinh commune Thanh Hoa province. (Photo by VNRC)

**Table 3: Breakdown of households provided with cash grants**

No.	Province	District	Commune	Households	Person	
					Male	Female
1	Hoa Binh	Da Bac	Suoi Nanh	130	248	301
			Dong Nghe	120	253	238
			Dong Ruong	124	250	263
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>374</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>802</b>
2	Thanh Hoa	Thach Thanh	Thanh An	212	453	439
			Thanh Vinh	331	635	662
			Thanh Tan	452	381	442
			Ngoc Trao	232	450	348
		Nong Cong	Tan Tho	243	394	414
			Minh Khoi	269	356	376
			Tan Khang	290	377	394
		Truong Giang	298	325	457	
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>2,327</b>	<b>3,371</b>	<b>3,532</b>

3	Yen Bai	Van Chan	Thach Luong	206	459	522
			Son A	218	314	346
		Nghia Lo	Pu Trang Ward	105	187	198
			Nghia Loi	215	477	477
		<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>744</b>	<b>1,437</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>3,445</b>	<b>5,559</b>	<b>5,877</b>	

As of the end of the operation, it is reported that it had reached 3,445 out of 4,000 targeted households (accounts for 86%). The reason was during beneficiary selection, it has been found that the number of 3-member families (level3) was higher than the proposed plan in each province. From the EPOA, it was suggested that 4,000 households assisted with cash with assumptions that:

CTP level of support	Original Proposed Targets	Achieved Targets
Level 1- VND 500,000	750 households	473 households
Level 2- VND 1,000,000	2,500 households	848 households
Level 3- VND 1,500,000	750 households	2,124 households
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,445</b>

Apart from that, the Red Rose software was piloted under this operation. Thus, monitoring was more efficient and this activity supported Red Cross staff a lot especially in monitoring and collecting data.

Below shows the number of individuals with breakdown recorded for the cash grants:

Number of beneficiaries received cash grants	Gender breakdown	Percentage
1,553 people in Hoa Binh province	751 males and 802 females	48% males and 52% females
6,903 in Thanh Hoa province	3,371 males and 3,532 females	49% males and 51% females
2,980 in Yen Bai province	1,437 males and 1,543 females	48% males and 52% females

### Post Distribution Monitoring Analysis

During and after distribution, the RDRT and Red Rose software team were sent to Thanh Hoa, Yen Bai and Hoa Binh Provinces to monitor cash distribution and post distribution. Red Rose software was applied in the areas of beneficiary's management, cash distribution, and post distribution monitoring (PDM) to evaluate the efficiency of unconditional cash grant in targeted communities. For instance, the scanning of barcode provided verification step to ensure beneficiary is the right person and entitlement amount is also correct as well as reconciliation is used to gain efficiency.

As findings from the Red Rose team, 97% of the beneficiaries in each province agreed that eligible beneficiaries were included. On the other hand, 80% said everything was relevant; 87% shared that items were available locally and prices did not go up after the cash grant. 85% of beneficiaries reported to have used all cash received to fulfil their top three priorities need of food, basic household items, and medical expenses.



Figure 1: Application of Red Rose software in CTP and its PDM. (Photo credit IFRC)

**Table 4: Red Rose survey and feedbacks details provided after cash grants**

Question	Feedback from beneficiaries
Eligible beneficiaries were included	97% Yes
Any steps not transparent or relevant?	80% → everything was relevant
Were items available locally?	87% Yes
Did prices go up after CTP?	80% No
How much of cash assistance has been spent?	85% spent all
How cash was used?	35% for food, 20% for basic household items, 15% medical expenses

It is also showed that people who received support from the project were satisfied with the assistance provided and 97% preferred cash support as it is flexible to use based on market availability, and 98% completely opined that the cash distribution process was as needed.

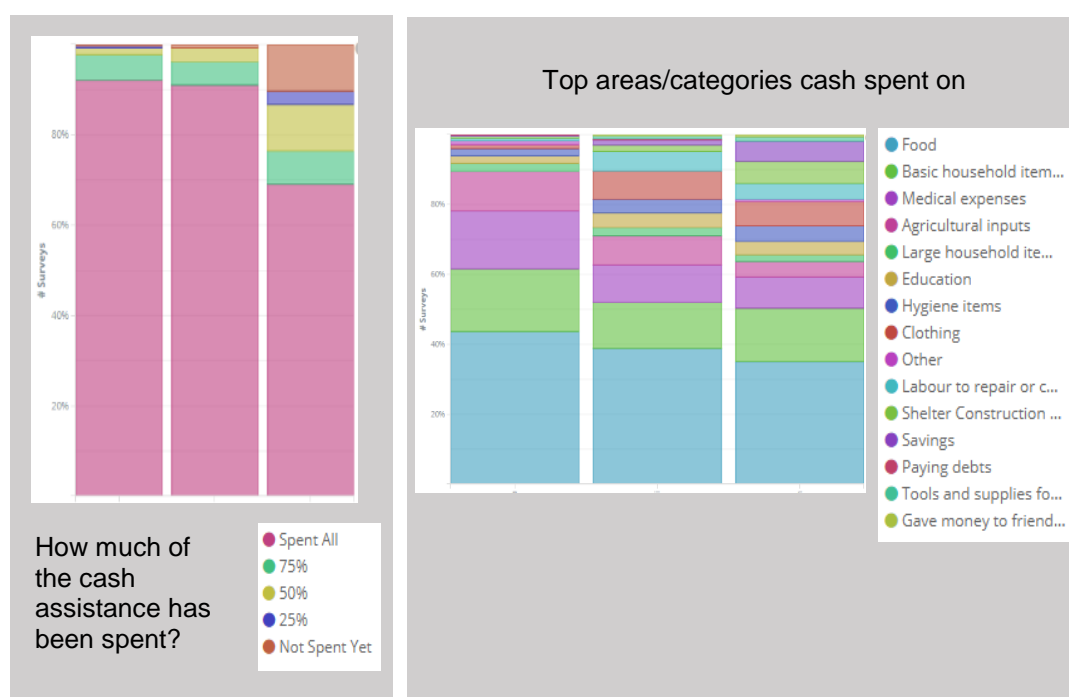


Figure 8: PDM: How cash was used.

From the survey it was found that the first priority to use cash was food followed by basic household items (75%) and the third place was medical expenses and education.

### Challenges

The operation experienced a delay from its start because it was the first CTP operation in Yen Bai and Hoa Binh Provinces which required extensive efforts from the VNRC HQs and IFRC technical support through a step-by-step process while the capacity at the HQs was limited to cover all provinces at the same time. IFRC in-country cash focal point provided technical support to both Yen Bai and Hoa Binh, especially in beneficiary targeting trainings.

### Lessons learnt

Regular capacity building on Cash Preparedness and CTP for VNRC staff at various levels is an important element to ensure firm and adequate support is given to any emergency operation especially at provincial level in order to reduce dependency on HQs technical support.

## Health

Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.	Outputs	% of achievement
	Output 2.1. Target population is provided with community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness and health promotion measures	100%

Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Identify/recruit volunteers for disease prevention activities	x		100%
Conduct training on Zika, Dengue Toolkit and/or Epidemic Control for Volunteers	x		100%
Print and distribute IEC materials with focus on disease prevention for Dengue, and water borne diseases	x		100%
Conduct mapping activities with community on mosquito breeding sites	x		100%
Conduct disease prevention activities in the community	x		100%
Monitor community activities on Dengue and other health related issues related to floods	x		100%
Conduct lessons learnt workshop (integrated into the final review workshop of the DREF)		x	

### Achievement

Thanh Hoa Provincial Chapter regularly coordinated with the provincial health department and the provincial centre of disease prevention to update relevant disease prevention activities and its trends to be able to update district and commune level where the chapter has floods response interventions. Good collaboration and cooperation between the provincial chapter and the provincial health department was observed since the floods happened. Thanh Hoa Chapter will continue to engage the provincial level as well as district and commune level health centres to be part of the training and mapping activities in the communities and schools.

Initially, the VNRC developed and disseminated guidelines for activity implementation to provincial chapter of Thanh Hoa including selection of target districts and communes as well as selection and recruitment of volunteers and school teachers. After that, two 3-day training courses were organized during 20- 25 November 2017 for 50 Red Cross volunteers and primary/secondary teachers (26 males and 24 females) in Tan Khang and Thanh Tan commune. Those participants would become Red Cross communicators on Zika, Dengue and/or Epidemic Control in community.

After the trainings, between 28 November to 2 December 2017, 50 Red Cross communicators conducted 20 communication promotions of mosquitos-borne diseases to 1,238 students of primary and secondary schools (including 644 males and 594 females) in 5 communes. During cash distribution sessions, this topic also delivered to 1,516 participants (985 males and 530 females) in 5 communes from 28 to 30 November and on 1 December 2017 (total of 5 promotion sessions). In addition, 20 other promotions were conducted at open market, village meetings, community meetings etc. with attendance of total 6,340 audiences (3,043 males and 3,297 females)



Figure 9: Communication sessions on water borne disease prevention in schools. (Photo by VNRC)

**Table 5: Breakdown of mosquitos-borne diseases communication sessions in Thanh Hoa province**

Communication site	Number of session	Number of people	Gender breakdown	Percentage
Primary and secondary school	20	1,238 students	644 males and 594 females	52% males and 48% females
During Cash distribution	5	1,515 people	985 males and 530 females	65% males and 35% females
At open market, village meeting, community meeting.	20	6,340 people	3,043 males and 3,297 females	48% males and 52% females

Moreover, 56 communications on vector-borne diseases were also delivered on local loudspeaker reaching thousands of people in 5 communes.

In order to support the awareness campaigns, 11,000 copies of comics on mosquito borne disease prevention were reproduced and used during the community outreach campaigns. The provincial chapter and branches of Thanh Hoa and its volunteers not only conducted communication promotion sessions but also delivered leaflets and posters door to door and at public areas. 9,500 leaflets and posters were delivered to households, to people attending in communication promotion sessions and at market or in meetings. 1,500 others were provided to schools and health stations. It aims at updating and encouraging local communities to promote hygiene in their daily meals, clear surrounding environment, clean up containers and gardens etc.

In general, local people understand better about the vector-borne diseases as they are directly involved in communication promotions. After receiving communication, primary and secondary students also became indirect communicators. At home, they shared what they heard about mosquitos and related diseases caused by mosquitos at schools to their parents, relatives and neighbours.

With simple messages and images, leaflets and posters have brought positive impact. Cleaning up of houses and surroundings were more regular in community.

It is realized that there was no funding allocation for a lesson learned workshop under this operation, however as mentioned under Livelihoods Sector of the Session C- Detailed Operational Plan that PDM was conducted through application of Red Rose software resulting in positive findings and feedback from the beneficiaries toward the operation interventions.

#### **Challenges**

Unavailability of Behavior Change Communication (BCC) Trainers due to several on-going initiatives at the same time lead to a slight delay in the mobilization of BCC Trainers who could assist Thanh Hoa chapter to conduct trainings for Red Cross volunteers who then became communicators.

#### **Lessons learnt**

Regular capacity building on Disease Prevention and BCC for VNRC staff at various levels is an important element to ensure firm and adequate support is given to any emergency operation especially at provincial level reducing dependency on HQs technical support.

## **D. Budget**

CHF 236,480 was allocated to respond to the floods in Vietnam. In all, the operation utilized CHF 230,995 (98 per cent of the allocation). The balance of CHF 5,485 will be returned to the DREF pool.

## Reference documents

Click here for:

- [DREF EPoA](#)
- [Previous Appeals and Updates](#)

## Contact information

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

### Vietnam Red Cross Society

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- Radhika Fernando, interim operations coordinator; email: [radhika.fernando@ifrc.org](mailto:radhika.fernando@ifrc.org)

### For communications enquiries:

- Rosemarie North, communications manager; email: [rosemarie.north@ifrc.org](mailto:rosemarie.north@ifrc.org)

### For resource mobilization and pledges:

- Sophia Keri, resource mobilization in emergencies coordinator; email: [sophia.keri@ifrc.org](mailto:sophia.keri@ifrc.org)

### For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- Riku Assamaki, regional logistics coordinator; email: [riku.assamaki@ifrc.org](mailto:riku.assamaki@ifrc.org)

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### IFRC Geneva

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- Christina Estrada, operations quality assurance senior officer; email: [christina.estrada@ifrc.org](mailto:christina.estrada@ifrc.org)

## 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**.

## Annex I: Breakdown of number of people reached and the volunteers mobilised

Activity	Province	No. of Households	Male	Female	Total
Cash Grant	Hoa Binh	374	751	802	1,553
	Thanh Hoa	2,327	3,371	3,532	6,903
	Yen Bai	744	1,437	1,543	2,980
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,445</b>	<b>5,559</b>	<b>5,877</b>	<b>11,436</b>
Communication Sessions	Primary/Secondary Schools	NA	644	594	1,238
	Cash Distribution	NA	985	530	1,515
	Communication at markets	NA	3,043	3,297	6,340
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,672</b>	<b>4,421</b>	<b>9,093</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>3,445</b>	<b>10,257</b>	<b>10,322</b>	<b>20,579</b>

<b>RC volunteers mobilised</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>50</b>
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## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRVN016 - Vietnam - Floods

Timeframe: 23 Oct 17 to 23 Jan 18

Appeal Launch Date: 23 Oct 17

Final Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/10-2018/3	Programme	MDRVN016
Budget Timeframe	2017/10-2018/1	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>		236,480				236,480	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		236,480				236,480	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		236,480				236,480	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		236,480				236,480	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		236,480				236,480	

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

## II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		236,480				236,480	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-230,995				-230,995	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		5,485				5,485	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

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## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/10-2018/3	Programme	MDRVN016
Budget Timeframe	2017/10-2018/1	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>236,480</b>			<b>236,480</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Medical & First Aid	7,500		61			61	7,439	
Cash Disbursement	183,273		187,704			187,704	-4,431	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>190,773</b>		<b>187,765</b>			<b>187,765</b>	<b>3,008</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Distribution & Monitoring	4,545		1,043			1,043	3,503	
Transport & Vehicles Costs			1,630			1,630	-1,630	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>4,545</b>		<b>2,672</b>			<b>2,672</b>	<b>1,873</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff			717			717	-717	
National Staff			323			323	-323	
National Society Staff	6,764		5,280			5,280	1,483	
Volunteers			659			659	-659	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>6,764</b>		<b>6,980</b>			<b>6,980</b>	<b>-216</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	4,773		9,483			9,483	-4,710	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>4,773</b>		<b>9,483</b>			<b>9,483</b>	<b>-4,710</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	11,293		1,984			1,984	9,309	
Information & Public Relations	3,409		3,761			3,761	-352	
Communications	400		3,300			3,300	-2,900	
Financial Charges	91		-103			-103	194	
Other General Expenses			1,055			1,055	-1,055	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>15,193</b>		<b>9,997</b>			<b>9,997</b>	<b>5,196</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recove	14,433		14,098			14,098	335	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>14,433</b>		<b>14,098</b>			<b>14,098</b>	<b>335</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>236,480</b>		<b>230,995</b>			<b>230,995</b>	<b>5,485</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>5,485</b>			<b>5,485</b>		